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The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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1915: You have done some mighty fine work on the map of the world, Old Year. I like amazingly the way you painted white all Russia and five states of the United States; but just watch me—if the good people will help, I propose whitening a big section of the map of the Old and the New World.

SPECIAL ARTICLES IN THIS ISSUE

Story of the Vote in the House on the Hobson Amendment—Prominent Congressmen Plead for National Constitutional Prohibition—"Why We Expect to Succeed"—Russia Transformed—Big Ohio Brewery Forced Out of Business.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

VOTE ON HOBSON RESOLUTION IN HOUSE RESULTS IN 197 YEAS AND 189 NAYS —CONGRESSMAN HOBSON RECEIVES OVATION—ELOQUENT SPEECHES ON NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION BY CONGRESSMEN HOBSON OF ALABAMA, WEBB OF NORTH CAROLINA, CONNELLY OF KANSAS, LINDQUIST OF MICHIGAN, AND OTHERS—SCROLL OF 5,000,000 SIGNATURES TO RESOLUTIONS EXHIBITED

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W.C.T.U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D.C.

The great day in Congress has come and gone!

December 22, 1914, will stand out in history. The dawn of a new era for our loved land has been ushered in. The daily press in staring headlines declared, "A big defeat for the dry amendment," but with songs in our hearts we could truthfully respond, "Not a defeat, thank God, but a glorious victory." And why do we say this? It is the first time in the history of our republic that the question of National Prohibition has been discussed upon the floor of either branch of Congress.

In view of the fact that the first effort showed a clean majority of eight, exclusive of pairs, with the President and the Secretary of State against us, with Mr. Underwood, the leader of the Democratic side of the House, Mr. Mann, the leader of the Republican side, and Mr. Henry, chairman of the Rules Committee, all against us and the further fact that no member of the present Congress was elected on this issue, surely this was no defeat. The friends of the measure will no longer be fighting in the dark; for the first time the battle line is fairly drawn.

Crowd Awaits Opening of House

The House convened at 10 a. m. as four hours for discussion had been allowed to each side. At 9:15 a crowd had collected awaiting the opening of the gallery doors, and when at 9:30 we were allowed to enter, in a twinkling every seat was filled. Miss Anna A. Gordon, President of the National W. C. T. U., surrounded by two other National General Officers, a number of state presidents, and a large company of white ribboners of the District of Columbia, with numbers from other states, through the entire day and evening were interested spectators of that truly memorable occasion.

Scroll of 5,000,000 Signatures to Petition

The scroll representing over five million signatures to the resolutions sent to Congress, and which was exhibited at the Atlanta National W. C. T. U. Convention, was festooned above the Speaker's desk, and across the front gallery in full view of the members. In front of the Speaker's rostrum, and facing the seats of members, was a large screen covered with charts showing the effects of the use of alcohol.

Later, in calling attention to the scroll, Mr. Hobson said, "That scroll is simply a record of resolutions adopted at great public meetings. If the petitions themselves sent in were here, they would cover miles in length. Over 5,000,000 American citizens have petitioned on this subject, ten times as many petitioners as ever petitioned any government in the history of the world. Twelve thousand organizations have passed official resolutions."

No Applause Allowed In Gallery

Promptly on the stroke of ten the Speaker's gavel fell; the chaplain offered a fervent prayer, "Let Thy favor be with us in every high resolve, noble impulse, and worthy endeavor, give us the courage of our convictions, assured that Thou wilt deal justly with all who strive to serve Thee and their fellow-man." The Speaker then made the following statement: "The Chair wants to suggest both to the House and to the people in the galleries that there are going to be ten mortal hours of speech-making here today and maybe more, and the Speaker asks the members and visitors to help keep order. No applause is allowed in the gallery." There were times, however, when the enthusiasm of the people got the better of their judgment, but each time the Speaker's gavel came down with a resounding whack, and for a time his orders were heeded only to be again broken and again the reminder was given: "Applause in the galleries is not allowed."

> I know there is danger in confronting this great and powerful enemy, but in time of war the good soldier does not stop because of danger. It may be I am politically dead, my political life destroyed by the liquor interests, but I would rather hold my head up and fight like a man, though I had to die a hundred political deaths. I would rather today do a man's part in the struggle to cut the millstone of degeneracy from the neck of humanity, I would rather do that than to be United States Senator from Alabama, and if I know my own mind, I would rather do that than be President of the United States. I call on you, my colleagues, to hold your heads up in the face of this enemy and be men. In the name of your manhood, in the name of your patriotism, in the name of all that is held dear by good men, in the name of your fireside, in the name of our institutions, in the name of our country, and in the name of humanity and humanity's God, I call on you to join hands with me and each one to do his full duty.
>
> —*Congressman Richmond P. Hobson*

Captain Hobson Receives Ovation

The proceedings were opened by the offering of a rule by Mr. Henry of Texas, for the guidance of the discussion to follow, two hours being allowed for debate on the rule. Mr. Philip Campbell of Kansas was the first speaker in support of the Hobson resolution, and at the end of the two hours, when the resolution came fairly before the House, and Captain Hobson rose, he was greeted with applause from the floor. Sitting just behind him in the gallery was his charming wife with their two older children, Richmond, aged seven, and Lucia, five years, and Mrs. Hobson's father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Hull of Tuxedo, N. Y.

The speeches pro and con continued all day and part of the evening and all members were granted permission to print their remarks in the *Congressional Record*.

Striking Scene Holds People Spellbound

Sixty addresses, long and short, had been made, until at 10:10 p. m. Captain Hobson again rose to conclude the debate. It was a scene such as has rarely been witnessed even in that historic chamber. The seats on the floor were mostly filled; in the galleries every spot had been filled for hours, the doorways were crowded, people standing on chairs looking over the heads of those in front. The House had then been in session thirteen hours, but if people were tired, they showed no sign of fatigue, and to those of us who had labored, and hoped, and prayed for this day, weariness was not thought of.

Before the vote was finally ordered, Mr. Hobson made the point that under the rules, no member personally or financially interested in the subject before the House, should be entitled to vote. There is one member who is known to own a saloon. Mr. Hobson further said members ought not to vote if they held bonds or stocks in any distillery, or brewery, or if they owned a saloon or property that was used for that purpose. Speaker Clark quoted a ruling by Speaker Blaine in which it was held that every member must decide for himself whether or not he was disqualified from voting. "When it affects an individual," Speaker Blaine had said, "a member might be affected, but where it affects a class a member would not be disqualified."

Captain Hobson concluded by saying, "I know there is danger in confronting this great and powerful enemy, but in time of war the good soldier does not stop because of danger. It may be I am politically dead, my political life destroyed by the liquor interests, but I would rather hold my head up and fight like a man, though I had to die a hundred political deaths. I would rather today do a man's part in the struggle to cut the millstone of degeneracy from the neck of humanity, I would rather do that than to be United States Senator from Alabama, and if I know my own mind, I would rather do that than be President of the United States. I call on you, my colleagues, to hold your heads up in the face of this enemy and be men. In the name of your manhood, in the name of your patriotism, in the name of all that is held dear by good men, in the name of your fireside, in the name of our institutions, in the name of our country, and in the name of humanity, and humanity's God I call on you to join hands with me and each one to do his full duty."

The Final Vote

After a few amendments had been presented and voted down, the final vote was taken, each man answering to his name when the roll was called, the vote resulting 197 in favor of the Hobson resolution, and 189 against; 41 not voting; 10 that were paired would have voted favorably.

As we went out under the stars our hearts rejoiced for the two hundred men who had stood for the right, and most of all for the brave champion who, in the face of such opposition as few men have encountered, stands with head erect facing the foe. His is a determination such as Paul, the Apostle, had when he cried, "Having done all, stand."

We shall probably go right on with the amendment in the Senate.

Saturday, December 26, 1914.

PROMINENT CONGRESSMEN PLEAD FOR NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION

(Excerpts from Addresses in House on Hobson Resolution.)

CONGRESSMAN FRANCIS O. LINDQUIST OF MICHIGAN

The destructive wars of all Europe could never wreck the future progress of a nation as can the curse which we are fighting here today. Never has there been such a call to serve humanity. Never has there been an issue before this House that demanded a truer expression of the highest type of patriotism. Can we, as men who have the honor of representing the greatest Nation in the world, openly deny our people the right of wiping out a curse that not a man in this House can conscientiously claim has a right to exist? And I defy any man with a spark of patriotism to deny our people the privilege of expressing their opinion on this matter, which so greatly concerns the moral welfare of our Nation. Where is there a greater opportunity for the man who believes in conservation? Do not tell me that it is patriotic for any man to stand in this Chamber and preach conservation of our natural resources and then fail to herald with enthusiasm this opportunity to aid in the conservation of humanity.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Introduced in the House of Representatives, December 10, 1913, June 9, 1914, and as Amended December 22, 1914.
By Congressman Richmond P. Hobson.
On December 10, 1913, the Resolution was also Introduced in the Senate by Senator Morris Sheppard.
Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following amendment to the Constitution be and hereby is, proposed to the states, to become valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of the several states as provided by the Constitution.

Section 1. The sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof, and exportation for sale thereof, are forever prohibited.

Section 2. The Congress, or the states within their respective jurisdictions, shall have power to enforce this article by all needful legislation.

CONGRESSMAN E. Y. WEBB OF NORTH CAROLINA

National Prohibition would be a destruction to revenue, and big revenues, too, but that is a question that comes up in every prohibition fight. When you want to close the great running sores of society—the barrooms, as any mercenary man will tell you—you lose your revenue and cannot educate your boys unless you get revenue from the barroom. I believe in education, but long ago I came to the conclusion that rather than let my children be educated on barroom money I would let them grow up in ignorance! That leads me to say that as sure as I stand before my friends here today the barroom as a public institution in this country is doomed. The time is coming when the people are not going to permit these open barrooms where boys are lured to their death, where drinking is made attractive, and where they come in contact with the worst element of society. They are going to stop it; many men who drink whisky are going to help stop it, and my belief is that before I reach the age of threescore years and ten, if I live that long, there will not be a legalized barroom in this broad land.

CONGRESSMAN JOHN R. CONNELLY OF KANSAS

Today we issue a challenge and feel free in so doing: We dare you to find a community in the state of Kansas where the abolishing of the sale and manufacture of liquor has permanently increased the taxes raised in other ways, where it has increased the crime in the community or contention among its citizens, where it has increased want and misery among her people or has made it more difficult for men to reap a recompense for their honest endeavor. I know little about the workings of prohibition elsewhere, but when those who are opposed to the principle desire to point out a place where prohibition has been a failure they must leave Kansas out of their calculations.

I am glad to speak today for the splendid commonwealth of prohibition Kansas. A half million boys and girls tread her highways who never saw a place where liquor was legally sold and a hundred thousand of them never saw a drunken man nor do they know the taste of liquor. The older generations are not entirely free from the baneful effects of the liquor habit; but from the loins of that mighty people there is coming into maturity a new generation free from the tyranny of its hurtful reign. May it please God that with the coming of another generation we may not only appreciate the benign influence of statewide prohibition, but may we hope there will soon be no place where a licensed grogshop may find lodgment under the protecting folds of the national flag. *For this we dare to hope, for this we dare to pray, for this we dare to vote.*

How Members of the House Stand on Hobson Prohibition Amendment

VOTING FOR THE NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION AMENDMENT

DEMOCRATS — Abercrombie, Adamson, Aiken, Alexander, Baker, Barkley, Bell (Georgia), Borchers, Borland, Brodbeck, Burnett, Byrnes (South Carolina) Bryns (Tennessee), Candler (Mississippi), Caraway, Carr, Carter, Clark (Florida), Collier, Connelly (Kansas), Crisp, Decker, Dietrick, Dershem, Dickinson, Difenderfer, Doolittle, Evans, Faison, Ferguson, Ferris, Fields, Finley, Flood, Floyd, Foster, Fowler, Francis, Garrett (Texas), Glass, Goodwin, Gudger, Hamlin, Harrison, Hay, Hayden, Helm, Helvering, Hensley, Hobson, Holland, Houston, Howard, Hoxworth, Hughes (Georgia), Hull, Humphreys (Mississippi), Jacoway, Johnson (Kentucky), Johnson (South Carolina), Jones, Keating, Kindel, Kirkpatrick, Kitchen, Lever, Lewis (Maryland), Lloyd, McKellar, Moon, Murray, Neely (West Virginia), O'Hair, Oldfield, Padgett, Page (North Carolina), Park, Post, Quin, Ragsdale, Rainey, Raker, Rackor Rubey, Russell, Saunders, Seldomridge, Shackleford, Simms, Sisson, Smith (Maryland), Smith (Texas), Sparkman, Stedman, Stephens (Mississippi), Stephens (Texas), Stout, Taggart, Tavenner, Taylor (Alabama), Taylor (Arkansas), Taylor (Colorado), Thomas, Thompson (Oklahoma), Tribble, Walker, Watkins, Watson, Weaver, Webb, Whaley, White, Wingo, Young (Texas) Total, 114.

REPUBLICANS—Anderson, Anthony, Austin, Avis, Barton, Bell (California), Burke (South Dakota), Butler, Campbell, Cramton, Dillon, Dunn, Farr, Fess, French, Fordney, Good, Green (Iowa), Griest, Hamilton (Michigan), Hamilton (New York), Haugen, Hawley, Helgesen, Hinds, Humphrey (Washington), Johnson (Washington), Keister, Kelley (Michigan), Kennedy (Iowa), Kiess, Kinkaid, Kreider, Lafferty, La Follette Langham, Langley, Lewis (Pennsylvania), Lindbergh, Lindquist, McKenzie, McLaughlin, Mapes, Mondell, Morgan (Oklahoma), Moss (West Virginia), Nelson, Norton, Patton (Pennsylvania), Peters, Plumley, Powers, Prouty, Sells, Shreve, Sinnott, Slemp, Sloan, Smith (Idaho), J. M. C. Smith, Samuel W. Smith, Steenerson, Southerland, Switzer, Towner, Volstead, Wallin, Walters, Willis, Woods, Young (North Dakota). Total, 71.

PROGRESSIVES — Bryan, Copley Falconer, Hinebaugh, Hulings, Kelly (Pennsylvania), MacDonald, Rupley, Stephens (California), Temple, Thomson (Illinois), Woodruff. Total, 12.

VOTING AGAINST THE NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION AMENDMENT

DEMOCRATS — Adair, Allen, Aswell, Bailey, Barnhart, Bartlett, Bathrick, Beakes, Blackmon, Booher, Bowdle, Brockson, Broussard, Brown (New York), Bruckner, Buchanan (Illinois), Buchanan (Texas), Bulkley, Burgess, Burke (Wisconsin), Callaway, Cantor, Cantrill, Carew, Carlin, Casey, Church, Clancy, Cline, Coady, Conry, Cox, Crosser, Cullop, Dale, Dent, Dies, Dixon, Donohoe, Donovan, Dolling, Doremus, Driscol, Dupre, Eagan, Eagle, Estopinal, Fitzgerald, FitzHenry, Gallagher, Gallivan, Gard, Garner, George, Gerry, Gill, Gilmore, Goeke, Goldfogle, Gordon, Goulden, Graham (Illinois), Gray, Griffin, Hamill, Hammond, Hardy, Hart, Heflin, Henry, Hill, Igoe, Kennedy (Connecticut), Kettner, Key (Ohio), Kinkead (New Jersey), Korbly, Lazaro, Lee (Georgia), Lee (Pennsylvania), Lesher, Levy, Lewis (Maryland), Lieb, Linthicum, Lobeck, Loft, Lonergan, McAndrews, McGillicuddy, Maguire (Nebraska) Mahan, Maher, Mitchell, Montague, Morgan (Louisiana), Morrison, Moss (Indiana), Mulkley, O'Brien, Oglesby, O'Leary, O'Shaunessy, Palmer, Patten (New York), Peterson, Phelan, Pou, Price, Rauch Rayburn, Reed, Reilly (Connecticut) Reilly (Wisconsin), Riordan, Rouse, Sabath, Scully, Sherley, Sherwood, Slayden, Smith (New York), Stanley, Stone (Illinois) Stephens (Nebraska), Stevens (New Hampshire, Stringer, Sumners, Talbott (Maryland), Talcott (New York), Thacher, Tuttle, Underhill, Underwood, Vaughan, Vinson, Vollmer, Walsh, Whitacre, Williams, Wilson (New York), Witherspoon. Total, 143.

REPUBLICANS — Barchfeld, Bartholdt, Britten, Browne (Wisconsin), Browning, Calder, Cary, Cooper, Curry, Danforth, Davis, Drukker, Edmunds, Esch, Frear, Gardner, Gillett, Greene (Massachusetts), Greene (Vermont), Hayes, Howell, Johnson (Utah), Kahn, Kennedy (Rhode Island), Kent, Knowland, Lenroot, Madden, Manahan, Mann, Miller, Moore, Morin, Mott, Parker (New Jersey), Parker (New York), Platt, Porter, Roberts (Massachusetts) Roberts (Nevada), Rogers, Scott, Smith (Minnesota), Stafford, Stevens (Minnesota), Treadway, Winslow, Paige. Total, 43.

PROGRESSIVES—Chandler (New York).

PAIRS

Davenport (Oklahoma) and Harris (Alabama) with Konop (Wisconsin).
Neely (Kansas) and Martin (South Dakota) with Gregg (Texas).
Ainey (Pennsylvania) and Guernsey (Missouri) with Fairchild (New York).
L'Engle (Florida) and Doughton (North Carolina) with Small (North Carolina).
McGuire (Oklahoma) and Garrett (Tennessee) with Burke (Pennsylvania).

ABSENT AND NOT VOTING

Ansberry, Ohio; Baltz, Illinois; Beall, Texas; Brown, West Virginia; Brumbaugh, Ohio; Claypool, Ohio; Connolly, Iowa; Edwards, Georgia; Elder, Louisiana; Gittins, New York; Godwin, North Carolina; Gorman, Illinois; Graham, Pennsylvania; Hughes, West Virginia; Logue, Pennsylvania; McClellan, New York; Metz, New York; Murdock, Kansas; J. I. Nolan, California; Rothermel, Pennsylvania; Taylor, New York; Ten Eyck, New York; Townsend, New Jersey; Vare, Pennsylvania, and Wilson, Florida, Ashbrook, Calder.

"Then strike!
Comrades of the long war strike!
Strike through your blinding tears
Strike with the passion of the years
Strike till the rum foe disappears!
It shall not stand.
Strike till the last armed foe expires;
Strike for your altars and your fires;
Strike for the green grave of your sires
God and your native land."

"WHY WE EXPECT TO SUCCEED"

FROM MRS. STEVENS' LAST PUBLIC ADDRESS

Some glad day the states in which today is entrenched the liquor system will rejoice that it has been abolished. Science, philanthropy, reform, religion, and the business world are testifying against the liquor traffic. In the light of all this we can see prohibition looming up all the way from Mt. Kineo in the East to Mt. Shasta in the West, from the pine forests in the North to the palmetto groves in the South. We verily believe that the amendment for National Constitutional Prohibition is destined to prevail and that by 1920 the United States flag will float over a nation redeemed from the home-destroying, heart-breaking curse of the liquor traffic.

THOSE EMPTY BUILDINGS IN PROHIBITION TERRITORY

A favorite theme of writers for the liquor journals is the devastating effects on business of prohibition, the large number of men that will be thrown out of employment, and the empty buildings and warehouses. There is, of course, very little basis in fact for these dismal forebodings, which are intended merely to alarm the over-timid voter.

In West Virginia saloon properties and breweries have been transformed into stores, restaurants and other kinds of business places, which furnish employment for a large number of men. Wheeling, which is the largest and was the wettest town in the state, has turned its brewery into a packing house, and it will employ three times as many men as the brewery did. In Charleston, the capital city, the brewery has become an ice plant, and cheaper ice will be furnished, so that the poor of the city can afford it. In Wheeling, where there were fourteen saloons in one block, every place has been rented to another form of industry.

The Commissioner of Labor for North Carolina, Mr. M. L. Shipman, recently made the statement that "whisky distilleries have been displaced by industrial plants and over the remains of saloons have been erected splendid school buildings and magnificent church buildings. In Gaston county alone twenty-six distilleries were in operation under former conditions, and it now boasts forty-seven textile plants, employing more than 7,000 people."

NO DULL TIMES ANTICIPATED

That the "disturbed conditions" predicted by the wets if the liquor traffic were eliminated from the state exist only in their own prejudiced minds is the opinion of the *Portland* (Ore.) *Journal*.

"It is scarcely reasonable that there will be any change of conditions," remarks that paper in answer to forebodings on the part of some that the city will sustain great financial loss in rental or in the loss of use of plants.

"In the very nature of things under the changed order, the money that is now spent for two dollars' worth of booze will, instead, be spent for a two dollar pair of shoes. The Saturday night wage that now goes over the bar will be expended for groceries or clothing.

"Economically, about so much wealth is created in Portland and about so much is expended in Portland, and if it is not spent for one thing it will be spent for another. Therefore, aside from such interests as are actually engaged in the manufacture of intoxicants there should be no sound reason for anticipation of evil times to come to Portland from a dry Oregon."

"DID BOOZE EVER DO YOU ANY GOOD?"

M. DISQUE

"Did Booze Ever Do You Any Good?" is the question put in the form of a blazing electric sign which meets the night shift "checking in" at the Illinois Steel Company's plant in South Chicago. Under this leading question over the huge door or gate appear two others, equally significant: "Did Booze Ever Help You Get a Better Job?" and "Did Booze Ever Contribute Anything to the Happiness of Your Family?"

Perhaps purists may consider the question, "Did Booze Ever Do You Any Good?" inelegant English, but it strikes home with irresistible force and has the desired effect on the vast majority of that class of working men called "regular drinkers"—the class which looks forward to the end of the day's or night's work as a time for recreation at a nearby saloon. For those prophetic words over the gate suggesting that the man who drinks may be poorer for it as a worker, a job-getter, a family shield and comfort, set these men to thinking. When they leave the factory sweating and grimy, with parched throats and inflamed eyeballs, longing for some so-called "cooling refreshments," those significant questions face them, and may send them homeward instead of saloonward. Who can estimate the real good that could be done by this quiet challenge if it were extended to all our industrial plants?

SECRETARY BRYAN'S "DRY" DINNERS POPULAR WITH FOREIGN ENVOYS

Has anyone heard of a foreign diplomat refusing an invitation to one of Secretary Bryan's "dry" dinners, as prophesied at the time of the first anti-liquor social function? The special Washington correspondent to the *Chicago Evening Post* thinks not, and in a recent article intimates that there is a growing tendency on the part of the envoys of foreign countries to become total abstainers on their own account. The writer in the *Post* says,

"Mr. Bryan, and Mr. Daniels, too, it is believed, continue to serve grape juice or mineral water or both at their dinners, and no one has been able to discover that any of the diplomats has seen fit to decline invitations because of advance knowledge that no liquor was to be served. When Mr. Bryan gave his big dinner to the members of the foreign corps they were at their posts early the next morning and no one looked either 'headachey' or unhappy. It may be that with remembrance keen of some other occasions the guests were glad that nothing but grape juice gave color in the cups of the night before.

"Russia, Germany, France and England are insisting today that there shall be virtually total abstinence in the camps of the soldiers, and, so far as Russia is concerned, the prohibition edict affects the whole population of the empire. In all of these countries it is said that the officials are abstaining largely as an example of self-denial to the men who are on the firing line. The power of example is being felt in Washington, so society people say, and while none of the diplomats was otherwise than temperate in his habits, it is now generally understood that a good many of them have become total abstainers, a condition of abstinence which probably will last as long as the war lasts, and perhaps longer, for the water habit may become deep-seated.

"Whenever total abstinence is mentioned in Washington there is a lifting of hands to express commiseration with the fearful plight of the foreigners accredited to this government when they are compelled to go up against the cocktailless, sauterneless and champagneless dinner. The diplomats are putting their feet under a good many 'dry' boards in these days, and one has yet to learn that they have entered any warlike protest."

SCOTLAND FALLING INTO LINE

According to the press, the thoughtful people of Scotland are eagerly attending meetings held simultaneously in large centers of population "to urge upon the government the desirability of prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors during the war, or for an experimental period of six months, and of appointing a commission to watch the results and to make recommendations regarding the equitable treatment of license holders and their employes." It looks as if the land of the thistle might smite its own blow at the liquor traffic.

ALCOHOL SURGERY'S FOE

Of one thousand five hundred cases among French soldiers operated on during the last three months the eight or nine per cent who found difficulty in receiving anesthetics were addicted to the use of liquor. The statement is made by a medical correspondent for a Parisian paper in describing conditions at one of the largest military hospitals in the country. The liquor ban put by the French government upon the use of alcohol in the army has worked marvelously well if the recuperative powers of the soldiers indicate anything.

RAILROAD EMPLOYES FOR PROHIBITION

The Independent Order of Railroad Employes, at a recent convention at Reading, Pa., passed a resolution favoring all legislation, state or national, which has a tendency to prohibit the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors.

RUSSIA TRANSFORMED

PASSING OF VODKA BRINGS PROSPERITY

In an article by George Kennan appearing in *The Outlook* under the caption, "Prohibition in Russia," fresh light is thrown upon the improved conditions prevailing in the country since vodka was driven out. Quoting from Russian periodicals, he says:

"Mr. Ivan Zhilkin, writing in the leading Russian review, *Vestnik Evropa*, of Petrograd, says: 'All Russia is filled with enthusiasm and gratitude. As if by the waving of a magic wand, drunkenness, debauchery, wild cries, disputing, and fighting have ceased in the streets of both villages and towns. Factories and workshops are filling their orders with promptness and accuracy. In households long accustomed to poverty, strife, drunken quarrels, and blows there are now peace and quiet. The peasant families are even making pecuniary savings, which, although small, are as welcome as they are unexpected. The very face of Russia, long disfigured by alcoholic excess, seems to have been transformed and ennobled.'

"I have room for only a few illustrations of the social and economic changes that prohibition in Russia has brought about. They are mostly taken from the monthly reviews, *Vestnik Evropa* and *Russkoe Slovo*, and from the daily Petrograd newspaper, the *Reitch*. These periodicals, of course, are not prohibition organs, and they treat the results of prohibition just as they would treat any other phenomena of social life.

Decrease in Robbery

"A correspondent of the *Russkoe Slovo*, telegraphing from Viatka, says: 'The closing of the government dispensaries in this city has been followed by a marked decrease in the number of robberies. Hooliganism has almost disappeared, and the police lockups, always filled on bazaar days with drunken men, are now empty. According to a member of the provincial *zemstvo*, the peasant villages are completely transformed. Drunkenness, fighting, and disorder, so noticeable on holidays and fair days, have ceased.'

"A correspondent of the same review in Simbirsk says: 'The suspension of the vodka traffic has diminished crime in this city by fifty per cent, and hooliganism by ninety per cent. The same results are reported from a whole series of peasant villages in this province.'

"From Orel the report is: 'Prohibition has reduced crime here, as compared with previous months, by eighty per cent. The court-rooms and police stations are empty.'

"In Voronezh the police state that 'in the first half of July, when the vodka dispensaries were open, there were in this city twenty-seven murders or other serious crimes. In the first half of August, when the vodka shops were closed, there were only eight.'

"The detective police of Ekaterinoslav report that 'crimes attributable to drunkenness have wholly ceased. Since the beginning of the mobilization there has not been a single case of murder, robbery, assault, or hooliganism, although prior to that time there were more than a hundred every month.'

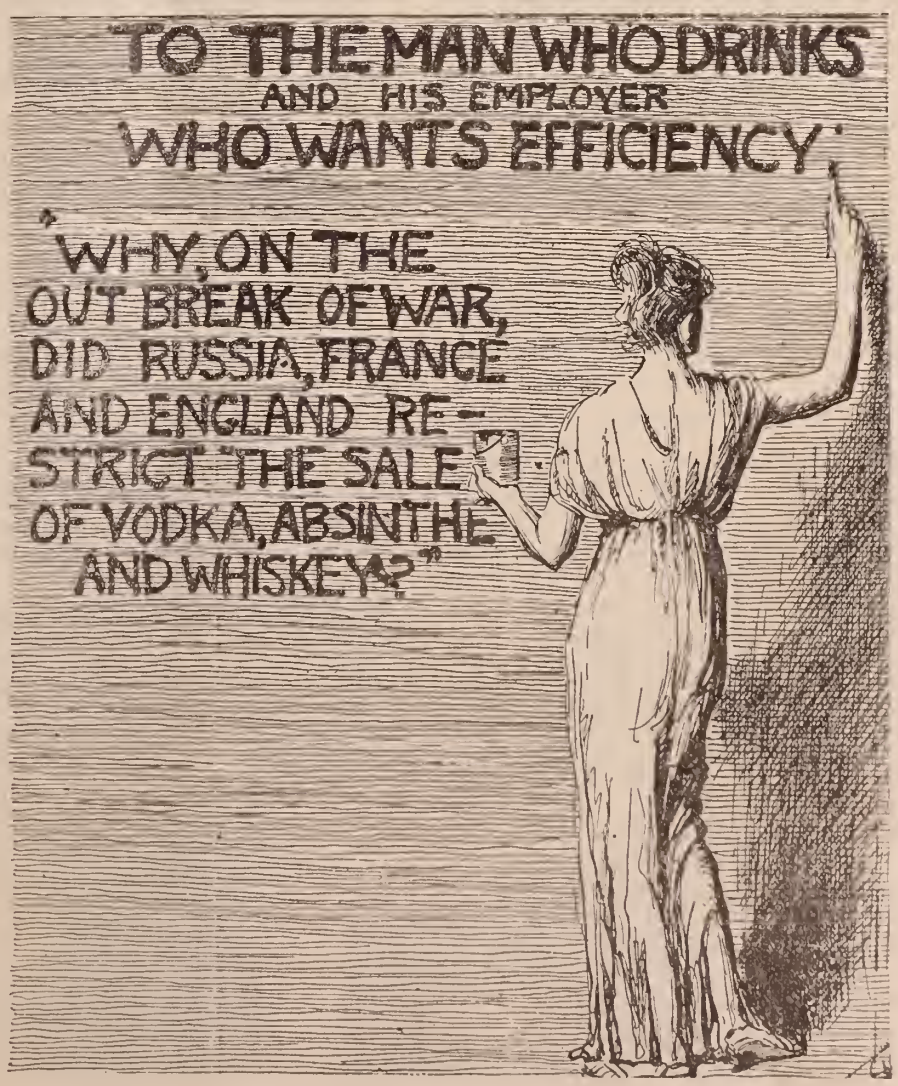
"In Ekaterinodar, according to the police, 'crime has decreased by ninety per cent, hooliganism has disappeared, and the town is absolutely quiet.'

"In Saratof 'the monthly average of crimes has fallen from one hundred and thirty to sixty. The asylum for alcoholics is empty. The river stevedores have put on new clothes and are sending money home. Attempts at suicide have ceased.'

"In Yaroslav 'the registers of the justices of the peace show that between the thirty-first of July and the twenty-eighth of August there was brought before the magistrates only one case. In the same length of time before the suspension of the sale of vodka the number of cases often exceeded two hundred.'

"A correspondent in Kostroma writes: 'The number of crimes and offenses in this city in the fortnight prior to the suspension of the vodka traffic was about three hundred. In the first half of August there were only eight.'

"Writing from Tambof, at a much later date (October 28), a correspondent of the *Reitch* says: 'Three months have passed since the sale of vodka ceased, and it is now possible to estimate the extent of the beneficent results that have followed prohibition. The villages of this province, according to the reports of the peasants, have become so changed as to be unrecognizable. Fights, robberies, and fires, they say, have almost ceased. But, without placing too much reliance upon these statements, we may show the results of prohibition by objective facts. According to the records of the procurator's office of the Tambof district, the average number of criminal cases in the month of August for the years 1911-12-13 was 515. In August, 1914 [after the closing of the vodka shops], the number was only 324. This is the lowest criminal rate on record. Information collected and compiled by the Fire Insurance Board of the same district shows that the average number of accidental or incendiary fires in August and September for the five years immediately preceding 1914 was 960. The number in the same months of this year was only 630, which is also the lowest ever recorded. The chief of the Fire Insurance Board adds that this decrease in the number of fires represents a saving of 500,000 rubles in sixty days, or at the rate of 3,000,000 rubles a year. In the Moshansk and Tambof districts, where the number of fires has always been great, the results are still more surprising. During the months of the autumnal holidays last year the number of fires in the peasant villages of these districts was 148. In the same months this year it fell to 65. The police of the 'bazaar precinct' in Tambof report that the monthly average of arrests has fallen from 300 in previous years to 70 in 1914. The police inspector of another Tambof precinct says that his station-house contains so few prisoners that he is thinking of offering it to the sanitary authorities for a hospital. The president of the Tambof Zemstvo Board, who has just returned from an extensive trip through the rural districts, says that, strange as it may seem, the peasant villages in this time of war show unmistakable evidences of prosperity. The muzhiks are better dressed, their taxes are paid more promptly, and trade in the village fairs has become more active.' [Petrograd *Reitch*, Oct. 30, 1914.]"



— *Waco (Tex.) News*

IN THE NICK OF TIME

GRACE BOTELER SANDERS, Jamestown, Ohio

(Continued from Last Week)

Wolfe thrust his hands into his pockets and exploded: "You're just like all the rest, you promise to help a down-and-outer and forget all about it! That poor fellow over there in the jail's eating his heart out," he fumed. "He's doing penance for a sin which the liquor crowd forced him to commit. He's literally dying for fresh air and a chance to run through the woods and fields where he was raised. He's been in jail so long that his friends, if he has any, have forgotten all about him. You say you'll pardon him if we get a certain number of names to the petition. I don't suppose we could find seventeen men to sign that paper if we'd try."

"I'm worried over other things just now," remarked the governor, tentatively. "I'm tremendously interested in our statewide campaign. The drys need hundreds of speakers to go out and assist in waging the battle. Say, Clint—" the governor paused—"Why wouldn't some down-and-outer, who's been through the perdition that a reformed drunkard suffers, do ten times more good, perhaps, than the regular speakers. How would—"

Wolfe interrupted him. "Say," he cried, "let Henry go. If his story wouldn't make an ostrich cry, I'll give up. He's a careful man and a trusty one. I wouldn't be afraid to send him to the end of the road. He'd come back all right."

The governor smiled at his friend's enthusiasm, and picked up his pen. "I'll look the thing up!" he promised. "Even if the poor fellow gets away, he's suffered enough, but I'll probably send you his permit and pardon tomorrow morning. I'm busy as can be, Clint. I'll see you tomorrow."

Wolfe went home satisfied. "I'll not tell Henry until I'm sure. He's been disappointed so many times," Wolfe told his wife. "I'll wait until I hear from the governor."

John Henry's eyes shone as his escape became more certain. He labored unceasingly. One night he noticed that the bar was almost worn through. Another night at most would set him free. Joy transfigured his face and he began to sing. He fancied himself once more wandering among the scenes of his childhood. Just then Wolfe entered the cell.

"That's right, old fellow. Cheer up. Don't lose your nerve. I was talking to the governor yesterday, and he said—"

"I've lost all hope of release by way of the law!" John Henry interrupted. "'The mills of God grind slowly, but they grind exceedingly small.' I shall receive my liberty. I may die ten minutes afterward, but it will be worth the price. I shall enjoy liberty all the more because of my years of imprisonment."

"I believe you will!" declared the warden, but he pondered afterward upon John Henry's curious sentences. He was almost sorry that he had not told the man that his pardon was coming tomorrow. Henry did his best work that day. "I'll give them something to remember me by!" he thought, with a smile. "I can hardly wait until night!"

When the prisoners were asleep, John Henry gathered up his few belongings, set his slouch hat over his eyes, climbed to the window and listened. He heard no one, and so pushed gently upon the broken bar. Last night the touch of a hand made it quiver. Now it did not even give. What could it mean?

He passed his hand quickly over the window. A long, rough slat had been riveted to the broken bar. They had found the weakness and corrected it. His labor had been in vain. Groaning, John Henry fell back upon his cot. He had believed liberty so near. For hours he lay mourning over his unhappy fate. Imprisonment was doubly bitter now. He did not heed the rising bell, the call to breakfast or the patter of feet in the corridor. Half unconsciously he heard the guard finally call the warden. Wolfe came in looking not a little worried. He was astonished when he saw John Henry lying upon his bed. "What's the matter?" he queried kindly.

"I'm sick unto death!" declared the prisoner, in a muffled voice. "Call the preacher. It's my last sickness."

"This is a bad time to get sick!" blustered the warden, "just when I've good news for you. Look up, old fellow! I've something better than a parson for you just now? How would you like to go out into the country tomorrow to a temperance meeting and tell how well you like the saloon-keepers and brewers?"

An expression of surprise crossed John Henry's face. Would he be glad to wipe the liquor traffic off the earth? Would he help his weak brothers, the young men and old who were out in that beautiful world which was being contaminated by its influence? "I hope you'll get better in a hurry!" continued Wolfe hopefully. "We need men just like you to enlighten ignorant voters of the awfulness of the drink evil. The governor will have your pardon ready about this time next week, but I told him you could do a lot of good before that time, so he said, all right, go ahead!"

John Henry suddenly sat up. The warden was speaking the truth. "A party of us are going out in an auto tomorrow morning, and the governor's planned for you to board at the hotel and go out from there to the points all around."

"And the guard!" breathed hopeful John Henry.

"Do you think we'd insult you by sending a guard!'" fumed Wolfe. "I'm not afraid to trust you, John Henry. "We'll go down town this morning and get you some new clothes. They'll be my treat. Then you'll want to study your speech a little. The brewers are spending lots of money. We've got to beat them with facts, if we make this state dry. The governor wants you as a living example of what the traffic does."

Happy John Henry got to his trembling feet. "Thank you, sir—" he began, but he could go no farther. He sank back and burst into a flood of tears so tempestuous that the young warden was almost frightened. "What made you do it, sir? What made you do it?" he sobbed.

Clinton Wolfe smiled. "For a number of reasons. Your punishment never was just. You had suffered enough."

"But the chance to do this work!" persisted poor, broken John Henry. "I'd planned to get out, Mr. Wolfe. I'd filed the window and would have been gone if the repair man hadn't been before me."

Wolfe nodded. "I knew it."

"You knew it! Then what made you give me a chance to be a man?" wailed Henry wildly. "I do want to try to atone for the past if I can. I want to tell the boys—bright, happy young boys who think it's smart and manly to drink—of the awful things it leads to. I want to tell the girls to shun boys who drink. I want to give my life to helping other folks, but I never dreamed of having a chance like this. Last night when I planned to break out I was going to join a bunch of criminals—there's always a chance to do evil and I intended to make the world pay for my wrongs. Today, thanks to you, I'm to go out into the country to save men."

The man fell upon his knees and kissed the warden's trembling hand. "You have a reason, sir, I know it!" he persisted. "Oh, tell me why, for the first time in all these years, I have found a man who really tries to help the other fellow?"

The warden brushed away a tear, then raised the suppliant to his feet. "'Twas my mother," he said simply. "She was a white ribboner. She spent her life helping drunkards and lost women and suffering children. If you want to give any one the credit, thank that angel presence who hovers over us."

John Henry dropped his gray, shamed head. "If you'll be so kind, sir, will you pray with me—that I may be faithful?"

They knelt together in the narrow cell and alternately poured out their petitions to the Lord in whose name is being waged all over the word the battle of righteousness.

John Henry went into the campaign with all his long suppressed energy and won many votes. The state went dry by a large majority and for aught I know John Henry may yet be preaching the gospel of temperance and uplifting the fallen and some bright day—I know not when or where—when John Henry and Clinton Wolfe leave this world to enter the heavenly gates beyond, I feel sure that Wolfe will receive his reward for saving one criminal who was redeemed because of his guidance and who was washed and made white because of one white ribbon mother. I am sure there will be a goodly company of those who threw off the rum curse and embraced Christianity, because help came to John Henry in the nick of time.

THE NEW YEAR

A miracle touched me at twelve, for behold, I saw
The New Year rise as a young god rises in might.
No child was he with hesitant, timid feet,
But a grown joy, wrapped in the raiment of pure delight.

And his eyes, most gracious and tender, were bent on mine;
In his hands he caught my hands, while clarion clear
His golden, rapturous, confident tones rang forth:
"Comrade, hail! For I am the New, New Year.

"Comrade, hail! The pulse of the world's astir
Under the snow, and the ancient doubts are dead,
Freedom, achievement, wait for us. Come, be glad!"
I listened, I looked, and faith to my hope was wed.

His kingly courage told me the beautiful truth;
He is mine, and his strength infuses my rescued will.
Up, faint heart! We will conquer together, my Year;
Life and love shall their old, sweet promise fulfill.
—Clinton Dangerfield, in the Century

Happy New Year To Everybody!

THE TWELVE MERCHANTS

Twelve merchants with their camels came
Across the deserts vast;
They knocked upon the gates of Time,
And through life's city passed;
And they were laden with the wealth
Of countries far away;
With silks and myrrh of nobler worth
Than those of far Cathay.

Twelve merchants with their camels brought
Such gifts to you and me
Of joy and kindness, till it seemed
Life could no richer be;
And shall we let them go away,
Those merchants old and wise,
All empty-handed and forlorn,
With sadness in their eyes?

The merchants with their camels are
The months that make the year—
Oh, for the blessings that they bring,
The hope, and love, and cheer,
Let us give gladly in return
The best of all we are,
That when these merchants go their ways
They go in peace afar.

—Frank Walcott Hutt

THE SACRED GIFT CUP

SARAH N. McCREERY, Burlington, Iowa

Edward Haines walked the length of the Pullman car and stopped at the water cooler. He took a drinking-cup from his pocket, and when he had filled it, he drank the sparkling water eagerly.

"That's an odd receptacle, Haines," said Lee Gerald, a man older than himself whom Haines had met on the road and for whom he had a distinct liking.

"It is rather odd," he returned. "It was made somewhere abroad, I think. It is unusual to find a folding cup of silver; they are usually of nickle or aluminum. I prize this cup highly because it was a gift, and it has a special significance."

"Tell me about it," urged Mr. Gerald.

"That will suit me," agreed the younger man, "but let's find seats before I tell my story." The two men were soon comfortably settled and Haines proceeded with his narrative. "My mother gave me that cup," he began, "when I left home on my first trip as a traveling salesman.

"Then you have not owned it long," interrupted Mr. Gerald, looking up into the boyish face of his companion.

"Three years," was the reply. "I left home when I was only nineteen. You see, father died when the youngest child was only two. There were seven children, all boys. That was quite a responsibility for my mother, and there was not much money, so some of us fellows had to begin work young. Two boys are at home yet, one has another year in high school, and another, although he is fourteen years old, is still 'the baby,' but that is apart from my story. When each son was ready to go out into the world to make his own way, mother gave him a drinking-cup. It may seem a strange gift, but back of it was a purpose, and mother always gave us the present with a little ceremony that a fellow could never forget. Filling the cup with water, she would say, 'The name of Haines has never been disgraced by having a drunkard bear it. I would not want a son of mine to be the first to drag it down to the saloon and the gutter. I want you to drink this water, and as you drink it, remember your mother gave you the cup and that it is not to be used by lips that touch wine. If you should ever become addicted to drink, the cup is to be put aside because you are unworthy to use it. Please carry it in your pocket so you can secure that to whose use the cup is dedicated—cold water.' Mr. Graham, you know as well as I do that with the remembrance of that simple act of mother's and those words of hers, I could never drink liquor. You see, mother threw a safeguard around us boys when we left her personal care. I have been tempted to drink many times in the past three years, and but for this cup I might today have been a drunkard. I have won a number of young fellows over to the cause of temperance by telling my story and giving them a drink from my gift cup. They were all young men who had not taken their first drink but who were tempted to begin."

"Are all of your brothers temperance men—I mean all who are at work?" asked Lee Gerald quietly.

"All of them. My oldest brother, at the continued urging of some so-called friends, started into a saloon one night to have a drink. His cup, which was in his pocket, struck against the half-open door, and he said he felt as if something had gone straight through his heart. 'I cannot go in here,' he said to his friends and left them abruptly. That was the last time he ever yielded to the temptation to touch liquor."

Lee Gerald's face was very sober as Edward Haines finished his tale of a mother's forethought. "I wish some mother had given me a gift cup," he said in a low voice. "My life today might have been a different one. My mother died when I was a child."

Edward Haines showed his surprise. "But you don't drink, Mr. Gerald. At least I have never seen you."

The elder man smiled grimly. "No, but you meet me just occasionally when I am on my best behaviour. Once or twice a year I go on a drunk. Those are plain words, but it is what I do, and for three weeks or a month I don't do a day's work. The firm I travel for is very kind and lenient and keeps me because they regard me as a good salesman the remainder of the time. I haven't taken a drink for six months this time, and your story has helped me. I am not worthy to drink from this cup." He passed the gift back to its owner. "But I am going to make one last strong effort to master my appetite and overcome the habit. If I keep my resolve for a year and a half more, Haines, will your mother think I am worthy to use the cup?" he asked almost wistfully.

"She surely will," was the reply. "It will be a happy day for me when I can give you a drink of pure water from it as your pledge that you are a temperance man."

"Tell your mother, when you see her, that her gift will be the means not only of keeping her son in the right path, but of helping to reform a drunkard. Tell her, too, that the cup and an owner with courage enough to tell its story are sending her influence out over the world to help men."

From west to east, from south to north,
We boys and girls are marching forth
To lay the liquor traffic low.
With happy hearts we are afield,
We're boys and girls who never yield,
The liquor traffic now must go!

Chorus:
In Nineteen Twenty comes the day,
Comes the children's happy day;
In Nineteen Hundred Twenty
There'll be prohibition plenty
When Columbia drives the drink away.

—A. A. G.

The Union Signal

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Evanston, Illinois, January 1, 1915

GOAL FOR 1915--FIFTY THOUSAND NEW MEMBERS

STATES WHICH HAVE OUTLAWED THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Maine, Kansas, North Dakota, Georgia, Oklahoma, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, West Virginia, Virginia, Oregon, Washington, Colorado, Arizona.

NATIONAL PRESIDENT RETURNS TO EVANSTON

On December 24 Miss Anna A. Gordon, President of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, returned to Evanston from Washington, D. C., where she has been for the past few weeks, in attendance at National Constitutional Prohibition meetings and the debate on the Hobson bill in the House of Representatives.

GOOD PROGRAM MATERIAL

Local unions in every community are planning for special services to be held on January 14, National Constitutional Prohibition Day. The poem, "The Present Crisis," on pages nine and eleven, and "Why We Expect to Succeed," on page four, are material suggested for the occasion.

HAVE YOU SENT YOUR CONGRESSMAN A MESSAGE?

Have you sent a message of congratulation and approval to the Congressman from your district who voted "Aye" on the Hobson-Sheppard Bill on December 22? The list of "Yeas" and "Nays" is given on page three of this issue. It should be carefully studied and preserved for future reference.

HAPPY NEW YEAR!

RETROSPECT AND PROSPECT

1914-1915

Looking backward over the year 1914 and forward to the year 1915, one might epitomize the temperance movement in retrospect and prospect as "a movement of victorious yesterdays and confident tomorrows." The history of the past twelve months chronicles an unprecedented number of victories for prohibition. The transformation of Russia, the anti-liquor measures in effect in German, French and English military circles; the abolition of alcohol in the United States Navy, and in the Panama Canal Zone; the outlawing of the liquor traffic from Virginia, Colorado, Oregon, Washington and Arizona; the triumph of the enemies of the saloon in a large number of counties and cities; the upholding by the United States Supreme Court of the constitutionality of the prohibition provision of the Indian treaties, making a large part of Minnesota dry; the prohibition rules enforced by many industrial enterprises and railroads; the enactment in prohibition states of stricter enforcement laws, and the successful working out of prohibition in West Virginia—these with the endorsement of National Constitutional Prohibition by hundreds of influential organizations and the outspoken declarations of men prominent in the official and political life of the United States and other nations in favor of prohibition have given a marvelous impetus to the movement for the abolition of John Barleycorn from the business, social and political life of the civilized world.

The last incident of the year—the vote on the Sheppard-Hobson bill in the House of Representatives on December 22, even though it fell short of a decisive victory, was no less a triumph for nationwide prohibition.

The fact that the measure received on the first vote a majority is an indication that public sentiment is demanding of its representatives in Congress serious consideration and favorable action on this question.

The first definite united effort of the new year for National Constitutional Prohibition will be on January 14, when in every state in the Union meetings will be held, under the auspices of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, participated in by the churches and other temperance organizations. This month's issue of the state W. C. T. U. papers will contain material for the program for these services.

PLANS FOR NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION

Suggestions for January

That the January issue of all state W. C. T. U. papers be made a campaign edition for National Constitutional Prohibition.

That the second Thursday in January (January 14) be designated as a Day of Prayer, programs to be furnished from National W. C. T. U. Headquarters.

In all of these plans it is expected that the Young People's Branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union will heartily co-operate.

THE "STATE OF PUBLIC OPINION"

"While the loss of four states, Arizona, Colorado, Washington and Oregon, is deeply to be regretted," philosophically remarks *Mida's Criterion*, "still, considering the state of public opinion, inflamed by the fanaticism of paid agitators, the results on the whole are really more encouraging than was generally anticipated."

The "state of public opinion" may well alarm the men of the trade, for the more frantic and violent the attempts of the liquor interests to change it, the more futile seem their efforts.

It should never be forgotten, however, that from this time on they will devote themselves, regardless of expense, to carrying on what they are pleased to term "a strong educational campaign" for the purpose not of *enlightening*, but of confusing and misleading all who will listen to them.

A writer in a Los Angeles German paper, after election, referring to the strong dry sentiment prevailing among the Germans, advises the friends of personal liberty to fortify themselves for the future by inaugurating an educational campaign for the purpose of enlightening the voters upon the failure of prohibition, believing that such a campaign will do a great deal toward convincing the voters that the regulated license system is the best for all concerned. "The German idea that beverages are consumed as food and not as intoxicants should be encouraged," says this writer, "and if the American people can be educated to look at the question from that side, prohibition campaigns will lose their force and their strongest arguments."

Such utterances as these are a challenge to all Christian patriots to urge in every community campaigns for the dissemination of information concerning the liquor evil along scientific, economic and political lines. Let us do this by poster, press and messages from the pulpit; through the teaching of the children in the public schools and the Sunday schools, and by the distribution in every corner of the nation of leaflets and papers which deal in a virile fashion with the question of total abstinence and prohibition.

THE PRESENT CRISIS

Adapted from James Russell Lowell

To be used in programs for National Constitutional Prohibition Day (January 14) meetings

When a deed is done for Freedom, through the broad earth's aching breast
Runs a thrill of joy prophetic, trembling on from east to west,
And the slave, where'er he cowers, feels the soul within him climb
To the awful verge of manhood, as the energy sublime
Of a century bursts full-blossomed on the thorny stem of Time.

Through the walls of hut and palace shoots the instantaneous throe,
When the travail of the Ages wrings earth's systems to and fro;
At the birth of each new Era, with a recognizing start,
Nation wildly looks at nation, standing with mute lips apart,
And glad Truth's yet mightier man-child leaps beneath the Future's heart.

Once to every man and nation comes the moment to decide,
In the strife of Truth with Falsehood, for the good or evil side;
Some great cause, God's new Messiah, offering each the bloom or blight,
Parts the goats upon the left hand, and the sheep upon the right,
And the choice goes by forever 'twixt that darkness and that light.

Hast thou chosen, O my people, where in justice thou shalt stand,
Ere the Doom from its worn sandals shakes the dust against our land?
Though the cause of Evil prosper, yet 'tis Truth alone is strong,
And, albeit she wander outcast now, I see around her throng
Troops of beautiful, tall angels, to enshield her from all wrong.

Backward look across the ages and the beacon-moments see,
That, like peaks of some sunk continent, jut through Oblivion's sea;
Not an ear in court or market for the low foreboding cry
Of those Crises, God's stern winnowers, from whose feet earth's chaff must fly;
Never shows the choice momentous till the judgment hath passed by.

Careless seems the great Avenger; history's pages but record
One death grapple in the darkness 'twixt old systems and the Word;
Truth forever on the scaffold, Wrong forever on the throne,—
Yet that scaffold sways the future, and behind the dim unknown,
Standeth God within the shadow, keeping watch above his own.

We see dimly in the Present what is small and what is great,
Slow of faith how weak an arm may turn the iron helm of fate,
But the soul is still oracular; amid the market's din,
List the ominous stern whisper from the Delphic cave within,—
"They enslave their children's children who make compromise with sin."

Alcohol, the earth-born Cyclops, fellest of the giant brood,
Sons of brutish Force and Darkness who have drenched the earth with blood,
Famished in his self-made desert, blinded by our purer day,
Gropes in yet unblasted regions for his miserable prey;—
Shall we guide his gory fingers where our helpless children play?

Then to side with Truth is noble when we share her wretched crust,
Ere her cause bring fame and profit, and 'tis prosperous to be just;
Then it is the brave man chooses, while the coward stands aside,
Doubting in his abject spirit, till his Lord is crucified,
And the multitude make virtue of the faith they had denied.

Count me o'er earth's chosen heroes—they were souls that stood alone,
While the men they agonized for hurled the contumelious stone,
Stood serene, and down the future saw the golden beam incline
To the side of perfect justice, mastered by their faith divine,
By one man's plain truth to manhood and to God's supreme design.

By the light of burning heretics Christ's bleeding feet I track,
Toiling up new Calvaries ever with the cross that turns not back,
And these mounts of anguish number how each generation learned
One new word of that grand *Credo* which in prophet-hearts hath burned
Since the first man stood God-conquered with his face to heaven upturned.

For Humanity sweeps onward: where to-day the martyr stands,
On the morrow crouches Judas with the silver in his hands;
Far in front the cross stands ready and the crackling fagots burn,
While the hooting mob of yesterday in silent awe return
To glean up the scattered ashes into History's golden urn.

'Tis as easy to be heroes as to sit the idle slaves
Of a legendary virtue carved upon our father's graves,
Worshippers of light ancestral make the present light a crime;
Was the Mayflower launched by cowards, steered by men behind their time?
Turn those tracks toward Past or Future, that make Plymouth Rock sublime?

They were men of present valor, stalwart old iconoclasts,
Unconvinced by axe or gibbet that all virtue was the Past's;
But we make their truth our falsehood, thinking that hath made us free.
Hoarding it in mouldy parchments, while our tender spirits flee
The rude grasp of that great Impulse which drove them across the sea.

They have rights who dare maintain them; we are traitors to our sires,
Smothering in their holy ashes Prohibition's altar fires;
Shall we make their creed our jailer? Shall we, in our haste to slay,
From the tombs of the old prophets steal the funeral lamps away
To light up the martyr-fagots round the prophets of to-day?

(Continued on Page Eleven)

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

THE NEW YEAR

The corridors of Time
Are full of doors—the portals of closed years.
We enter them no more, though bitter tears
Beat hard against them, and we hear the chime
Of lost dreams, dirge-like in behind them ring,
At memory's opening.

But one door stands ajar—
The New Year's; while a golden chain of days
Holds it half shut. The eager foot delays
That presses to its threshold's mighty bar;
And fears that shrink, and hopes that shout aloud,
Around it wait and crowd.

It shuts back the unknown.
And dare we truly welcome one more year,
Who down the past a mocking laughter hear
From idle aims like wandering breezes blown?
We, whose large aspirations dimmed and shrank
Till the year's scroll was blank!

We pause beside the door.
Thy year, O God, how shall we enter in?
How shall we thence thy hidden treasures win?
Shall we return in beggary, as before,
When thou art near at hand, with infinite wealth,
Wisdom and heavenly health?

—*Lucy Larcom*

PRAYER OF GRATITUDE

O God! whose awful hand has ruled the stars,
Whose breath has formed the myriad worlds that swarm
About the sun—Thine own bright handiwork—
We thank Thee for the fullness of Thy power,
Which grants Thee as a Father to mankind:
That He who holds the sea within His hand,
Shouldst send the dew to wearied fields; and He
Who from the cracking cloud the lightning pours,
The faintest cry from out the heart will hear,
And with His love enwrapt, will call him child.

—*Margaret Ellis Brown (granddaughter of Margaret Dye Ellis)*

We record here the name of a comrade and a friend who has recently passed to the higher life:

Mrs. J. B. Chase, Corry, Pa., the first president of the twenty-sixth Congressional district of Pennsylvania, which position she held until 1881, when the state was organized into county districts.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

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HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

RED LETTER DAYS

JANUARY 3—*Mother's Day (the birthday of Madam Willard)*
FEBRUARY 10-17—*Membership week*
FEBRUARY 17—*Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund Day*

SOCIAL MEETINGS AND RED LETTER DAYS

My plan of work will be ready for circulation early in January.

I have prepared, at the request of many superintendents, a program for Frances E. Willard Memorial Day, February 17. There are selections by the Lady Henry Somerset; by Miss Anna A. Gordon "In Memory of a Great Life"; quotations from the last address given by Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens at the National W. C. T. U. Convention in Asbury Park, New Jersey, in November, 1913; a recitation, "How Still She Stands," written by Mrs. Katharine Lent Stevenson; "A Quiz"; and quotations from Miss Willard that may be given at roll call. Price, 15 cents.

A leaflet, "Evening Pastimes," has been prepared for the Young Peoples' Branch. Price, 2 cents each; 50 cents per 100.

MARY DAVIS TOMLINSON.
212 East Seventh St., Plainfield, N. J.

AMONG OUR WORKERS

A by-law adopted by the Missouri W. C. T. U. at its recent state convention provides that no white ribboner who is not a subscriber to THE UNION SIGNAL shall be eligible to the offices of state superintendent, district president, local president, nor can she be elected a delegate to a National Convention.

During the closing days of the campaign in Ohio for prohibition and suffrage, Miss Lillian Phelps of Niagara Falls did valiant service in Trumbull county, writes the county W. C. T. U. president, and adds, "Although we failed to win statewide our county gave a large majority for prohibition and suffrage and against the home rule amendment, and much credit should be given Miss Phelps for her efficient work."

The W. C. T. U. of Queensland has adopted the motto, "Prohibition in 1926, and is working hard to bring about this desired result. Posters are being sent out for use in public buildings and public right-of-ways. Business, private and commercial envelopes bear such sentiments as "Vote for Prohibition," "Down With the Drink," and others of similar nature. Greater work is being done to this end since the establishment of dry canteens in military camps. The young people, who will be the voters in 1926, are being carefully trained. "May the prayers of our sisters across the sea be uttered in our behalf as we press on to fight the demon that is causing such havoc in sunny Australia," is the appeal of the Queensland correspondent.

Miss Christine Tinling, National organizer, did most acceptable work in the schools of Indianapolis, Ind., where for one week she spoke on Scientific Temperance. She lectured in fifteen of the schools and gave a special address to 600 boys of Shortridge high school. In every instance the pupils and teachers expressed their hearty appreciation, and officers of school boards declared their satisfaction that the children could have the benefit of Miss Tinling's course of instruction.

In a great temperance sermon preached by Billy Sunday to more than 6,000 women recently in Des Moines, Ia., he made a strong appeal for members for the W. C. T. U. Of those who heard the sermon many are coming into the organization. The general officers of the Iowa W. C. T. U. had seats on the platform, the president, Mrs. Ida Wise Smith, leading in the opening prayer.

An honorary member of the Wheeler (Mich.) W. C. T. U, Dr. E. L. Street, prepared the program for the evening meeting of the local union, which was held in one of the churches of Wheeler. Dr. Street brought clearly before his audience the havoc wrought by alcohol on the individual, society and the nation, and illustrated his words by an object lesson, showing the effect of alcohol on food, and the tissues of the body. Music was furnished by choruses of children and young ladies and a young men's glee club. To illustrate the progress of prohibition, the fourteen white states, cut from white paper, were displayed from a line at the back of the platform.

The Palmyra (Wis.) W. C. T. U. conducted a silver medal contest at Hebron recently. Miss Ruby Westphal was the winner.

The mothers' meeting of the Vernon (Mo.) W. C. T. U., held recently, was a most inspiring occasion and the presence of many children and babies, as well as a good attendance of mothers, cheered the workers to renewed efforts. The program included papers on "The Religious Training of the Child," by Mrs. W. J. Ham; "The Punishment of the Child," by Mrs. Barris; "The Indoor Plagues," by Mrs. Richardson, followed by discussion of each of these important subjects.

Important work in making Washington dry on November 3 was done by the W. C. T. U. of East Washington through rest rooms and restaurants in connection with the county fairs in Spokane and North Yakima. Rooms and tents were lined with posters, and literature was distributed in great quantities. Some of the best workers in Spokane spent every day during the fair in spreading temperance truths among the throngs who were in attendance. In the temperance parade in Spokane the Young Campaigners for Prohibition with their songs and rally cries were an important feature. Among the floats of the various organizations represented were those of the W. C. T. U., that of Union Park being one which had previously taken first prize at the state fair. On the day of election white ribboners with other temperance workers were at their posts, each doing the duty assigned her, many of them working all day and until nine at night with only time for a light lunch at noon. Yakima county, the home of the state president, Mrs. Carrie M. Barr, and the corresponding secretary, Mrs. Myrtie D. Johnston, was the banner county, giving a dry majority of 5,106. Only one county in East Washington voted wet, and that one gave a majority of only 46. East Washington's vote was 22,379 majority for a dry state.

A WORD OF APPRECIATION

From C. Lewis Fowler, President of Cox College, Atlanta, Ga., comes this word to the editor of THE UNION SIGNAL.

"I would be glad to be allowed space in your valuable paper to express to the members of the W. C. T. U. of America the profound appreciation of both the faculty and student body of Cox College for the gift of the pictures used at your National W. C. T. U. Convention in Atlanta recently. The picture of Frances E Willard, that immortal wizard whose spirit yet broods over America for righteousness and temperance, was brought into my office last night and will be publicly given today to the young ladies' organization in the college to be kept by them in their hall.

"Personally, I know of nothing which could have given me more pleasure than the thoughtfulness of the convention in donating these pictures to this institution of learning for young women.

"May the blessings of the Highest be upon the W. C. T. U. of America."

THE PRESENT CRISIS

(Continued from Page Nine)

New occasions teach new duties; Time makes ancient good uncouth;
They must upward still, and onward, who would keep abreast of Truth;
Lo, before us gleam her camp-fires! we ourselves must Pilgrims be,
Launch our Mayflower, and steer boldly through the desperate winter sea,
Nor attempt the Future's portal with the Past's blood-rusted key.

WORLD NOTES

L. C. P.

"Not ready for it" has long been the cry of the enemies of prohibition.

The decree of the Russian government is the final answer to the above and similar objections. To cut out with the stroke of a pen from a population of 170,000,000 the "alcohol devil" and a revenue of $500,000,000 is to change the face of one-seventh of the habitable globe. "Wonderful" is the only word to describe it, and a great spiritual awakening follows. More wonderful is it in a government of autocracy that a peasant and a house-painter should have been the initiator. Michael D. Tchelisheff "convinced Czar Nicholas of the necessity and feasibility of the most noteworthy act in the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors in the history of the world."

But this is, except for its suddenness, hardly an achievement beyond that of China and of Korea in suppressing the opium trade.

The advance of China is well known, in Korea not so well; only this month is the announcement made, "The government has suppressed the opium monopoly and put a ban on the smoking of opium. The American missionaries advocated these steps."

Shall the Oriental and the Slav lead England and America?

Dr. Cuthbert Hall calls the Anglo Saxon "The twentieth century pharisee—'not as other men am I.'"

The handwriting is on the wall against the participators in degrading vices, *particeps criminis* in commerce, revenue and usage.

Soma Chikosi of Chiyuka is "an immense asset" in west central Africa. He is a Christian chief of commanding presence and splendid type of face, an elder of the church and a fine preacher. He says, "We are now the people of Jesus Christ. Chief Kanjundu did not permit the brewing of beer and other things; I have no other word than that of Kanjundu. Everybody knows that beer makes people err and swerve from the 'white' path, the path of righteousness. No, I will not permit beer drinks in my district."

In India, "everything is going on prosperously," but the native Christians are wondering if these can be "Christian kings who are fighting each other."

The French government puts up posters warning against tippling that falls short of drunkenness.

England was alarmed when eighty per cent of the candidates for the Boer war failed to pass the examination because of national sins, and yet in this greater war in the year of our Lord 1914, it is reported that England has decided to keep open houses with license and banqueting in the holiday season.

"Beware of this enemy of the race," said Queen Victoria's physician, Sir Andrew Clark.

"That nation which is first to free itself from the injurious effects of alcohol will attain a marked advantage over other nations in the intensive struggle for existence."—Crown Prince of Sweden.

"The nations which take the smallest quantity of alcohol will win the battles of the future."—German Emperor.

WHAT ARE THE FACTS?

"There are some people who would like very much to have it appear that Kansas is going back on its record as a prohibition state," writes G. S. Ricker in the *Congregationalist*. "What are the facts? The three great parties—Republican, Democratic and Progressive—each put prohibition—state and national—in its platform, and they polled 455,299 votes as against 47,201 for the 'wet,' or resubmission candidate—nearly ten to one. I have lived in Kansas fifteen years and in the last thirteen years have traveled more than 150,000 miles in the state, going from east to west and north to south, and it is my conviction, founded on personal contact with thousands of the people all over the state, that the proportion of the 'drys' to the 'wets' is just about ten to one!"

PROHIBITION EMPTIES JAIL

A Minnesota county whose saloons were closed by the enforcing of the Indian treaty of 1855 reports that its jail is without occupants for the first time since the present sheriff went into office in 1907. As an evidence that the government means to carry out the provisions of this treaty Henry A. Larson, chief special agent of the Indian Department, and Deputies Brandt, Carson, Belland and LeMars, on an unexpected visit to Detroit, where they found the saloons still open in violation of the closing order which was to have gone into effect November 30, destroyed between three and four thousand dollars' worth of liquor which the saloons were trying to dispose of before complying with the closing order.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE "LEGAL CRAZY QUILT"

The liquor interests have much to say concerning the "legal crazy quilt" relating to the liquor question, which envelopes this nation. "In one place the law calls for screens; in another screens must be removed," commented a speaker at the recent brewers convention. "In one town drink is served at night; in another it is cut out at eight p. m."

Nothing would give greater pleasure to the advocates of prohibition than to transform this "crazy quilt" into a "National Constitutional Prohibition" coverlid, that once for all would relieve our personal liberty friends from the necessity of looking up the varied and multitudinous statutes and ordinances regulating and restricting the "trade."

MRS. BOOLE RETIRES FROM FLYING SQUADRON

Mrs. Ella A. Boole, Vice-President-at-Large of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, has felt compelled to sever her personal connection with the Flying Squadron because of her official duties in connection with the National and state Woman's Christian Temperance Union. She writes, "The Flying Squadron is presenting National Prohibition to large audiences in most places where it holds meetings, and during the time I was with them I was impressed with the large attendance of men. In some places the audience was three-fourths men, and they listened with the closest attention to the presentation of arguments for prohibition of the liquor traffic." Mrs. Boole expresses the belief that through these meetings many are reached who would not be sufficiently interested to read leaflets or other literature on the subject.

Mrs. Boole is to be at National Headquarters for conference with the other General Officers early in January.

RECEIVER FOR BIG BREWERY

Decreased Demand for Beer and Adverse Legislation Force Ohio Brewery Out of Business

The Hoster-Columbus Breweries company, a $12,000,000 corporation, has gone into the hands of a receiver on order of the United States District court.

"Decreased demand for beer, adverse legislation, and the voting dry of many states and counties in the last eight years" was given as the cause. A statement issued by the company says:

"In 1914 the crowning blow came in the loss of West Virginia, where we did a business of nearly $500,000 a year, to say nothing of old Virginia's voting dry, to go into effect in 1916."

GOVERNOR'S EYES OPENED

One of the reasons Montana's patriotic citizens believe the time auspicious for inaugurating a statewide prohibition campaign is the satisfaction expressed by many at the results of closing the saloons during the recent strike in the vicinity of Butte.

In a letter addressed, at that time, by Governor Stewart to Mrs. Alderson, president of the Montana W. C. T. U., he admitted:

"Many things that have developed have been surprising to me and none more so than the effect that the closing of the saloons in Butte had on the public in general. One of the managers of the big mining companies told me the other day that during the days the saloons were closed there was not a single accident, whereas for years back there has been an average of ten accidents a day, the serious and trivial combined."

NEW ZEALAND'S ELECTION

Election returns as yet incomplete indicate that the *status quo* of the liquor traffic is unchanged in New Zealand, and that national prohibition has been defeated. The returns give the government thirty-eight members of Parliament, the opposition thirty, and the Socialists eight, the latter favoring the opposition. A two-thirds vote is required to carry the proposition in New Zealand. Prohibition was defeated by 246,000 votes.

Former Lieut.-Governor John Strange of Wisconsin is reported to have offered to bear the expense of erecting a new $10,000 concrete bridge to span the Cook canal at Menasha provided the city at the next election votes dry.

IOWA AWAKE

LORA S. LA MANCE

Iowa is in good shape for a battle and she is quite inclined to go into it. She is tired of the mulct law; tired of having twenty-five wet counties; tired of being pointed out as the "model" wet state; tired of being run by an out-of-the-state liquor trust that owns more than eighty per cent of all the saloons within the borders of the state; tired of Milwaukee and St. Louis brewers going to the legislature and dictating what laws shall be passed.

The W. C. T. U. rolled up a fine increase this year. Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, the state president, is a real general. She means to push the suffrage battle and win it, in November, 1915. She intends to stir up the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the churches, the clubs and everybody else and to rain petitions down upon the incoming legislature for the repeal of the mulct law, which would leave Iowa under statewide prohibition. However, that would be only statutory prohibition, and constitutional prohibition looks even better to the white ribboners. Accordingly petitions will be circulated and sent to the legislature for three measures, namely, a special election in November, 1915, on woman suffrage, a repeal of the mulct law in 1915, and the granting of a vote on constitutional prohibition in 1916.

As Iowa is the only state in the union having a mulct law, it is rather difficult for outsiders to understand her peculiar conditions. Thirty-four years ago the citizens of Iowa voted on statewide prohibition, and voted it in as honestly as did Kansas or Maine, whereupon her astute politicians stole it from her in a disgraceful way, the legislature allowing counties and towns to have saloons if a certain majority of the voters petitioned for them but the saloons have to pay a "mulct" or tax for not obeying the prohibition law.

The brewery trust is thoroughly alarmed. They have ordered saloon petitions renewed everywhere, even when the saloons have many months to run. They are establishing new ones in new places. The idea is to go up to the legislature and use this as a club, claiming more saloon licenses were granted in the month of December, 1915, than in any previous month of Iowa's history, so that it will appear that the state wants more saloons and more wide-open laws, and by the same token does not want suffrage.

To carry this out the liquor advocates are resorting to all sorts of tricks. One petition showed the names of men who had been dead for five years, and another one the names of ministers of the gospel. It is said that the new petitions are the worst "stuffed" documents ever seen in Iowa. When here, there and yonder petitions began to loom up, appeals were made everywhere to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith stood one whole forenoon at the long distance phone and in four hours' time had dispatched two of Iowa's own workers to danger points, had kidnapped the writer, on her way to meet an engagement, and sent her into a third danger center. Automobiles were pressed into service. All over the state the unions were instructed and aroused. At this writing it looks favorable for the drys. The wets have apparently overshot the mark. Iowa's prohibitionists are ready and anxious to fight them.

December has been a month of institutes in Iowa. The state officers and the regular Iowa organizers have put in a busy month, not stopping for the holidays. The writer was brought in as a National worker and was kept busy straight up to the Monday before Christmas. The meetings, which were first class everywhere, were particularly enthusiastic in the fifth district, of which Mrs. Dora Farrows is president. Seventeen new members were gained in one day in Ft. Dodge. Iowa is likely to see every saloon closed before snow flies in the fall of 1915. Let it come!

AMONG OUR WORKERS

Because of the interest aroused by thirteen contests held under the direction of Miss Clara Friton the Dows (Ia.) W. C. T. U. has doubled its membership. Mrs. Irene H. Bartlett, known as the "bird warbling elocutionist," will train contest classes in Iowa and do recital work. Miss Cecil B. Richmond of Gilson, Ill., who gave excellent satisfaction as a contest trainer when in the state last year, will return in January to answer the demand for her services. Mrs. Mary Isabella Smith, the efficient editor of the Iowa W. C. T. U. *Champion*, organized four unions in the Twenty-first district recently, which are now aggressively pitted against the saloon.

The W. C. T. U. of New York state was the recipient of one of the handsome bronze medals awarded to the organizations and companies which furnished exhibits in the Safety and Sanitation Exposition held under the auspices of the American Museum of Safety. In all there were one hundred and thirty-eight exhibits showing devices of various kinds for conserving the safety of the public and increasing efficiency. Next to the W. C. T. U. booth was an invention for safely lowering life boats from an ocean liner, while the next neighbors were the Southern Pacific Railway and a concern showing a device by which firemen or others could safely enter a building filled with smoke and noxious gases. From the W. C. T. U. booth literature was placed in the hands of hundreds of persons, and charts and posters were explained to audiences of the sort that would never be in attendance at a temperance meeting. That the directors considered the W. C. T. U. had a logical place in an exposition of this kind was evidenced by the awarding of the medal.

In writing of the recent statewide prohibition campaign in California, a white-ribboner from the northern section of the state has this to say: "I wish every one might know how valiantly and consistently all the pastors of our churches stood by, not waiting to see what would happen, but plunging into the fray, on election day staying all day and some of them all night at the polling places to watch the count. Now we are taking stock of our resources and preparing for a more vigorous effort in 1916. The liquorites, supported by the great dailies that were the real factor in our overthrow, are shouting for reform in their own ranks." The writer asks that white ribboners will pray earnestly that at least one of the great newspapers of California may come out for prohibition.

Eight sermons on National Prohibition were preached in the churches of Benton county, Tennessee, on December 13, at the request of the county W. C. T. U. president, Mrs. Olivia Robins, and on December 20 a white ribbon program arranged by the county president and vice-president was presented. The Loyal Temperance Legion social, planned by the secretaries, Annie Craney and Alice Smith, on November 13, netted about $4 and paid for a memorial column placed by the L. T. L. in the new high school building. At the W. C. T. U. social at the home of the president of Big Sandy union, Mrs. Della Cantrell, children of the L. T. L. took part in the program. The first entertainment in the new high school building at Big Sandy will be given by the Big Sandy L. T. L., and the proceeds will go to the school. A photograph of Miss Willard will be presented by the Legioners.

The temperance forces of Pasadena and the Ninth Congressional District of California are rejoicing in the election to the United States House of Representatives of Mr. Charles H. Randall by the combined prohibition vote. Mr. Randall will use his influence in his new position to the end that "Congress may amend its liquor laws by declaring that in accordance with the edicts of the great scientists of the world, alcohol is a poison; furthermore, that its use for other than scientific, mechanical and medicinal purposes is a menace to the public, therefore its manufacture, sale and transportation, except for such purposes is absolutely forbidden throughout the United States." Mr. Randall was one of the foremost leaders in the statewide prohibition fight just closed and was influential, through his position in the state legislature, in securing the present local option law of the state. A well attended reception and banquet were tendered him by the various temperance organizations of Pasadena and vicinity.

Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, wife of the great inventor, is reported by the *New York Herald* to be leading the women of the West Orange (N. J.) Association in a movement against the saloons of that city

TO ALL ORGANIZATIONS THAT MEET IN CONVENTIONS:

Bannerette and Sign Holders—Made of heavy wire, quickly attached to chair, pew, bench or other seat; will not mar furniture; clamps tipped with rubber. Light weight; take up little space. For prices, etc., write to DR. LUEMA G. JOHNSON, 1014 6th Ave., Tacoma, Wash.

$2.50 Per Day Salary paid one man or woman in each town to distribute free circulars and take orders for White Ribbon Concentrated Flavoring in tubes.
ZIEGLER CO., 441-C Dearborn St., Chicago

Going to Florida? STOP at THE HAVEN—a hotel conducted on CHRISTIAN LINES by REV. and MRS. L. L. PICKETT, widely known in temperance work, at 14 Joiner Street, ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.

Will You Come Home Sober, Papa?
A NEW TEMPERANCE SONG BY REV. J. C. HARRISON of the ALABAMA CONFERENCE. This is one of the best Temperance songs written in years. Its beautiful story of a young girl's plea to her father is really a Temperance sermon, while its melody is one of the sweetest ever written. Ask your music dealer for it, or send 10c to the publisher. P. J. Howley Music Co., 102 West 42nd Street, New York. Special rates on quantities to Societies or Temperance Organizations.

PENNSYLVANIA'S PLAN FOR INCREASING THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

ELLA M. GEORGE, President Pennsylvania W. C. T. U.

Pennsylvania has been making a steady gain in membership, but last year it reached the "high water mark"—a gain of 7,057. Two counties more than trebled their membership, while three doubled theirs. Of the sixty-seven counties in the state, all but seven were able to show some gain.

We always set a goal for the state, which we constantly keep before the women. At the beginning of the year the state president sends to each county president a letter containing this statement:

Our goal this year is ———.
Your membership is ———.
Your county should gain ———.
Your membership should reach ———.

We endeavor to familiarize ourselves with conditions in the various county and local unions, that we may give to each suitable help. With this thought in view, we put into the field our own state organizers, the state president designating where each is to work. We prefer to use home talent because our own women understand conditions better than would those who might come to us from other states. Moreover, if information as to the needs of a county is desired, the worker can readily be reached. The organizer sends to the state president a general outline of work done. The president of each new union receives an Annual Report, a Handy Guide, helpful literature, the state paper, and a letter from the state president, in which the assurance is given that her ear is always open to a cry for help. The new union is then placed under the care of the state corresponding secretary, whose duty it is to mother it—answering all difficult questions that may arise, giving it encouragement and guidance as to right methods of work.

The state gives financial help to all counties whose membership is less than 300. At our last convention it was obvious that so many counties of that class had been promoted that, if this rule were adhered to by the state, there would be a very limited field in which to extend her beneficence, so it was decided to give help this year to all counties whose membership did not exceed 400. Some time before the state treasurer's books close, she sends to the treasurer of each local union a letter urging the collection and forwarding of dues to the county treasurer. We also offer the following prizes:

Five dollars in gold to a county doubling its membership.

National and State Papers

Counties sending dues by June 1 for a number equal to last year's membership are to receive a certain number of subscriptions to the state paper.

Counties sending dues by August 1 for a certain gain per cent are to receive a number of subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL, the number of subscriptions in both cases varying in proportion to the membership of a county.

The names with addresses for subscriptions are furnished by the presidents of the counties meeting the requirement.

The offering of the last two prizes serves a double purpose—it incites treasurers to an early collection of dues, thus leaving the last months of the year open to the work of adding to the last year's membership. It also affords the county president an opportunity to put our National and state organs into the hands of women who would not or could not subscribe for them.

It would not be fair to close this article without referring to the excellent help given by the many faithful evangelists who have labored in our state. Much fruit has been garnered through their bold and fearless denunciations of the liquor traffic and its allies. To God alone be the glory and the praise. He blessed the means used.

UNCLE SAM'S FLOWER GARDEN

A charming playlet, written by Mrs. W. H. Preston, of which but a summary can be given here, was presented as the welcome of the local Loyal Temperance Legion to the Atlanta convention: Uncle Sam is shown seated in a garden, a place "fragrant with the breath of flowers." He soliloquizes as follows: "Our world is full of loveliness, but the more I think of her beauty, her wealth and power, the more I am convinced that much yet remains to be done to make our country what she is only in name—'free.' The evils of drink are everywhere and the real flowers of this fair land are being destroyed by the thousands year by year. Men, women and children are sacrificed on the altar of the demon, 'alcohol.'" Presently girls' voices are heard outside singing, "The Star Spangled Banner." Uncle Sam, surprised, exclaims. "'O'er the land of the free?' Would that my country were free from the shackles of rum." He ponders awhile, then falls asleep. While he slumbers nine girls dressed in white, red or blue costumes. and representing Truth, Honesty, Courage, Purity, Temperance, Humility, Love, Kindness and Mercy, circle about him and each, in turn, tells of the part she is taking in the struggle to relieve Uncle Sam of his great burden—the liquor traffic. They sing "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," and turn to greet "Prohibition" and the Goddess of Liberty who have come to "set the flowers free." Uncle Sam escorts them to a throne, from which exalted place "Prohibition" addresses the company: "Uncle Sam, Liberty and I have had a long, hard and tiresome journey. We have crossed desert places. We have encountered wild beasts and reptiles. We have seen homes where little children are ragged and hungry. We have seen wives and mothers weeping over loved ones who have fallen because of drink. We have visited homes made wretched by the drink habit and know of hearts and lives saddened by the demon of drink and good men brought to sin and disgrace by it, but thanks be to you and to Truth, Honesty, Courage, Purity, Temperance, Humility, Love, Kindness and Mercy we are now ready to proclaim freedom from all that intoxicates and to crown our Goddess of Liberty." Uncle Sam descends from his throne and as he places the crown upon Liberty's head says, "This is the dawn of a new day. May you never cease to wear this crown. It stands for love to God, love to home, and love to all mankind." After a speech in which Liberty pledges her loyalty, she recites "The Battle Is On," and "Temperance" follows with "The Bonny Flag." The finishing touch is given in a grand march in which all participate waving flags and banners and singing "The Star Spangled Banner."

—The Denver Post

AFTER STATEWIDE PROHIBITION—WHAT?

[Excerpts from Addresses of National Organizers at the Atlanta Convention]

MRS. MARY HARRIS ARMOR

"After Statewide Prohibition—What?" If I had to say it in one word I would say —annihilation. When the Canaanites went into the promised land, they found it was possessed by enemies. You have got to stand up and fight for the land you possess. We cannot please the brewers and distillers better than by talking about the failure of prohibition to prohibit. It is impossible in two or three years to undo what the liquor gang has been doing for two hundred years.

MRS. FLORENCE ATKINS

After statewide is won there comes the difficult thing to enforce the prohibitory law. We are dealing with a business that lives in the appetite of its victims. I know whereof I speak when I say liquordom concentrates in the larger cities to elect business men who are favorable to the liquor traffic because when they have their friends in the seats of the mighty, it is an easy thing to have laws violated. It is the purpose of the liquor traffic to so discredit the law that men and women shall say that conditions are as bad or worse than they were under license, and that if they are going to be like this the better way will be to regulate the traffic and receive the revenue. Everybody who spreads the cry, "Prohibition does not prohibit," is making it easier for prohibition laws to be repealed.

MISS CHRISTINE I. TINLING

After statewide prohibition, after national prohibition, after world prohibition there must be education until the end of time. This has been a short year for me for I went home to England after the National Convention at Asbury Park and did not get back to work until the beginning of February. I have worked down in Texas and Oklahoma and up in New York and Delaware. I had a couple of months in Indiana and a short trip in Alabama. Part of the summer I worked in my own state of Virginia where we are so happy we feel like singing hallelujahs forever. As usual I have spent nearly all my time in work for the Scientific Temperance Instruction department. Since February I have given two hundred and forty-six talks in the public schools and addressed seventy-two gatherings of teachers and normal and college students. One hundred and three public meetings, two state conventions and thirteen county conventions have helped to fill up the balance of the time. In Indiana alone I talked to more than 20,000 boys and girls. Two or three special encouragements this year I think worthy of mention. In New York state the educational authorities co-operated with the W. C. T. U. and the state commissioner of education opened the way for me into all the state normals. If the work is introduced in this way by the educational authorities it comes with a force and efficiency it could not otherwise have.

Another kind of encouragement came from a West Virginia Normal president. He has come to think that scientific temperance instruction ought to form a regular part of the course, and he does not expect the state W. C. T. U., which introduced the work, to longer furnish it free. The Normal school itself will meet all expense in the future.

MRS. AMY C. WEECH

The measure of a man is determined by the way his face is turned. Empires and kingdoms are wading through seas of human blood because in spite of civilization men have turned their faces toward the lust of power. After years of seed-sowing and months of strenuous campaigns the stars of statewide prohibition are flaming in our political sky. The problem that faces us today is the problem all ages have wrestled with, and the pen of history has yet to record its perfect solution, that of causing the individual to accept in his life the ideas and the ideals that mark the trail of an advanced civilization.

When prohibition or anything else fails to prohibit, it fails not because of the law but because we find in the heart of the individual back of the law the spirit of lawlessness. So it seems to me in order to follow up our statewide victories so that we may move on to the goal of all our efforts, National Constitutional Prohibition, we must, if I may use the expression, train our guns on the individual, go back to the very first principles of our organization, pledging men, women and children to lives of total abstinence. Many a man for various reasons will vote the dry ticket yet the wet ticket is the measure of his life, so our work of education and agitation is not complete until we turn the very lives of men toward the stars of state and national prohibition, until their desires lead them to follow the gleam.

MISS ANNIE A. ROBBINS

"After Prohibition—What?" Those interested in the liquor business say there come the blind pigs and whisky drummer. Many do not know these are everywhere the legalized saloon exists. This has proved true in several cities and towns I have visited this past year. In one town having five saloons over twenty-five blind pigs were found. One with eighteen saloons had over fifty, while still another with one hundred and forty saloons had one hundred and fifty places where liquor was sold without license.

After prohibition is secured the women should work earnestly to help elect officers to enforce the law. Resolutions and petitions should be presented to the city councils of prohibition towns, asking that ordinances be passed that will forbid the shipping of liquor into the town. Lawbreakers should be pursued until they are driven from our midst. One of the encouraging things of the year has been a visit to unions in Iowa that I organized seven years ago. It was very gratifying to find them still active.

Some Experiences and Some Conclusions

[Excerpts from Addresses of National Organizers at the Atlanta Convention]

MRS. EMMA GRAVES DIETRICK

It was a tiny village miles away from a railroad. We had come back on the train from such a small meeting. The president said mournfully, "There isn't any use; I'm going to give it up." In reply I began, "Cheer up, sister," but she broke in with, "I can't cheer up." Suddenly from the other side of the room came with a rush a little seven-year-old boy. Grasping the hand of his mother he said, "You don't have to cheer up, mother. Don't you know you said when father went away that you and I would do everything together? You work and I'll cheer." With shining face he gave an L. T. L. rally cry, his clapping hands and stamping feet emphasizing that "Saloons Must Go." "Whenever you want a cheer," he added, "you just let me know." That mother did not give up.

MRS. M. E. PATTERSON

"Co-operation With Other Societies," has been the subject assigned me. We have found co-operation especially helpful in our work in the campaign states during the past year. The W. C. T. U. has the plans, literature, and forces that have been tried and found effective and it is these we can use when co-operating with other societies. The many requests we receive for helps and suggestions make us realize our responsibility toward others. The great weapon of the hour is the ballot in the hands of women and in all the states where campaigns for prohibition have been on the past year our W. C. T. U. speakers have been called upon to emphasize the fact that this right on the part of woman to express her opinion in the most direct way is the shortest cut to the goal for which we are working—National Constitutional Prohibition.

MRS. RHENA MOSHER HOLYOKE

While in the field only for short trips this year, my experience has been greatly broadened by work in a local union of some three hundred members. We have endeavored to emphasize more than ever before, the spirit of co-operation with other organizations. This has been done in several ways. The petition for Constitutional Prohibition was sent for endorsement to the twenty-six Woman's Clubs, many of which signed it. The Y. W. C. A., Y. M. C. A. and Anti-Tuberculosis Society were also glad to sign the petition. We have had addresses on the subject before many of the young people's church societies, resulting in new members for our Y. P. B. In our program for the new year we are to have addresses by the president of the woman suffrage society, and by a prominent club woman on the reform work of the clubs, for many of our own members do not know that the Biennial of Clubs endorsed both woman suffrage and prohibition.

MRS. M W. NEWTON

My entire time during the past year has been given to campaign work in my own state, Virginia. I visited over fifty different places, have given over eighty addresses, organized six unions, received three hundred and seventy-five signatures to the pledge and added many new members to organized unions, traveling over two hundred miles in buggies in counties where there were no railroads and 2,000 miles by rail. I have had the blessed privilege of knowing that the counties where the seed-sowing had been done, gave large majorities for statewide prohibition. Wherever there is a W. C. T. U. organization it should not die for want of exercise. Every department of work that will be helpful to the community should be taken up and the meetings made so interesting that the members will make sacrifices to attend. A strange hostess one who would invite friends to a feast and then give them nothing but stale bread and water!

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

Jennie Smith and her sister, Mrs. Fannie Howell, have rooms and board at 317 and 319 E St., N. E., Washington, D. C., near Union Station, within walking distance of the Capitol and buildings. On a quiet street, near all street car lines. Reasonable prices.

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THE CHALLENGE OF TODAY

(Excerpts from Addresses of National Organizers at the Atlanta Convention.)

LOUISE E. HOLLISTER

Two facts have been demonstrated since the bill giving the franchise to women became a law in Illinois—first, that more women desire the ballot that they may protect their homes and the homes of other women from the liquor traffic than for all other reasons, hence that the W. C. T. U. has a greater hold upon them than any purely suffrage organization. The second fact relates to the effect upon the men of the state. I have had more men in my audiences and have secured more honorary members this year than ever before in Illinois. That men are on their mettle to see that women citizens do not outdo them in their one-time exclusive field, shows the value of the enfranchised woman in community and state. Helplessness certainly makes a strong appeal to manly men, but the ability to turn the tide of political affairs commands a genuine respect.

ROSE A. DAVISON

William Allen White of Kansas tells us that the only hope of ultimate prohibition is in "woman suffrage and the new religion with a social message." Among the forces that I found at work in Colorado these two were conspicuous. Without the power of citizenship the women could not have circulated petitions and been the force they were. The new religion with a social message was most strenuously preached in Denver and some of the larger towns by Billy Sunday and other good evangelists.

Every force that is used to win prohibition must be utilized to hold and enforce it, for no law is stronger than the sentiment that demanded it. We know there is no organized body in the world so well prepared to mould public sentiment as is the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. To us is given the sacred commission to keep the altar fires burning for prohibition and educate the public conscience for law enforcement. We are told that we cannot make men moral by law but we know that the law sets the standard high and helps to educate public sentiment. It thus "makes it easier to do right and harder to do wrong."

ROENA E. SHANER

I did not believe in equal suffrage when I first joined the W. C. T. U. I had not then been in no-license campaigns, where on the city streets I saw educated, refined, cultured, motherly, godly women pleading with the voters with all their souls to vote for home protection, and where they were frequently brushed aside by illiterate white men or ignorant negroes bought with brewers' money, who, with heads up, sneers on their faces and curses ofttimes on their lips, went into the booth boasting that they would vote against those "meddlesome women." I hadn't gazed often upon such scenes until I looked up into the face of my God and said, "O Lord, help me to do everything I can to help bring the day when the mother-hearted women of this country can go to the ballot box and register their sentiments against this iniquitous thing."

Recent elections have forcibly demonstrated the fact that the majority of women line up for home protection. Four of the five states which voted for prohibition have equal suffrage. A long time ago I learned that it is an excellent thing to find out what satan's crowd doesn't want and then devote every God-given energy toward securing that thing.

MRS. HARRIETT DARLING HALL

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is the pioneer, the John the Baptist, of the suffrage movement in most of the states, and our challenge has not been alone to the liquor traffic, but a strong challenge to the movement has been the indifference of women. Mothers, homemakers, society women have all looked askance at suffrage, but when the movement grew in popularity many of them joined the procession and loudly affirmed that they had always been suffragists. But we rejoiced with thanksgiving to see the procession increase in volume and force as it approached the goal of state suffrage.

MRS. LORA S. LA MANCE

We rejoice over the victory in Virginia, Arizona, Colorado, Oregon and Washington. There will be as great joy in November, 1915, when we shall greet the new prohibition states of Kentucky, Idaho, Utah and three or four others. There will be wild joy, such an ecstasy of happiness as has never come to us before, when in November, 1916, state after state shall wheel into the prohibition column. There will be California, throttled and overpowered in 1914, at last freed from liquor bondage. Ohio thrice beaten on suffrage and prohibition will come up wearing at her war belt the scalps of Cincinnati, Cleveland and Columbus. Missouri, the brewer's own state, gagged and bound, and whipped again and again, mocked and jeered and flouted, will come into her estate in 1916. A little longer, and from Alaska to Hawaii, from Florida to California, absolute prohibition shall reign.

When the foes of the home are once defeated universal suffrage will come. Women will have the ballot everywhere. The W. C. T. U. and the women's clubs will take up civic problems and study them. More than that, they will bring a mighty force to bear to help to solve them. Within five years after we have National Constitutional Prohibition, that hideous nightmare, white slavery, will be dead and buried. Within ten years after nationwide, continentwide, interoceanwide prohibition comes in, we shall have secured all over the nation cigaret laws with teeth in them; shall have abolished slavish child labor and the sweat shop; and the old regime of the slum and tenement house will have passed away forever. There is a glorious day coming.

MRS. ADA WALLACE UNRUH

I have been asked to tell how Oregon won the ballot for women. I can only tell the closing chapter as the campaign covered a period of over thirty-five years. The campaign was waged on the old lines of abstract justice and especially to secure the ballot as the tax payer's weapon. The majority against suffrage increased with the recurring years and the various elections until 1910 gave a majority of over 20,000 against the franchise amendment. At this time I came into the presidency of the Oregon W. C. T. U. and began an analysis of the suffrage situation, giving the results of the study to the women of our organization, and the convention decided to enter the proposed campaign of 1912 as a real and active force, and in the fall of that year Oregon women were given the ballot. Beginning in the autumn of 1909 we entered the campaign for statewide prohibition which continued without interruption till November 3, when we had our glorious victory.

I think there can be little doubt in any one's mind but that to the W. C. T. U. the large credit is due for the suffrage victory of 1912. The first legislature sitting after we secured the ballot and not elected by us but judiciously looking to future preferment somewhat more than unwillingly gave to us eighteen strong, drastic moral measures, thus furnishing arithmetical proof that woman's ballot is seventy-two times as strong as her influence. All this and then the last glorious victory when the women marched to the polls and wiped the saloon and brewery off the Oregon map with a majority of nearly 37,000. Governor Oswald West campaigned the state in the interest of the prohibition amendment and Portland men and women elected to office a full corps of real men.

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SOME EXPERIENCES AND SOME CONCLUSIONS

(Continued from Page Fourteen)

LEILA OWEN STRATTON

In the broad, boundless field of service opened to workers in the W. C. T. U., experiences are rich and varied—all of them helpful, some of them hard, were it not that "the joy of the Lord is our strength." Personally the work in educational institutions has been the most far-reaching experience coming to me during this year of continuous service for "God and Home and Every Land." I have reached more than 13,000 students in the six states in which I have worked as National organizer and lecturer for the W. C. T. U. I have organized a number of unions, gaining nearly four hundred new members. I love this great cause as I love God and truth. The battle is not yet done but National Constitutional Prohibition shall be a living verity for this nation of ours.

"And in conclusion let me say
Financially it may not pay
To tramp around from state to state,
Catching your trains early and late;
But if humanity we save,
One soul redeemed from drunkard's grave
Is worth far more to you and me
Than ease and earthly joy could be.
We'll feel that life has just begun
When we can hear Him say, 'Well done.'"

OREGON NEWS NOTES

An interesting decision has recently been handed down by the supreme court of Oregon touching the statutory offense of selling liquor to a minor. The gist of the decision is that the proprietor of a saloon is responsible for such sale even though it was made by his bartender in his absence and contrary to his instructions, the court laying down the premises that there is risk of criminality in the liquor business, and the responsible party can be only the man who owns and conducts the business, and that the risk of the business goes with the profit.

Miss Fern Hobbs, private secretary to Governor Oswald West of Oregon, has been appointed by the governor a member of the State Industrial Accident Commission. Miss Hobbs' spectacular cleaning up of Copperfield and closing out its saloons some months ago will be remembered by our readers.

The liquor houses of the city of Portland, Ore., are advertising unprecedented bargains in wines, liquors and whiskies preparatory to going out of business. "The advance guards of the drys, under a screen of political cavalry, have captured the last trenches in this state and we must relinquish all that the Spring Valley Wine Company represents and sign the article of surrender," is the announcement which precedes one advertisement.

Characterizing Oregon's victory on November 3 as unique in the history of prohibition, Dr. Frank L. Loveland of Portland in a recent sermon said:

"I wonder if you know what a distinctive victory Oregon and Portland have achieved in this temperance warfare? No state in the Union has yet gone dry with a city in it half the size of the city of Portland; no state ever yet has gone dry with so large a proportion of her citizens living in the cities; no state has yet gone dry with such a large proportion of foreign population as has Oregon; no state has gone dry carrying the county having the metropolis in it; no other state has ever yet gone dry carrying every county into the dry column."

What Lillian M. N. Stevens Said

Compiled by ANNA ADAMS GORDON

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The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XLI EVANSTON, ILL., JANUARY 7, 1915 No. 2

CONGRESSMAN HOBSON'S CHALLENGE

If the Sixty-third Congress does not grant the plain right of the people for this referendum to meet the mighty evil of the legalized liquor traffic, the Sixty-fourth Congress will be likewise invoked. The day is coming when we shall have that referendum sent to the states, nor is that day as far distant as some may imagine. Unless this question has been made a state matter by the intervening Congresses, I here announce to you that the determination of the great moral, the great spiritual, the great temperance and prohibition forces of this whole nation will make this question the paramount issue in 1916, not only to gain a two-thirds majority in the Houses of Congress, but to have an administration that neither in the open nor under cover will fight this reform, so that in the spring of 1917 with an extraordinary session of the Sixty-fifth Congress we will have a command from the masters of men and of Congresses to grant this right to the people.

—Excerpt from speech in House of Representatives, December 22, 1914

SPECIAL ARTICLES IN THIS ISSUE

Our Washington Letter—Poll of the Press—Arguments for National Constitutional Prohibition—Liquor Evil a National Problem—Work of the Young People's Branch—Arizona Prohibition Law before United States Court—The Temperance Situation in Kuling, China.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

CONGRESS RE-ASSEMBLES AFTER FOUR DAYS RECESS—NOTE SENT TO GREAT BRITAIN INSISTING THAT AMERICAN COMMERCE RIGHTS BE RESPECTED—IMMIGRATION BILL PROVIDES FOR EXCLUSION OF BELIEVERS IN POLYGAMY—CONGRESSMAN HOBSON TO CONTINUE PROHIBITION AMENDMENT FIGHT—SHOCKING STATE OF AFFAIRS IN CROW INDIAN RESERVATION BROUGHT TO LIGHT—ALL SAILORS PASSING THROUGH PANAMA CANAL TO RECEIVE BIBLES.

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W.C.T.U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D.C.

Congress, after four days' recess, is back at work. This has been the shortest holiday vacation on record. Leaders in both houses are still determined to push through all necessary legislation, in order to avert an extra session after March 4 next, when the Sixty-third Congress comes to an end.

As the hands of the big clock over the entrance door of the Senate chamber marked noon, Tuesday, December 29, Vice-President Marshall rapped for order. The Senate chaplain, Rev. F. J. Prettyman, offered prayer, asking that the Senate now assembling be guided along the right path in the delicate conditions existing today. Seventy-nine senators answered to their names when the roll was called.

Outside of appropriation bills and a few general measures which the House has begun to clear up with remarkable rapidity, there remains much for the Senate to do, in fact, the entire legislative program outlined at the opening of the session by the President, and later discussed in Democratic caucus, is yet to be accomplished.

Note Sent to Great Britain Insisting That American Commerce Rights Be Respected

On Monday, December 28, the United States government dispatched a long note to Great Britain, insisting upon an early improvement in the treatment of American commerce by the British fleet. It gave warning that much feeling had been aroused in this country and that public criticism was general over unwarranted interference with legitimate foreign trade of the United States. The document, which constituted the strongest presentation of this subject made by the United States to any belligerent since the outbreak of the war, was cabled to our Ambassador Page, to be presented formally to Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary. Its preparation was begun a month ago by officials in the Department of State, and finally during the past two weeks had the personal attention of President Wilson himself, who revised its phraseology with minute care.

The note declares at the outset that the representations are made in a friendly spirit, but that the United States considers it best to speak in terms of frankness lest silence be construed as an acquiescence in a policy on the part of Great Britain which infringes the rights of American citizens under the law of nations.

Half a Million Spent by Senatorial Candidates

Nearly half a million dollars was spent by candidates of all parties last November in the first popular election of the United States Senators in the history of the government. To be exact, $460,777.-25 represents the total of sworn statements of campaign expenditures filed with the Secretary of the Senate by the men who sought senatorial honors from thirty-one states. Several candidates reported that they spent no money whatever, but the lowest expenditure on record was eight cents, reported by E. L. Hitchens, Socialist candidate in Ohio.

The Senate on Thursday, December 31, by a vote of 47 to 12, defeated the amendment to strike out the literacy test from the Immigration bill. This action was taken in the face of the President's known opposition to the literacy test. Soon after, by a vote of 29 to 25, the Senate adopted the amendment to exclude members of the "black or African race" from the list of persons excluded from entering the country.

Immigration Bill Provides for Exclusion of Believers in Polygamy

Before the debate ended, a religious issue was injected, in a general discussion of the Mormon faith, Senator Smoot as an Apostle of the "Latter Day Saints" declaring for the right of those connected with the Mormon church to be given free access to this country. Senator Reed of Missouri had proposed an amendment to the Immigration bill to "exclude those who believe in, advocate, or practice polygamy." Senator Smoot objected strenuously, declaring that "the Mormon faith demanded obedience to the law of the land, and also a belief in the Bible." The Old Testament, he insisted, taught polygamy. His objection to the amendment, he said, was that an immigrant Mormon on being asked if he "believed in polygamy would answer in the affirmative, meaning merely a remote, more or less, philosophical belief in it." However, the Senate by the overwhelming vote of 45 to 3, excluded believers in polygamy, the three voting for the Mormons being Smoot and Sutherland of Utah, and Hughes of New Jersey.

> The Smith-Hughes bill for censorship of moving picture films should become a law at this session of Congress. Let your representative at Washington hear from you!

Congressman Hobson to Continue Prohibition Amendment Fight

Congressman Hobson intends to continue the battle for nation-wide prohibition for the remainder of the present session of Congress, by introducing another resolution proposing an amendment to the Federal Constitution outlawing the manufacture of intoxicants for purposes of sale in the United States. This new amendment will differ slightly from that voted upon on December 22. It will provide that Congress and the states shall have power independently and concurrently to enforce legislation necessary to prohibit the manufacture of intoxicants in this country. This will probably have no chance in the present session of Congress, but it will give an opportunity to keep up the agitation for nation-wide prohibition.

Shocking State of Affairs in Crow Indian Reservation Brought to Light

A belated publication of the report of hearings before the Joint Congressional Commission on Indian Matters has brought to light a shocking state of affairs on the Crow Indian Reservation in Southern Montana. The record shows that although the Crow Indians of that reservation had $900,000 in bank to their credit, there was actual want on the range, several of the Indians dying from starvation. At the same time their accustomed annuity was withheld on the plea that it was being used for irrigation purposes. As to these irrigation projects, it was shown that the Indians get little, if any, benefit from them, and that the full cost of maintenance comes out of the Indian funds, while white settlers along the irrigation ditch pay nothing. The commission took much testimony regarding the system of leases of Indian land. It developed that practically 500,000 acres of land allotted to individual Indians are utilized by great lessees with no compensation to the Indians. The loss to the Indians is estimated at $25,000 a year. Bad conditions were disclosed as to many reservations, but it is acknowledged that the worst conditions were on the Crow Reservation. The testimony, all of which was under oath, states that the reservation of 3,000,000 acres, partly good for farming, mostly good for grazing, and in spots supposedly of great mineral value, with power sites on the Big Horn river, is under the domination of one group of interests, largely concerned in leasing the Indians' land under admittedly illegal conditions. It is to be hoped the good work of the commission will lead to a radical change in the treatment of these greatly abused and long-suffering wards of the government.

A bill to authorize the Legislature of Hawaii to extend the right of suffrage to women was introduced in the House on Tuesday last by the delegate from Hawaii. The measure would permit the legislature to submit the question to a popular referendum.

All Sailors Passing Through Panama Canal to Receive Bibles

It has been stated by James Wood, president of the American Bible Society, that every sailor passing through the Panama Canal will be given a Bible. Colonel Geo. W. Goethals, who is now in Washington, has selected a place at Bilboa, on the Pacific side, for the establishment of a Bible distributing station, and when he returns to Panama this month, Mr. Wood will accompany him and examine the site. According to the present plans half a dozen men with motor launches will distribute the books, which will be printed in many languages. The reason the Pacific side instead of the Atlantic side has been selected is because more ships will stop on the Pacific side to take on provisions. The first shipment of Bibles will number about 50,000.

A meeting of women especially interested in universal peace, and looking toward the organizing of a National Peace Committee of women is called for January 10, in Washington, the call coming from Miss Jane Addams, and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt.

Please do not overlook the Smith-Hughes bill for censorship of moving picture films. That bill should become a law at this session. May the New Year bring to us all opportunities for furthering the cause of God and Home and Every Land.

A blessed New Year to my comrades in this and all lands!

Saturday, January 2, 1915.

Arguments for National Constitutional Prohibition

(Excerpts from Addresses, December 22, in House of Representatives)

Congressman Francis O. Lindquist

Another man stands in the way, and he voices the only reason which sounds like logic in opposing this measure, and he is the revenue man, the man who has no greater pride than to deliberately place the almighty dollar above human life. He forgets that revenue can be raised in a hundred ways and that manhood of a nation is the true wealth and glory of any country. What amount of revenue can ever replace the lives which have been ruined, the homes which have been impoverished and the children who have been left dependent, simply because we are unwilling to protect them from the curse of drink?

Right at this very moment while I am speaking there are thousands and tens of thousands of young men who are taking their first drink. How do you know but what your boy is one of them?

Zeppelins, submarines, bombs, and siege guns are not the only things that can destroy a nation. We do not need to wait for a foreign foe to invade our land to find it in peril. Our Nation is already in peril, and the foe is within our borders, making a mighty campaign to capture our cities.

Congressman Caleb Powers

Will not this resolution be a wonderfully potent factor in the establishment of "domestic tranquility?" What is it that disturbs "domestic tranquility" more than the drinking of twenty-five gallons per capita of alcoholic beverages every year, as do the people of this country?

Will not this resolution aid wonderfully "to provide for the common defense" by making us, or at least helping to make us, a virile, strong, and sober nation? We have in this country 1,000,000 drunkards, 4,000,000 heavy drinkers and 19,000,000 moderate regular drinkers, besides many millions more who drink more or less—sometimes more and sometimes less, but oftentimes more. The lives of 700,000 of those imbibing are cut short every year in payment for the privilege. Nature always exacts payment. Those who violate her laws must suffer the consequences. Will not this resolution—this amendment to the Constitution of the United States, if it becomes such—aid wonderfully to "promote the general welfare?" What could aid more?

Congressman Percy E. Quin

The American people do not propose to support their government through the agencies that will finally destroy the government. The fact that the United States Government is a partner in crime with the liquor traffic is one of the stigmas against the fundamental principles of the civilization of this country. We want to divorce the American Government from its co-partnership with the liquor traffic. That traffic has great influence in some sections of this country, and it is going to continue those influences unless this resolution is adopted and is finally ratified by the states of the Nation. Some of the states of this Republic never will vote whisky out. We know that. There are certain elements of citizenship that do not care to have this country grow up to those high planes of Christian civilization that every man hopes the American Government will reach.

Congressman A. J. Falconer

Property destruction! Is there a man on the floor of this House who opposes this Resolution who would vote today to make Alaska dry, where there is now no property to be destroyed? Alaska has 35,000 white people, and we have just appropriated $1,000 per capita for a government railroad; and if we were to come and ask you to vote to make Alaska dry, what would you say? Would you go behind the excuse and say you do not believe in the government of the United States telling the citizens of Alaska what they should do, notwithstanding the fact that we have more wards and dependents in Alaska whom we are morally bound to protect than there are white citizens, and when it is a fact that this Federal government owns ninety-nine per cent of the 580,000 square miles of Alaska Territory?

In every mark of the procedure in an anti-liquor fight the forces favoring the saloon find one excuse after another, and today is no exception.

CONGRESSMAN RICHMOND P. HOBSON

Who are the agents that teach the boys to drink? Thousands and tens of thousands of agents of the liquor trust all over the land. You need not think the bootlegger is simply sustained by his peddling; he is sustained by the great national liquor interests. They must get the boys, and they go after them systematically. Why do they do it? What is their motive? Not to harm the boys. I am not fanatical on this question. They do it to get the profits from the sale of their goods. We propose to remove the motive; we propose to cut out the sale and everything that pertains to the sale.

ALCOHOL IS POISON

It Debauches Manhood

It Degrades Womanhood

—Designed by Etta Root Edwards

It Curses Childhood

POLL OF THE PRESS

Editorial Comment on Vote on Prohibition Amendment.

Their Dismal Victory

This is not a day of rejoicing for the liquor interests and the liquor sympathizers in this country. As was anticipated, the vote in the House of Representatives yesterday failed to secure the necessary two-thirds to submit the Hobson Constitutional Amendment providing for National Prohibition to the people, but a majority of the House of Representatives voted for such submission. This shows clearly how the thought of the people is tending. * * * * *

There were a good many preliminary victories for the slave-holding interests of the country, but they were victories dearly bought and in the end the Emancipation Proclamation of Abraham Lincoln turned every one of these victories into eternal defeat. The determination to put an end to the alcohol trade is as deep seated in the hearts of the American people as was their determination sixty years ago to put an end to the slave trade and to slave holding in America. The opponents of the traffic have more right to rejoice in the results of that vote in which the majority of the House of Representatives declared for National Prohibition, than have those who desire to continue the legalization of the traffic in America.

—*Portland* (Me.) *Evening Express*

Satisfactory Test of Sentiment

The prohibition cause lost nothing in the fight before Congress, for the majority vote which was cast for Constitutional Prohibition indicates very clearly the growth of popular sentiment and points unerringly the way the country is destined to go sooner or later. A few years ago there would have been scant attention given such a movement by the Federal Congress. It would have been difficult to bring the matter to a vote, but a great change has come over the people of the various states as regards their views on the liquor traffic; many who formerly felt it should be merely regulated now believe the traffic to be an unmixed evil and that it should be destroyed; many who formerly favored local option and regulation now favor prohibition and the absolute and complete destruction of the liquor traffic, and as this sentiment is becoming a dominating factor in many of the states, it was a most reasonable thing for members of Congress to heed its demands. The people back at home have much to do with the way Congressmen vote—and it is right that this should be so—for Congressmen are the servants and not the masters of the people.

The vote of the Tennessee Congressmen, which was unanimous for the prohibition resolution, is conclusive of what they think of their state's real attitude on the question. It shows that they have accepted as absolute the decree as rendered by the people in the last election, when they cordially ratified the prohibition pronouncement of the Democratic party and in doing this said to the world that prohibition is a fixed policy of the state.

The test that has been made in Congress of the strength of the prohibition sentiment in the United States must be eminently satisfactory to all sincere advocates of the cause, for it indicates the approach of the day when the liquor interest will be subdued and the liquor traffic suppressed.

—*Nashville* (Tenn.) *Tennessean*

Day of Ridicule Past

The vote in the National House of Representatives upon the Hobson Amendment is the greatest prohibition victory ever scored in the United States.

That a clear-cut proposal to prohibit the manufacture, sale, transportation, importation and exportation of intoxicating beverages should receive a majority vote in the lower House of Congress in the year 1914 is a fact undreamed of as recently as five years ago.

Congress faced the ordeal of a vote, too, with a greater courage than would have been the case a few years ago. Only forty-one were absent when the roll was called. The prohibition movement thus proves another element of its strength. Men are not afraid to stand up and be counted in favor of it. The ridicule has died down, as it has become an accepted commonplace of American life.

Political prophecy is hazardous nowadays because the great undercurrents of public thought are unusually obscure, but unless there is as yet undiscoverable reaction against prohibition through police power, we should say that the majority vote of the House of Representatives meant the eventual and inevitable end of the liquor traffic in these United States.

—*Chicago Post*

Prohibition is Taken Seriously

The significant thing about the defeat of Congressman Hobson's National Prohibition Amendment to the Constitution is not that the resolution failed to pass. That was of course fully expected. But the significant thing was that it received a majority in a Democratic House, a majority made up of members of every party and all parties. Nobody would have ventured to predict as recently as two or three years ago that such a resolution would carry a Democratic House in the next twenty-five years. Yet it has done so in 1914. How much the abolition of the traffic in Russia and the reported great success of prohibition there had to do with this week's big prohibition vote at Washington can not be told, but it was a considerable factor in convincing many men that prohibition on a national scale is something more serious than a piece of chimerical sentimentalism.—*Topeka* (Kan.) *Capital*

Nationwide Prohibition in Ten Years

It may be assumed that there was a good deal more talk of Congress in barrooms yesterday than there was of barrooms in Congress the day before or than there ever before has been talk of Congress in the brass-railed chambers of the demon rum.

There is a feeling in these mirrored and railed precincts that prohibition, by Federal provision or by such widespread state action that it will have the effect of Federal enactment, will come some time. That some time may be as indefinitely in the future as the sot's promise to himself to lay off the stuff. * * * * *

Men who are extremely interested in the preservation of the business of making and selling liquor do not argue. They fight. They permit the use of rhetoric by their publicity men, but they do not rely on it. The method by which making and sale of liquor shall be prevented is the obstacle over which men not extremely interested split.

Men not at all interested in preserving the business or in using its product differ as to the practicability or advisability of imposing rules of personal hygiene and sanity upon a nation of nearly 100,000,000 people. These differences may be dissolved. *We believe that if a nation-wide vote upon the manufacture and sale of liquor were permitted, the nation would prohibit it.* Men who drink would vote for prohibition—not all who drink, but many who drink. What would happen thereafter we do not pretend to know.

It is observable and conceded that the drift of the nation is toward restriction, if not extinction, of the liquor business. Nation-wide prohibition within ten years? It may be.

—*Chicago Tribune*

Demonstration of Persistency and Definiteness of Purpose

Ten years ago the man who predicted that Congress would be forced by 1914 to vote on a prohibition amendment would have been set down as a wild ass, braying in the wilderness of private hallucination.

Politics was against it. Public sentiment showed no sign of being for it. Yet it is here as a demonstration of persistency, specialization and definiteness of purpose.

When we were studying third base in college springtimes and right tackle falltimes we used to wonder over that fight story about Antaeus and Hercules, because the giant son of Poseidon got stronger every time he hit his mother earth. The prohibition cause resembles Antaeus in that the harder it bumps the higher it seems to bound.

From solitary Maine, made nominally dry fifty years ago, to fourteen prohibition states and a fight in Congress over national dryness is some jump. And in the pathway between these points are bumps that few other issues in the world's history could survive.

The present action of Congress simply means that Antaeus has been slammed down upon the earth again to again come up a bit stronger. A prohibition resolution will appear regularly in succeeding Congresses just as prohibition tickets have appeared regularly in every campaign. And it is probable that more and more conspicuous and urgent will become the people who believe in the efficacy of federal action.

It is not to be doubted that, since the issue has actually been joined in Congress, there will be a more definite alignment of opinion and perhaps less cowardice in discussion, which is a good thing in respect of all general issues that refuse to die of anemia or senility.

—*Wichita* (Kan.) *Beacon*

Majority Vote Will Make People Think

As a result of the house vote on the Hobson resolution prohibition of the manufacture and sale of liquor becomes a national political issue. It is possible that before another presidential campaign this issue will obtrude itself as the determining factor in the choice of candidates on the national ticket of the various parties. Yet in national conventions in former years platform declarations against sumptuary laws were common.

The heavy vote for Nationwide Prohibition serves the good purpose of setting people to thinking.

A majority of the members of the present national House of Representatives favors prohibition as a national policy. Their attitude reflects public opinion in many sections with a fair degree of accuracy. It cannot be doubted that temperance sentiment is growing in the nation. If this growth is to continue to breed prohibition sentiment one is bound to assume that the Congressional vote against the liquor traffic will be still more formidable in future sessions.

The liquor question has made an impressive entry into national politics, and there it is likely to stay for a considerable time.

—*Chicago Daily News*

LIQUOR EVIL A NATIONAL PROBLEM

SENATOR MORRIS SHEPPARD

(Excerpts from Speech of Senator Sheppard before the United States Senate, December 19, 1914)

Although the decision as to the merits of the National Prohibition Amendment belongs fundamentally to the states, let us examine it briefly. We are told that the liquor traffic is a local problem, a home affair. Experts have figured that the present European war will destroy seventy billions of wealth. The drink bill of the United States is now about two and a half billions every year. In one brief generation the liquor traffic will waste as much wealth in this country as the most terrible and extensive war of history will consume. In addition, the human wreckage of the liquor traffic will far exceed the toll of war. The records show that the annual consumption of intoxicating drink in the United States equals twenty-three gallons for every individual. Add to these things the fact that alcohol is the principal source of crime, disease, immorality, hereditary deformities, both mental and physical, insanity, inefficiency, poverty, and it will be seen that the very life of this nation is imperiled. The Member of Congress who claims that the overthrow of the liquor traffic by the united action of state and nation as contemplated in this amendment so violates the underlying principles of the republic that he will refuse by his vote to permit the people to consider and determine the matter for themselves will undoubtedly have trouble in explaining such a position to his constituents. The liquor problem is essentially a national one, and every unit of government must be directed against it.

"They cannot send too big an army against the Liquor Traffic to suit me!"

But it is said that National Prohibition will mean the overrunning of the state by a swarm of Federal officials. When these officials swarm into the states to attack the cattle tick or the boll weevil or the foot-and-mouth disease, it is all right; but it is a sacrilege, a destruction of all the state holds dear, if they interfere with the saloon. So far as I am concerned, they can not send too big an army against the liquor traffic to suit me, and I do not care whether it is Federal or state, or both.

The states, acting together, formed this Nation for the specific purpose of co-operating for the common good. If they can not co-operate through the regular channel of an amendment to the Federal Constitution for the purpose of abolishing an evil like the liquor traffic, they had as well dissolve the Union and each return to a separate government of its own.

Let me say here that the traffic is so firmly intrenched in some states that they will never be able to destroy it by their own unsupported action. Therefore a vote against the National Amendment is a vote for the traffic's perpetuation. From its strongholds in a few states it will debauch the rest, despite all interstate restrictions, desirable as they are, in the absence of complete prohibition. Aside from this, the nation—that is, three-fourths of the states acting in their organic capacity as the creative power of the Constitution—should have as much right to guarantee the people of a state against this traffic in human hearts, in human virtue, in human blood, as it has to guarantee them a republican form of state government. The latter right is already provided for in the Constitution.

> **An Irrepressible Conflict**
>
> The movement for National Constitutional Prohibition cannot stop, because it is grounded in the aspiration of the American people for purity in government, for righteousness in law. It cannot stop until the liquor traffic or this aspiration dies.

It will be seen that the Amendment deprives both Federal and state governments of the power to authorize the liquor traffic. It delegates to both Federal and state governments the power to prohibit the traffic within their respective jurisdictions. How misleading the statement that it turns over to the Federal government the entire machinery of control and eradication! The Federal government exercises, through the taxing power, a control over the liquor traffic today superior to that of the states, except in the case of absolute prohibition. Neither the sale nor the manufacture of alcoholic liquor may be undertaken in any state in the Union without Federal authority. The Federal government maintains a rigid supervision over the making of alcoholic liquors from the still to the saloon, and with this supervision no state government and no state official may interfere. When the state of South Carolina entered the dispensary business her officials had to pay a tax to the Federal government. The amendment now pending preserves to the states the only exclusive right they now have with reference to the liquor traffic—the right of prohibition.

But they say that concurrent jurisdiction by the Federal and state governments will lead to confusion and friction. The answer is that a sufficient number of states to adopt the amendment means a sufficient prohibition strength in the state and in Congress to avoid all conflict and confusion of jurisdiction.

They say that the prohibition question should be kept out of national politics, that it will interfere with the proper settlement of other issues. If they believe this, let them vote to submit this amendment to the states, and the question will be out of Congress and national campaigns for at least a decade. Prohibitionists will then center their efforts on the various states. The surest way to keep this question in national politics is to defeat this amendment.

Solemn Duty Confronts Congress

The disposition of this prohibition amendment is the most solemn duty that has confronted Congress since the death of slavery. It will determine whether this nation is capable of invoking its constituent powers to consider an evil which at least half the population believes to mean the nation's ruin, and to make what constitutional changes they may deem proper for its extermination. It will determine whether the moral forces of the nation are the dominant ones in this republic. It will determine whether this is a Christian nation. We need not deceive ourselves. The issue is plain. A Christian nation can not tolerate the liquor traffic. We must array ourselves for a higher civilization or a lower one. We must stand for the American home or for the American saloon. We must stand for efficiency or for waste, for purity or for pollution.

Gentlemen, before you take your stand on the side of these infernos, may you think of the mothers that are praying for a liquorless republic, of the women this traffic has widowed, the children it has made fatherless, the manhood it has wrecked, the virtue it has damned, of the maniacs it has produced, of the misery of men once strong and proud.

Today we have, as we have always had, an anti-whisky Bible; we have, as we have always had, an anti-whisky God. Millions of the American people, both North and South, now want Congress to give them a chance to establish an anti-whisky Constitution. They realize that as long as the Constitution fails to prohibit the existence of the liquor traffic anywhere in this Republic, it is still a covenant with death and an agreement with hell.

—SENATOR MORRIS SHEPPARD.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

"It is glorious to man a Lifeboat, but better to build a Lighthouse"

MRS. ROSS HAYES SCHACHNER, National General Secretary Young People's Branch, Evanston, Ill.

GAIN FOR 1914—3,857 MEMBERS; GOAL FOR 1915—5,000 NEW MEMBERS

The year is closed—the record made,
The last deed done, the last word said;
The memory alone remains
Of all its joys, its griefs, its gains;
And now with purpose full and clear,
I turn to meet another year.

Already we have turned to meet another year and as I think back over the encouraging progress of our Young People's Branch during the one just past, the New Year seems bright with the promise f things yet to be done by the great band of enthusiastic young people eager to do them. I am quite sure that every one of us who has had ever so small a part in the campaign thus far carried on, is rejoicing heartily over the vote recently taken in the House of Representatives which shows so clearly that our cause is marching on. As a branch of the organization which is so largely responsible for this advance it should give us renewed courage to march steadily on with our regiment toward National Constitutional Prohibition.

The plans we have laid for the New Year are as good as we can make them, and with every state Y. P. B. secretary, every individual Branch, and every individual member in the United States working in the place appointed, and with the help of Jehovah, our leader, they shall be accomplished. Word has come from almost every state in the Union of the desire to push the young people's work this year. The reason for this is that we are all realizing the great need of fresh young soldiers in our holy conflict—soldiers who will dare to fight in the very forefront of the battle for God and Home and Every Land, taking always new recruits with them. And so the call goes up for more and yet more young men and young women who, being total abstainers themselves, are willing and anxious to discourage the use of and the traffic in alcoholic liquors. I want to give to our young people everywhere a few words of John Bright:

"You are perhaps waiting to do some great things; you would bleed and die for your country. Citizenship does not demand any such act of heroism. Do the SMALL things, and the FIRST one that comes to you, and a second will immediately come." Let us each do the SMALL things and the FIRST things as they come to us in this great work that we may be ready for the things which will follow another year. If our goal is to be 5,000 new members in 1915, may not our individual watchword for 1915 be—"Others?"

WORKING PLAN FOR 5,000 NEW BRANCH MEMBERS THIS YEAR

In view of the great work being advanced for National Constitutional Prohibition, our young people have declared for an increase in membership of 5,000 during the coming year and in order to obtain these 5,000 or more dues-paid members the following plans were respectfully submitted by a committee of state Y. P. B. secretaries at the National W. C. T. U. Convention in Atlanta and adopted by the Y. P. B. conference, sanctioned by the National Officers of the W. C. T. U. and are herewith submitted:

1. That each state not already engaged in Branch work be urged to appoint a state Y. P. B. secretary and appropriate a sufficient sum to enable her to visit and organize Young People's Branches.

2. That each Y. P. B. state secretary, at her own or state W. C. T. U. convention, present prizes or other honors to the individual, the Branch and the county securing the greatest number of paid members during the year; that state secretaries also make it their aim to have a county Y. P. B. secretary in every county in the state.

3. That April, the birthday month of our first "Y" secretary, Mrs. Frances J. Barnes, be especially recognized as Y. P. B. campaign month, and that all through this month an especial effort be made to secure new members and new organizations as a birthday offering to the Young People's Branch of the W. C. T. U. and that, as an aid to this membership campaign, "Birthday Post Cards" be prepared by the National secretary and circulated by state secretaries, who will urge each member in their state to secure at least one new member during April by means of these cards, and in order to push the plan still further, that April 14, our Y. P. B. Red Letter Day, be observed by an especially prepared program and social meeting, and that at this time "I Won One" buttons be presented to all who have gained new members during the month—a button for every new member gained.

4. That the third prize offered by the National W. C. T. U. to the Y. P. B.—$10 in UNION SIGNAL subscriptions—be awarded the state securing the largest number of paid-up members during the month of April (names for subscriptions to be furnished by the state secretary); and that the National general secretary award suitable prizes to the county Y. P. B. secretary organizing the most new Branches during the month and to the individual member (anywhere in the United States), who secures the most new paid-up members during the month. The two latter reports will be made to the general secretary by the state secretary, and individual members in sending in names of their new members should use the "Birthday Post Cards" in order that they may be used for demonstration purposes at state and National conventions.

(Especially prepared programs for April, the "Birthday Post Cards," and other material, may be obtained from the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Ill.)

Miss Amy A. Swankie-Cameron in a beautiful letter of greeting to the Y. P. B. conferences made the following request of our American young people: "Will you ask the young white ribboners of America for me if they will definitely resolve to pray and talk and work during the whole of this coming year, so that the young life especially of your land may be influenced for peace? For if those who come after us grow up in the strong determination that wars shall cease, never again will the war-demon be allowed to raise its head and peace will reign throughout the whole wide world—may God grant it!" Let us not forget this heartfelt appeal from the World's "Y" secretary, who has given of her very best efforts to the promotion of our work among young people the world over.

NEWS FROM THE STATES

News comes from the Arkansas Baptist College (colored) that an organization has been perfected in that institution with Mr. N. F. Jackson as president. Mr. Jackson writes that they have pledged their best effort to the work and we know that much good will be accomplished because of that pledge.

Miss Estelle Crane, the new Y. P. B. secretary of Mississippi, is the originator of a most delightful idea and she has carried it out in her home town of Belzona. Miss Crane persuaded the brothers of the young women members of the Branch to subscribe for THE UNION SIGNAL (Y. P. B. Edition) for their sisters, and the mothers of these young women to give them Y. P. B. or white ribbon pins for Christmas. *The Banner*, the newspaper of Belzona, comments on the Y. P. B. organization as follows: "It is gratifying to the citizens of Belzona who have the welfare and law enforcement of the town at heart to know that the Young People's Branch of the W. C. T. U. has been perfected. * * * *The Banner* offers its co-operation in every consistent way to the Young People's Branch and will do all it can to make their organization a success."

A local newspaper of Nyack, N. Y., gives an interesting account of a visit paid by the Y. P. B. to the almshouse at Viola, N. Y., and pronounces the evening "one of the most delightful ever experienced by the aged men and women who are county charges." How glad we are that our Branches are not overlooking this beautiful phase of our work.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENTS

The 1915 Year Book is now ready and may be obtained at the usual price from National W. C. T. U. Headquarters. Order these books early in order that no time may be lost in carrying out the National plans.

The February Y. P. B. Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL will be a "College Number," and, therefore, of special value and importance. Have you anything to contribute that would be of special interest in such an edition? If so please send it in ample time. We want to make 1915 a banner year in the ranks of the Y. P. B. and THE UNION SIGNAL will be our medium of exchange. The pages allotted us for the Y. P. B. Edition are open to YOU. Please make use of them by sending in all items of interest in your town or state—they will interest others also.

For the January Meeting.

Let the executive committee read the National membership and campaign plans as found in Year Book and report on the local plans based thereon. Then let the members discuss same freely.

Song—"The Time is Now," or "The Fight Is On."

Roll Call—"What the New Year Means to Me."

Symposium—Members. "What I Will Do to Aid in Carrying Out These Plans."

Song—"Helpers' Song," page 58.

Quiz on the W. C. T. U. and Y. P. B., led by general secretary or Branch president, using W. C. T. U. Annual Leaflet and the Y. P. B. Year Book. This may be conducted on the order of a spelling match to add interest and enjoyment.

Choose sides for "The Trip to Seattle," or "The Trip to National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Evanston." (For information regarding this trip write your state secretary.)

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH CAMPAIGN PLANS

The sixth paragraph of the plans for National Constitutional Prohibition as laid by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, reads as follows: "That the Young People's Branches be urged to have a share in the campaign by adapting to their work plans proposed for the W. C. T. U. and by enlisting other young people to become active and intelligent workers." We do herewith urge every Branch in the United States to share in this great campaign, and in adapting to our work the plans proposed by the National W. C. T. U. we suggest the following:

1. That every state secretary furnish a column in the January number of the state paper, giving the especially prepared plans for young people and any suggestions she may have to offer for carrying them out successfully.

2. That the Branches join with the W. C. T. U. on January 14, in special prayer service, aiding wherever possible with the program and remembering our young people's work in prayer.

3. That we emphasize more strongly than ever before co-operation with young people's church societies, organized Sunday school classes, etc., furnishing them with or conducting programs for the quarterly temperance meeting, inviting them to attend regular Branch meetings, at which especially prepared programs should be rendered, and joining with them in at least one young people's prohibition mass meeting or Christian citizenship rally (programs for which can be obtained from National W. C. T. U. Headquarters).

4. That every Branch endeavor to organize Young Campaigners for Prohibition or Campaign Clubs with the idea of developing Branches later.

5. That all Branch members wherever possible enclose campaign literature in personal correspondence and that they use "The Liquor Traffic Must Go" or other suitable stickers on such correspondence.

6. That the state secretaries prepare a letter setting forth facts and figures particularly applicable to local or state conditions and that copy of such a letter be sent to the president of every local Branch in the state urging that each member of the Branch send a like letter to at least one other young person with the request that he or she read and pass on to another young person, thus making the letter "progressive," and personal. If preferable this may be done with an especially convincing article or tract.

7. That a glee club be organized for the specific purpose of singing campaign songs and to take part in all public meetings, held either by the Branch or the W. C. T. U., and that "outside" young people be invited to join. Our Y. P. B. chorus book or special campaign songs may be used.

8. That wherever possible young people secure the promise of college or other glee clubs to include one prohibition or temperance number on their program.

9. That Branches everywhere render special aid to the W. C. T. U. in placing posters, in poster parades and other spectacular demonstrations, setting aside a special poster day, and having sign painting expeditions.

10. That each Branch contribute and secure contributions to the Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund.

11. That April be set aside as a special campaign month—campaigning not only for members, but in the interest of National Constitutional Prohibition.

12. That the state Y. P. B. secretaries furnish or see that all local Y. P. B. presidents are furnished with a copy of the March issue of THE UNION SIGNAL.

CONVENTION SIDELIGHTS

There were present at the forty-first annual convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union fifteen state Y. P. B. secretaries, two state Y. P. B. officers from Ohio, one from New York, a number of county secretaries from various states, a goodly number of local members and workers from as many states, all of whom attended the Branch conferences, helping to make them the interesting features that they were.

A "memorial" presented to the Official Board by the state secretaries requesting the appointment of a number of field secretaries in order to thoroughly cover the field during the coming year resulted in the appointment of Miss Ruth Frances Davis, Miss Mary Frances Anderson, state secretary of Massachusetts, and Mrs. Linnie Carl, state secretary of Oregon. We regret exceedingly that Miss Davis finds it impossible to serve in this capacity, but are hoping that she may still help the young people's work in her own way. The other two field secretaries are most capable and consecrated young women and any state desiring to push young people's work will do well to engage them.

The conference declared for an increased membership of 5,000 new members and a general plan laid out by a committee of secretaries. This plan as perfected appears below. It declared further for a definite part in the campaign for National Constitutional Prohibition, and suitable campaign plans also appear in this issue; an effort to carry out these plans in every state; and co-operation wherever possible with other young people's societies.

Every conference meeting was well attended despite the early hour and the long rides which it was necessary for many of the delegates to take. The sessions were given an impetus in the very beginning through the consecration service conducted by Mrs. Mary Stewart Powers, state secretary of Ohio. Mrs. Powers told the story of Mary Thompson's part in the Crusade and followed it with a reading of the Crusade Psalm. The Secretaries' Hour was most helpful in that the "Best Things Done" in the various states were of a varied nature and very suggestive to new secretaries. All states engaged in campaigns reported valiant service rendered by the young people, Mrs. Linnie Carl of Oregon giving a most interesting recital of the campaign work done in her state through Campaign Clubs. Georgia was well represented not only by its able state secretary, Mrs. Lella Dillard, but by a goodly number of Branch members, and we were impressed with the fact that Georgia leads in its college work. New York reported 1,599 young men members and 1,200 young women, over 100 being in attendance at their state convention. Mrs. Perkins, the able secretary of that state, attributed much of its success to district or group meetings and department work. Missouri claimed credit for the fact that two-thirds of its Branches are following the study course. Mrs. Theresa A. Williams, District of Columbia secretary, told of the aggressive and systematic work done through the Sunday schools. Mrs. E. E. Peterson, president of Texas Thurman (colored) W. C. T. U., and Mrs. J. M. Johnson, the Y. P. B. secretary, were an inspiration. Particularly so was Mrs. Peterson's story of how she asked the Lord for just 300 dues-paid Y. P. B. members in Texas, and then started out and worked night and day to this end. The Lord gave her more than twice that number in 757 dues-paid members. Texas (Thurman) Y. P. B. received the $25 prize for the largest gain in paid-up membership, Ohio coming second.

Those attending the conferences were greatly benefited and enlightened by the splendid talks given by Mrs. M. D. Tomlinson, National superintendent of Social Meetings and Red Letter Days, and Mrs. A. S. Benjamin, National superintendent of Parliamentary Usage. Those who heard these two women will undoubtedly make it their aim to combine the "larger vision" with the social hour and to do all things in a lawful and orderly manner. The study course was given much thought, and some valuable suggestions will appear in the Year Book. So much interest was aroused on the cider question that it was recommended that one meeting each year be devoted to that subject.

The general secretary and all state secretaries were much gratified at the interest awakened in the accomplishments and possibilities of the Branch by the demonstration which took place on Saturday afternoon. Each state, not represented by its secretary, spoke for itself through a banner carried by a Georgia girl or some young woman of the convention.

A pleasing feature of the convention was a reception tendered the Y. P. B. and L. T. L. workers at the Hotel Ansley on Saturday. Songs furnished by two of the local colleges, and short talks by a number of the guests composed the program.

The mass meeting on Sunday evening was especially well attended and was not only an enthusiastic but a spiritual one. The Atlanta young people were ably represented by two young gentlemen speakers, and various Y. P. B. secretaries responded with inspiring one-minute talks. Miss Anna A. Gordon in a few well chosen words spoke of the beauty and possibilities of youthful endeavor. Miss Ruth Frances Davis, our returned missionary from Japan, gave a most forceful talk on the "Five Essentials of Success."

The members of the Young People's Branch everywhere will be glad and proud to know that they were represented on Jubilee night by all the state secretaries in attendance at the convention, and all the Y. P. B. members and workers who marched to the platform carrying the banner which displayed our splendid 3,857 gain and sang the song composed by Mrs. Fannie R. Danser of New York state, "The Time Is Now," set to the tune of "The Fight Is On." Truly the Young People's Branch was a large feature of the forty-first annual convention of the National W. C. T. U.

The Union Signal

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Published Weekly by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Evanston, Illinois

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Evanston, Illinois, January 7, 1915

GOAL FOR 1915--FIFTY THOUSAND NEW MEMBERS

The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Instruction, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

STATES WHICH HAVE OUTLAWED THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Maine, Kansas, North Dakota, Georgia, Oklahoma, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, West Virginia, Virginia, Oregon, Washington, Colorado, Arizona.

SEND TO STATE HEADQUARTERS

The program budget containing program for all-day meeting on January 14, Plan for 1915 campaign, National Constitutional Prohibition Quiz and Resolution form has been sent to local unions through the various state headquarters. If you have not received this material, apply to your state headquarters.

NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION DAY

Have you arranged in your town or city for a day of prayer for National Constitutional Prohibition on January 14? In view of the notable vote given by the House of Representatives on December 22, the time is opportune for arousing the people to a sense of their responsibility, and this can be done by meetings in every community.

PROGRAM MATERIAL FOR JAN. 14

Many of the state papers are publishing material to be used in the program for January 14, given on this page. "The Present Crisis" and "Why We Expect to Succeed" appeared in the last issue, and the Plan for the 1915 Campaign on the cover page of November 26, 1914.

PROGRAM FOR NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION DAY, JANUARY 14, 1915

10:00 *Song*—"Christ for the World We Sing," No. 86

Scripture Reading—Isaiah 58:1-12

Prayer

Song—"Holy Spirit, Faithful Guide," No. 75

Reading—"In Memoriam and Proclamation," emphasizing victories achieved in 1914

Service of Prayer. Theme—Thanksgiving for Victories

Special Music

Reading—"States' Rights as Applied to National Constitutional Prohibition," Hon. Richmond Pearson Hobson

Reading—"The Co-operation of Nation with States Necessary to Abolition of the Liquor Traffic," Senator Morris Sheppard

11:00 *Service of Prayer.* Theme—Official Responsibility

Prayer—For President of the United States, and for all law-enforcing officials, local, state and national, upon the execution of whose oaths of office so much that makes for success depends

Reading—"Plans for Advancing the Interest of National Constitutional Prohibition, 1915"

How Our Union Can Help Carry Out These Plans—Local president

12:00 *Noontide Prayer*

Children's Hour. Arrange for school children to march from school to church singing "Saloons Must Go," and as they come into the church have them sing the chorus of "We Are Coming to the Rescue." Let them give appropriate recitations and sing "The Children's Happy Day"

Brief Address to the Children

Afternoon

2:00 *Song*—"Out from the Hearthstone the Children Go," No. 96

Scripture Reading — Jeremiah 31:10-18

Prayer

Song—"We're Out for Prohibition," No. 128

Reading—1. "A Prophetic Message." 2. "Why We Expect to Succeed." Lillian M. N. Stevens

Address — The Past: Milestones Passed in the Prohibition Movement—A Résumé (by a pastor)

A Quiz—Relation of the W. C. T. U. to the movement for National Constitutional Prohibition

Reading—"The Present Crisis," James Russell Lowell

Special Music

Address—The Present: The Battle Today (by a pastor)

Reading and adoption of resolution endorsing National Constitutional Prohibition

Address—The Future: The Outlook—A Prophecy (by a pastor)

Song—"Blest Be the Tie That Binds," No. 101

Closing Prayer

The leaflets, "A Prophetic Message," "In Memoriam," "States' Rights as Applied to National Constitutional Prohibition," "The Co-operation of Nation With States Necessary to the Abolition of the Liquor Traffic," can be obtained at National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Ill., by sending six cents to cover postage. All music designated in this program will be found in The Temperance Songster, for sale by the National W. C. T. U., price fifteen cents a copy. For "The Present Crisis" and "Why We Expect to Succeed," see UNION SIGNAL, January 1.

Suggestions

Each white-ribboner is urged to devote at least one hour to prayer and study of God's Word before coming to the morning meeting.

Hold the meeting where people can easily attend. Invite all who are interested in the abolition of the liquor traffic to join in the service of the day. Make an especial effort to secure a large attendance of men as well as of women.

Invite the representatives of the various churches and other organizations present at this union meeting to secure in their respective churches and organizations not already on record the endorsement of the resolution favoring National Constitutional Prohibition.

Advertise well, specifying the hour at which well known men or women are to participate in the service. Extend personal invitations.

Place the music in the hands of a good leader, making the singing a special feature.

Children's Hour

Invite the boys and girls from the public schools to march to the church at noon in Young Campaigners' regalia, carrying flags, and singing. Follow program and at close serve a light luncheon to the children.

RESOLUTION

Suggested for adoption by churches, young people's societies, clubs and other organizations, and by public meetings generally. W. C. T. U. speakers are urgently requested to secure from all meetings which they address the adoption of this resolution.

Resolved, That we are in hearty favor of National Constitutional Prohibition and will do all within our power to secure the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution as embodied in the Joint Resolution introduced in the United States Congress by Congressman Richmond Pearson Hobson, and by Senator Morris Sheppard.

(See Amended Joint Resolution on Page 15.)

LAST APPEAL AGAINST RUSSIA'S PROHIBITION DECREE FAILS

The last appeal against Russia's prohibition decree failed December 31, 1914, when the councils of Petrograd and Moscow rejected a petition to authorize the recommencement of the sale of beer and light wines, reports the Petrograd correspondent to *The Chicago Tribune.*

The recent final order to discontinue the sale of all alcoholic drinks was issued with the reservation that the city council should have the right to appeal for an authorization of the recommencement of the sale of three per cent beer and light wine.

The final prohibition order was so unexpectedly issued that there was no opportunity to provide a stock against the coming period of abstinence.

Between six and eight o'clock in the evening the merchants received instructions that next day there would be absolute prohibition, and hence there was no chance to give warning to eager customers who, on a false alarm previously spread abroad, lined the streets for hours awaiting their turn to squeeze into the crowded wine shops. The formerly popular restaurants which managed to weather the vodka edict are now almost without patronage.

Liquor Men Make Hard Fight

The liquor dealers, restaurant keepers, wine growers, and distillers brought all possible influence to bear on the city councils for authorization to sell beer and light wine, assisted by theorists, who, while approving of general sobriety, thought that abstinence should come more gradually and that the sudden cessation of the use of all alcohol would have an injurious effect.

But, despite these influences and the fact that not one per cent of the members of the city councils were teetotalers, the councils rejected the petition by a vote on a ratio of more than four to one.

The extreme measures to enforce prohibition even extend to the sale of denatured alcohol, varnish, and every conceivable alcoholic compound which is not salable without a permit.

ARIZONA'S PROHIBITION LAW GOES INTO EFFECT

Arizona's constitutional prohibition amendment, characterized as the most drastic in the country, went into effect January 1, 1915. More than 300 saloons and ten wholesale liquor establishments went out of business. One brewery also closed and the only remaining one will manufacture "two per cent," or "near beer."

Saloon men in the central and northern portions of the state have traded their stocks, said to be worth at least $1,000,000, to individuals who will hold them pending the outcome of the appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States against the recent refusal of the supreme tribunal at Los Angeles to grant an injunction staying the execution of the prohibition amendment.

DID NOT CARE TO BE CLASSED WITH WETS

Not expecting to be present when the vote on the National Prohibition Amendment was taken, Representative Adamson of Georgia a few days previously expressed himself in favor of state prohibition but opposed to National Prohibition as proposed by the Hobson Amendment. However, on December 22, he voted for the amendment, explaining that the congratulations he had received on his former speech convinced him that he would be classed with the wets, whereas he was not in sympathy with their views. "If many of the so-called states' rights men had been as honest as Mr. Adamson, they would have done as he did, in my judgment," commented Representative Thomson in telling of the incident.

SIGNIFICANT!

On the same day that the House of Representatives at Washington gave a majority vote for a resolution for Federal Constitutional Prohibition, an eastern brewery concern capitalized at twelve million dollars, went into the hands of a receiver. The liquor business in 1914 is getting so that it begins to realize how the slaveholders felt along about 1860.

—*Topeka Capital*

The city council of Des Moines, Iowa, has given the saloons of that city until February 15 to prepare to close their doors.

STATE GRANGES DECLARE FOR NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION

Not at all frightened by the warnings of the liquor tribe that National Constitutional Prohibition would deprive them of a market for their products, the farmers of the United States, through the state granges, are placing themselves on record as favoring nation-wide prohibition.

On December 8-10, the state grange of Massachusetts, meeting in Worcester, unanimously passed a resolution declaring that because of "the widespread evils of intemperance in the use of intoxicating liquors and believing the nation-wide extent of the liquor traffic to constitute a national menace, thus rendering that traffic a fit subject for federal control," it favors the adoption of a prohibition amendment.

The Minnesota state grange, meeting at Owatonna, December 18, adopted resolutions endorsing national and state prohibition.

PRESS PARAGRAPHS

For the first time in the history of Petrograd, cabled a correspondent from Russia on December 23, four consecutive days have passed without an arrest for drunkenness, notwithstanding these days included two Russian holidays and Sunday. This is one of the results of the governmental order forbidding the sale of alcoholic liquors.

That the old-time cause of the Chicago New Year's disorder and improprieties—wine-buying—was fully a third below the expectations of venders based on the sales of previous years, is the judgment of a representative of *The Chicago Herald.* Quite probably the same could be said of other large cities.

It is reported in a Colorado paper that a large eastern concern has made an offer to take over a Pueblo brewery and convert it into a packing plant, and the rumor is abroad that another brewery of the state will open a pottery.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

HOUR BY HOUR

God broke our years to hours and days,
That hour by hour, and day by day,
Just going on a little way,
We might be able, all along,
To keep quite strong.
Should all the weights of life
Be laid across our shoulders, and the future, rife
With woe and struggle, meet us face to face
At just one place,
We could not go;
Our feet would stop, and so
God lays a little on us every day,
And never, I believe, on all the way
Will burdens bear so deep,
Or pathways lie so steep,
But we can go, if by God's power
We only bear the burdens of the hour.

—*Selected*

PRESIDENT OF W. C. T. U. OF IRELAND PROMOTED

It is with deep regret that we learn of the home-going of Mrs. R. W. Booth, president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Ireland. In writing of her Miss Agnes Slack, honorary secretary of the World's W. C. T. U., says: "Mrs. R. W. Booth was widely known in Ireland through her great-hearted, generous support of many branches of Christian enterprise. Her charm and power lay in her wonderful capacity for loving. She has left behind her numberless acts of love and kindness which for long years to come will make many lives nobler and stimulate those she has helped. Her trust in God was never known to falter. Her generous hospitality was shared by a large number of people, rich and poor. To be near her was to feel Christ's presence. Our Irish white ribboners have lost a great leader. Mrs. Booth's help near her own home at Dalkey and the white ribbon savings bank in connection with the mothers' meeting were of very practical aid to a large number of poor women. Many poor girls have been transferred from city slums to the refreshing, upbuilding surroundings of country life and rest by the kindness of Mrs. Booth. She lived to love, to help and to lift."

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

MRS. EVALINE E. PRATT, Evansville, Wisconsin, formerly state superintendent of Literature. Mrs. Pratt has served the W. C. T. U. in various official capacities and for many years was a leader in the activities of the Evansville union.

MRS. JULIA D. NELSON, Red Wing, Minn., state superintendent of Franchise, and one of Minnesota's faithful and most efficient workers.

MISS KATE A. PETERS, Beverly, N. J., a prominent worker in the state, county and local W. C. T. U., for twenty years serving as treasurer of the Burlington county union.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

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HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

RED LETTER DAYS

FEBRUARY 10-17—*Membership week*
FEBRUARY 17—*Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund Day*

SUPERINTENDENTS

CO-OPERATION WITH MISSIONARY SOCIETIES

DR. LOUISE C. PURINGTON

Since the National Convention at Atlanta I have thought out, written and published in this department a manual, "How to Do the Work," a sixteen page leaflet with illustrations and embodying almost all I know on the subject, from World's to National, state, county, and local unions. A great deal of instruction has come to me from my state superintendents by the questions they have asked and by their expressions as to kinds and quality of ammunition needed. All this I have kept note of as the year has gone on. Besides, inquiries have come from representatives of missionary boards, home and foreign, manifesting interest and requesting help; also special data as to the duties ("privileges") of the temperance secretary are called for.

All this and more is included.

What is lacking and wherein in any way the thought does not answer to your thought or wish for information the National superintendent would be glad to know.

It will speak for itself.

I am going to improve some of my space by passing on this refreshing bit in our line—the "hard experience" of a bright New Jersey superintendent.

Temperance and Missions

(In part a prophecy)

Good women sat at a mission board
And planned, and planned, and planned;
Their object seeking ways and means
To Christianize this land.
So great the need, the cause so vast,
The dollars, ah, so few,—
And oh, for a way, a speedy way,
To cut the cost in two.

And women in "a union" met
And prayed, and prayed, and prayed
That God would show that mission board
Just where their feet had strayed.
From the only course that leads to light
On this problem gravely true;
The only way that will reach the need
And cut the cost in two.

And lo, there came to that Mission Board
As it planned, and planned, and planned,
The meaning of saloonless towns
In all this mighty land
And lo, this news to those who met
And prayed, and prayed, and prayed;
"Missions and Temperance have joined;
The tide of vice is stayed."

—*Mary V. Littell*

But this is not all. I do not know how many read our National superintendents' page. I hope all have the ear of state superintendents at least; they can skip this if they want to.

I am moved, all unknown to her, to share another letter from one of the old guard in our board, to take the thought for a moment from the dusty details of work—overwork—to a bit of the deeper significance in our calling—"to make our calling and election (more) sure." Speaking of the Convention, "What a restless, rushing, almost tumultuous life we superintendents lead. We meet once a year and then have not even time for a civil greeting! Just now as I pen these lines I am almost conscience stricken because I know I am stealing the time. Candidly, I cannot even recall that I clasped your hand."

I do not know how you feel about it but it is altogether true that my thought had run in similar lines. There is the gospel of camaradarie as well as co-operation.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

The following "Round Table," arranged from the *Bulletin* of the Health department, is suggested as program No. 1, for the current year. Each topic is found in the *Bulletin*. The program can utilize twelve members, thereby adding greater interest to the meeting.

One dozen copies of the *Bulletin* may be distributed to those participating, each copy indicating number on the program, with part to be read correspondingly marked.

The leader, in announcing each topic, will, of course, include name of participant.

Program

Opening exercises: Hymn, or music; Scripture reading and prayer; hymn, or music.

1. Statement by leader regarding the *Health* department, created by merging "Health and Heredity" and "Physical Education."
2. "Necessity for Such a Department."
2. "Status of the Health Department."
4. "Evidences of Degeneracy in Human Kind."
5. The leader will then read, or state, what is found under the head, "A Department of Study," finally calling upon the several members (or visitors) appointed, to read the definition of terms, as follows:
   (a) Science. Art.
   (b) Health. Vitality.
   (c) Heredity. Environment.
   (d) Puberty. Adolescence.
   (e) Genetics. Euthenics. Eugenics.
6. "The Triple Force."
7. "Relation Between Eugenics and Euthenics."
8. "Working for the Future."
9. The four suggested divisions, including topics so grouped that systematic study of the health question is aided:
   1. Eugenics, etc. (omitting sexology).
   2. Mental Hygiene, etc.
   3. Euthenics (right living), etc.
   4. Physical Betterment, for children and adults.

   Music.

   "Race Betterment," article in THE UNION SIGNAL, issue of August 27, 1914.

   Music.

For these health meetings, always extend an invitation to many not connected with the W. C. T. U., particularly mothers. Do not fail to give opportunity to become members, at the close of the meeting.

Health is today a vital topic in every home, beginning with the child, continuing through life.

The *Bulletin* can be secured of the National superintendent at five cents per copy, or twenty cents per dozen copies. The department *Plan of Work* for 1915 will be ready the first of the year.

Ten cents will secure sample envelope of literature. New leaflets and other programs will be announced as they are ready.

The Health department will include the literature of both the merged departments. Unions just inaugurating the work will find helpful material for programs in the old literature. Send stamp for program No. 1, and the list of literature, orders for which can be filled, either by the superintendent, or at National Headquarters, Evanston, Ill.

FRANCES WAITE LEITER,
National W. C. T. U. Superintendent.
220 West Park Ave., Mansfield, O.

WORK AMONG COLORED PEOPLE

MRS. E. E. PETERSON

January 1, 1914, was a day of prayer and fasting for our people to more actively work for National Prohibition, with the result that a jubilee year has been reported by almost every state president of the colored state unions. Some of the successful prohibition states give fine accounts of the work done by our men and women at the ballot box for God against the saloon.

The Willard Memorial fund proved a benediction to this department. Because of it the Texas Thurman Y. P. B. made a gain of 757 members with live organizations carrying on monthly or semi-monthly programs. On my tour of the state speaking in twenty schools 1,240 pledges were signed and 3,000 endorsed the resolution for National Constitutional Prohibition. Miss M. A. Lynch, president of North Carolina union, and I wrote 200 newspapers for colored people asking the people to endorse National Constitutional Prohibition. The articles were given a prominent place in the papers.

The saintly white ribboner, seventy-seven years young, Amanda Smith of Sebring, Florida, stands back of me with prayer and faith for great things for God and the race.

The Temperance Situation in Kuling, China

ELEANOR E. ELLIOTT

It may be of interest to UNION SIGNAL readers to know what has been going on in Kuling, China (the resting-place in the mountains for twelve hundred or more missionaries) in the interests of temperance. We find ourselves hedged about with the usual drawbacks, and as the slang has it, "then some." It must be understood that this land on which we erected our homes in the mountains, has been leased to the foreigners for a certain term of years by the Chinese government. We are, therefore, known as a company of "land renters." There are a number of nationalities represented in Kuling, but Americans predominate with the British following closely. There is a hotel where liquor can be obtained by the glass, and two stores where it is sold by the bottle. The estate has a constitution by which it is run but which contains nothing in regard to restrictions of the sale of liquor. Doubtless the writers and framers of that constitution as little dreamed that liquor would come into this company of people as did the framers of the constitution of the United States. But the friends, known here as "community people," who are engaged in mercantile pursuits, are mostly "continentals," and they demand their supply of liquor.

The gentleman who largely controls the two stores has yielded to demand and has placed both liquor and cigarets within easy reach of the younger generation growing up in our midst. One store has carried liquor for several years, but the second store was started this year as a pastry shop and tea-room(?) where liquor can be quietly bought by the bottle. The matter was talked over in two homes, and resulted in one instance in the man of the house issuing circulars urging the residents of Kuling not to allow such a thing among us, and in the other instance (this latter our own) in framing an amendment to the Kuling constitution based on the Hobson resolution to Congress, and giving notice a month before the land renters' meeting, as we are required to do, that such amendment would come before that body.

Both appeals did good. On the one hand, the pastry shop has been so little patronized that the Italian wife of the lessee said she feared they would not be able to pay the rent for the summer, and that it was a losing venture all round. On the other hand, in the land renters' meeting, when the amendment came up for consideration, another (substitute) resolution was presented reading as follows: "Resolved, that the land renters' meeting views with concern any possible development of facilities for the purchase of alcoholic beverages on the estate and expresses its strong conviction that it would be for the best interests that all such sale should cease." There was very little discussion and *this resolution passed.* The amendment to the constitution proved too strong a dose this year, but we hope by another year to put it through and in the meantime to set in motion a campaign of education and revelation.

Now what is the effect of this resolution? The gentleman in control of the stores stated in a letter that he would abide by any *decision* the land renters would make in regard to the sale of liquor on the estate. Does he consider this a decision? We are afraid not, for the secretary of the council to whom a note of inquiry was addressed replied as follows: "I am sorry I cannot speak with any certainty as to the results this resolution may have produced, but I do not think it is the kind of resolution that is likely to produce any definite results. It is not a by-law or restriction."

One difficulty lies in the fact that the Kuling land renters are not incorporated. Incorporation is a very expensive proceeding and it has been discovered that at the end of twenty years a company of people who have been associated together for that length of time will automatically be incorporated—how we do not know—but that seems to be the understanding, and as this community has existed for seventeen years, there are only three more years before we may come into our own and have some power to enforce our requests.

AN IMMEDIATE DUTY

KATHARINE LENT STEVENSON

At the request of Miss Ellen Stone the Post-Official Board of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, following the Atlanta Convention, voted, first, to co-operate with the committee for Albanian Relief, the president of which is Hon. Charles R. Crane of Chicago and the treasurer, Rev. Frederick Lynch, D. D., editor of the *New York Christian Work.* All contributions to this fund are to be sent as soon as possible to 170 Fifth avenue, New York. The need in Albania is very great and a relief ship is to be sent at the earliest possible moment.

Second, it was unanimously voted to request each state president to ask her unions to address, at an early day, a letter to Hon. Eduard W. Pou, M. C., chairman United States House committee on Claims, asking him to use his best endeavor that House bill, 1864, which has been four times passed by the Senate, be speedily, and, if possible, unanimously reported from his committee to the House in such a manner as to insure it full consideration on the floor, which it has never before obtained.

Third, Miss Stone requests also that members of each union address letters or telegrams to each of their Representatives in the National Congress asking that this bill be passed by the present session of Congress, which opened December 1.

This is a case in which the individual request will count far more than any formal petition. Miss Stone would have, if possible, every man and woman in every district express to his or her Representative directly the desire that his help and vote may be given to this measure so clearly in the interests of justice and righteousness. This bill, which we all know has reference to the payment of Miss Stone's ransom, ought to pass at once and it will be a disgrace to our nation if it is longer delayed. Let us see to it that each white ribboner does her part for her love to Miss Stone and for the credit of our country.

THE PEOPLE DEMAND NATIONAL PROHIBITION

"In answering statements that the government would be unable to enforce the law, the prohibitionists declare they have no fear respecting this," says Angus McSween in the *North American* of Philadelphia. "Give the right-thinking people of the country a law that they can use to protect themselves, their homes and their communities from the curse of whisky and they will see that it is enforced, they assert.

"They declare that the country needs and demands such a law, and that not later than 1916 the country will elect men to congress who will enact such a law.

"The prohibitionists are no longer a poverty-stricken force, striving to make headway in their fight by futile appeals to the consciences of liquor-controlled politicians and seeking to arouse public sympathy by appeals to the moral sentiment of the public. They are well equipped with money, contributed for this fight by themselves through the temperance organizations.

"They comprise a majority of the voters in many of the Congressional districts of the country, and they have demonstrated that they have with them a majority of the House of Representatives. Under such conditions, they are going forward in the fight, no longer pleading, but demanding, in the name of the American people, that the greatest and most palpable cause of waste, of human suffering and of national inefficiency shall not be permitted longer to pursue its destructive course."

"Showfolk,"—asks the *New York Clipper,* the paper read by more stage and show people than any other—"has John Barleycorn and his numerous offshoots been draining your bankroll? Did they eat up the better part of your earnings the last season? Have you a home of your own, there to go when your year's work is over? Have you a bank account upon which to rely when the dark days come? Did booze ever do you any good? No! We are not preaching. We are just giving you some food for thought, and if you will take time to think this over you can see the question is being given wide and serious attention. Why not in the show business?"

"The liquor traffic and the open saloon are today the two worst enemies of the laboring man," declared the carpenters' labor union of the city of Des Moines in a resolution in favor of national and statewide prohibition passed at a recent meeting.

STICK TO IT
Until Coffee Hits You Hard

It is about as well to advise people to stick to coffee until they get hit hard enough so that they will never forget their experience.

A woman writes and her letter is condensed to give the facts in a short space:

"I was a coffee slave and stuck to it like a toper to his 'cups,' notwithstanding I frequently had severe attacks of sick headache; then I used more coffee to relieve the headache, and this was well enough until the coffee effect wore off.

"Finally attacks of rheumatism began to appear, and ultimately the whole nervous system began to break down and I was fast becoming a wreck.

"After a time I was induced to quit coffee and take up Postum. This was half a year ago. The result has been most satisfactory.

"The rheumatism is gone entirely, nerves practically well and steady, digestion almost perfect, never have any more sick headaches and am gaining steadily in weight and strength."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum comes in two forms:

Regular Postum—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage **instantly.** 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

O'RILEY OF THE WHITE SWAN

MARY P. SAYERS, Martin, Mich.

O'Riley peered over the green baize curtains that screened the bar of the White Swan from the curious gaze of the outside throng. The White Swan—as O'Riley himself was fond of saying to his friends—was a place for men who had the sense to know when they'd had enough. Indeed, O'Riley was always setting forth the merits of the White Swan in his most convincing manner, though why the existence of a respectable business needed vindication was more than some people could understand. As he looked into the street his mouth suddenly relaxed into a genial smile.

"Steve Graham! That's great!" he ejaculated. "It's been a year and more since—begorra! he's going straight by!" His under jaw dropped, then came back with a snap like a pistol-shot. O'Riley could not stand it; he and Steve had known each other too long. He stepped promptly to the doorway to call his friend, when—such a spectacle met his gaze as caused him fairly to gasp with surprise not unmixed with alarm. Down the street, headed by Graham himself, came a marching multitude, carrying banners on which in burnished letters were written the words, "Statewide Prohibition."

"The saints preserve us!" he cried, and hoping that Steve had not seen him, was turning to go in, when with a quick jerk of the head Graham made a sign that had been the signal of their school days—for both O'Riley and Graham had been graduates of the city high school. O'Riley grinned, but a change came over him. He walked back into the saloon and began cleaning up the bar for the noon trade.

When Steve Graham had gone west the previous year on a big real estate commission, he had been far from an advocate of prohibition for any state. It seemed strange to O'Riley that some men could so suddenly change their views. He could still hear the cheers of the people who had rushed from their places of business along the street to view the parade, but he felt too much chagrined at the change in his former friend to feel even the slightest interest in who were the leaders in this fanatical movement in his home town.

That night, as O'Riley was closing up "shop," as he made a practice of calling the saloon, Graham came in with the old familiar salutation. O'Riley returned the greeting, but somehow he could not quite keep a feeling of resentment from showing itself towards his old schoolfellow.

"What's the trouble, Jack?" queried Graham.

"Nothing—nothing," O'Riley declared rather weakly.

"Pshaw! don't you s'pose I can—"

"Look here, Steve," O'Riley broke in impatiently, "what do you mean by getting mixed up in this temperance nonsense, anyway? Don't you know you're doing something that'll hurt my business?" Graham laughed derisively, then immediately became serious.

"That does sound odd, Jack, for a fellow who hasn't cared about the breaking up of other people's business for a matter of fifteen years or more. Jack O'Riley, I'll guarantee that right here in Clifton many a man's business has gone to the wall on account of whisky. In all probability, you've sold him as much of it as any other saloon keeper. I know you've had the trade of many who started out well but now—" Graham shook his head.

"I've been a law-abiding citizen," O'Riley declared sullenly; "I've never sold liquor to a minor, I never sell whisky to a man that's drunk and I shut up shop—"

"But you'll sell whisky to a man until he *is* drunk! You'll send whisky by a child on an order from the father—"

"Good heavens, Steve, what's the use of our quarreling over something that'll never come to pass! Haven't these temperance spurts been going on for years and the cranks are no nearer winning out now than ever? Haven't I kept tab? Hah!" O'Riley reached out his hand. He had recovered his geniality.

"Don't be too cock-sure, Jack! This isn't the last of us, by any manner of means!"

"Let's talk of something else anyway. Going up to the house?" Graham shook his head. "Better," urged O'Riley.

"No. I'm going up to Hanchett's. We have a little business to transact," replied Graham.

"Hanchett's! Hm! He's on for state legislator!"

"Sure! I know it! For the Independents." O'Riley thought he saw the point: Hanchett was rumored to be the only one of the Independent party who was holding out against fusion with the prohibition forces which called themselves the Home Protection party. Not that he was a drinking man—in fact, he was said to be a total abstainer—but he was still undecided as to the wisest policy. He had never been able to make up his mind whether high license or some other form of restriction would be best.

"You see we have an option on the Hensler eighty out west of town," continued Graham, "and we're thinking of cutting it up into small plats for future suburbanites." O'Riley's big, robust body shook with silent mirth. The idea of Steve's trying to lead him off on a false trail. That Hensler eighty was just a secondary consideration. Steve wanted to see if he couldn't win Hanchett over to his side. He ran his fingers through his heavy iron-grey hair and reflected that he must find some way to stop it. "We're going out there in the morning," Graham finished.

"Why, say, Steve, I can take you out in my car in the morning just as well as not," O'Riley offered eagerly. "Tom'll be in to 'tend bar, so I can get away." Graham accepted without hesitation.

Bowling along over the smooth macadam road leading west from the city, the following morning, O'Riley, well groomed and self-satisfied, kept an ear open for any talk that might be going on between Graham and Hanchett, who sat in the rear seat of the vehicle. As the car left the city streets and emerged into the open country, O'Riley himself entered into the conversation. When the temperance topic was brought up, he made the usual vindication of his business, as he spoke looking to Hanchett from time to time for approval. But Hanchett was non-committal. He was very courteous, but to O'Riley's disgust, his replies were evasive and unsatisfactory. Even a direct question put to him in regard to his opinion about the matter of statewide prohibition elicited no answer of importance.

At the Hensler eighty, the three men stood for a moment or two looking out over the fields of abundant grain, dotted here and there with orchards bending low with ripened fruit.

"It's almost too bad," remarked Hanchett, waving his hand towards the beautiful panorama before them, "to cut up things like this to make cities. It's been a long time since I've tramped the fields. I s'pose we might as well start. Coming, O'Riley?" O'Riley had not intended giving Steve the ghost of a chance to talk to Hanchett alone, but it looked like a gigantic task to drag his ponderous body over the uneven surface of some lately ploughed fields that he noticed in the distance. Somehow, too, he felt a slight feeling of offishness such as he invariably felt when in the company of those who were at variance with his own idea in regard to the saloon business. Stepping back into the car, he seated himself and smiled deprecatingly.

"I don't think it. I ain't much interested in farming only to know whether or not wheat and corn are going to be cheap enough to make whisky sell at a profit." When he realized how his words sounded, O'Riley would have recalled them could he have done so. Hanchett and Graham both gazed at him for an instant in wondering incredulity, then started on their tramp over the fields. It was something like an hour before they returned, and in that time O'Riley had gone over the situation again and again It had been a good while since he had been so wrought up over his social or business status. Of course, such men as Hanchett were ready to take the license money from the saloon-keeper, but they always had a way of making one feel that he was just a little out of the sphere of the better class of people! And Steve! But pshaw! what was the use of getting grouchy. He'd show 'em yet. When Hanchett and Graham had finished their survey of the eighty they at once took their seats in the car. O'Riley, however, had noticed coming down the road, a big farm autotruck loaded with what looked like bags of grain, and driven by what the saloon-keeper termed a "rube." O'Riley was in his proper element when he could turn a good joke on someone. Furthermore, in this case he thought he saw a chance to show up the temperance question in its right light. He kept fussing around the car and awaited his opportunity. "We ought to get ahead of that big truck, hadn't we?" It was Graham who spoke, but O'Riley shook his head. The truck was about opposite now and the saloon-keeper motioned to the driver to halt. The latter brought the truck to a stop, and O'Riley, straightening up, began to talk about the big crops of grain in the country.

"What you farmers going to do if this prohi. movement wins out?" he quizzed, with a sly look at Hanchett and Graham. The farmer pulled his hat a little lower and gave O'Riley a queer look.

"Say, stranger," he grinned, "I cal'late there ain't been many days fer a good while't I ain't took a nip of whisky—but I s'pose y've heard 'bout the tract the temperance folks put out once?"

"I don't know as I ever did," O'Riley replied.

"Waal," drawled the farmer, "someun tried to quiz a farmer same's you've quizzed me, and the farmer told 'em't if prohi. won out he guessed he'd raise more hogs and less hades! S'long, folks!" Steve roared, Hanchett grinned, but O'Riley climbed into his seat and started the motor without another word. Usually, he could appreciate a joke on himself as well as the best of them, but now—well, the ride back was made in comparative silence. At Steve's request, O'Riley drove the car to Hanchett's office. When Hanchett stepped out he thanked O'Riley for the use of his car, and said he was glad that he had made his acquaintance.

"You see," he smiled knowingly, "you've helped me to solve a most important question to-day, Mr. O'Riley." O'Riley wondered. It couldn't by any possibility be that—no, his side had been shown up in too ridiculous a light for that. Just then he caught Graham's eye and without a word braced himself for what was coming:

"You see, O'Riley, I thought that if you

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

ARIZONA PROHIBITION LAW BEFORE UNITED STATES COURT

COURT REFUSES TO GRANT STAY OF EXECUTION—LAW GOES INTO EFFECT JANUARY 1, 1915

SUSANNA M. D. FRY

The attack on the constitutionality of the Arizona prohibition amendment opened in Los Angeles, California, December 23.

Judge Rose of the United States Circuit court of appeals, and Judges Sawtelle and Wellborn, respectively, of the United States District courts of Arizona and Southern California, ruled they had jurisdiction to hear the application of the wets for an injunction preventing enforcement of the law.

When the case was called, the prohibitionists asserted the law under which the application was made *did not apply in this case.* They maintained the law in question was an amendment to the state constitution and not a statute, but the court held it is a statute.

Arguments Follow Ruling

Following the ruling above cited, the law was attacked by the hotel, drug store and liquor interests of Arizona and by the Catholic Church. The former three attacked it on the ground that it is confiscatory and that it makes no provision for goods on hand after January 1. They also asserted that it exceeds the police power of the state and is unreasonable in its alleged prohibition of the use of liquor for medicinal purposes. The Church attacked it on the ground that it is unconstitutional in forbidding the exercise of religious liberty in using wine for sacramental purposes.

George P. Bullard, former attorney general of Arizona, was instrumental in drafting the law, but as a representative of the Adams Hotel Company of Phoenix he vigorously assailed it, laying especial stress upon the alleged confiscatory feature, and Reese M. Ling attacked the law because of its alleged injury to pharmaceutical interests.

Religious Rights Assailed

A former Arizona territorial senator, Eugene S. Ives, pointed out the alleged violation of the rights of religious liberty.

The court room was packed with attorneys and others eager to hear the display of eloquence and knowledge of the law. It was a great day for the attorneys of Arizona, and they did themselves proud.

It will be of interest to other states contemplating prohibition amendments to know the holes the wets profess to find in the skimmer, that they may provide against them as far as possible, especially in the matter of giving dealers time to close out their business.

Ex-Judge R. E. Sloane of Phoenix made the closing argument for the wets. He claimed that the act in question is a usurpation by the state of a power inherent only in Congress, and that there is no warrant for its enforcement without the act of the Arizona legislature, giving it life and vitality. He said its enforcement meant that the complainants would be deprived of property without due process of law, and that it was the duty of the court to construe the law as it was written, in spite of the claims that it did not apply to certain businesses in Arizona. The amendment also prohibited the use of wine as a sacrament, in his opinion. Under the amendment it would be unlawful to sell medicine, either proprietary or put up in a prescription, if it contained alcohol. In the opinion of Judge Sloane, the Webb-Kenyon Act, prohibiting the importation of liquor into dry territory for an unlawful purpose, is unconstitutional and will be so decided by the Supreme court of the United States.

Judge Sloane asserted that the enforcement of a prohibition law has been a scandal wherever tried, and cited the situation in Maine (as he sees it). He affirmed that the law was not self-executing, but needed additional legislation to make it effective.

For The Drys

Judge A. C. Baker of Phoenix, who opened the argument for the drys, said the only question involved in the case is whether the amendment is confiscatory in character. In any event, if it is claimed to be confiscatory, it is a question for the state courts to decide. He denied that the law deprived anybody of property rights. The law did not take a barrel or a bottle of whisky from a dealer, but said that he should not sell it. "License to sell liquor is a privilege, not a vested right, and may be taken away by the people at any time. For the liquor men to come into court and claim that they are being deprived of their property rights would be something like the fellow with a faro kit or a dice box, whose exploitation had been prohibited by law, coming into court and seeking relief because he had been deprived of his property without due process of law."

As To The Church

Leslie C. Hardy of Phoenix argued specifically the complaint of Father Connelly of the All Saints Catholic Church who alleges that the enforcement of the amendment would deprive his parishioners of the right to use fermented wine for sacramental purposes. Mr. Hardy said the amendment did not prohibit Father Connelly from using wine for the purpose of the mass; that it did not forbid the importation of wine for such purposes; religious freedom had been guaranteed to all by the constitution of Arizona.

George J. Stoneman of Phoenix said it is a most unfortunate situation, that the druggists of Arizona, whose business it is to conserve the public health, and the members of the Catholic church of that state—a church that had been a bulwark in favor of prohibition for centuries—should be allied with the liquor interests to defeat the amendment. Mr. Stoneman declared that no restraining order should be issued in a case involving a measure built up on the Webb-Kenyon law, whose constitutionality had not yet been passed upon by the Supreme court of the United States.

S. L. Kingan of Tucson argued that the government will not interfere with the states in the exercise of their sovereign rights unless it could be shown that the provisions of the constitution had been contravened.

Judge J. R. Campbell of Tucson discussed the question whether the amendment becomes self-executing on January 1, and quoted an opinion of Judge W. H. Taft, in which a similar issue came up in regard to the constitution of Mississippi. He argued that no ancillary legislation is needed.

Closing Arguments

Wylie E. Jones, attorney-general of Arizona, closed the argument for the advocates of the amendment. He said that the Webb-Kenyon law, upon which the amendment is based, is the last word of Congress on the question of prohibition; that measure, in spite of the fact that it had been vetoed by President Taft, was passed over his head March 3, 1913. The proposed amendment was almost word for word like the Federal statute prohibiting the sale of liquor on Indian reservations.

The amendment had been adopted in harmony with the thought in the country and the age, and the people not only knew all about it, but they understood that it was to take effect in January, 1915.

Eugene Ives closed the argument for the wets. He declared that no harm could come if the injunction were granted and that irreparable injury would follow the refusal of the court to do so. He asked in a voice vibrant with emotion that the court stand in the way of those who would destroy the business of thousands of people in Arizona.

The following day after the arguments were presented Judge Rose, the ranking jurist, set forth that the evidence in the four cases presented was not sufficient to justify the granting of the injunction asked for and said, "The application for an injunction is in each case, therefore, denied."

After this ruling, the court was requested by attorneys for the opponents of the law to grant a stay of execution of the law until the Supreme court should pass on the case. The court refused. Notice was immediately served by the wets that an appeal would be taken to the United States Supreme court,—so the end is not yet.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT EXHIBIT

The exhibit at the recent Atlanta Convention of the National W. C. T. U. Health department of which Mrs. Frances W. Leiter is superintendent is worthy of notice. Seventy-five posters on questions pertaining to public health, sanitation, ventilation, sewage, the "typhoid fly," the health certificate, etc., were displayed on the walls of the booth. These posters were selected from the American Medical Association, the Michigan State Board of Health, the Los Angeles Board of Health, the Chicago Board of Health, and the Battle Creek Sanitarium.

Six large tables, covered with snowy linen, stood in the floor space. Tables No. 1 and 2 held model garments, feeding bottles, and suggestions on the proper care of the child, etc., including casts of permanent teeth, and temporary teeth in the deciduous stage, with some important information.

No. 3 was devoted to a study of "*Comparative Food Values;*" No. 4, a cultural study of micro-organisms inhabiting the home, school, and public buildings; No. 5, apparatus for the pasteurization and sterilization of milk; also, miniature nursery refrigerator, and labor-savers were demonstrated; No. 6, suggestive literature on the decoration and care of the home; selection and preparation of food materials. An extra table was devoted to free literature.

The booth was one of continued interest, many delegates appearing, not once only, but every day. Tables 3 and 4 were, much of the time, surrounded by groups intently listening to explanations by the department associate, Mrs. Minnie A. Emmons, an experienced *dietician* and professional domestic science lecturer and instructor.

O'RILEY OF THE WHITE SWAN

(Continued from Page Twelve)

saloon fellows looked at the prosperity of the country merely in the light of getting profitable whisky, it was time I took a stand on the side of prohibition." With a wave of the hand Hanchett entered his office.

Months later, when the state went dry, O'Riley owned to Graham that it was a good thing, for he was actually glad not to be all the time thinking of reasons for vindicating the business of the White Swan.

SERMONS BY THE WAYSIDE

Though the subject of prohibition is a tremendous one, the human interest side of it touches the very heart of the problem. The following every day incidents of every day life are but a few of the countless thousands which make temperance workers determine to annihilate the liquor traffic:

"LET BOOZE ALONE"

One Ralph Greene, who recently died of alcoholism in a cheap hotel in Chicago, left this statement as a legacy to the public:

"Six months ago I was earning $300 a month as a civil and general engineer. I had a wife and a little daughter and a nice home in Winnipeg, Canada. I did not drink. Then I was employed by the United States government on the marine barracks at Washington, D. C. One night I took a drink. Since that night I have taken many drinks.

"I lost my speed. Then I lost my job. Then I continued to drink, and soon I discovered that I couldn't get another job. I felt that I did not want another job as long as I could get something to drink. I lost my home. Then I came to Chicago.

"I am going to die. I don't care. I want to say this before I go: Let booze alone. It can't be whipped. It's too fast for me and it's too fast for you. For booze I gave everything I had, and now that I haven't anything left, booze will take me."

TRIED TO SAVE HIMSELF FROM RUM.

A victim of the liquor traffic in Lehighton, Pa., in the following words notified each hotel in the town not to serve him rum, asking that the notice be observed to the letter:

"I hereby notify all landlords in Lehighton, Weissport and elsewhere in this county not to sell me any strong drink. God knows I am trying to stop drinking, but I can't.

"John H. Betz."

If the hotelkeepers sell him again after being served with the notice the man is prepared to have them prosecuted on the charge of selling to a person of known intemperate habits.

YOUTH CRAZED BY DRINK MURDERS PARENT

An evening spent in rum's company led a nineteen-year-old youth of Pleasant Valley, Pa., to commit murder. Enraged because his parent reprimanded him for draining the last drop of beer from a keg as the culmination of a debauch, he shot and instantly killed his father. Seeing the result of his act he turned the weapon upon himself, inflicting an injury that will probably prove fatal.

BEER DRINKING A MENACE

MR. DANIEL A. POLING

Science has demonstrated, first in the laboratories of Germany and later in the university and private laboratories of our own country, that one dram of alcohol, the equivalent of one drink of whisky, *may* so affect the eye that the power to distinguish colors is lost, the ability to distinguish red being first destroyed. One drink of whisky taken by an engineer before going out on his run may plunge a train into an open switch! And engineers have testified truthfully that they *saw* no red light when it was conclusively proven that the signal was set against them.

A Modern Fallacy

There is abroad in the land a modern fallacy that beer drinking and the drinking of milder liquors generally, should be less seriously regarded than the consumption of the distilled and more violent intoxicants. *Fallacy*, I say, for the fact that the immediate effects of the higher drinks are less radical on body and mind invites larger consumption—"guzzling." The continuous debauch takes the place of the periodical spree and all the while an appetite is being strengthened that eventually the most violent beverages will not satisfy. I am persuaded that beer drinking in the United States is even a greater menace than whisky drinking. In the final reckoning there will be no distinction made.

Emerson said, "Anything that is against nature will be destroyed." Alcohol as a beverage, alcohol as an internal medicine, is against nature and will be destroyed.

I think the question of revenue, while it is an important one, need not be considered as offering a serious barrier to prohibition, for, in addition to the suggestions made by Senator Sheppard, there are other ways by which revenue could be raised, as I think the capacity of the people to pay taxes would be largely increased if the liquor traffic were destroyed.

Ex-Governor M. R. Patterson

THE RETREAT OF JOHN BARLEYCORN.

There is a doughty fellow, prime favorite and boon companion of our ancestors, who is "getting in bad" with the present generation all over the world. His name is John Barleycorn.

Peace and war, foreign climates and lands at home, all alike spell trouble for John. In the United States, he dodges around the corner at the mention of votes for women, and has been evicted from several states where women do not vote. In Russia, he is exiled on the plea of military necessity. In Germany, he finds himself out of favor with the kaiser; in France, he is jailed on suspicion of lack of patriotism; in England he is tolerated chiefly that he may be taxed, and is dubbed a lowbrow, even then.

It is not as it was in the good old days, when a man's rank as a good fellow depended on the number of bottles of wine he could drink at dinner without slipping under the table.—*Chicago Journal.*

BARROOMS IN THE HOME

Barrooms in the home—that is just what some newspapers are with their flaring whisky advertisements. People who would not think of going near a saloon, carelessly allow publications containing enticingly worded liquor advertisements free entrance to their homes, where their harmful influence may be exerted on the growing boys and girls. Just now a big brewery company is running a series of large, finely illustrated advertisements, so cleverly worded as to inspire confidence in and create an appetite for their product. Are these advertisements, or others of the same class, finding an entrance into your home? Look out!

—*Maurice Floyd in Farm Journal*

Go where you will the map of the country is being changed from wet to dry. The wets call it a craze. But I tell you it is a universal evolution and we are stepping out of the chrysalis and soaring on the wings of the butterfly over an enlightened civilization.

—*J. H. Davis, Congressman-at-large from Texas.*

Become a Nurse

We have trained thousands of women in their own homes to earn $10 to $25 a week as nurses. Our graduates number 7000—a record unequaled by any institution. Send for "How I Became a Nurse" 248 pages with actual experiences. *48 illustrated lesson pages free to inquirers.*

There is a Chautauqua nurse in your vicinity. Ask her about our training. Her address and the above literature will be sent if you will enclose this advertisement.

The Chautauqua School of Nursing

513 Main Street Thirteenth Year Jamestown, N. Y.

IMPROVED CONDITIONS IN WEST VIRGINIA

Concerning the decline of drunkenness and the reduction in number of arrests for this cause in West Virginia, Mr. B. H. Lee, a resident of Bluefield, explains in a letter sent to a brother in Ohio, during the campaign, "before the abolition of the liquor traffic in this city, the average daily arrests for drunkenness were from four to ten. Now the average arrests for drunkenness average three per week, and these are persons who became intoxicated in Pocahontas, Va., and left there too soon. Personally, I have not seen a drunken man on the streets of Bluefield for thirty days, probably longer, while it was formerly a very familiar sight."

In telling of bankruptcy in West Virginia he makes the following charge against the liquor traffic:

"During the past three years, up to June 1 of this year, on which date I resigned. I had been referee in bankruptcy here for this division of the southern district of West Virginia. During that time I handled on an average of 125 cases a year, and I think I state it conservatively when I say that on an average 100 out of every 125 bankrupts were men who were employed by the railroad corporations and had spent their salary on liquor for months, perhaps years, and had not paid their legitimate debts for dry goods, groceries, etc. When they found their wages attached by the merchants of the city they sought protection and relief in the bankrupt court, thus depriving the merchants of the city of from $50,000 to $100,000 annually. Since July 1 there have been filed in this court but ten cases in bankruptcy."

OUR WOMEN LAWMAKERS

Mrs. Frances Munda of Yavapai county, Arizona's first woman state senator, led the entire Democratic ticket, defeating her Republican opponent by 600 votes. She was one of the suffrage leaders in the 1912 campaign for woman suffrage.

Miss Marian Towne of Jackson county will be the first woman to sit in an Oregon legislature. She will have the added distinction of being the only Democratic member of the lower house.

L'ARALDO

The only Evangelical Italian paper publishing W. C. T. U. articles and news monthly.

10 Copies to One Address, 10 cents

L'ARALDO

175 Rockaway Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y

JOINT RESOLUTION

Introduced in the House of Representatives, December 10, 1913, June 9, 1914, and as Amended December 22, 1914.
By Congressman Richmond P. Hobson.
On December 10, 1913, the Resolution was also introduced in the Senate by Senator Morris Sheppard.
Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following amendment to the Constitution be and hereby is, proposed to the states, to become valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of the several states as provided by the Constitution.

Section 1. The sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof, and exportation for sale thereof, are forever prohibited.

Section 2. The Congress, or the states within their respective jurisdictions, shall have power to enforce this article by all needful legislation.

PREMIUM ANNOUNCEMENT

The premium announcements for THE UNION SIGNAL are now ready. Please note the following changes in club rates:

Ten subscriptions to the weekly UNION SIGNAL, either new or renewals, sent at one time, entitle the sender to one free yearly subscription to THE UNION SIGNAL, or four subscriptions to the monthly Campaign Edition, or four subscriptions to *The Young Crusader*.

Ten Campaign Edition subscriptions sent at one time entitle the sender to one subscription to the Campaign Edition. Ten weekly subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL, either new or renewals, sent at one time will entitle the sender to one copy of "The Life of Frances E. Willard," by Anna A. Gordon.

All premiums must be asked for when subscriptions are sent in.

According to the *Cheyenne* (Wyo.) *Leader* the legislature is to be petitioned by the citizens of the state to pass a resolution providing for the submission to the voters at the next general election in November, 1916, of a statewide prohibition amendment.

EVERY WHITE RIBBONER
will want the
Lillian M. N. Stevens Calendar
FOR 1915

not only for herself, but for her friends. This calendar is worked out daintily in the sepia tones, contains the latest photograph of Mrs. Stevens, together with one of the choicest sentiments ever spoken by her. This sentiment is set in illuminated text.

The calendar is boxed and ready for mailing. Price, thirty-five cents each; per dozen, $3.50.

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union
EVANSTON ILLINOIS

Mrs. Sam P. Jones, widow of the noted evangelist. Mrs. Jones is a generous friend of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

"WHY DIDN'T SOME ONE TELL ME?"

LILLIAN M. MITCHNER

I do not believe that women are inherently better than men. Give men and boys the same environment that you give women and girls, demand the same kind of virtue, do away with the dreadful double standard of morals, and we shall have better men and better boys. The saloon is responsible for ninety per cent of the social evil and we must get rid of that dreadful institution, if we are ever to educate the people up to a single standard of morals—"the white life for two."

Men and women, is it fair that a pure girl shall marry a man, and after awhile go down into the valley of the shadow of death, and then come back to find herself the mother of a little baby blind and diseased because its father in an idle hour of pleasure has sown his wild oats?

Not long since a physician put into the arms of a young man his first born, a beautiful baby boy. The young parents were very proud of it, but in about a week the doctor came back and as he looked at the child, he said, "This baby is blind; he will never see." The father said, "Oh, what a dreadful dispensation of Providence." The physician replied, "Young man, don't you dare lay that on Providence; Providence had nothing to do with it. This baby is blind because of the wild oats you have sown." The young man threw up his hands, saying, "My God! Why didn't some one tell me?" Friends, isn't it about time this black cloak of ignorance, which we have so long called innocence, was lifted and our boys and girls told the truth, that "God is not mocked; whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap."

"Recollections of Full Years," a book just off the press from the pen of Mrs. William Howard Taft, contains this illuminating paragraph regarding the frequently exploited total abstinence principles of her husband, ex-President Taft: "He was at a dinner at Hot Springs, Va. As the wine was being served one of the diners turned down his glass with the remark that he had not taken a drink for eighteen years. Mr. Taft, in the most usual and commonplace manner, followed suit, saying that he had been a total abstainer for nearly two years and expected to continue so. The incident was made the basis of a sensational newspaper story which created the impression that he had acted with great dramatic effect and that his remark amounted to a declaration of principle which he would turn into a presidential policy."

NEWEST PUBLICATIONS
Issued Since Catalogue Was Printed

CAMPAIGN LEAFLETS

Price, 2 cents each; per 50, 12 cents; per 100, 20 cents

The Liquor Traffic Vacuum Pocket Cleaner (Illustrated)
Accusing Fingers (Illustrated)
A Boy on Prohibition
The Dry Line (Illustrated)
Better Shoes for the Children
Your Boy Next? (Illustrated)
States' Rights as Applied to National Constitutional Prohibition, Hon. Richmond P. Hobson
The Co-operation of Nation with States Necessary to the Abolition of the Liquor Traffic, U. S. Senator Morris Sheppard
A Confession and a Prophecy, by an ex-saloonkeeper
How Men's Bible Classes Can Make Prohibition Sentiment

MISCELLANEOUS

	Per 100
How to Plan a Parade, Lora S. La Manco	.35
Smo and Drin—An Allegory, Dr. Howard A. Kelly	.75
A Course of Instruction in Scientific Temperance, Edith Smith Davis	.25
Questions Asked and Answered Concerning the Y. P. B., Ross M. Hayes	.75
Citizens in the Making, Mary B. Wilson	.75
My Mother, Gertrude Stevens Leavitt. Price, 5 cents each.	
The Men and Women of Tomorrow (A Program), Mildred A. Moody. Price, 5 cents each.	
Song Leaflet—Slogan of the L. T. L.	.25
Song Leaflet—Loyal Temperance Legion March	.25
When You Open Your Purse	.15
Mrs Edith Smith Davis' Reply to Edward H. Williams	.30
Post Card to Senators and Congressmen	.40
The Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund for National Prohibition. For free distribution	

POSTERS

	Per 100
Bill Board Poster No. 1—The Man Who Drinks	
Bill Board Poster No. 2—On Treating	
A Business Proposition. Cloth, 28x42	10.50
Paper, 28x42	3.50

L. T. L. STUDY BOOKS

About Ourselves, Christine I. Tinling
About Our Country, Christine I. Tinling

Price, each, 10 cents

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Evanston, Illinois

When Ham set out the grape vine, Satan poured upon it the blood of a peacock. When its leaves began to appear he poured over it the blood of an ape. When the grapes began to form he watered them with the blood of a lion, and upon the ripe fruit he spilled the blood of a pig. Hence the first glass makes the drunkard resemble a peacock, his face turns red and he struts; the second glass makes him act like an ape; the third glass makes him rage like a lion, and the fourth glass makes him wallow in the mire like a hog.

Circulation Department

THE UNION SIGNAL - - $1.00 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 25c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER - - 25c a year

Sample Copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.

Single Copies, 2c each Per 100, $1.75

Subscriptions to Foreign Countries:

THE UNION SIGNAL - - $1.52 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 37c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER - - 37c a year

Address Evanston, Ill.

CLIPPED FROM CORRESPONDENTS' LETTERS

"You may be interested to know that our Campaign Edition list contains the names of all the ministers of the town of Lititz and all the Lutheran ministers in the city of Lancaster."

REBECCA W. GRIEST

"I cannot afford to miss a number of THE UNION SIGNAL. I can hardly wait for it from one week until the next. I would love to tell THE UNION SIGNAL family how I came to be a reader of the paper. Some one sent me the full report of the convention held in Nashville, Tennessee, years ago, and then I made up my mind I must have the paper. I did not know where to send for it. I asked my minister and he told me to write to Miss Willard. I did so and she soon answered and told me my letter had been forwarded to the publisher. Very soon I received a sample copy, and have taken the paper ever since."

SUBSCRIBER OF ARTESIA, NEW MEXICO

"I think the campaign number is a great educator, and I shout for it whenever I can."

A SUBSCRIBER OF OWATONNA, MINN.

"The Liberty (Mo.) W. C. T. U. allows itself the honor of sending the weekly edition of the best-ever temperance paper to each of our five pastors, two editors and our school superintendent. Were we able, we would gladly place it in at least a dozen other homes. We wish that every one of our white ribbon women would come to love and anxiously await this weekly letter from home. How much it would mean to be a member of a union every member of which received and read THE UNION SIGNAL. 'Tis a consummation devoutly to be wished."

LAUBA E. CORBIN

"I have almost forgotten when my subscription to THE UNION SIGNAL began, but it must be between twenty-five and thirty years ago. Nevertheless, the last paper, as it comes each week, seems always the best, especially at this time when so much is being gained in the interest of good government."

A SUBSCRIBER OF PASSAIC, N. J.

From Oneonta, New York, has been received a list of 71 subscriptions for the Campaign Edition, all of which are to be sent to teachers in the Normal or high schools of the city of Oneonta.

Interest in the temperance question is keen in Honolulu, as evidenced by the twenty dollar order for UNION SIGNAL subscriptions, recently received from Mrs. Mary F. Whitney, president of the Hawaiian W. C. T. U.

GEORGIA'S ANNUAL MEETING

Mrs. August Burghard, Macon, Ga.

Into the one day of the Georgia W. C. T. U. convention was crowded all necessary business—hearing, discussing, adopting reports of officers, executive and standing committees.

The election resulted in the old officers being returned, as follows: President, Mrs. T. E. Patterson; vice-president-at-large and college Y. P. B. secretary, Mrs. Lella A. Dillard; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Julius Magath; recording secretary, Miss M. Theresa Griffin; treasurer, Mrs. August Burghard. Mrs. Jennie Hart Sibley is our honorary president; Mrs. Mary Harris Armor, state field secretary; Mrs. L. B. Hubbs, secretary Y. P. B.; Mrs. J. L. Kennedy, secretary L. T. L. A fine corps of department superintendents was chosen. All were given an ovation. Special features were the devotional exercises by Mrs. L. B. Hubbs, Mrs. J. B. Dobson and Mrs. Lem Gilreath, and the sweet songs of the loved singer, Mrs. Annie Laurie Cunyus.

A White Ribbon Book

It was a cause for rejoicing that "The Georgia W. C. T. U. History," by Mrs. J. J. Ansley, has been published, and that the book is so creditable in style, finish and illustrations, as well as valuable as history, and that it is of such intense interest to white ribboners, not only in the South, but to all whose thoughts and labors are directed to the temperance cause.

National Convention an Eye-Opener

Great was the inspiration and education which came to Georgia white ribboners from the sessions of the National Convention. "I will go home with increased zeal and enlarged faith since I realize fully, for the first time, that I am a part of this capable, consecrated band of National workers," said one delegate. "It is strengthening beyond compare to feel that I am co-operating not only with my loved union, nor even alone with our state union, but with this magnificent union of all the unions."

Personnel Pleasing

Our National officers, speakers and delegates made a favorable impression upon all Georgians so fortunate as to see and hear them, and their praises individually and collectively are continually being sung in the Southland. Miss Gordon has long been known and loved by Georgia white ribboners for her charming personality, her noble aims, and her many achievements. They will loyally follow her leadership as they did our promoted leaders, Mrs. Stevens and Miss Willard.

Aftermath—National Speakers

Mrs. Edith Smith Davis, National superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction, was well received at each place visited during a week's itinerary following the Convention. She addressed the students and faculty of Brenan College, State Normal College, Georgia Normal and Industrial College, Georgia Military College, Wesleyan Female College and Shorter College for Women, Martha Berry School for Boys, Boys' Reformatory, the high school at Macon, and two other cities. She delivered two evening lectures, making seventeen addresses in all, and taught 6,309 students. She has been invited by the president of the Georgia Teachers' Association to address that important gathering next spring, and colleges are asking for a return engagement of longer duration.

Mrs. Lillian Mitchner, president of the Kansas W. C. T. U., thrilled her hearers when she related the convincing story of Kansas' prosperity under continued prohibition at the North Georgia Methodist Conference at Marietta.

Miss Ellen M. Stone was given an ovation in La Grange. She was the guest of the La Grange Female College and addressed the students, also spoke to large audiences at two Sunday services.

Mrs. Eliza Peterson, National superintendent of Work Among Colored People, has done effective temperance work among the negroes of Georgia, speaking many times in churches and schools.

What Lillian M. N. Stevens Said

Compiled by ANNA ADAMS GORDON

A Souvenir Book

of selections from addresses delivered before the National W. C. T. U. annual conventions, 1899-1913, together with portrait, brief biographical sketch, Mrs. Stevens' historic proclamation, the closing paragraph from her last public address and her last message to her country. A book of ninety-six pages, daintily bound in olive green cloth.

PRICE FIFTY CENTS

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

Going to Florida? STOP at THE HAVEN—a hotel conducted on CHRISTIAN LINES by REV. and MRS. L. L. PICKETT, widely known in temperance work, at 14 Joiner Street, ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA

TO ALL ORGANIZATIONS THAT MEET IN CONVENTIONS:

Bannerette and Sign Holders—Made of heavy wire, quickly attached to chair, pew, bench or other seat; will not mar furniture; clamps tipped with rubber. Light weight; take up little space. For prices, etc., write to DR. LUEMA G. JOHNSON, 1014 6th Ave., Tacoma, Wash.

$2.50 Per Day Salary paid one man or woman in each town to distribute free circulars and take orders for White Ribbon Concentrated Flavoring in tubes.
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POCKET S. S. COMMENTARY FOR 1915. SELF-PRONOUNCING Edition on Lessons and Text for the whole year, with right-to-the-point practical HELPS and Spiritual Explanations. Small in Size but Large in Suggestion and Fact. Daily Bible Readings for 1915, also Topics of Young People's Society, Motto, Pledge, etc. Red Cloth 25c, Morocco 35c, Interleaved for Notes 50c, postpaid. Stamps Taken. Agents wanted. GEO. W. NOBLE, Monon Bldg, Chicago, Ill.

Will You Come Home Sober, Papa?

A NEW TEMPERANCE SONG BY REV. J. C. HARRISON of the ALABAMA CONFERENCE. This is one of the best Temperance songs written in years. Its beautiful story of a young girl's plea to her father is really a Temperance sermon, while its melody is one of the sweetest ever written. Ask your music dealer for it, or send 10c to the publisher. P. J. Howley Music Co., 102 West 42nd Street, New York. Special rates on quantities to Societies or Temperance Organizations.

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XLI EVANSTON, ILL., JANUARY 14, 1915. No. 3

CAMPAIGN EDITION

For Description See Page Eight

SPECIAL ARTICLES IN THIS ISSUE

Our Washington Letter—A Challenge From Kansas—Is the "Loss of Revenue" Argument Worth Considering?—Sledge-Hammer Blows Dealt the Liquor Traffic—What the Liquor Interests Are Saying and Doing—Men of the Moment—From a Governor's Viewpoint

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

HOUSE PASSES BILL PROHIBITING SALE OF LIQUOR TO MINORS WITHIN THE ADMIRALTY AND MARITIME JURISDICTION OF THE UNITED STATES—AMENDMENT TO PHILIPPINE BILL PROHIBITING MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF LIQUOR IN ISLANDS INTRODUCED IN SENATE—SHARP DEBATE OVER SITUATION IN MEXICO—POPULAR GOVERNMENT LEAGUE DENOUNCES LIQUOR TRAFFIC—CHILD LABOR CONFERENCE DECLARES FOR FEDERAL CHILD LABOR BUREAU—WOMEN'S MOVEMENT FOR CONSTRUCTIVE PEACE.

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W.C.T.U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D.C.

January 4 the house passed a bill to prohibit the serving of intoxicating liquors to minors on American vessels in waters within the jurisdiction of the United States. It would impose a fine of $500 for violation.

Tuesday, January 5, Senator Gronna of North Dakota introduced an amendment to the bill known as the Philippine bill as follows: "That no intoxicating drink or drug shall be manufactured for sale or gift, imported for sale or gift, or sold or offered for sale or gift for use as a beverage."

As the United States Congress is seriously considering the future political status of the people of the Philippine Islands, and to provide a more autonomous government for those islands, it certainly is only right and proper for the United States government to remove the evils it introduced when it took possession, and which would hinder and prevent the Filipinos from becoming desirable citizens.

It will be remembered that the first transports carrying troops to these islands had their holds filled with intoxicating liquors, and within a very short time there were 400 saloons opened along the principal streets of Manila. Congress may well strive to undo some of the evils resulting from this most deplorable condition.

Mexican Troubles Subject of Debate

Mexican troubles were the subject of another sharp debate recently in the Senate. Senator Lodge, ranking Republican member of the foreign relations committee, made a speech criticising the administration's attitude, and declaring that it was all but too late for the American government to adopt any policy toward Mexico other than military occupation. This drew a vigorous reply from Senator Stone, chairman of the committee, who branded the Massachusetts Senator's attack as a purely partisan outburst.

Senator Borah joined in the discussion, and it was indicated that there would be a general airing of views on the Mexican situation in the near future. Senator Stone took exception to Mr. Lodge's statement that it would be impossible to expect the organization of an orderly government in Mexico, and that anything looking to that end was an impossible dream. He sharply arraigned the Massachusetts Senator for precipitating the discussion of the foreign relations of the United States at this time, when every possible effort was being made to keep the nation at peace, while war raged in many parts of the world.

By adopting a resolution expressing sincere regret over the death of Mrs. Thomas S. Martin, wife of the senior Senator from Virginia, who is one of the veterans of the Senate and former Democratic leader in that body, mentioning her by name, the United States Senate yesterday established a precedent. Never before has the Senate adopted such a resolution in the case of a Senator's wife who had died. When Mrs. Frye, wife of Senator Frye of Maine, died, the Senate took a recess. But, in doing so, no resolution was adopted, and she was not mentioned by name, though it was understood why the recess was taken. Accordingly, yesterday's proceedings were unique in Senate annals. Senator Gallinger, floor leader of the Republican side, offered the resolution, saying he did so at the solicitation of many senators on both sides of the chamber. Unanimous consent was granted for the immediate consideration of the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

"This resolution is somewhat unusual," said Senator Gallinger in its support, "but to my mind notice might well be taken of the loss of a wife of a Senator who has served so long and with such distinction as has the senior Senator from Virginia."

JOINT RESOLUTION

Introduced in the House of Representatives, December 10, 1913, June 9, 1914, and as Amended later.
By Congressman Richmond P. Hobson.
On December 10, 1913, the Resolution was also introduced in the Senate by Senator Morris Sheppard.
Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following amendment to the Constitution be and hereby is, proposed to the states, to become valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of the several states as provided by the Constitution.

Section 1. The sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof, and exportation for sale thereof, are forever prohibited.

Section 2. Congress or state shall have power to enforce this article, independently or concurrently, by all needful legislation.

Popular Government League Denounces Liquor Traffic

The Popular Government League has been in session in Washington this week, and denounced the liquor traffic and big business interests as the principal foes of popular government. One member, in speaking of the very serious part the traffic plays in defeating popular government, said, "I sometimes wonder whether we can abolish the saloon by popular government, or whether, by abolishing the saloon, we can gain popular government."

Miss Janet Richards of this city, one of the vice presidents of the league, was called upon to discuss certain phases of the very successful British corrupt practices act. "In the United Kingdom," said Miss Richards, "the candidate, among other restrictions, is held strictly accountable for the actions of his agent. The candidate is forbidden to 'treat' prospective constitutents to liquid refreshments, and in case of any contention over the result of an election, the case is decided by the local courts, and not by parliament at the time and expense of the whole nation."

Would Create a Federal Child Labor Bureau

The eleventh annual conference on child labor has been in session in Washington this week, under the auspices of the National Child Labor Committee. The conference drafted and referred to the committee's trustees a resolution, asking the creation of a Federal child labor bureau, to prepare a model code unifying state laws on the subject.

One of the desires of the conference was that every state in the Union should give its children an elementary education: industrial and technical training must be promoted; a "scholarship" fund must be extended to prevent hardship in cases where a child's earnings are needed.

This program and "contract," as it was called, was characterized as stupendous, yet, it was declared, public awakening to the evils of child labor gives promise of its fulfillment.

Women's Movement for Constructive Peace

A third great meeting will be held here, commencing today, to further the woman's movement for constructive peace. The call has gone out from Miss Jane Addams of Hull House, Chicago, Mme. Schwimmer, and others. Women from all parts of the country are gathering for the meetings. Women with a large national following have been invited to contribute strength to the peace cause, and it is hoped and believed that within a few weeks the organization will extend throughout the country.

On Tuesday, President Wilson declined, for the eighth time since he entered the White House, to support a Federal constitutional amendment for woman suffrage. When a delegation of Democratic women, who declared they had helped to elect him, presented the eighth formal petition, the President repeated his previous declaration that he considered suffrage a state issue.

Petitions, resolutions, letters, etc., for National Constitutional Prohibition should continue to come to the Senate.

Saturday, January 9, 1915.

A CHALLENGE FROM KANSAS

CONGRESSMAN JOHN R. CONNELLY, of Kansas

"Today we issue this challenge and feel free in so doing," said Congressman Connelly in his speech before the House of Representatives on December 22. "We dare you to find a community in the state of Kansas where the abolishing of the sale and manufacture of liquor has permanently increased the taxes raised in other ways, where it has increased the crime in the community or contention among its citizens, or where it has made it more difficult to reap a recompense for their honest endeavor."

Mr. Connelly gave the following reasons why Kansas was not ashamed of her prohibitory law nor of the progress she has made during the third of a century that it has been a part of her fundamental law:

—

She has but half the population of Missouri and has twice the number of students in her state university.

She has more than twice the population of Colorado, and she has fewer prisoners in her state penitentiary.

She has twenty-nine counties without an inmate in a poorhouse and eighteen counties without a poorhouse.

Her entire state debt is less than twenty cents for each man, woman, and child, and she has half that amount laid away in her vaults in cash, waiting for the debt to come due.

Her agricultural and live-stock crop alone this year will reach the stupendous sum of $620,000,000.

Last year she sold over $25,000,000 worth of eggs and butter, and this year she raised 160,000,000 bushels of wheat.

While she spent less than $1.50 last year for liquor per capita, she spent over $15,000,000 to educate 400,000 boys and girls that wend their way to the common schools of that great commonwealth. The state of Kansas is not ashamed of the fact that eighty per cent of these boys and girls never saw a saloon or a place where intoxicating liquors were legally sold.

Kansas comes to you today with no apologies for those laws that you who are not in sympathy with prohibition are pleased to term sumptuary laws.

On the third day of last November her citizens, men and women, to the number of 528,000, went to the polls and cast a ballot for governor, and only one out of every eleven voted for the candidate on a resubmission platform.

We of Kansas, where the storm over prohibition has ceased to rage, have met and in our honest opinion defeated every contention as to the abolishing of the sale and manufacture of liquor bringing want and squalor to the threshold of the laboring man. We have tried it, and we know that it is not true. Our laboring men and our business men have long since ceased to contend that the man who spends forty cents out of every dollar that he earns over the bar for strong drink thereby helps himself or helps legitimate business of every kind. We know that every dollar that goes for strong drink is just one dollar less with which to buy food and raiment that adds to the happiness of himself and his family.

> I am glad to speak today for the splendid commonwealth of prohibition Kansas. A half million boys and girls tread her highways who never saw a place where liquor was legally sold, and a hundred thousand of them never saw a drunken man, nor do they know the taste of liquor. The older generations are not entirely free from the baneful effects of the liquor habit; but from the loins of that mighty people there is coming into maturity a new generation free from the tyranny of its hurtful reign. May it please God that with the coming of another generation we may not only appreciate the benign influence of state-wide prohibition, but that on that glad day there will be no place where a licensed grog-shop may find lodgment under the protecting folds of the national flag. For this we dare to hope, for this we dare to pray, for this we dare to vote.

A folder sent out by some one who is interested in the defeat of this resolution came to my notice a day or so ago, which says that if you legislate to do away with the jobs of the fellows who work in the breweries and the distilleries it will cause these men great hardship, and they will not be able to support their families and buy their share of the food and clothing that is necessary for them. This is a very legitimate argument were it sound, but to our mind it is by no means unanswerable. It may for a time make a little readjustment necessary, but if the money that men spend for drink were spent for additional food and clothing it would create an additional demand for these articles, which would call for additional labor in their production, and the man who is now employed in these industries would find that his services were in demand in other, and in our opinion, more fruitful lines.

In the transitory period from high license to enforced prohibition in Kansas many towns with 2,000 inhabitants allowed, through a system of fines, which amounted to high license, the running of places where liquor was sold. It was necessary so long as these "blind tigers" were tolerated to have a considerable police force, and to many of them it never occurred that with the driving out of the saloon would go the necessity for much of their police protection. These places were allowed to run in some towns because the business men thought the revenue to pay all this police force would necessarily be placed upon them, and they were willing to tolerate the saloon in order, as they thought, to escape the tax. Later, when public sentiment demanded a better enforcement of the law, they in many instances found that with the going of the "blind tiger" there went also much of the necessity for additional expense. It is not an unknown thing in Kansas today to see towns of 2,000 people where once three police officers were thought to be necessary now getting along with one, and this one finds his duties limited largely to supervising street improvements, moving the garbage from the back alleys, and enforcing the ordinance prohibiting chickens and pigs from running at large.

I know little about the workings of prohibition elsewhere, but when those who are opposed to the principle desire to point out a place where prohibition has been a failure they must leave Kansas out of their calculations.

What Is the Object of National Constitutional Prohibition?

CONGRESSMAN RICHMOND HOBSON

What is the object of a National Prohibition Amendment? It is to destroy the agency that debauches the youth of the land and thereby perpetuates its hold upon the Nation. How does the Amendment propose to destroy this agency? In the simplest manner. It simply says that it shall not make profit in barter and sale out of a business in which it cannot get customers by teaching old and grown-up men to drink, but has to debauch the youth of the land. It does not coerce any drinker. It simply says that barter and sale, matters that have been a public function from the semi-civilized days of society, shall not continue the debauching of the youth. Now the liquor trust is wise enough to know that it can not perpetuate its sway by depending on debauching grown people, so it uses an organic method of teaching the young to drink. We apply exactly the same method to destroy the traffic. We do not try to make old drinkers stop drinking, but we do aim to effectively put an end to the systematic, organized debauching of our youth through thousands and tens of thousands of agencies throughout the land.

Is the "Loss of Revenue" Argument Worth Considering?

EXPRESSIONS OF OPINION OF LAW MAKERS

Congressman Kindel, of Colorado

In answer to the soulless argument against prohibition on account of loss of revenue to the cities, states, and Nation, it should not and cannot be considered for a moment by any self-respecting citizen, be he rich or poor, white or black. Even granting this debatable argument to be true, he indeed deserves our pity who lives for revenue only. None but a coward would sacrifice priceless manhood and womanhood to insatiate greed and self-aggrandizement.

Congressman Lindbergh, of Minnesota

It is also foolish to claim that the liquor traffic should be supported to furnish revenue to the government and to villages and cities collecting for licenses. In the first place the evil effects resulting from the business in themselves create more expenses than all the revenue and license collections amount to. And, furthermore, in accounting for the collections made for village and city licenses we know that the dealers must pay for their stock and the costs of running the business as well as a profit in addition. Since what they sell serves no actual need of the buyers, here again is a waste, and the funds used might much better be invested in enterprises that would serve actual needs.

Merchants and other business men in some of the towns in my district who, when two or three years ago an effort was made to close the saloons to carry into effect the terms of the Chippewa Indian treaty of 1855, requested me to oppose the closing, informed me afterwards that it was a mistake for them to have made the request because they had since discovered that the money that had been paid into the saloons was, after their close, being used in the purchase of goods and services that other business could furnish. Leading merchants in those towns have said that during the time when the saloons were closed they sold more children's shoes and clothing and more Christmas presents than they had ever before done, and that most of the people who had been delinquent came in and paid their debts.

Let me suggest to my anxious friends who fear for their capital invested in the liquor and brewery interests, and to those who foresee a failure of employment through the adoption of the Hobson resolution and its incorporation as an amendment into the Constitution of our country, that they look carefully over the opportunities afforded by our state for the investment of capital and the employment of labor. To all who fear a loss of occupation by reason of the righteous increase of sentiment in favor of prohibitory enactments, I say come to northern Minnesota, use your swelling muscles in subduing a portion of the wilderness and enjoy the rewards of a well-spent life in the old age of comfort that may easily be derived from a well-tilled farm.

Congressman Lindquist, of Michigan

If this government has the right to put out of business the great business monopolies, it certainly has the right to put the liquor monopoly out of business. We have destroyed great business trusts—those industries which have carried on business at the expense of other industries, and for no other reason than that they have ruined the smaller industries of our land. Then have we not the right, and is it not our duty, to destroy the great liquor trust, that is daily bringing ruin to other industries? For this business cannot survive without injury to all other legitimate industries.

Capital and labor are much the same wherever we find them. Their problems are the same problems. I live in a small city, where we have a few factories, and we have this advantage, that we can study the problem at close range. And some of these factory managers tell me that when we had the saloon, the day after pay day, in many cases, their men were incapacitated for their work and unfit for their duties, and for the last four years since we have abolished the saloon, the day after pay day finds every man at his work, sober, and at his best. So from a business standpoint alone we shall produce more and industry will thrive more successfully, if we remove this clog in the wheels of business

What is true in our city in this respect is undoubtedly true everywhere the saloon has a chance at the pay envelope of the wage earner. Without the saloon the pay envelope finds its way into the legitimate channels of business, so that the groceryman, the merchant, and the banker alike are benefited by the abolishment of the liquor traffic.

If you must know and must have this problem figured in dollars and cents, there are many who have gathered the statistics. They can tell you the exact amount of money spent for liquor and the amount of money appropriated for the care of the unfortunates, the criminals, the insane and the dependents, who are the by-products of this monstrous liquor business. There is a big balance against that traffic in plain dollars and cents without figuring the depreciation of manhood.

PROHIBITION STATES

Arizona: Constitutional prohibition adopted November 3, 1914, in effect January 1, 1915.

Colorado: Constitutional prohibition adopted November 3, 1914, in effect January 1, 1916.

Georgia: Statutory prohibition enacted August 5, 1907, in effect January 1, 1908.

Kansas: Constitutional prohibition since 1880. Under the law of 1880 intoxicating liquor could be sold for medical, scientific and mechanical purposes. The Legislature of 1909 passed a law eliminating the three exceptions.

Maine: Statutory prohibition enacted 1851; repealed 1856; re-enacted 1858. Constitutional prohibition adopted 1884. February 11, 1911, the Legislature passed a resolution resubmitting the question. At the special election, September 11, 1911, the citizens of Maine, after a notable fight, voted for the retention of the prohibition amendment.

Mississippi: Statutory prohibition enacted February, 1908, in effect January 1, 1909. A bill to submit a constitutional amendment, brought before the Legislature immediately after the passage of the prohibition statute, failed by only a small vote.

North Carolina: Statutory prohibition adopted by popular vote, May, 1908, in effect January 1, 1909.

North Dakota: When North Dakota entered the Union in 1889, the prohibitory clause of the constitution was voted upon separately and adopted. The first legislative assembly passed a strong law for enforcement. The constitutionality of the law has been sustained by the Supreme court, and its enforcement has been strengthened by legislative enactments.

Oklahoma: Constitutional prohibition adopted September 17, 1907. November 8, 1910, a local option and high license amendment was submitted to a vote of the people and defeated. Shipment of intoxicating liquors by freight and express has been prohibited by a federal court decision in that part of the state formerly known as Indian Territory, because of the twenty-one-year provision in the enabling act.

Oregon: Constitutional prohibition adopted November 3, 1914, in effect January 1, 1916.

Tennessee: Statutory prohibition enacted January, 1909; prohibition of sale in effect July 1, 1909; prohibition of manufacture in effect January 1, 1910.

Virginia: Statutory prohibition enacted September 22, 1914, in effect November 1, 1916.

Washington: Statutory prohibition adopted November 3, 1914, in effect January 1, 1916.

West Virginia: Constitutional prohibition adopted November 5, 1912, in effect July 1, 1914.

BANKERS TELL OF PROSPERITY IN WEST VIRGINIA

"It is the general opinion that prohibition has been beneficial to business. Many coal operators tell me their men work more steadily and are getting better wages since the state went dry," is the statement of P. M. Snyder, of the bank of Mount Hope, W. Va., in speaking of improved conditions since the saloons were closed in his state.

"Savings accounts from our working population are steadily increasing," testifies a Clarksburg banker. "Hundreds and thousands of the laboring class who were in the habit of spending their all across the saloon bar, leaving their families in want, have started savings accounts," writes another banker. "The $15,000 per week that went to support the saloon in our city now goes to other lines of trade; real estate men report better collections and a demand for better houses and all the factories of our city are now busy," is the word from the Clarksburg Trust Co.

These testimonies are a few of many similar expressions secured from bankers and other business men of West Virginia by the Temperance society of the Methodist Episcopal church. Among the twenty-seven leading bankers of the state who told of an increase of prosperity under prohibition were officials from banks in Clarksburg, Hinton, St. Albans, Moundsville, Huntington, Grafton, Sutton, Charleston and other cities. These expressions are unanimous in declaring that the money which formerly went to the saloon-keeper is now being spent through legitimate channels, thereby bringing increased business to all lines of trade and larger deposits to the savings banks.

Sledge-Hammer Blows Dealt Liquor Traffic

(Arguments Presented in Speeches in House of Representatives, December 22, 1914)

A CORRUPTER OF POLITICS

CONGRESSMAN KELLY, of Pennsylvania

Not infrequently one hears good people deprecate the injection of the prohibition question into politics. Mr. Kelly, in his speech on the Constitutional Prohibition Amendment in the House of Representatives, gave a graphic picture of the part the liquor traffic plays in politics. We quote from it:

Rest assured that the liquor traffic regards no state lines in its organized effort. From its resources of exploitation it purchases the highest talent. It sends its hired orators on nation-wide journeys to defend it with distorted issues. It controls national periodicals on whose printed pages are falsehoods calculated to deceive the people. It pours the money collected in Pennsylvania into Alabama and that of California dealers into Maine. It will not confine itself to state limits and no adequate remedy for the problem will be found within state limits.

Is this Congress competent to pass a corrupt practices act to protect the purity of elections? It has answered that query by passing the act. But no single force corrupts elections like the organized liquor traffic. No other interest debauches so many voters, degrades so many citizens, debases so many legislators and dishonors so many public officials.

Trace its slimy way through national records and you will find it industriously at work today as in years past—find it at work in corruption and bribery, as was evidenced in the recent Mulhall lobby investigation; find it in collusion of criminals with the officers of the courts; find it manipulating the ballot and robbing the ballot box; find it thwarting the people's will by the most putrid measures, and find it the enemy of good legislation and the friend of vicious measures; find it the foe of good government, the eternal adversary of respectability, morality and patriotism.

The liquor traffic stands today as the foulest stench of governmental corruption in nation, state, county, city, township and village. It violates with brazen shamelessness, more laws than all the inmates of all penal institutions multiplied by thousands. Its record of debauchery is a scar across the face of the Republic. It is the greatest incentive to corruption and lawlessness in the nation.

CONVERTED TO PROHIBITION BY A STRIKE

CONGRESSMAN KINDEL, of Colorado

A little over a year ago, while my state was suffering the agonies of a coal strike, in which 1,000 miners were led by union agitators who insisted on intimidating over 10,000 fellow workers and making them submit to being subjected to $10 initiation and $1 per month dues and whatever fines or check-ups might be imposed upon them, I witnessed the overindulgence in liquor and its consequent results, and it was here that I was converted to Mr. Hobson's views on the liquor question. The purpose of my visit to the coal camps of southern Colorado was to get a minute understanding of the situation; therefore I was resolved to investigate the causes of trouble impartially and fearlessly. I was escorted first by one side and then by the other, and listened attentively to every complaint presented. I soon discovered that if the demon liquor could be banished from the coal camps, peace and prosperity would again prevail. I then and there came to the conclusion that it was my duty to assist in restoring law and order; that I would henceforth become a champion of prohibition for the good of humanity, although I am of German extraction and indulged in beer, and so forth, all my life, having been reared in an atmosphere of so-called personal privilege.

Just as soon as the Union troops appeared on the scene and liquor was at once positively prohibited, then anarchy ceased and the efficiency of 12,000 miners at work, by reason of enforced prohibition, was increased to from 15 to 25 per cent. (See sworn statement of mine operators).

The merchants and miners are thankful for the restoration of law and order and attendant happiness. It was the coal strike, more than any other one argument, that is responsible for state-wide prohibition in Colorado, by a large majority at the recent election.

A WORD ON PERSONAL LIBERTY

CONGRESSMAN STEPHENS, of Mississippi

One of the arguments that has frequently been advanced by the advocates of the liquor interests is that prohibition is wrong because it deprives men of their rights, it takes away their personal liberties. They say that a man has a right to drink, if he cares to do so; therefore, there should be no curtailment of opportunities for him to procure intoxicants.

They follow this argument up by saying that the Government has just as much right to prescribe what a man shall eat or what kind of clothes he shall wear as it has to legislate on the liquor question. There is absolutely no analogy between the propositions. To state the argument is to refute it.

A learned judge in Illinois, in passing upon a case before him, once said: "When we defend the sale of liquor for the purpose of tippling, we surely draw our arguments from our appetites and not from our reason, observation and experience."

"Personal liberty!" Every state has laws prohibiting the doing of many things, yet no one would denounce or oppose those laws on the ground that they interfere with the "personal liberty" of the citizen.

There are laws prohibiting gambling. Why deny the citizen a right to engage in that pastime if he sees proper to do so?

There are laws prohibiting a person from being drunk in a public place. Why deprive him of his "personal liberty" in this matter?

There are laws against profanity. Why infringe upon his "personal liberty" or his right to freedom of speech?

There are laws against vagrancy. Why not allow a man to loaf as much as he wants to?

There are hundreds of laws that provide for the punishment of those who violate them. Why not repeal all laws that make the doing of certain things unlawful and give every man his "personal liberty" to the fullest extent?

The answer to all these questions is that the interests of society, morals and good government require protection from the criminal, the vicious and the immoral.

DISSERTATION ON STATES' RIGHTS

CONGRESSMAN CALEB POWERS, of Kentucky

Every time a pesky tick straddles the back of a mangy steer in any of the barren wastes of the sunny south, has not the state rights statesman risen up in consternation and yelled to Uncle Sam for help? And has not Uncle Sam been generous in expending hundreds of thousands of dollars to eradicate the tick? No question raised about state rights then.

Uncle Sam and the Hog Cholera

And did not Uncle Sam, only last year, by the authority of no less a body than Congress itself, appropriate in a bill, which was hastily signed by the President, $500,000 to stop the hog cholera in the Middle West? And did not the state rights statesmen of Arkansas, Iowa, Nebraska and Missouri applaud that generous act on the part of Uncle Sam? Nothing said about state rights then.

Uncle Sam and the Hoof-and-Mouth Disease

And is there not a crusade now on, by no less authority than the government of the United States itself, against the hoof-and-mouth disease, which is afflicting the cattle of our country? And has not the Secretary of Agriculture already expended over $1,000,000 in the suppression of that epidemic? And will not the United States government be called upon to spend many millions more for the cattle already destroyed by its authority?

Uncle Sam and the Liquor Traffic

Is it good common sense and good state rights doctrine for the National government to spend millions of money every year in killing boll weevils, destroying ticks, and saving sick hogs, while not a copper goes to suppress the demon drink, which is filling our prisons, despoiling our homes, and damning our children? Is it good common sense and good state rights doctrine for the Federal government to spend millions of money in determining what to feed the horse and how to care for the cow, especially when afflicted with the hoof-and-mouth disease, while nothing is done for the hoof-and-mouth disease of millions of human beings—our own countrymen—a mouth disease that is ever recurring and that can only be assuaged by that which destroys its victim, and a foot disease that sends every year 1,000,000 drunkards and 4,000,000 heavy drinkers from neglected duties and unembraced opportunities to homes despoiled by their misdoings and dishonored by their misdeeds?

MEN OF THE MOMENT

THEIR TEMPERANCE PRACTICES AND PRONOUNCEMENTS

CHARLES BAILEY, Wheatley, Doncaster, England

The appalling character of the fearful struggle raging on the European continent has staggered the civilized world, especially the Christianized portions thereof. Ruthless and utterly un-Christlike the arbitrament of the sword with rare exceptions indeed, in the light of the Saviour's teachings! Absurd and largely futile, too, for real settlement of international disputes in the light of history's irrefutable records! Widowhood, orphanhood, devastation, impoverishment, brutality and overwhelming sorrows the inevitable concomitants of war's pitiless, unsparing march.

Well-nigh nineteen centuries since the advent upon earth of the Prince of Peace, and still the hideous clash of arms is heard, and men revel in slaughter of their fellows, still apparently the brotherhood of the human race is but an ideal, and the inauguration of the era of universal and eternal peace a consummation far in the future. Yet amid all the distracting, despairing elements so patent in connection with the measureless concatenation of tragedies Europe is now witnessing, one feature, at least, is gratifying—particularly so—to ardent pleaders for temperance reform and for prohibition legislation. This is the pronounced total abstinence sentiments possessed and displayed by several of the leaders of the forces arrayed in such deadly antagonism. Remarkable is the wide recognition of the advantages assured by practice of non-alcoholic methods.

Czar and Kaiser Opposed to Liquor

The suppression of the sale of intoxicants in autocratic Russia and Germany immediately on the outbreak of war plainly indicates the views of the Czar and Kaiser on the alcohol question. Understanding the strenuousness of the conflict of the coming months, perhaps years, both imperial rulers realized that their peoples and in particular the officers and men must be in the fittest condition of body and mind possible, and this could not be were the use of alcohol, as usual, permitted. Evidently the Russian leaders have learned one important lesson from the struggle with Japan ten years ago. Abundance of vodka for the men and quantities of champagne for the officers proved a chief factor in the severe defeats which the Russian forces then suffered. There must be no possibility of disaster from such a cause in the more terrible conflict of today, hence the present prohibition decree, and the extraordinary benefits which have so obviously accrued, prompting an emphatic popular demand for the decree's continuance, have considerably strengthened the temperance convictions of the Czar and his advisers. "Not a hard word, not a row, but everywhere peace, kindness, and industry. War is said to be hell but this is like a foretaste of heaven." Thus has the improvement in social and home conditions been described in a Russian newspaper. Accordingly the Czar has declared his intention that prohibition of intoxicants shall not be for the period of the war only, but remain a permanent law of the empire.

That the Kaiser was becoming a pronounced supporter of temperance methods has been for some years increasingly evident. Repeatedly he has urged the students of Germany's educational institutions to eschew drinking habits, and has encouraged in sundry ways the promotion of abstinence among the men and youth of his army and navy. In strong terms he has expressed his sense of the national disadvantage and danger entailed by the beer-imbibing proclivities of his subjects. To add the influence of his example to that of his words he has personally used only non-stimulating drinks when engaged with his troops at their annual maneuvers. His declaration that the nations which drink the least alcohol will win the day has been frequently quoted in furtherance of temperance advocacy.

Belgian King Sympathizes with Temperance Ideals

King Albert of Belgium, also, whose heroism, together with that of the noble Queen, in defense of the independence of his country and in resolutely sharing the trials and inconveniences of war fully with his people has commanded world-wide admiration, is a keen sympathizer with temperance ideals though the democratic nature of his rule prevents immediate drastic action like that in Russia and Germany. Replying to an international appeal on behalf of prohibition, in January, 1912, he promised the appeal his "most distinguished consideration." Previously thereto to stamp the impress of his royal favor on the aims of the Belgian anti-alcoholic movement and to show his deep interest in the efforts for the increased sobriety of the nation, he attended personally an important demonstration under the auspices of this organization, and followed intently the arguments and pleas presented by the eloquent advocate, M. Henri Robert. Undoubtedly the popularization of the temperance cause in Belgium was aided immensely thereby.

What say the French leaders? One at least, an officer of specially high distinction and exceptionally wide experience, has expressed unqualified belief, based upon facts of his own career, in the physical benefits of rigid avoidance of intoxicating beverages. When Paris was in imminent peril of siege in August last the defense forces were placed under the supreme direction of General Gallieni, an evidence of the complete confidence reposed by the French government in his abilities as a militarist. For invaluable aid received a few years ago General Gallieni is greatly indebted to strict temperance principles. Probably his vigor and capability for active military efforts today are due to his practice of these principles. While in comparative young manhood, engaged in arduous military operations in the debilitating climates of the East he became the victim of severe stomachic disorders which threatened to incapacitate him entirely for duty, and to curtail his life. Vainly he tried various supposed remedies, then resolved he would try total abstinence. He refused all beverages intoxicating or non-intoxicating but water. Whether fresh from the mountain rill or discolored and contaminated on the ricefield and marsh ground, water was his sole drink. The result was marvelous. He made a speedy and entirely satisfactory recovery to health. In Tonquin, Soudan, Madagascar in multiform ways his strenuous exertions and freedom from illness unquestionably established the correctness of the abstinent mode of life he had adopted. "I never had a better idea in my life." Such was his statement after twelve years of trial. He further stated that his health was fully restored, and he had been able to undertake most exacting and prolonged campaigns in the best condition possible.

Particularly have master minds participating in Britain's phase of the struggle, and directing her military and naval destinies, manifested keen temperance sympathies both by personal abstinence and by clearly approving expressions of opinion on the subject. Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, the war minister specially appointed for the present war period, has repeatedly evinced his strong conviction of the advantage which abstinence methods confer. When leader of the British Soudan expedition in 1898 he forbade intoxicants absolutely throughout the whole campaign, beer surreptitiously introduced being immediately by his peremptory order poured upon the sand. In

(Continued on Page Seven)

The World's Military Commanders Say GO!

—New Zealand Vanguard

Why? Because Alcohol is the Antithesis of Efficiency

What the Liquor Interests Are Saying and Doing

"Again I have the honor," said M. F. Farley, president of the National Retail Liquor Dealers' Association, in his address before the recent convention of the National Brewers' Association, "of bringing to you fraternal greetings as the representative head of one hundred and eighty thousand retail liquor dealers, who labor from early morning until late at night from January 1 to December 31 of each and every year gathering in the nickels in order that they may pay them over to you in checks."

One is reminded by this illuminating greeting from the representative of the saloonkeepers of the nation of the forceful statement of Congressman William L. La Follette of the state of Washington:

"Gentlemen may delude themselves with state rights theories, with personal liberty theories, and sophistries of many kinds to satisfy their consciences on the prohibition question, but I say, to come down to the last analysis, it is the greed of gain, the almighty dollar that controls, and if it were not for that influence the use of intoxicating beverages would have ceased long ago."

Members of the Michigan County Brewers' Association meeting in Grand Rapids, voted $10,000 to conduct a campaign of education in Michigan. That temperance is the rule of "not too much" and that breweries play an important part in civic community life, will be the chief subjects taught.

In every state of the Union so-called "campaigns of education" of this character are being inaugurated. They must be met by true educational campaigns along scientific, economic and moral lines. Remember the terse saying of Bishop Fowler: "If you reflect a ray of light into a rat hole, you destroy it for rat purposes." Try turning the searchlight of truth on the liquor traffic.

"The brewers have no quarrel with those who strive for practical temperance reform. The brewers are heartily in favor of any measure which will bring about true temperance and prevent the abuse of liquor and remove anything improper or vicious in connection with its sale. They do not believe, however, that this can be accomplished by prohibition or any other sumptuary means."

Thus speaks Jacob Ruppert, president of the New York State Brewers' Association.

Congressman Addison T. Smith of Idaho, in the recent debate in the House of Representatives on National Constitutional Prohibition, remarked apropos of this assertion on the part of the liquor man: "The liquor dealers advise moral suasion and education with reference to the evils of intemperance; but what are they doing toward co-operating with the temperance people in influencing the drunkard to reform? Do they issue pamphlets, deliver lectures, or in any other way attempt to influence the tippler to be more temperate? Is it not their business to extend their trade by increasing the number of their customers?"

The vote December 22, should carry with it a lesson and a warning. When a majority of the representatives of the people vote against an industry of such magnitude, it means something. The liquor men should themselves take the first steps toward placing the business on a business basis and toward enforcing such regulation as will keep it above reproach so far as the public morals are concerned. The abolishment of this industry would be a severe blow to Peoria and to the farmers and railroads of Illinois. It is all the more necessary, therefore, that it be placed on a basis that will make it acceptable to the majority of the people and allay the agitation now being waged against it.—*Peoria* (Ill.) *Star.*

Why attempt the impossible? The nature of the drink traffic precludes the possibility of placing it on a basis that will make it tolerable to decent people.

The education of the public by means of literature ready for distribution broadcast, as well as a steady fire kept up in the press, even if space has to be paid for, should be a part of the work under the direction of the secretary, assisted as he would be by volunteers, whose enthusiasm would be stirred by the activity created by the new functionary. He should be ready at all times to take the public platform to explain and defend our cause, or by access to the press to reach the numerous body of silent voters who attend no public meetings, but make up their minds in the privacy of their own homes.—*Mida's Criterion,* December 16.

"Even if space has to be paid for"—Note the words. The liquor interests are finding it very difficult, even for liberal compensation, to get their misrepresentations and fabrications published. Let us make it increasingly difficult by educating the people to refuse to take or read papers whose columns are for sale to the liquorites.

WHY NOT ANSWER THE BREWERS AS YOU DID THE SUGAR GROWERS?

CONGRESSMAN THOMSON, of Illinois

Many of those who are not in favor of prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage give as one of the reasons for their position the fact that it would interfere with the property rights of the brewers and others engaged in the manufacture or sale of liquor. This same argument was urged against that paragraph in the Underwood tariff bill which placed sugar on the free list. And the reply made to the Louisiana sugar growers by some of the same gentlemen on the other side of the aisle who are now urging us not to jeopardize any of the property rights of the liquor interests was, "Turn your rich soil to the growing of other crops, for which it is really better adapted and which as a matter of fact will in time bring you greater profits."

If in that case you were correct in your premises and your reply was not an unsound one, why reverse yourselves now when a reply along those same lines would be more sound? Every dollar invested in the manufacture and sale of liquor today will find its way into other and better avenues of endeavor and of investment if that one is closed to it. Why not answer the brewers as you did the sugar growers of the South only a few months ago and bid them turn their property to the growing of other crops than broken down wrecks of humanity and produce something for which their property is really better adapted and which will in fact bring them greater profits if they really know how to estimate those profits?—*From speech in House of Representatives, December 22.*

MEN OF THE MOMENT

(Continued from Page Six)

the South African war he used his influence similarly. Now he is acting in like manner in earnest support of temperance by his trenchant appeals to the men of the British armies to abstain, and his requests to the British public to help them to do so.

Sir Ian Hamilton and Sir R. Baden Powell, pre-eminent militarists, are personal teetotalers. The former found a year's trial of total abstinence so pleasing that he resolved to continue the practice permanently. The latter, the originator of the Boy Scout movement, has said: "Keep off liquor from the very first and make up your mind to have nothing to do with it." Inspired thus, a very considerable proportion of the British regular troops are voluntary total abstainers, probably more than one-third. On November 3 the general commanding several thousand men in the vicinity of Dublin declared that the great majority of these were personal teetotalers. Similar in principle is Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, in control of Britain's North Sea fleet. A man of marked religious characteristics and of iron nerve he never touches alcohol. Previous to the war he was heard to say that if he knew his men must on a certain day be in conflict he would take special care that for some time previous thereto they should have no allowance of grog. "As regards straight shooting it is everyone's experience that abstinence is necessary for the highest efficiency." Such is his opinion. He agrees with the statement of a most successful gunnery instructor that prolonged tests show that after an issue of rum ration of but one-eighth of a pint the men's shooting efficiency declined thirty per cent. Striking corroboration of the wisdom of the resolute stand by Secretary Daniels against intoxicants in the American navy! Prince Louis of Battenberg, the distinguished sailor of foreign extraction, who by dint of sheer merit has risen to almost the highest position the British navy can give, and upon whom devolved during the first three months of the war the disposition of Britain's fleets, is likewise an enthusiastic adherent of the total abstinence cause. So ardent is he in this direction that when captain of the "Implacable" on the Mediterranean station, many of his officers and scores of the bluejackets signed the pledge through the influence of his example and words. The leaders of Britain's Colonial and Indian troops are officers of the same non-alcoholic habits.

"So long as I am minister of militia," said Colonel Sam Hughes at a military conference at Ottawa last year, "there will never be allowed in the militia camps and wet messes, 'mild' or 'light' beer canteens. You will kindly not waste any time discussing this question further. It is settled." That Colonel Hughes adheres to his determination still, and that the results are excellent in the men's health conditions, the words of one of the army of Canadian volunteers in England en route for the war clearly show. "In my company," said he, "there are barristers, chemists, doctors, bank clerks and engineers. We are as happy a lot as you can find. * * * As far as training goes you may judge that it is effective when I tell you every man is fit and we have no illness. *The Canadians are a teetotal army.* From the first any alcoholic drink has been barred."

The Union Signal

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CAMPAIGNS THE ORDER OF THE NEW YEAR

To the readers of THE UNION SIGNAL the editors extend cordial greetings and hearty good wishes for 1915, with the gratitude which is "a lively recollection of favors to come."

Campaigns seem to be the glorious and growing order of the day. Our states are either "dry" and campaigning for law enforcement, or are in a state of preparedness presaging a campaign, or are diligently pushing the campaign for National Constitutional Prohibition. In any case, and in all cases, the assurance of our many friends that they will continue to campaign for the regular and for the campaign edition of THE UNION SIGNAL in 1915 is a joy to our hearts and will spur us on to highest endeavor.

Anna A. Gordon

GOAL FOR 1915--FIFTY THOUSAND NEW MEMBERS

MRS. BOOLE IN EVANSTON

Mrs. Ella A. Boole, Vice-President-at-Large of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, during the past week has been the guest of Miss Anna A. Gordon in Evanston.

On Saturday evening, January 9, National and state W. C. T. U. leaders, whose homes are in Evanston, were invited by Miss Gordon to meet Mrs. Boole at an informal reception in Rest Cottage. The occasion was a most delightful one. Guests were entertained with interesting incidents of the recent debate in the House of Representatives, related by Miss Gordon and Mrs. Boole, both of whom were present on that occasion.

Monday, January 11, from 12 to 1:30, the resident National Officers gave a luncheon in the reception room of the administration building to afford all workers at Headquarters an opportunity to meet Mrs. Boole socially. The new Vice-President-at-Large in a most delightful friendly talk won the hearts of all.

On Tuesday, January 12, the Illinois Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Cook County Woman's Christian Temperance Union tendered a reception at the Hotel La Salle, Chicago, to Mrs. Boole, Miss Gordon, Mrs. Parks and Mrs. Hutchinson.

The visit of Mrs. Boole is being greatly enjoyed by every member of the Headquarters circle, and all are hoping she may find it possible often to come to Evanston.

OUR COVER PAGE

The picture upon the cover page of this issue shows a promising L. T. L. organized last summer on the grounds of the home of Mrs. C. E. Lindsay, National superintendent of Fairs and Open Air Meetings. Mrs. Lindsay is seen standing in the last row to the left.

Program for Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund Day will be given in the next issue, January 21, 1915.

VICTORIES OF THE PAST MONTH

December 22, 1914, the House of Representatives gave a majority vote for the Hobson resolution providing for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting the sale, manufacture for sale, importation, transportation, etc., of all alcoholic liquors.

December 24, the Federal Court refused to grant an injunction asked for by the opponents of the Arizona constitutional prohibition amendment, preventing the law from going into effect.

December 31, 1914, last appeal against Russia's prohibition edict failed. Councils of Petrograd and Moscow rejected petition to authorize the sale of beer, light wines, etc.

January 1, 1915, the Arizona constitutional prohibition amendment went into effect, closing all saloons, distilleries and breweries in the state.

January 6, French Cabinet approved measure for submission to Parliament making permanent the prohibition of the sale of absinthe and other similar liquors.

January 4, House passed bill to prohibit the serving of intoxicating liquors to minors on American vessels in waters within the jurisdiction of the United States.

"ME" vs. THE STATE

The attempt of the liquorites to dominate politics in the interests of their own business is mightily helping the cause of prohibition. *The Chicago Herald* declares that a member of the Illinois legislature the other day made the strongest argument for drastic restriction of the liquor traffic that has been made for that state in five years at least, when he said:

"I am not going to vote for a candidate for speaker who wants to put ME out of business."

"What a mental and moral conception of legislative duty that sentence exhibits," remarks the *Herald* editorially. "Its emitter plainly subordinates his oath and his obligation to act for the public welfare to his corner saloon—to his purely personal interest."

The liquor traffic, concludes the *Herald*, needs incessantly to pray to be delivered from its exponents in public life.

IMMIGRATION MEASURE PROVIDES FOR EXCLUSION OF CHRONIC ALCOHOLICS

The Immigration bill, prescribing a test of literacy for aliens coming into this country, was sent to a conference committee of the House and Senate on January 7 by the House after a vigorous debate over certain amendments written into the measure by the Senate. While registering its disagreement as to certain amendments, it concurred in one that provided for the exclusion of all persons of "constitutional psychopathic inferiority and persons with chronic alcoholism."

PROHIBITION FOR DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The question of Congress passing a measure providing for prohibition for the District of Columbia is being agitated at the national capital and is occasioning much comment by the press of the country. Two bills have been introduced in the Senate providing for prohibition for the District and both are being vigorously pushed. *The Chicago Tribune*, commenting on the opportunity afforded Congress to distinguish itself by passing such a bill, remarks, "Josephus Daniels has made the Navy dry, Mr. Bryan has made diplomacy dry, Congress has taken the canteen away from the Army. Now comes opportunity with jocund face, beckoning Congress to make itself dry, to pour its old Falernian into the gutters and dump its choice Cæcuban into the Potomac, to make the cocktail a stranger and the highball an exile, and establish the district as a model government, drier than a bone in the Sahara. Here's a good work wide open for willing workers."

JANUARY 14, 1915, NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION AMENDMENT DAY.

January 14 is being generally observed from Washington to Florida, from Maine to Southern California, as a day of prayer and conference on National Constitutional Prohibition. The educational effect of these meetings will certainly make sentiment in every community for the cause. A report of some of these interesting occasions will be given in next week's SIGNAL.

FRENCH CABINET APPROVES BILL FOR PERMANENT PROHIBITION

According to cablegram to the Associated Press, the French Cabinet has approved a measure for submission to Parliament making permanent the prohibition of the sale of absinthe and other similar liquors. The government finds that the military decree forbidding absinthe has been of great benefit to the people.

The Cabinet is also reported to have approved a bill providing that no license shall be issued to new establishments for the sale of spirituous liquors unless accessory to a restaurant.

NO SALE FOR BREWERY BUSINESS

A most significant fact has been brought out in the testimony of the son of Peter Doelger, a wealthy brewer who died recently, leaving an estate valued at nearly $8,000,000, according to a transfer tax appraisal just filed. The son of Mr. Doelger testified that it was impossible at the time of the death of his father to make any valuation of the properties because of the difficulty and almost impossibility of disposing of business of this character. He stated that because of the growing sentiment and legislation against the drink traffic, no breweries are being built or purchased, and that no breweries had been organized during the last fifteen years in New York.

A MAN OF VISION

To many people the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of vodka by the Czar of Russia appears the impulsive act of an autocrat, suggested as a war measure, which upon the passing of the immediate emergency will be promptly rescinded. Such, however is not the case. So great a revolution in the life of a nation does not come about at once. There are contributing causes and usually, if not indeed always, back of each moral or social reform is a man or woman with a vision; a prophet with some God-given mission, who appears before Ahab in his royal court, or meets the common people at their daily toil and boldly proclaims the "thus-saith-the-Lord."

To Michael D. Tchelisheff the voice of the Lord came through science. The young man discovered that vodka, the common drink of 150,000,000 of his countrymen, possessed a poisonous character, that its effects upon his people were evil and only evil, and that there was no good thing about it, nor could there be. It was, scientifically speaking, a poison and therefore to be used, if used at all, as a poison, never as a beverage.

But what could one man do against a whole nation? He could proclaim the truth, make plain the vision, and this he did and soon he gave himself to a fight for the extermination of the poison.

In Samara, as a member of the city council, he introduced a bill providing that the sale of vodka be eliminated and the city reimburse the government for the loss of revenue by donating each year a sum equal to the amount formerly obtained from the sale of vodka. He was, however, greatly surprised to find that his offer was refused and concluded that the government "did not want the people to become sober, for the reason that it was easier to rule automatically a drunken mob than a sober people."

Later Mr. Tchelisheff became mayor of Samara, and still later a representative to the Duma on a prohibition platform, but he could accomplish nothing there.

However, the vision tarried and the young Russian was true to his mission. He appealed to the Czar, who became interested and finally dismissed his minister of finance, who had opposed Mr. Tchelisheff's measures in the Duma. In 1904 it was noted that drunkenness hindered the mobilization of troops. When the present war began the grand duke ordered the prohibition of alcoholic drinks, except in clubs and first-class restaurants.

The excellent effects of this order became so apparent that Mr. Tchelisheff inaugurated a great publicity campaign and secured petitions for enforcing the new régime during the war. This move was successful and was followed by another order removing licenses from restaurants and clubs. In spite of the terrible war, prosperity came to the people. Their appearance was greatly changed for the better and marked improvement appeared in their homes. When a band of prohibition workers called to thank the Czar for his recent order he assured them that the vodka shops would never be re-opened in Russia. The vision of the prophet Tchelisheff had so gripped the Czar that he voluntarily gave up the $500,000,000 annual revenue to his government for the sake of the good that sobriety brought to his people. Tchelisheff was a peasant, a painter, a politician; but, more than these, he was a prophet-hero. To men of such mold God gives a heavenly vision. Blessed is that generation which listens to the voice of warning, sacrifices its sin and honors its prophet. How long will America lag behind Russia in providing for sobriety among all our people?

A LAW-MAKER TO BE PITIED

What the Home Papers Said of a Congressman Who Lacked the Moral Courage to Vote for the Hobson Amendment

The name of the Congressman is not Mr. Smith, and the editorial may apply to many of the men who voted "Nay" on December 22.

"Mr. Smith is to be pitied, not condemned. His future at one time was brilliant with promise and charged with opportunities for usefulness. But Mr. Smith could not forget himself, and therein he failed always to reach the heights of success. He strove for statesmanship, but clung to the lower levels, and he lost more than he gained. In the nationwide contest in Congress he had the chance to rise to greatness of action and bigness of thought. His conscience, his training, and all his innate predilections must have drawn him strongly to the side of temperance; but other considerations apparently drew him elsewhere. So, as we are told, one day Congressmen from his state thought he would vote in the negative and the next day they thought he would vote in the affirmative, and in the end he cast his ballot to keep the whisky business alive. He voted to defeat the things that in his heart he honors and to crush the hopes of those who, as he well knows, are fighting the true fight and following the right way."

INFORMATION WANTED

We are desirous of revising and bringing up to date our list of schools named for Frances E. Willard, and will appreciate the co-operation of our readers in this effort. Please send us a postal card giving information concerning any school named for Miss Willard in your state.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

ANALYSIS OF VOTE IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ON HOBSON AMENDMENT

Solid for prohibition—Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wyoming—18.

Gave majority for prohibition—Alabama, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Virginia—12.

Delegation evenly divided—Nebraska—1.

Gave majority against prohibition—California, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Texas, Wisconsin—9.

Solid against prohibition—Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Utah—8.

PROHIBITION'S PROHIBITIVENESS

From Congressmen in the House of Representatives to the confirmed alcoholics leaning against the bar of the saloon, the advocates of the liquor traffic will continue to vociferously assert that prohibition's prohibitive qualities are practically nil and that to enact a prohibition law is to help increase the consumption of alcoholic liquors.

We know of no better or more satisfactory way to silence individuals who make such statements than to remind them that the report of the commissioner of internal revenue for the fiscal year ending June 20, 1914, shows a decreased production in distilled liquor of 10,000,000 gallons as compared with 1913, and a decreased consumption for the year of 4,000,000 gallons. These figures do not show the actual decrease in consumption, as the term "consumption" is used to cover all liquor taken from bond. Because liquor has been taken from bonded warehouses it does not follow it has been consumed, as liquor cannot be in bond for a longer period than eight years.

During the past year there have been 127 fewer distilleries in operation in the United States than in past years, and a decrease in the last twelve months of thirty-three in the number of breweries operated.

In this connection it is interesting to note the statement of the officers of the Ohio brewery, which recently went into bankruptcy. They say: "Because of adverse legislation, the sale of our product in Ohio and other states has been so curtailed that the earnings of the company have not been sufficient during the last six months to equal the bond interest and sinking fund. The loss of the business of the state of West Virginia, where the statewide prohibition law went in effect July 1, was the last straw. Ten years ago the company was bonded and capitalized on a basis of 440,000 barrels sales. These sales have been curtailed by loss of territory and adverse legislation entirely beyond the control of any one to the point where the original sales were cut almost in two."

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

GENERAL OFFICERS:

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VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE
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ASSISTANT RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. SARA H. HOGE, LINCOLN, VA.
TREASURER
MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON, EVANSTON, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

RED LETTER DAYS

FEBRUARY 10-17—*Membership week*
FEBRUARY 17—*Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund Day*

SUPERINTENDENTS

PARLIAMENTARY USAGE

An Open Letter

My Dear Comrades:

You write me such pleasant letters and say such admirably admiring words of parliamentary law and express so strong a desire to "master" it, that I could just embrace you! only there is no way to "get at" you; so I am writing you a "Happy New Year" letter—ALL of you. In addition to the affectionately friendly feeling that compels such a letter I want you to make two more New Year resolutions, viz., "Resolved, that during the year 1915 I will not only earnestly strive to add to my own parliamentary knowledge, but will work diligently to convince others of their need. To this end, not only in the W. C. T. U., but in the club and missionary society to which I belong, I will 'move' that in each regular meeting at least ten minutes be given to parliamentary study and practice and that once each quarter there be held a special parliamentary meeting to which all who will may come. Resolved, further, that every convention or institute program of any name or nature should include one or more parliamentary exercises. Then I will speak to the question with such convincing words that these resolutions will be adopted unanimously, after which I will gladden the heart of the National superintendent by writing her 'all about it.'" If you only would, comrades, do you not see that 1915 would be over-joyously happy the year through, and that at the next gathering of the National clans our parliamentary cup would surely run over. The faces of General Officers would just beam, the countenances of all "outsiders" would shine with admiring astonishment and yours truly would be in a transport of bliss from the first stroke of the gavel until the final adjournment. Let me hear, please, for never in any one year in all our history has there seemed so much interest in the same length of time as from Atlanta to Christmas, so there is a prize offer good until February 15. If any state superintendent has failed to receive it, let her send notification at once for some have already "made good" and are in possession even now of the little prize.

Every state superintendent who has written me one or more letters (from some I have received a half dozen) since National Convention will soon own a copy of the big pamphlet known as "The National Report." If it had been off the press it would have been one of your Christmas presents, but even yet it will make you merrily glad, for whenever the cover meets your eye it will call to mind your New Year resolutions and will win the good-will of all with whom you deliberate. WHY? Because the practice of parliamentary law separates us from selfishness by compelling us to think of the rights of our neighbor; it makes us generous in meting out justice because we dare not be niggardly; it gives us power and influence over the wrong-minded; is saves time because we know how to conduct business with dispatch; it makes us sympathetic through our pity for those who do not know this more excellent way; it teaches us self-reliance and honor; in short, it broadens and strengthens and beautifies by bringing us into harmony with the Golden Rule. Why not then perfect ourselves in parliamentary understanding that we may obey literally the apostolic injunction, "Let all things be done decently and in order."

Yours in faith and love,
(MRS.) A. S. BENJAMIN
523 Lyon St., Grand Rapids, Mich.
January 1, 1915.

FAIRS AND OPEN-AIR MEETINGS

My Dear Co-Workers:

In this great country of ours it is not summer weather in all places and to some it may sound strange to speak of "Fairs and Open Air Meetings," but as your new superintendent that is the latest line of work I have taken up and I gladly do it with such magnificent support behind me. This has very truly been called the department of opportunity, and the ever alert superintendent is anticipative and ready to seize and to create opportunity for making temperance sentiment. One of the outdoor methods is the use of the bill-board poster, and just now is a most opportune time for this reason: First of all you can write to your local bill-board man and thank him in your choicest language for the second appearance of the beautiful 9x20 poster of "The Nativity." He will appreciate the courtesy. Then you might ask him for a gift that would cover the cost of posting a number of boards. This will practically secure the free space you desire and yet will not jeopardize his position in the association he represents. Some men are very friendly to temperance in spite of the fact that part of their business deals with brewers' posters. It all depends upon the way a man is approached and there is always hope at least of success. Small posters are fine for so many uses. Get them in shape beforehand. Mount them by pinning thin muslin down tight with thumb tacks. Apply paste to the muslin, then lay on the poster. A double poster with different sides is quite possible for parade use. January, February and March are dull times in the bill-posting business, so now is your time to speak. If, however, you are not successful in gaining space, then erect your own board and keep it covered.

Although it is winter with many of us, we must plan for the summer. Think of that souvenir you expect to give at the fair, get your legioners and Boy Scouts interested, decide which way you will earn some money, plan a calendar of days when opportunity may be given you to reach crowds, beginning with circus day, then Memorial Day, Independence Day, with camp meetings, reunions, chautauquas, picnics, etc., in between. Speak early for space and equipment and choose carefully literature to distribute in packages and plan if possible an exhibit. Make beautiful music a feature. Try to give something to eat, something to hear, something to see, something to take home, all bearing upon temperance, but emphasizing National Constitutional Prohibition. Send for catalogues for that fountain you expect to erect as soon as the frost is out of the ground and think of something strikingly original and artistic for that float in the parade. Design your booth or tent and get your honorary members interested in it.

In short, begin now to seek the opportunities for this new year of service wherein you can reach the disinterested public outdoors by pressing home the temperance message. The superintendent of Fairs and Open Air Meetings is always ready to assist in any way when called upon.

Yours to serve the present age,
CAROLYN P. LINDSAY
414 Western Ave., Albany, N. Y.

PRESS PARAGRAPHS POPULAR

Referring to the Press Paragraphs sent out by the Publicity Bureau of the National W. C. T. U., Mrs. Ella A. Boole, National vice-president-at-large and president of the New York W. C. T. U., urges the women of her state to interview the editors of their local papers in regard to using these Press Paragraphs, saying: "This is the greatest thing ever attempted by the National W. C. T. U., and while it will cost a lot of money it will be money well invested."

In accordance with section 10 of Plans for National Constitutional Prohibition, which provides that "campaign material will be furnished in the Press Paragraphs of the Publicity Bureau and be sent free of charge to all papers in the United States, lists to be furnished by state W. C. T. U. presidents," some state presidents have already sent in lists of the newspapers in their states. Missouri's president, in enclosing a list of some two hundred, with more to follow, writes: "I asked every district president in Missouri to interview the editors of her district and receive their consent to use these paragraphs, and the response is remarkable." No better method of educating the citizens of your state on the question of total abstinence and prohibition could be devised than getting the editors of your community to use these paragraphs.

FROM A GOVERNOR'S VIEWPOINT

Hon. George R. Carlson, who became the governor of Colorado, January 1, is a strong advocate of prohibition and declares he will see to it that the new prohibition law in Colorado is enforced to the letter.

The extension to Rhode Island women of the right to vote for president was advocated by Governor Beckman in his inaugural address January 5. "In the interest of plain justice and of sound political principles," he said, "I recommend the passage of such an act."

Governor-elect Charles Henderson of Alabama, in his first campaign speech, said, "The organized liquor traffic of the United States is the bane of our civilization, and a trust the like of which the world has never known, with its tentacles reaching into every organized government in America and for its own profit debauching our citizenship and taking a toll of death that is appalling to every thoughtful man."

In the first message of Governor Moses Alexander to the Idaho legislature, on January 5, he declared himself in favor of statewide prohibition by legislative enactment, in order that Idaho might outlaw the saloons at the same time as Oregon and Washington.

"Human rights and the welfare of humanity must be given preference in settling all moral questions," said Governor Hodges of Kansas in an address before the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association. "A liquor saloon license is the most expensive revenue a state can collect. Formerly liquor in Kansas caused taxpayers to pay out more money for costs than all the costs paid in the conviction of thieves, highwaymen and murderers combined. Whisky is a political liability—a parasite on business. Prohibition is a fact, not a theory in Kansas, and our wonderful prosperity explodes the 'necessary evil' idea. No man can obtain a position of responsibility in Kansas if he uses liquor even in a moderate degree. This is the most effective temperance argument ever advanced."

When the name of Governor-elect Willis of Ohio was called during the vote on the National Prohibition Amendment, his "yea" was given with such enthusiasm that it called forth applause from his colleagues.

"Kansas has reduced its per capita consumption of liquor to $1.25 annually, as compared to the $21 annual per capita consumption of the average state having saloons," said Arthur Capper, governor-elect of Kansas, at the recent Intercollegiate Prohibition Association meeting at Topeka, Kans.

"In Missouri one farmer in 100 owns an automobile," he said, "while in Kansas one farmer in five has a car. Missouri has 4,000 saloons into which its people pay $80,000,000 a year. Missouri has but $20 per capita in the savings banks. Kansas, with 2,250,000 less population, has more than $100 per capita and $600 for every family within its borders in the savings banks.

"Missouri has millions of dollars invested in breweries and saloons, but Kansas lent $50,000,000 to New York in the panic of 1907, while Missouri declined to send a penny. Missouri's wealth has been going into saloons and breweries to an alarming extent. Kansas wealth has been going into silos and banks, into safe homes, into educational institutions, into town improvements."

"In view of these results," Mr. Capper said, "it is the duty of Kansas people to take the lead in an active propaganda, making this a saloonless nation."

"On the west," he concluded, "Colorado has joined the elect. On the south is Oklahoma, dry from its birth; on the north Nebraska is striving for the right, and on the east Missouri is trying to be free."

THE SUFFRAGE SITUATION

DEBORAH KNOX LIVINGSTON, National W. C. T. U. Franchise Superintendent

The department of Franchise has never before been able to report so great activity as during the past twelve months. Almost every state in the Union has attempted something along the line of securing the ballot for women on equal terms with men. Two states have been added to the suffrage column—Nevada and Montana.

Everywhere it is conceded that the victories for statewide prohibition in Arizona, Colorado, Oregon and Washington at the recent elections were largely due to the woman's vote.

Leaders in the suffrage movement confidently expect that at least four states of the East will vote on the ballot for women next fall. These are: New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. In many of the state legislatures suffrage measures will be considered.

In every state that has not yet given women the ballot the propaganda of "Votes for Women" will go forward with greater enthusiasm and more definite plans. Wherever women have been enfranchised the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has been a most powerful factor. With our unparalleled machinery reaching up from the local union to the National and from the National, through state and county, back to the local union, it is possible for us to create a public sentiment and crystallize public activity as not many organizations are able to do.

A few years ago it was difficult for many of our suffrage friends to recognize who was the real opponent of woman suffrage in this country, but today no leader in the movement fails to realize that the most powerful opponent the cause has to meet is the legalized liquor traffic, and combined with it is the traffic in women and the despoiling of children.

The liquor traffic has come out into the open and declared itself opposed to woman suffrage for the reason that the first thing women direct their ballot against is the liquor trade. The women of this nation declared war against King Alcohol more than forty years ago and they have fought and lost many a valiant battle, but they have arisen to fight again and have come off more than conquerors. The slogan of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, together with that of other national temperance forces is—"National Prohibition." How can this be accomplished? Only by votes—votes of men and votes of women. We must never forget that we are a government of the people, by the people, for the people. The people—that means men and women—have said in these United States of America that the liquor traffic must go. Women have prayed that it might go. They have wept tears enough to have washed it away. They have tried by every womanly charm to destroy this monster, but they have come to see that the liquor traffic will not go until they possess the vote to make it go.

The work of each department in the National W. C. T. U. has for its supreme aim the education of the people to a standard of total abstinence for the individual and prohibition for the state and nation. Therefore, this department has for its supreme work the securing of that right for women which above all others will bring prohibition, and the prohibition of the liquor traffic is the best possible way to aid in securing a totally abstaining citizenship. We urge every local union to appoint a superintendent whose business it will be to see that the members of the union shall be educated to their need of the ballot. We urge every county and district union to hold at least two suffrage institutes during the year, and we ask every state union to make possible by a liberal appropriation the distribution of literature, the securing of speakers and the publishing of suffrage news in the daily papers, keeping constantly in mind that we want the ballot for the overthrow of the reign of King Alcohol and the making possible of a "saloonless" nation, which will hasten the coming of the Kingdom of God.

"BUNCOMBE"

It Doesn't Always Pay to Be Skeptical.

When a newspaper writer and proof reader that works nights can feed himself out of dyspepsia, which most all that class suffer with, it is worth while to know the kind of food used.

This man says:

"Being a newspaper writer and proof reader, also a graduate in medicine as well, though not practicing, makes a combination that would produce a skeptic on the subject if anything would.

"Day after day I read the proof on the Grape-Nuts advertisements with the feeling that they were all 'buncombe.' All this time I was suffering from dyspepsia from the improper food I was eating at the restaurant.

"One day I saw a package of Grape-Nuts at the restaurant and tried some with cream. The food took my fancy at once. After a few lunches on it at midnight I noted an improvement in my feelings, and was able to work with less fatigue.

"I have used Grape-Nuts as a regular diet since then, and have improved greatly. The old dyspepsia and bad feelings that I thought were necessary adjuncts to night work disappeared, and I am able to do much more and better work with less effort than ever before.

"I was nearly ready to give up and seek health in some other walk in life, but thanks to my change in diet I am now all right." "There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look in pkgs. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

TO ALL ORGANIZATIONS THAT MEET IN CONVENTIONS:

Bannerette and Sign Holders—Made of heavy wire, quickly attached to chair, pew, bench or other seat; will not mar furniture; clamps tipped with rubber. Light weight; take up little space. For prices, etc., write to DR. LUEMA G. JOHNSON, 1014 6th Ave., Tacoma, Wash.

HER CHANGE OF HEART

MARY JANET SHULTZ, Denver, Colo.

Mrs. Stuyvesant, watching the Denver sight-seeing auto one Saturday in October, 1914, heard the driver call out through a megaphone: "On the left hand corner is the residence of John Stuyvesant, one of Denver's millionaire bankers. It is built of Colorado marble and cost—" the voice died away. Mrs. Stuyvesant, who was trying to instil in the minds of her three sons a great respect for work, and who did not wish them to realize their father's wealth, fairly hated the word "millionaire."

The telephone rang almost the instant she arrived home. "Hello, Margaret, can you bring me my bag and see me off on the 3:30 train for Colorado Springs?"

"Yes, but, O John!"

"Must be there tonight. Will be back tomorro . Better come along. Good-bye."

Mrs. Stuyvesant would not accompany her husband on his trip, as it necessitated leaving the boys behind, and she felt a great resentment against the growing business interests, that, in spite of his devotion to her, were taking him away from home more frequently than she liked.

The telephone rang again and in response to Mrs. Stuyvesant's "hello" a voice said: "The Woman's Club has arranged a large reception for next Tuesday, and we want our most patrician and best dressed member in the receiving line. We would also like your auto, if you will kindly loan it, and all the flowers you can send for the table. The committee is to have tea at the hotel this afternoon at four to arrange details. Can you come?"

"I promised to help, so I will come to tea, and you can count on me for the auto and flowers, but I cannot be in line. I'll see you at four. Good-bye," was Mrs. Stuyvesant's reply.

By five o'clock everything had been settled and while tea was being served, the socially and politically prominent women discussed the liquor situation in the state.

"Do you think 'Billy' Sunday has helped the dry side?"

"I hope so, but his slangy talk is very offensive to me."

"Do you believe there is any chance of the state going dry?"

"No, it can't with all the money spent by the brewers, the Business Men's League for Home Rule, the Personal Liberty League and all the other organizations."

"Mr. Stuyvesant is in favor of local option. Shall you vote with him, Mrs. Stuyvesant?"

"No, I think I shall not vote at all. I am not interested in politics, and my three small boys and one big one give me problems enough to solve. I must leave now and go home to them. Good-bye."

As Mrs. Stuyvesant went out upon the street she noticed a crowd of men gathered around an excited youth. Two porters were holding him by the arms and he was struggling to reach his hip pocket, saying:

"I—I've done nothing. W-where's the p-pro-pri-tor? In-int-ter-fring with a m-man's lib'ty. I'll blow your heads off, and—"

Mrs. Stuyvesant stopped, paralyzed, for as the frightened crowd parted, she recognized Theodore Wescome, a boy she had loved from his babyhood, and the son of a dear friend. He was the boy she had hoped her sons would be like, he had seemed so strong, so thoughtful of his invalid mother and his venerable grandfather.

"Why, Theodore, what's the matter?" she exclaimed, going up to the young man. "Come home with me."

"Why, Aunt Margaret, t-this is n-no place for you. I w-want to s-settle with these r-ruffians, and—"

"Come now, Teddy, with me." Placing her hand firmly on his arm, with the help of the porters she led him with difficulty out to her car, while he muttered, "I'll settle you fellows l-later."

The fresh air helped him, and he said, "Guess I had too many high-balls. I don't want to go home to my mother now—and—"

"No, Teddy, you are going home with me, and I'll telephone your mother."

They soon reached the house and the chauffeur helped Mrs. Stuyvesant take Theodore upstairs. He was soon asleep.

"I have never been near a drunken man before. Jackson, what shall we do for him?"

"Oh, nothing, ma'am. I have often helped young gentlemen home. Just leave him to me. He'll be all right in the morning."

"Jackson, I don't want the boys to know he is here. Between us we must keep his presence a secret."

Mrs. Stuyvesant went to the telephone and called "Olive 544." "Hello, Mrs. Wescome. So glad to hear your voice again. John has gone to Colorado Springs and Teddy is making us a call and I want to keep him here for the night. May I? Thank you. Yes, he will be home in the morning. Good-bye."

Margaret Stuyvesant could not eat any dinner that night and as her boys chattered, her mind wandered to the heavily breathing form upstairs. Theodore was so good-looking, so athletic, the head of his team, and was to graduate next June, she reflected, then he was to study law and be junior partner in the business of Wescome, Howard and Black, a firm made famous by his father. How did it all happen? Why?

All the week long the Stuyvesant boys looked forward to Saturday evening, when it was their mother's custom to read aloud to them. Each in turn would choose a story, and in this way the mother was able to read their minds somewhat and look ahead into the future. John Junior was to be a lawyer, he asked so many questions and wanted to argue every subject. Wallace planned to be a doctor, and David, who was only seven, his mother thought would be a farmer, he was so interested in his garden and all out of door life.

On this particular evening the boys were breathlessly interested in Jack London's "White Fang." As she read the thrilling narrative mechanically, Margaret Stuyvesant was thinking. "It might happen to John Junior, or Wallace or little David. How can I save them? Teddy had the best father and the finest mother I ever knew, and neither mother love, home influence, nor the prospect of the brightest of futures has kept him from this. What can I do? All the things I believed in have failed."

"And White Fang crept closer and—"

"Why, mother, you read that page before."

"Excuse me, boys; mother is tired tonight. Let's close the book now and finish the story tomorrow."

The next morning, just after the boys had started to Sunday school, a very pale Theodore came downstairs. "Aunt Margaret, I've been awake and in torment for five hours," he began at once. "If you had not stopped me, I would now be in a murderer's cell. I can feel the shadow of the gallows over me and the rope around my neck." With a shudder he laid a revolver on the table. "I wanted to kill them. I wanted to show how easily I could do it. I would have been glad to have seen them dead at my feet." He sank into a chair and covered his eyes with his hands. "Oh, how can a few glasses of beer and a little whisky make such a fiend of a man? I forgot my mother—everything—and only murder seemed glorious."

"My poor Teddy! Teddy, how did it happen?"

"I don't know. Four of us went to a fraternity meeting in Fred Stone's machine and as we were coming home that afternoon, one of the boys gave me that revolver to take along. The wind was stinging, we stopped several times to 'warm up,' and I asked them to let me out on Seventeenth street to walk home. The next thing I remember I was threatening to kill someone—anybody—because I was refused another high-ball at the hotel bar. If you had not brought me away, I would have gone back and —you were such a brick, Aunt Margaret. I can't try to thank you, for I should break down, and—"

"Don't try, Teddy, but thank me by helping to save my boys from an experience like yours."

"If I can be the lawyer my father was, I am going to work for a law against the sale of firearms. What's the use of a law against carrying them, when at any pawn-shop for a dollar anyone can buy a revolver? If that thing hadn't given me the power to kill, I—"

"Teddy, the whole blame belongs to the saloon. It's liquor that was your undoing. I, too, spent many sleepless hours last night, and thought of many things. In this wonderful, beautiful, free land of ours, I have been told that ninety per cent of the murders, crimes and suicides are due to alcohol. A great sense of responsibility has come to me, Teddy. I have served cocktails in this very room, but from now on I am going to work for a dry Colorado. You can help me, Teddy."

"I promise to do all I can, Aunt Margaret." The two shook hands solemnly.

That afternoon as Mrs. Stuyvesant rode from Capitol Hill to the station to welcome her husband home from his journey, she read with new meaning the many huge signs displayed in the streets, some of them in letters three feet high with electric lights above them:

"Don't Imitate Bleeding Kansas. Keep Colorado on the Map." "Don't Let Cranks and Reformers Ruin Your Business." "Rule Yourself. Don't be Ruled by Outsiders. Prohibition Means Tyranny." "Taxes Will Increase. The State Will Lose Hundreds of Thousands of Revenue." In a saloon window appeared a placard reading, "Hush, little saloon, don't you cry. You'll be a drug store by-and-by. Not if the people of Colorado have any sense."

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

"GOD SAVE OUR LAND"

(The Patriot's Prayer)

By E. P. FISHER

Tune: "America"

God save our native land,
From rum's destroying hand,
Save small and great.
From evils proud and strong,
From rum's infernal throng,
From laws that license wrong,
God save the state.

Save thou the home from shame,
From drink's destroying flame,
Oh! save the boy.
The tempter lies in wait,
He lurks at every gate;
Save from the drunkard's fate
Our pride and joy.

With faces toward the light,
Teach us to vote the right,
With firm design.
With ballots clean and true,
To keep this end in view;
Give us a courage new—
Courage Divine.

AMONG THE STATES

South Carolina

The plan to pass a prohibition bill in the present legislature and refer it to the qualified voters for ratification in 1915 is receiving the approval of many of the South Carolina papers.

West Virginia

Prohibition is reported to have reduced the number of occupants of the Wheeling work house seventy per cent in five months. There were in the institution only 164 prisoners for five dry months, as against 600 during the five preceding wet months.

"The first Christmas under the Yost law brought happiness to thousands of homes that had never before received a visit from Santa Claus," says the *Clarksburg American.*

Arkansas

In Little Rock and Argenta alone several hundred bartenders and helpers found themselves out of a job on January 1, as a result of the Going law under which all saloons in the state closed. Many of them have arranged to depart from Arkansas or to engage in a business which is not hampered by a periodic closing. A statewide prohibition measure will be introduced at the next session of the legislature.

Alabama

It is generally understood, says the Birmingham (Ala.) *Age-Herald,* that on the first day of the session of the legislature, the prohibitionists will introduce a bill repealing the Smith-Parks local option bill and restoring the Fuller and Carmichael statewide prohibition measures.

California

Far from being discouraged at the outcome of the November 3 election, California is planning for another statewide prohibition campaign.

Montana

Plans are under way for the inauguration of a prohibition campaign in the immediate future, the vote to be taken in 1916.

Nebraska

"Nebraska Dry in 1916" is the slogan of the temperance forces of the state.

Colorado

On January 1, 1915, statewide prohibition as provided in the amendment adopted November 3, 1914, became a part of the constitution of Colorado. The amendment does not, however, become effective until January 1, 1916. The legislature which meets within the next few weeks will probably pass strong enforcement laws.

Arizona

The prohibition amendment became effective in Arizona, January 1, 1915. The efforts of its opponents to prevent by an injunction its going into effect were unsuccessful. The case has been appealed to the United States Supreme Court.

Idaho

It is expected that the state legislature soon to meet will pass a statewide prohibition law, to go into effect on January 1, 1916, the same day the laws of Oregon and Washington become effective.

The president *pro tem* of the Idaho state senate on January 7 introduced in the legislature a constitutional amendment prohibiting forever the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in Idaho, to become effective July 1, 1917.

Iowa

By decision of the supreme court holding the Waterloo and Valley Junction petitions of consent under the Mulct law to be insufficient, these two cities become prohibition territory. The city council of Des Moines has refused to renew the licenses of all saloons, giving them until February 15 to get out of business.

The Iowa state grange, which met recently at Grinnell, adopted a resolution favoring the submission of the liquor question to an immediate vote.

Tennessee

Governor Hooper, in his message to the legislature, recommended a constitutional amendment to extend the franchise to the women of his state.

Kentucky

On January 1, 1915, nine counties which had voted out the saloons last fall became dry. Only fifteen out of Kentucky's 120 counties are now in the so-called wet column.

Ohio

Definite plans are under way for a statewide prohibition campaign this year. Elections under the Beal local option law are resulting in the outlawing of the saloon from a large number of towns.

Georgia

Justice A. R. Hammond of the Supreme Court of Georgia is of the opinion that prohibition pays. He says: "There is almost no drunkenness in rural districts and smaller towns, comprising a vast majority of our population. In Atlanta there is very little drunkenness. The law has been of untold benefit."

Utah

In drawing up a statewide prohibition bill, the temperance forces are favoring a form similar to the Yost law of West Virginia, which has proven so successful.

South Dakota

An initiative petition will be circulated asking the legislature which meets this month to submit statewide prohibition to a vote in 1916.

THE JANUARY NUMBER OF THE TEMPERANCE EDUCATIONAL QUARTERLY

The January number of *The Temperance Educational Quarterly* has increased its pages from thirty-two to thirty-six.

It is the prize essay number and includes three college essays: one from Leland Stanford Jr. University, one from Chicago University, and one from the University of Pittsburgh. The high school prize essay from the Lincoln School of Portland, Oregon, is of very great value, showing, as it clearly does, what has been accomplished by temperance instruction in the schools of the United States. The two prize essays written by teachers on "Methods of Instruction in Temperance" will prove invaluable to others giving that instruction. The scientific articles by Dr. W. L. Reid of Glasgow, Scotland, and by Dr. T. D. Crothers of Hartford, Connecticut, are timely and convincing.

Numerous cuts of writers of the prize essays are included in this number of the *Quarterly* and one of Miss Gordon accompanying a poem written by Edith Smith Davis.

No better material could be obtained for Scientific Temperance Instruction meetings or for teachers' receptions than this number of *The Temperance Educational Quarterly.* A large edition has been issued to meet the demands of the schools. Single copies, fifteen cents; annual subscription, fifty cents. In clubs of ten, forty cents.

NOTED AND QUOTED FROM THE MAGAZINES AND WEEKLIES

"If the town goes dry—as it probably will—you'll put up an awful howl," said the saloonkeeper who kept the best place in town. "But cheer up! You'll be better off when you're driven out of business. I can count on the fingers of my hand all of you who are really making more than wages. The brewers are getting the money."—From "What Happens When a Town Goes Dry," in the January *Ladies' Home Journal.*

"Children who had never seen their fathers sober and always feared them, now beheld them with astonishment and asked their mothers, 'Will papa always be so?'"—From "How Russia Has Gone Dry," in January *Review of Reviews.*

"Nearly four months have now passed since the drinking of intoxicants in Russia ceased, and the results of the reform are so extraordinary as to surpass the expectations even of the most sanguine prohibitionists and temperance workers."—From "Prohibition in Russia," by George Kennan in *The Outlook* of December 16, 1914.

"Emperors, business men, social reformers are all agreed upon one thing: Alcoholic drinks work positive harm. A single glass of beer lowers a man's efficiency seven per cent. Imagine, then, what strong wine, gin or whisky will do. The up-to-date employer will not keep men who drink even "in moderation;" the secretary of the navy will not allow them on the warships; every commander in the field today in Europe is leading a sober army. Everywhere the brains of the world recognize that alcoholic liquors weaken both muscle and mind power."—*From the Technical World.*

"Alcohol is clearly opposed to the public health, for it hurts any animal organism into which it is taken," says Dr. J. N. Hurty, M. D., in an article on "Alcohol and the Public Health" in the current number of *Good Health.*

"That clinched it. My wife's saloon went out of business that night—last New Year's eve—and no other has taken its place, nor shall I drink again. It's not worth to me the money it costs."—From "My Wife's Saloon," in January *Ladies' Home Journal.*

WHY *THE SHOEMAN* OPPOSES THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Some of the readers of *The Shoeman,* a Boston periodical devoted to the interests of the boot and shoe business, have criticised it for publishing articles against the liquor traffic. The editors of *The Shoeman* hasten to explain that their stand against "booze" isn't entirely, or even mainly, on moral grounds, although moral grounds are ample enough in all conscience, when this miserable evil is up for judgment. "Our main objection to the liquor business and the partnership between 'Booze and Business,'" assert these gentlemen, "is on economic grounds. Booze-fighting means waste—that's why we are against it, chiefly. Waste of Money, waste of Time, waste of Energy, waste of Efficiency, waste of Brain, waste of Moral Sense, waste of Life itself. And we need every one of these things in the shoe business, because success is gained on a small margin, and that margin *must not* be wasted."

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FOR 1915

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The calendar is boxed and ready for mailing. Price, thirty-five cents each; per dozen, $3.50.

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union
EVANSTON ILLINOIS

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A NEW TEMPERANCE SONG BY REV. J. C. HARRISON of the ALABAMA CONFERENCE. This is one of the best Temperance songs written in years. Its beautiful story of a young girl's plea to her father is really a Temperance sermon, while its melody is one of the sweetest ever written. Ask your music dealer for it, or send 10c to the publisher. P. J. Howley Music Co., 102 West 42nd Street, New York. Special rates on quantities to Societies or Temperance Organizations.

FROM OUR EXCHANGES

Caused a Chill Down His Back

No specious or tortuous reasoning can destroy the impression made on the American people that the vote in the House of Representatives recently on the proposal to amend the Federal Constitution so as to prohibit the manufacture, sale and importation of alcoholic beverages in this country was an emphatic victory for righteousness.

Those newspapers which print full-page liquor advertisements for a liberal compensation with one accord referred to the transaction as a defeat for the temperance forces. But every liquor dealer whose mind was not so muddled by the consumption of his own wares as to be incapable of discerning what had occurred felt a chill running through his frame when he read the morning after that a substantial majority of the House of Representatives had voted for Congressman Hobson's resolution.—*Christian Advocate* of New York.

More Boys Needed!

The saloons of Connecticut, says an exchange, simply must have 2,000 new patrons at once. During the past year 9,000 of their best customers were put in jail, and about one-quarter of them seem to be regular boarders there. Two hundred and fifty went to state's prison. As many more were killed by railroad trains, frozen to death, drowned, or died of chronic alcoholism. The supply must be kept up. Now, who of our Connecticut mothers stand ready to furnish the needed quota to keep the ranks full? And if the mothers hold back, who of the fathers will step forward and offer their boys?—*Central Christian Advocate.*

"You Have Had Warning Enough!"

As time passes; as the warning is impressed on owners of property involved in the liquor business there will be less weight in the plea of confiscation. The popular answer will be: "You have had warning enough, why didn't you get out from under?"

It is popular editorial pastime to guess at the time of national prohibition. A leading Chicago newspaper puts it at ten years. Perhaps that's as good a guess as any, but it will depend largely on the extension of the women's franchise and more directly on what "the folks back home" say to their Congressmen as to the vote December 22, 1914.—*Joliet* (Ill.) *Herald.*

The Net Income Must Be Considered

Certainly the country was startled Dec. 23. At breakfast tables all over the land there was amazement at the size of the vote in Congress for prohibition.

The debate, so far as summarized in the dispatches, seems to have been far from striking. The arguments of the proponents of the resolution were familiar and ordinary. The opponents floundered. The loss of national and state revenues is a bogy, for it is the net income that must be considered after deductions for expenditures on police, prisons, hospitals and other government outlays chargeable to the effects of liquor. Mr. Underwood's lunge at the resolution as an attack on "the fundamental principles of our government" was just buncombe.

The composition of the vote, however, was tremendously significant. Constituencies typically American were generally represented in the "aye" column. Districts in which special local conditions were favorable to the liquor business made up the opposition.

Studying the vote from this angle, remembering that in the long run the predominant sentiment of Americans prevails in national legislation, it must be admitted that the test of strength yesterday portends national prohibition.—*New York Mail.*

"One More Such Victory"

"One more such victory and I am undone," the comment of Pyrrhus on his triumph of Heraclea, might well be quoted by a champion of the brewers, the distillers and the liquor sellers, surveying the Washington situation as disclosed by the House vote on a prohibition amendment to the United States Constitution. Prohibition was checked, but not checkmated. It held a majority, and only failed to get its two-thirds. The figures, 197 yeas to 189 nays, are not discouraging to the dry sentiment.—*Brooklyn* (N. Y.) *Eagle.*

Not a Passing Wave

A man need not be so very old to remember when the advocate of prohibition—even local prohibition—was regarded as a kind of fanatic, but now we see hundreds of serious-minded, sober-thinking, practical men, irrespective of party, few if any elected on a wet-or-dry issue, taking a voluntary stand in the national House of Representatives against the liquor traffic. This cannot be construed as in any sense a popular wav of sentiment, that will soon pass away. It is a wave, and it is moving rapidly, but it is not passing; it is coming this way, and the time of its arrival can only be a question of a few years.—*St. Joseph* (Mo.) *Press.*

What Lillian M. N. Stevens Said

Compiled by ANNA ADAMS GORDON

A Souvenir Book

of selections from addresses delivered before the National W. C. T. U. annual conventions. 1899-1913, together with portrait, brief biographical sketch, Mrs. Stevens' historic proclamation, the closing paragraph from her last public address and her last message to her country. A book of ninety-six pages, daintily bound in olive green cloth.

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FROM OUR EXCHANGES

The Question of the Hour

The prohibition question transcends in importance all others now before the American people, if the defense and security of the country be excepted. Having been thrust into Federal affairs, it cannot be well pried away, and we shall see a movement soon within the Democracy that may split that ancient organization as completely and as dramatically as slavery sundered it more than half a century ago.—*Brooklyn* (N. Y.) *Times.*

Causes of Anti-Liquor Tendencies

If a careful analysis of the vote in the House of Representatives on the Hobson Amendment were possible, it would probably be found that the two chief causes of this manifest anti-liquor tendency are: First, the domineering tactics of liquor in politics; second, the revolution against liquor on the part of many of the country's largest industries. In other words, the trend against liquor would seem to be civic and economical, as well as moral and sentimental.—*Peoria* (Ill.) *Journal.*

Liquor in Politics

Aside from the economic and social arguments used in favor of prohibition, the growth of the movement may also be attributed to the resentment of the people against the part the liquor interests have taken in politics. The liquor interests on their part make the claim they are forced to mix in politics to secure a fair deal, but the fact remains that wherever the liquor interests have controlled politics their control has been detrimental to the best interests of the people.—*Dubuque* (Ia.) *Journal.*

Hobson's Triumph

The Baltimore Sun calls the result of the vote in the House December 22, "Hobson's Triumph," and says it will be a hardy prophet who will predict the ultimate defeat of National Prohibition.

The people are less and less concerned about the road that they travel to better social, economic and moral conditions, but they are more and more concerned about the results to be obtained. We are going to have less hair splitting theories about the respective rights of the state and nation and more effective work for the improvement of the conditions of all the people. It is conceded that National Prohibition will do more to destroy the liquor traffic, the greatest of all curses to the people, than prohibition laws in a score of states, and for that reason the people are going to demand Federal action.

—*Columbia* (Tenn.) *Herald*

Victory of December 22

It is a tremendous showing for temperance, a tremendous showing of the hatred of the liquor evil. As it plainly indicates a consistent increase in the feeling against alcohol, it points to a day when two-thirds of the representatives will vote the submission of national prohibition to the states. That will mean, shortly after, the end of the whisky traffic in this country.—*Toledo* (O.) *Blade.*

Congressmen Must Explain

"Those members of the present Congress who were re-elected this fall on the plea that they favored legislation against the liquor traffic will have some explanations to make and will find that the proposition to leave the matter with the states will be slender protection against deserved criticism."—*Pittsburgh Christian Advocate.*

The Significant Fact

There was, to be sure, considerable illness on the part of members of Congress. Such indisposition is always to be looked for when a vote of this character comes before Congress and its symptoms are a division of sentiment in the district of the member suddenly taken ill. But this is not the significant fact. The fact of real significance is that in the first great battle, this important preliminary skirmish, the foes of the liquor traffic scored an enormous advantage.—*The Advance.*

AMONG OUR WORKERS

Miss Louise E. Hollister, National organizer, who has spent the holidays with brothers in Florida, is now available for work in the South. Address, Bowling Green, Florida.

The W. C. T. U. of Milo, Iowa, held a very successful matron's medal contest January 1. One of the seven contestants, Mrs. Celia Long, was eighty years young and took third place. Mrs. Ruth Van Clarke, state L. T. L. secretary, trained the class, and Mrs. E. B. Hurford, state vice-president, was among the judges.

One program devoted to the reading of extracts from THE UNION SIGNAL, *The Young Crusader*, and the state paper is what several states propose to include in their year's calendar. It's an idea worthy of trial, at least, and ought to result in increased interest in the official papers and many new subscriptions.

Lenawee county, Michigan, duplicates twenty-two departments and sends a National Superintendent's manual to each county superintendent. The county has a membership of over 500 and is each year entitled to send a delegate to the National Convention. Petitions have been filed for another local option wet campaign. Five years ago the county went dry by a majority vote of 2,008, and two years ago it retained a majority vote of 800 and it hopes by this last campaign to entirely annihilate the liquor traffic.

During the holidays a gold medal contest was held at the Marine Barracks in Washington, D. C. About 125 uniformed men and boys attended. The winner, Miss Madeline McArdle, gave the selection, "Is It Worth the Sacrifice?" Little Lucretia Hanson, dressed in a costume of the national colors, sang, "Prohibition's Come to Town." A double contest was recently held in Brookland, D. C., at which Miss Helen Clayton, aged eleven, won the gold medal and Miss Helen Petrie, aged five, won the silver medal. As a result of the numerous contests held in Brookland during the past year a union has been organized there.

You Can Weigh Exactly What You Should

You can be Strong, Vigorous — full of Life and Energy.

You can be free from Chronic Ailments—every organ of your body strong as nature intended.

You can have a Clear Skin.

You can have a Good Figure—as good as any woman.

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What My Pupils Say:

"Every one notices the change in my complexion, it has lost that yellow color."

"Just think what you have done for me. Last year I weighed 216 lbs., this year 146, and have not gained an ounce back. I am not wrinkled either. I feel so young and strong, no rheumatism, or sluggish liver. I can breathe now, too. It is surprising how easily I did it. I feel 15 years younger."

"Just think! I have not had a pill or a cathartic since I began and I used to take one every night."

"My weight has increased 30 lbs. I don't know what indigestion is any more, and my nerves are so rested! I sleep like a baby."

"Miss Cocroft, I have taken off my glasses and my catarrh is so much better. Isn't that good?"

"I feel as if I could look every man, woman and child in the face with the feeling that I am growing—spiritually, physically and mentally. Really I am a stronger, better woman. I don't know how to tell you or to thank you."

Reports like these come to me every day. Do you wonder I want to help every woman to vibrant health and happiness? Write me your faults of health or figure. Your correspondence is held in strict confidence. If I cannot help you I will tell you what will.

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PREMIUM ANNOUNCEMENTS

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Any person having credit for 250 weekly subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL (on which no other premiums have been taken) between October 29, 1914, and the closing of the books for 1915, will receive a cash premium of $25. If you will unite to credit subscriptions to your state superintendent, you can secure this premium and thus honor your state and advance your own work. **Credit must be requested on the subscription letter, and in no case are such credits transferable.**

Small Clubs

Ten subscriptions to the weekly UNION SIGNAL, either new or renewals, **sent at one time**, entitle the sender to one free yearly subscription to THE UNION SIGNAL, or four subscriptions to the monthly Campaign Edition, or four subscriptions to *The Young Crusader*.

Ten Campaign Edition subscriptions sent at one time entitle the sender to one subscription to the Campaign Edition. Ten weekly subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL, either new or renewals, sent at one time will entitle the sender to one copy of "The Life of Frances E. Willard," by Anna A. Gordon.

All premiums must be asked for when subscriptions are sent in.

Banners

THE UNION SIGNAL banners, now held by Northern California and Arizona, will be awarded at the Seattle Convention to the states having the largest subscription list to THE UNION SIGNAL in proportion to W. C. T. U. membership. Winning states must have gained in both subscriptions and membership.

The 1915 Honor Roll

The Honor Roll of the Seattle Convention will include the names of all persons who send twenty-five or more yearly subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL between October 29, 1914, and the closing of the books for 1915, and the number of subscriptions sent in by each. The list will include not only the names of those who personally secure subscriptions, but also those of the state and county superintendents who send in subscriptions secured by others in their territory. All who desire a place on this Honor Roll must ask for the credit with each list of subscriptions sent in.

Those who prefer to send subscriptions direct to THE UNION SIGNAL can have them credited to the state representative by giving her name and requesting in subscription letter that subscriptions be credited to her. Four Campaign subscriptions are credited as one yearly subscription.

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Ask everyone to subscribe for THE UNION SIGNAL.

STUDENTS MET TO DISCUSS PROHIBITION

The convention of the Intercollegiate Prohibition association held in Topeka, Kansas, from December 29 to January 2 was the largest civic student assembly ever held in the United States. Enthusiastic young people from two hundred colleges and from almost every state in the Union generously gave of their Christmas vacation to be present at this convention, which met for the purpose of lining up the young people of our universities for the fight against the legalized liquor traffic.

The entire program centered around the general theme, "The Challenge of the Anti-Liquor Movement to the Present Student Generation," and according to resolutions adopted an earnest effort will be made to secure 10,000 college young people for the anti-liquor fight, and 5,000 young men and women who will engage in sacrificial service for National Prohibition.

Among the prominent speakers were: Governor George H. Hodges of Kansas; Governor-elect Arthur Capper; ex-Governor John P. St. John; Dr. Charles M. Sheldon; "Catch-My-Pal" (Rev. R. J.) Patterson of Ireland; Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, Dr. Purley A. Baker, Virgil G. Hinshaw, Rev. Elmer L. Williams, "the fighting parson of Chicago;" Daniel A. Poling and Hon. Alonzo E. Wilson.

The biennial national oratorical honors of the association were won by Earl H. Haydock of the University of Southern California. Second place was taken by Henry C. Jacobs of Hope College, Michigan, and third honors went to Herbert M. Wyrick, of Carson and Newman College, Tennessee. One young woman was among the competitors and the contest was one of the strongest ever held.

Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, president of the Kentucky W. C. T. U., gave an eloquent address, the closing paragraph of which we quote:

"We are confronted with great difficulties. We have the most miserably misruled cities in the world, which is the result of a large venal vote of the slums cheated by the liquor traffic and then used by that traffic as a club with which to intimidate business men and political parties. Our youths are growing up in idleness and self-indulgence. The race problem, totally unsolved, confronts us. Dangers and difficulties of an unassimilated immigrant population are around about. * * * With fourteen prohibition states and nine suffrage states the moral forces have power to steer the ship of state into the pure fresh waters of the Amazon of public opinion and there quench their thirst for that 'righteousness that exalteth a nation.' The sober brains of men united with the brains and moral power of women will be able to solve all the problems that confront this nation and make the government which was the 'cradle of liberty' become the crown of liberty to the civilization of the world."

BIBLE IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

MARGARET DYE ELLIS

Rev. W. F. Crafts has issued a most excellent book entitled "Bible Stories and Poems." These are designed for readings in schools and for special occasions, as well as daily readings. "The Bible should be read in our schools, and in compiling this work, Mr. Crafts has eliminated all passages which might offend those of Jewish or other faiths. A copy of this work on your own library table would be most helpful to workers everywhere."

You Are as Old as You Look

"Why is not the skin of your face as fair and firm as that of your body? If you look older than you are, it is because you are not doing what you should to help nature. My exercises in

Physical Culture For The FACE

do for the face what my exercises for the body have done for the health and figures of 60,000 women. Results are *quick* and *marvelous*. In six or ten minutes a day you can do more with these exercises at home than massage will accomplish in an hour a day in a beauty parlor."
—Susanna Cocroft.

Miss Cocroft, after years of experience, has prepared the instructions for this course, including also the care of the **Hair, Eyes, Hands and Feet.**

Wrinkles; Flabby, Thin Neck; Sallow Freckled Skin; Double Chin; Crow's Feet; Dandruff; Tired Eyes; Pimples; Thin, Oily Hair; Pouches Under Eyes, Sagging Facial Muscles; Tender, Inflamed Feet.

and many other blemishes are relieved and overcome. The expression is invigorated, the skin cleared, the hair made glossy, more abundant, the eyes stronger and brighter, the feet comfortable, hands smooth. Our pupils look 10 YEARS YOUNGER after our course. Write for FREE booklet today.

Grace-Mildred Culture Course 624 S. Michigan Ave. Dept. 16 CHICAGO

HER CHANGE OF HEART

(Continued from Page Twelve)

"What will John say to my change of attitude?" thought Mrs. Stuyvesant. As she watched from the auto, her husband came out from the station. Many in the crowd turned to look after him, for he had a commanding air. He handed his bag to Jackson and springing in beside his wife, turned to greet her.

"Why, Margaret, such a grave face. What's the matter? Anything happened to the boys?"

"No, the boys are all right; but, John, did you ever know of a person's whole view of life being changed in twenty-four hours?"

"Yes, wasn't my view of life changed the first hour I met you—"

"O, John, I am going to vote and to vote for a dry state, and if you will vote dry, I'll vote all the rest of the ticket any way you want me to. I—"

"So you have become a grafter and a trader as well as a politician," laughed her husband. "What wonder worked this miracle?"

"O, John, I have never been so near a tragedy," and with tearful eyes she told him her story.

"John, in the eleven years we have been married," she finished, "I have always wanted to stand squarely with you on every subject, but now, I must work for a dry state. I even think I could make street speeches. O, John, help me to protect our boys and thousands of other boys."

And on election day, November 3, John Stuyvesant's vote made one of the glorious majority of 11,572 for a dry Colorado.

ACIDITY

or sourness of the digestive passages, is a trouble that inactive men and women of approaching middle age often suffer from. No dr gs are needed to remove this condition and give a sweet breath and comfort. Only Murray's Charcoal Tablets (absolutely unmedicated), an agreeable and harmless remedy, are required. Once only, to convince you, a regular 25 cent box will be sent for 10 cents in stamps. A. J. Ditman, 51 Aster House, N. Y.

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XLI | EVANSTON, ILL., JANUARY 21, 1915. | No. 4

FRANCES E. WILLARD

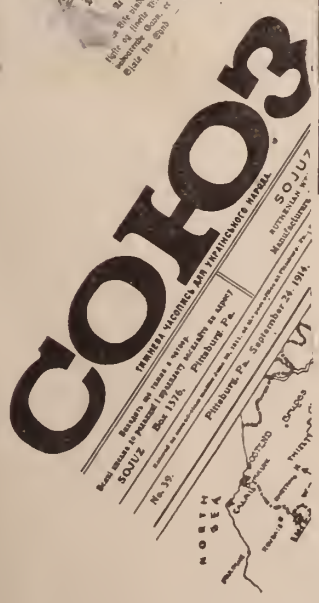
"FOR GUD OCH HEM OCH VAR NATION."
Kraften vill rusera kyrkan om han kan, KYRKAN kan rusera kraften om den vill.
"Watna opp. O, du Gods Kyrkar". — Bishop Fitzgerald.

Vol. VIII. | Worcester, Mass., Sept. 1914 | No. 9

Min moders hvita ban .

Translated by A. L. P. *Tune "Old Oaken Bucket"*

Hon gått och hon saknas hon saknas för alltid.
Den mor, som mig älskat mig lärde att be
Den moder, som har hvita banlet på bröstet,
Och lärde mig Frälsar'n på kärlet att se.
Jag drömmarom henne i ömsa ungdomen.
Min kvidan, min längtan ottales ej han.
Jag tänker på lilla rosetten den hvita.
Ej andre moder på [illegible]



See Page 8

FRANCES E. WILLARD MEMORIAL FUND DAY NUMBER

Liquor Traffic to Go Out of Business in Alabama June 30, 1915
Legislature Voted for Statewide Prohibition January 14, 1915
Vote in Senate 29 to 6---In House 74 to 26

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

TREMENDOUS APPLAUSE GREETS SPEAKERS AT PEACE MEETINGS; STRONG PEACE PROGRAM UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED—WOMAN SUFFRAGE RESOLUTION REJECTED BY SMALL MAJORITY VOTE—BATTLE ROYAL OVER PROHIBITION FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—NON-PARTISAN JUDICIAL REFORM IN PROSPECT BY CONGRESS—DAY OF PRAYER, JANUARY 14, ENTHUSIASTICALLY OBSERVED IN WASHINGTON.

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W.C.T.U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D.C.

This has been a week filled with meetings. The gatherings in the interest of universal peace were held at the New Willard Saturday and Monday. Most of the meetings were of an executive character. Sunday afternoon the public was invited, and the response was so great that hundreds were turned away, and over three thousand women filled the three ball rooms which were used for the occasion, the speakers going from one to the other.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt presided and introduced the speakers, who were Dr. Anna Garlin Spencer, Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Mrs. Pethrick Lawrence, of London, Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, Mme. Schwimmer, of Austria-Hungary, Miss Jane Addams, Mrs. Blatch, and Dr. Anna Shaw.

Attacking war from all angles, deploring the waste on the battlefield of the flower of manhood, and emphasizing the fact that it is the inherent right of a mother to have a say in the blotting out of her son's life, each speaker retired amid thunders of applause.

Strong Peace Program.

A program calling on the nations of the earth to respect human life and abolish war, was read and unanimously adopted, viz.:

The immediate calling of a convention of neutral nations in the interest of early peace.

Limitations of armaments and the nationalization of their manufacture.

Organized opposition to militarism in this country.

Education of youth in the ideals of peace.

Democratic control of foreign policies.

The further humanizing of governments by the extension of the franchise to women.

Concert of nations to supersede "Balance of Powers."

Action toward the gradual organization of the world to substitute law for war.

Substitution of an International police for rival armies.

Removal of the economic causes of war.

The appointment by this government of a commission of men and women with an adequate appropriation to promote international peace.

Branches are to be located in all populous centers. The foreign legations have been visited to apprise them of the action of the meeting, and it is proposed that a delegation of women go to Europe in the near future to study conditions among the suffering women there, and do what they can to help the situation.

It was decided to call the movement the "Woman's Peace Party," with Miss Jane Addams as president.

Suffrage Resolution Loses by Small Majority.

Tuesday the question of woman suffrage was before the House all day and until 9:30 p. m. The vote was taken after long hours of earnest, and, at times, bitter debate. As was the case in the question of prohibition, the matter of state rights figured conspicuously.

On the roll-call, 378 votes were recorded, 204 of which were against the resolution, and 174 for it. The resolution, therefore, was rejected by a majority of 30 votes. Analyzing the vote, it is shown that of those voting for the resolution 86 were Democrats, 72 Republicans, 15 Progressives, and one Independent. Those voting against the resolution included 171 Democrats and 33 Republicans.

A delegation of women, led by Dr. Anna H. Shaw, on Wednesday waited upon President Wilson to confer with him about suffrage for the state of New Jersey, and came away with the distinct impression that in the near future the President would come out with a statement favorable to suffrage for that state.

EXTRACTS FROM SENATOR MORRIS SHEPPARD'S IMPASSIONED SPEECH ON PROHIBITION FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

It is now thirteen years since Congress put liquor out of the Capitol building. Since that time there has been no suggestion that liquor be returned to the Capitol.

The extension of that prohibition to the District of Columbia would meet with approval throughout the country. Americans desire that their capital should be the model city of the world. How shameful it is that the liquor traffic is allowed to exist here, and that there are 300 saloons in the capital.

Why is it suggested that on the liquor question there should be a referendum to the people of the District of Columbia when, on every other question relating to the government of the District, Congress is supreme? The people of the country pay one-half the expenses of the District and the Federal government must be supreme here.

Battle Royal Over Prohibition.

In the Senate there has been a battle royal over prohibition for the District of Columbia. Senator Sheppard of Texas gave notice in writing on Monday that he would move to suspend paragraph 3 of rule 16, for the purpose of moving an amendment to the District of Columbia appropriation bill. By a vote of 37 to 34, the Senate referred to the committee on Rules the motion made by Senator Sheppard. Arrangements were at once made for a meeting of the committee, and in an hour's time it was announced that by a vote of 5 to 3, the committee had ordered favorably reported the separate motion to suspend the rules of the Senate, so that a prohibition amendment might be affixed to the District of Columbia appropriation bill.

Senator Sheppard's motion to suspend the rules so that his amendment to the District bill would be in order is so unusual that Senators insisted they could find no precedent for it, though Senator Sheppard said it had been tried in 1862. This led to an animated discussion as to whether the rules could be suspended by a majority vote, or by a two-thirds vote, and, by a vote of 41 to 34, the Senate insisted upon a two-thirds vote.

Parts of three days have been filled with temperance, or non-temperance oratory. Senators are very outspoken, and the battle is still on. The interest manifested is intense, galleries and lobbies being filled with friends or enemies of the cause. Senator Sheppard has had strong backing from many Senators and members of the House who have come over from the other end of the Capitol to listen to the speeches, and express their sympathy.

In opening the discussion, Senator Sheppard made an impassioned address.

Provision for the construction of two great dreadnoughts, six torpedo-boat destroyers, sixteen coast defense submarines, a sea-going submarine, a hospital ship, a transport, and a fuel ship, at an aggregate cost of $53,168,828, is made in the naval appropriation bill as agreed upon by the House naval committee. All told, the bill carries $145,500,000, of which $22,903,988 is directly appropriated for new construction.

Non-partisan judicial reform to speed up justice and reduce the cost of procedure is promised by Senators before Congress adjourns. The House has already agreed to reform measures, and they have been favorably reported to the Senate by the Judiciary committee. The reforms aim to restrict the number of cases which may reach the Supreme court, with a view to enabling that court to keep abreast with current business, and to simplify procedure in the Federal district courts and the Circuit courts of appeals. Chief Justice White entertains an ambition to have the Supreme Court clear up its docket each year before adjourning for the summer. The court has voluntarily lengthened its session, but cases have been piling in on the court faster than it could decide them.

After forty-seven years of litigation between the government and Gaspard Theurer and heirs of New Orleans over fifty barrels of whisky, the Supreme Court of the United States yesterday decided the contest had been forever ended by the death of Theurer. In 1867 the government began suit to condemn the whisky as having been removed illegally from a distillery. Theurer lost the suit, but was granted the right to appeal to the Supreme Court in 1870. He never docketed his appeal, and the government forgot about the case for thirty-five years. Then it sought to revive the suit against Theurer's heirs.

Day of Prayer Widely Observed in Washington.

January 14 was observed as a day of prayer by the W. C. T. U. of the District, the meeting being held in the First Congregational Church, Mrs. Emma Sanford Shelton, president, presiding. Each half hour was in charge of a different leader, who invited clergymen of the city to be in attendance to speak upon a certain topic. For instance, from 11 o'clock to 11:30, representatives of the Congregational and Lutheran churches discoursed on "The Past"; at 11:30 to 12, Baptist pastors spoke upon "Present Responsibility of the Individual" and so on through the day. The church was filled during the entire time and the talks and prayers were most helpful.

A petition to Congress for prohibition in the District, and for National Constitutional Prohibition, was unanimously adopted, and forwarded at once.

Saturday, January 16, 1915.

Alabama Legislature Passes Statewide Prohibition Bill

VOTE IN SENATE 29 TO 6; IN HOUSE 74 TO 26

On June 30, 1915, the liquor dealers of the state of Alabama go out of business. This was the decision of both houses of tho legislature on January 14, when they voted, by a large majority, for a statewide prohibition law. The measure providing for statewide prohibition March 31, with an amendment extending the time to June 30, was passed by the lower house by a vote of 74 to 26 about noon of January 14; and was passed by the senate early in the afternoon by a vote of 29 to 6.

In the words of the *Birmingham* (Ala.) *Ledger*, "The wets made a futile effort during the morning to stem the prohibition tide, but they might as well have hurled their verbal thunder at Gibraltar with the hope of crumbling it to dust as to have attempted to make a breach in the solid phalanxes of the prohibitionists in the house and senate."

Effort after effort is said to have been made to amend the bills in both branches of the legislature, but with clocklike precision, these amendments were voted down, with the exception of one changing to June 30, 1915, the date for the measure to go into effect.

STATES WHICH HAVE OUTLAWED THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Maine, Kansas, North Dakota, Georgia, Oklahoma, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, West Virginia, Virginia, Oregon, Washington, Colorado, Arizona, Alabama.

The speeches made on behalf of and against the measure were short and there was a good spirit even on the part of the local optionists who opposed the bill but who appeared resigned to the inevitable. When the result of the vote was announced, the applause was tumultuous.

In his speech for the measure, Mr. Carmichael, the author of the original bill, said: "I hear the call of the women and children and I am determined to do my utmost toward the passage of a statewide measure. You ask where we will get the revenue to make up the deficit? We will get it by keeping in the treasury the money the saloons now take out."

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union and other temperance organizations have worked unceasingly to create sentiment in favor of a statewide law and the men elected to the legislature last April were pledged to vote for such a measure at this session.

It is not at all improbable that the bill may be vetoed by Governor O'Neal, who is well known as the enemy of prohibition, but the temperance forces have the positive assurance of the legislators who voted for it in both houses, that in the event it is vetoed by the governor, they will pass it over his veto.

WHY A FRANCES WILLARD?

ANTOINETTE A. HAWLEY, Denver, Colo.

As well ask: Why a Moses? Why a Columbus? Why a Luther? Why a Wesley? Why a Lincoln?

"All history," says Emerson, "resolves itself into the biography of a few stout and earnest persons. Their success lay in the fact not that they were born great, but that God's thought for that century found in them an unobstructed channel, so that the wonders of which they were the visible conductors seemed, to the eye, their deed. That which to an outsider looked like will and immovableness, was really willingness and self annihilation." We call it consecration—a word Emerson doesn't use—so to me, the "why" of these strong souls that have led the conquering minorities of the race from the dawn of history, is simply, that in the great crises of the world, they heard in the darkness a compelling voice crying: "The Master is *come* and calleth for *thee*."

In those dark days that followed the Civil War, when the liquor traffic had "mounted the throne of revenue," and the national conscience lay asleep with that tainted gold upon its eyes, God gave to Frances E. Willard, in the street called Straight, such a vision of Christian responsibility and citizenship, such a vision of the power of an awakened civic conscience, as had never before been granted to man or woman, and ringing in her ear, too, was that insistent call: "The Master is come and calleth for *thee*."

How else can be explained her refusal of the offer of a splendid position that meant ease and prestige, and culture and popularity, to take the leadership of a forlorn group of women in Chicago who had nothing to offer her but privation and hardship and unpopularity?

This girl, with splendid memories of European travel singing in her brain; with glad recollections of years of success as an educator in a great institution firing her ambitions; feeling, as she must have felt, the possibilities of achievement in these congenial and fascinating fields of labor—in that hour which meant so much to this nation and to the world, this free American girl had only this to say: "Speak, Lord, for thy servant hareth."

Who today doubts that God spoke to her, as poor and sometimes hungry, she walked the streets of Chicago on her Master's errands, because she had no carfare? Who today doubts that even then He was answering that marvelous prayer of her youth: "O Thou that rulest above, help me that my life may be valuable; that some human being may yet thank Thee that I have lived and toiled."

On the walls of a German gallery hangs a small picture of Junius preaching the gospel of the reformation to a handful of people in an obscure room in Antwerp, where the only light they had streamed in from the public square where one of their number was being burned as a heretic.

Why martyrs? Why a Frances Willard? Because it takes martyrdom, as those brave women in England believe today—it takes martyrdom, of some sort, to stir the reluctant heart of the world, till it recognizes that its greatest need is light; as Mrs. Browning said:

"God's light organized
In some high soul crowned capable to lead
The conscious people; conscious and advised;
. . . . . .
To plant the great Hereafter in the Now."

That was the supreme mission of Frances Willard; to plant the great hereafter in the now of those bitter years when she laid the foundations of the movement that today belts the globe.

Life only can kindle life, and as woman after woman felt the tingling currents of her electric enthusiasm stirring latent energies, there came into being a dynamic force that has shaken the civilized world out of its ruts of ignorance and conservatism, and sent it wheeling Godward with an impetus that means the swift coming of that day when "the earth shall be filled with the knowledge of the Lord as the waters cover the sea."

What was the secret of her power? Her Godlike recognition of the greatness of other women, and their ability to carry out her far-reaching plans.

Long ago she cried out: We have everything to gain, and nothing to lose from *free discussion*, from experimental study of results, whether physical, or financial, moral or commercial, ethical or esthetic.

"These are the hidings of our power; the strong foundations, on which, as on a rock, we have begun to rear the edifice of a clear brain; an edifice that shall extend and rise till it becomes the Pharos of humanity."

At every gateway of information, along all these lines, she stationed a woman whose supreme business it was to *know* why drink was a foe, not only to body and soul, but to efficiency in every department of human effort; and the unique achievement of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has been, that the results of the investigations it has been instrumental in starting, both in this country and in France and Germany, have become so embodied in the every-day ethics of our time, that their origin is forgotten, and you will hear intelligent persons say, "Why, the railroads and the corporations are doing a bigger temperance work than you are, because they are demanding total abstinence of their employes." Who taught them to demand it? They forget that almost thirty years ago, Frances Willard set out to *compel* the public schools "to focus their splendid light on the problem of prevention of the drink habit," as the sure road to industrial efficiency.

In those old crusade days, the saloons banished by prayer from hundreds of towns were restored by law, and again, when it meant social martyrdom and loss of friends and following, thirty-two years ago Frances Willard cried at Washington: "Here, then, at the nation's capital, let us declare our allegiance; here let us turn our faces to the beckoning future; here, where the liquor traffic pours in each year, its revenue of gold, stained with the blood of our dearest and best, let us set up our Home Protection banner in the name of the Lord."

Men and women, because Frances Willard uttered that pronouncement, the temperance hosts with priests and trumpets and the ark of the covenant are marching around the Jericho of the liquor traffic, intrenched in custom and law; but when *all* the *priests* blow the trumpets of prohibition, the people *will* shout and the walls of that dread city *shall* crumble before us, and the legalized outlaw of the twentieth century shall be vanquished by the laws of God and men.

—Courtesy of Immigrant Protective Association

Group of Immigrants About to Leave for Different Parts of the United States

WELCOMING THE STRANGER AT ELLIS ISLAND

MRS. ELLA A. BOOLE, IN AN INTERVIEW, TELLS TOUCHING INCIDENTS CONCERNING IMMIGRANTS AT NEW YORK'S PORT OF ENTRY

Were you ever a stranger in a foreign land, where the speech of all around you was unintelligible, the customs peculiar and difficult to understand? If so, you can realize something of the loneliness and homesickness of the more than million aliens who each year come to our shores, landing at some of the various ports of entry.

"To make the whole world more homelike" was one of Frances Willard's definitions of the purpose of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and to make a trifle more homelike and cheerful the first days in America of those who come to us from foreign shores is the thought of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in keeping at Ellis Island one of its representatives, Mrs. Athena Marmaroff.

Mrs. Marmaroff, our white ribbon missionary who began her work January 1, 1913, is said by those who know her best to carry with her a delightful "homey" atmosphere, and when she speaks to the forlorn foreign women in their own loved languages, she makes their heartache a little less poignant, and their loneliness less intolerable.

In an interview with Mrs. Ella A. Boole, National vice-president-at-large, and also president of the New York W. C. T. U., she related to the writer some incidents of the work of Mrs. Marmaroff at Ellis Island, which will show how practical and helpful are the activities carried on through our Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Christmas at Ellis Island

Especially interesting was Mrs. Boole's graphic account of the annual Christmas service held at the island. "There are about twenty-nine missionaries at Ellis Island, no organization being permitted to have more than one," explained Mrs. Boole. "The missionaries together arrange for a Christmas celebration for those who land a day or two before Christmas and are not able to start for their new homes until after the holiday, and those who are detained for physical examination, or because of lack of money or pending the receipt of some word from their friends. A Christmas tree, brilliant with hundreds of electric lights and many colored decorations, is placed in the big dining room. Imagine the surprise of the children and the mothers and fathers as they are brought into the presence of this beautiful tree."

"Did you have as many as usual at your Christmas celebration this year, or did the war make the number less?" Mrs. Boole was asked.

"The war has had a marked effect on immigration," was the reply, "but immigrants are still coming from Italy and Greece and from the other Balkan countries, and in small numbers from other countries, but this year the number present on December 23 was not as great as usual."

"What is the character of the program given on these occasions?" asked the writer.

"There is a speaker for nearly every nationality represented, for addresses are given in many different languages. As soon as a speaker utters the first sentence it is easy to tell the nationality of the different individuals or groups by the expression upon their faces. Whether from joy at hearing again their own language or from homesickness, I know not, but at the sound of their own loved tongue, strong men and women weep like children."

National Airs Stir the Hearts of the Immigrants

"How about the music? Do you have any singing of national airs?" was the next question.

"No, that is impossible, but we usually have a number of bands or orchestras, sometimes Hungarian and Italian, and possibly others, and they play, one after another, the national airs of the different countries represented. Rarely does one see a more pathetic sight than the emotion of these different groups of people during the music. First one group and then another will be moved to tears as the national air of its 'ain countree' is played."

"Of course a Christmas celebration would be incomplete without presents for the little folks?" the writer suggested.

"Yes," replied Mrs. Boole, "there are presents for all. For the older boys and girls, stockings and gloves and handkerchiefs; for the women, stockings and handkerchiefs, and for the children, candy and bags of crackers; and sometimes dolls and toys. Toys and dolls that have been used and have been thrown away by more fortunate children can be used to advantage at any time at Ellis Island."

"In her regular work along what special lines does Mrs. Marmaroff find her greatest opportunities for helping these women and children?"

W. C. T. U. Missionary Finds Many Opportunities for Service

"While her special work is among the women and children from the Balkan states, she does much work among other nationalities. Her opportunities, as you can well imagine, are manifold and varied. A woman loses her railroad ticket and Mrs. Marmaroff finds it for her; another loses her luggage and our good missionary traces it. Sometimes two friends or relatives are together, and one leaves and carries off the money of the other, and Mrs. Marmaroff is obliged to follow up the one who has taken the money and recover it. Oftentimes some immigrant has an incorrect address of the friend or relative to whom she is to go, and our white ribbon representative makes it her business to use every endeavor to verify or correct this address. Through unfamiliarity with the language and because they are confused by the strange surroundings and customs, they make incorrect statements to the officials, and do not tell the truth. Mrs. Marmaroff gains their confidence, learns the actual facts and often is able to prevent their being deported. Especially trying is it when the children become ill and are taken away to the hospital, sometimes without a satisfactory explanation to the mothers. Mrs. Marmaroff, herself the mother of five children, visits these sick ones, takes them delicacies, and reports frequently to the parents the condition of the little invalids. Sometimes, it is her sad duty to tell the mother of the death of her child, and to attend to the last sorrowful ar-

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

FRANCES E. WILLARD

LULU CLARK MARKHAM

Great souls have followed the undying gleam,
Great-hearted womanhood has sought the dream
Since ancient earth was young. The immortal quest
Still lures beyond the outposts of the west
The soul of motherhood, of selflessness,
That hears the sobbing rhythm of world-distress,
And seeks with life and labor sacrificed
To win the deathless legacy of Christ.

Of those who loved, a shining sisterhood
In ranks of service through the years has stood:
Brave Esther with her regal head unbowed
Before the monarch, standing white and proud,
Her beauty given to save her trampled race;
The prophetess with rapture in her face
Leading the host; the queen who gave her all
To aid the mighty conquest of a seer;
The peasant maid who left her hills to hear
The faint, far, spirit-sent, imploring call

To which her tender flesh was sacrificed;
The one who bore her spices rich and sweet
To soothe the gentle Master's weary feet;
And Mary bearing to the world its Christ—
These have loved much.

And there was one who came
With tender eyes lit with a heavenly flame.
The new hope of an unknown liberty,
Of freedom from an age-long slavery;
A vision of wan women loosed at last
From all the ghastly tortures of the past,
Of happy children born to bless the age
With minds unmarred by vicious heritage.
With bodies strong and clean, and fragrant breath
No longer tainted with the reek of death.

Hers was the larger vision as she stood
On Darien-peaks of the world-motherhood.
And saw the new land by the future's sea
Made glad with golden harvests yet to be,
When the young race, freed from the ancient doom,
Shall walk the verdant valleys bright with bloom,
And sow good seed that all the earth shall bless
With plentitude of truth and perfectness.

She stands today within the Hall of Fame,
Where all the nations throng to bless her name;
But who shall tell of the redeemed souls
Whose destiny her deathless deed controls?
Of the unwritten tales of joy and hope
Her hand inspired? The far eternal scope
Of her one radiant reach for purity,
Her faith in human power to be free?

In broken chains of tyranny and greed,
In larger strivings of a nobler creed,
In womanhood to service consecrate,
In sacred childhood guarded by the state,
In fair ideals of manhood deified
Her pure, prophetic spirit shall abide.

FRANCES E. WILLARD AND PEACE

JANE A. STEWART, Philadelphia, Pa.

"It is apparent, even to the general public, from whom diplomatic movements are carefully guarded, that the great continental nations that are most heavily armed have become sensitive to the people's recoil from the arbitrament of blood, and are growingly elastic in their willingness to conciliate, so much so that they will ere long be masters of that delicate art. It is not chimerical to predict that within the next generation the spectacle of battle to the masses who have been looked upon as fittest of all for 'bullet meat' will have become as distasteful as a street fight, and within the next century as disreputable. The *code duello* was once held in high honor, but it is now the object of contempt, and the duel between nations is in reality just as unpardonable, not to say wicked. The increase of woman's influence in public affairs will tell incalculably against bloodshed. Thus do all things work together for good, and no good to the human race can be greater than that dread of war, which each new invention of death-dealing weapons deepens in the people's breast."

It was Frances E. Willard who was speaking. She stood before that great World's W. C. T. U. Convention in Queen's Hall, London, 1895, the eager, responsive faces in the large audience inspiring her to even greater eloquence and feeling in the delivery of her address as World's W. C. T. U. President. It was a message uplifting and prophetic.

That was just twenty years ago. The new generation (through the great impact of Peace propaganda, in which the W. C. T. U. has so large a share) does, as Miss Willard predicted, find the spectacle of battle "distasteful," though in European countries they are forced into it. In view of the great gains made it is conceivable that within the century warfare will in fact become "disreputable."

Although the great leader brought the temperance reform to the forefront she was always an ardent advocate of international peace and human brotherhood.

When the great International Council of Women (of which she was one of the founders) met at Washington, D. C., in 1888, she was appointed to speak before the women's meeting on Social Purity. Referring to the fact that the curse of impurity is most deeply rooted and most apologized for by men in the camps of soldiery, she said:

"What would woman's coming forward in government tend to bring about? The reign of peace. The mother heart that cannot be legislated in and cannot be legislated out would say:

"'I will not give my sons to be butchered in great battles,' and we would have international arbitration."

> My heart prophesies with all a patriot's gratitude that America will win in her bloodless war against the awful tyranny of King Alcohol and King Gambrinus, and proud am I to have a part in it, for, thank God, I—I, too, am an American.—F. E. W.

Her keen vision saw in the great International Council of Women a mighty motive power for peace; and peace was the common aim and ground on which this diversified body first united for world betterment.

The World's W. C. T. U., too, of which she was the famed originator, carried Peace as well as Temperance and Purity on its banner. The Polyglot Petition called for peace, as she said, "in the interest of unifying and forwarding the reforms which are of equal importance to all the nations of the earth."

How heartily at that memorable National W. C. T. U. convention in New York City in 1888, she welcomed the presentation by Elizabeth Thompson, the philanthropist, of a "woman's flag," bordered with the flags of all nations, symbolic of international peace!

Miss Willard was intensely patriotic, the sentiments of patriotism being "like fire in her bones." When but a young woman, she helped make bandages and contributed to the relief funds from her own money earned by teaching school during the Civil War. She drew from the work of the great American war heroes, Paul Revere, Warren, Washington, Sheridan, Sherman, Grant and others, encouragement for the battle against alcohol, saying in a Memorial Day address: "My heart prophesies with all a patriot's gratitude, America will win in her bloodless war against the awful tyranny of King Alcohol and King Gambrinus, and proud am I to have a part in it, for, thank God, I—I, too, am an American."

In her address on "Man in the Home" she made eloquent reference to the immeasurable loss to man that "in the age of force, of war and pioneering, they are so much shut out from the holy ministries of home's inmost sanctuary, where madonna and child are evermore enshrined."

With largeness of view as to woman's coming status in home and nation, she said: "The *femme converte* is not a character appropriate to our peaceful, homelike communities, although she may have been and doubtless was a necessary figure in the days when women were safe only as they were shut up in castles and when they were the booty chiefly sought in war."

The customs which have immeasurably handicapped and hampered the development of women, in Miss Willard's view "are the necessary outcome of the age of force, so long in its duration, but certain to be slowly followed by the age of spiritual power when the gentler sex shall take its rightful place in humanity's great family."

How clearly and with what broad vision she explained the process of racial progress toward universal brotherhood! She said:

"At first courage was the greatest virtue of man; he must smite the beast of

(Continued on Page Twelve)

OUR FOREIGN-SPEAKING BROTHERS AND SISTERS

MRS. MARY B. WILSON

America has always been a land of problems. Men and women of every class and rank have struggled to comprehend and settle that which has been termed the "immigration problem." Six months ago many thoughtful people considered the solution fairly well worked out. Today, conditions are entirely different, old theories are set aside, and the problem is more difficult of solution than ever before.

From the more than seventeen millions of foreign-born people in the United States, have gone thousands of strong men, for the war cry from the Old World has been loud and insistent. Women and children have been left to shift for themselves or to become "public charges." Business is so depressed that work for men or women of any nationality is at a premium. On the other hand certain trades and occupations have lost their skilled workmen, and employers find difficulty in replacing them. Supplies of raw material are curtailed, thus closing up certain lines of work. Cries from abroad for assistance are reducing the size of the American pocketbook. A large number of men have rushed to the Naturalization Court asking for citizenship in order to escape military duty in the homeland, and one wonders whether such men will prove an asset to this country. Immigration has dropped from 100,000 in September, 1913, to 20,000 in September, 1914.

But this break in heavy immigration, and this necessity for the close touch of American with foreigners, may prove a most fortunate happening for all concerned. It gives us a chance to "catch up with our work," and become acquainted with ourselves, with the foreigners, and with the demands and possibilities of the situation.

With the banishment of alcoholic liquors in Russia, of beer among the German soldiers, of absinthe among the French soldiers, and the call to British soldiers for total abstinence, this is the golden opportunity for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the United States to press home upon these millions of our foreign-born neighbors the reasons for such actions and our own attitude along such lines. With broader knowledge, better plans of work, and more tools, a campaign of education can be launched which will bring to a happy climax our efforts for morality, suffrage and prohibition.

States which have never taken up this work should begin it at once, in justice to themselves and for their own welfare. States which have done good work in the past year should double, nay treble, their efforts for the coming year.

The foreign papers which are on our side of the temperance question—*L'Araldo* (Italian) *Hvita Bandet* (Swedish), *Reformatusok Lapja* (Hungarian), *Krestanske Listy* (Bohemian), *Sojuz* (Ruthenian or Russian)—report longer lists of subscribers, increased interest in the temperance situation by these nationalities, and a desire for organization among themselves, both here and abroad. One editor reports that other reform organizations are following their example and teaching their propaganda through the papers.

Courtesy of International Y. M. C. A.

We must win our foreign-born neighbors for the cause of total abstinence for the individual and prohibition for the state and nation.

Gleanings from Reports of Workers

"I have ascertained that there are about 500 Chinese men and women voters in the state." "One family of young people translate for their parents from *Youth's Companion*, *Sunday School Times*, and the temperance papers." "Let us eliminate the word 'foreign' and take these women and children into our own unions and L. T. L.'s." "Especial work has been done in trying to get out the foreign woman's vote all over the state. I found more temperance sentiment among the Bohemian women, and vastly more sincerity, than among any other class. One 'dry' Bohemian sister, whose husband was 'wet' influenced five of her nationality to vote 'dry.'" "Our part in the campaign is to make a complete canvass of the city to secure pledge-signers. One Polish Catholic priest joined in this campaign, and had about 700 of his parishioners headed by a band in our parade. Two hundred children of his parish sang, 'A Saloonless Nation' and a Polish temperance song." "Special efforts have been made among Italian boys of from 14 to 21 who have been expelled from school. They were persuaded to join the Y. M. C. A., with splendid results." "Prayer-meetings are held at the home of one of our members whose husband is a miner. The rooms are filled with men who go down in the mines every day to earn their daily bread and who preach temperance to their comrades during the noon hour." "The trouble is people do not love these foreign-speaking people as they should, or the doing of the work would be easy."

THE SAILING OF "THE HARPALYCE" FROM BOSTON WITH RELIEF FOR STRICKEN BELGIUM

EVA KILBRETH FOSTER

A far cry from Coleridge's "idle as a painted ship upon a painted ocean" was the great living, breathing, throbbing ship with its eager spreading sails, which swung off and away from New England's shores under smiling skies, January 7, on its errand of mercy to the stricken homes of Belgium—a far, far cry.

To *any* ship, at *any* sailing, from *any* port, there attaches always and everywhere no little interest, no mean significance; yet it is safe to assume that a *wider* interest, a *deeper* significance, was wrapped about the sailing of the "Belgian Relief Ship;" that a larger circle, a larger public, felt a larger concern for this outgoing vessel—had a larger knowledge of its cargo, a larger and more intimate acquaintance with the countless treasures which countless hands had helped to stow away in the love-laden ship bound for stricken Belgium.

That the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, through its department of Flower Mission and Relief Work, was privileged to have its share in the stocking of this great ship, privileged to contribute its offering, is a matter of no slight gratification. With the sailing of "The Harpalyce" January 7, New England was sending more than a mere "relief ship," laden with timely aid; New England had stored away in the Belgium-bound ship something more than its gifts of food and clothing—had contributed a large part of *itself*, of its own heart-throbs, its own heart-sympathy and heart love for the stricken ones of that far-away land. New England's sons and daughters everywhere—those dwelling in its "rock-ribbed hills" and those living in its sun-touched valleys—have had their part in the beautiful preparation for the beautiful sailing of the ship on its beautiful mission; and the dwellers in the "rock-ribbed hills" (with all the stern traditions which environ them) have not been less quick, less eager, to help than have the dwellers in the sun-flooded valleys. On rugged New England with all its rugged history the heart-stirring cry from across the sea had left its impress, and New England's hands—multiplied and scattered hands—were soon busy with their work of love. And New England's cities, too, had their share in it all—a *major* share, naturally. With the British flag at the stern, with streamers flying from it and large canvas signs bearing the inscription, "Commission Belgium Relief, Rotterdam," the great ship sailed away while the sun was still high in the heavens. Countless voices shouted their farewells—countless souls, we dare to believe, breathed a prayer, a God-speed, for the outgoing vessel.

Kansas To Lead In National Prohibition Movement

GOVERNOR ARTHUR CAPPER, IN HIS INAUGURAL ADDRESS, JANUARY 11, 1915, TAKES AGGRESSIVE STAND FOR NATIONAL PROHIBITION

In his inaugural address, delivered on January 11, 1915, Governor-elect Arthur Capper, of the state of Kansas, took an outspoken and aggressive stand for state and national prohibition. He championed the great reform in the following words:

There has been a genuine effort in Kansas to incorporate into our body politic fundamental, moral ideas; we have tried to base our laws upon eternal truths which tend to righteousness. Kansas comes nearer giving every man, woman and child within its borders an absolutely square deal and equal chance in every department of life than any other commonwealth in this Union. And this has been true because our Kansas citizenship is made up of men and women dominated by Christian ideals of right living, high thinking, decency, honesty, sobriety, industry and the noblest things of life. Our material prosperity, our high standards of public morals, our personal well-being are largely due to the fact that for more than thirty years the open saloon has been an outlaw in this state. Our physical development has not been stunted, and our moral sense has not been blunted by the degenerating influences of drink. And we may rejoice that the Kansas election of 1914 forever settles the saloon question in this state. That vote emphasizes as never before that prohibition is a distinctive political policy of Kansas. There can be no turning backward from the course which has brought such manifold blessings to our people. We may confidently expect the liquor evil, like murder, arson and highway robbery to show itself at times, but I promise you this administration will not for a single moment relax the most searching, stringent, vigorous and continuous enforcement of the prohibitory law.

To Lead in National Prohibition

The record Kansas has made in proving that prohibition does prohibit, the blessings which have followed its enactment as a part of our fundamental law, make it incumbent upon us as a duty to the nation as well as a policy of self-protection, to take the lead in an active propaganda for National Prohibition. We must make the happy conditions we have achieved known to the world. To this extent we are emphatically "our brother's keeper." We cannot evade the responsibility. It is our duty to say to the people of the United States: **"The public health, the public peace, the public morals, and the public welfare demand the complete eradication of the saloon and the absolute prohibition of its wretched and destructive traffic."**

Governor Arthur Capper of Kansas

Many of us who live in Kansas and have learned to take prohibition as a matter of course, do not fully appreciate the intensity and the proportions of the struggle now waging in every part of the United States for National Prohibition. The victory is coming just as surely as the American people retain their sanity and judgment. But the battle will not be won without herculean effort. From this time forward until the question is settled and settled right, National Prohibition will be one of the big issues—possibly the chief issue—in every national political campaign; and Kansas must lead the battle.

Pledges Vigorous Championship

We have had Nationwide Prohibition in all the great American industries for nearly ten years. National Prohibition itself should no longer be delayed. It will not be long in coming if Kansas people give the movement their active leadership and their vigorous championship.

I here pledge you that my utmost endeavor shall be to aid this movement, to use all the influence I possess, as a citizen, as a newspaper man, and as a public official, to advance this great cause.

I rejoice with the people of Kansas that the women of our state have been admitted to the full rights of citizenship. By the large vote they cast at the recent election, they have shown a ready willingness to assume their new responsibilities and have made certain that we may expect a higher standard in public affairs and especially in public morals as a result. The influence of Kansas should be exerted in every possible way to bring about equal suffrage in the nation.

Try as we may, we move slowly toward the ultimate goal of mankind—the brotherhood of man. In the two years we are now entering upon, may we people of Kansas do our part in that slow but sure advance in human progress for loftier ideals; for a wider and deeper justice; for a quickened sense of public honor and public duty; toward making our beloved state a little cleaner, a little more decent, happier, and more God-like.

QUIZ FOR FRANCES E. WILLARD MEMORIAL FUND DAY

Q. *What is the Frances E. Willard Memorial Day Fund?*

A. This fund, for the extension and perpetuation of the principles and work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, was established at the National W. C. T. U. Convention in 1898. Each local W. C. T. U. is urged to arrange for a public meeting on or near February 17 of each year, and to send the sum of two dollars or more, from the offering received, to the state W. C. T. U. treasurer, who will forward to the National W. C. T. U. treasurer, Evanston, Illinois.

Q. *How is the Fund used?*

A. For the extension and perpetuation of the principles and work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in a general way. Specifically (a) to extend the work through organization in missionary territory and to carry on prohibition campaigns; (b) to reach the thousands of foreigners who each year come to America from drink-cursed countries; to welcome them at Ellis Island, and through our department of Work among Foreign-Speaking People, with its many agencies for instruction, to enlighten them as to the benefits of total abstinence and prohibition; (c) through the department of Work among the Indians, to instruct and warn the aborigines against the red man's curse, and to interest them to use their citizenship rights to outlaw the liquor traffic; (d) to instruct and organize the colored people who form so large a factor in our prohibition campaigns in the Southern states and who if not won for prohibition will be bought by the liquor interests.

Q. *What testimony has been given as to the benefits received from the use of this Fund?*

A. The testimony is varied and voluminous. In the words of the National superintendent of Work among Foreign-Speaking People, "Because of the Memorial Fund, thousands in the United States are reading temperance stories, scientific articles, reports from prohibition states and accounts of campaigns, and other thousands in other countries are reading these truths and asking for further light."

Q. *What evidence have we that the Memorial Fund has been of value in statewide prohibition campaigns?*

A. At the recent National W. C. T. U. Convention at Atlanta, Georgia, the presidents of the victorious campaign states spoke appreciatively of the benefits received from the Memorial Fund. The president of the Virginia W. C. T. U. said, "I cannot tell you how much it meant to have given to us the amount of literature made possible through the Memorial Fund. We used a little over one thousand dollars' worth and it was of great value."

The president of the Washington W. C. T. U. testified: "We had a number of speakers who gave us invaluable assistance in refuting the false statements of the liquorites and I believe we could not have won our campaign, had it not been for the help given us by Mother National through the Memorial Fund. We had repeated calls for the National W. C. T. U. literature sent out through that Fund and there was nothing that could have taken its place."

The president of the Oregon W. C. T. U. stated: "It was the Memorial Fund that made it possible for Mother National to help us with posters and leaflets, and we cannot express our gratitude for the invaluable assistance given us."

The president of the Colorado W. C. T. U. gave the following testimony: "I wish you could have a vision of our office during the campaign, with lawyers as well as ministers asking for ammunition for the statewide battle. The only material we considered reliable that we could give them was the posters and literature supplied by the National W. C. T. U. through the Memorial Fund."

Q. *What is the responsibility of the local unions toward this Fund?*

A. Each local union in the United States should consider it a privilege to arrange for a public meeting once a year on or near February 17, and to send the sum of $2.00 or more from the offering received for this Fund.

The Union Signal

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DAY OF SMALL THINGS HAS PASSED

It is a fact of great significance that the temperance question has at last entered the charmed circle of *live news*, sought as eagerly by the metropolitan daily and the magazine as by the religious and philanthropic press.

Many of us remember the day of small things for the anti-alcohol movement and rejoice at the mighty onward sweep of our reform that today makes it a live wire in journalism as well as a dominant note in the social, civic, religious and political life of the community and the nation. A. A. G.

OUR COVER PAGE

The heart of Frances Willard went out in love and sympathy to the people of every land and language, and we believe the work that is being done in educating our foreign-speaking people in the principles of total abstinence for the individual and prohibition for the nation is the most far-reaching and significant memorial to her great life and work. The foreign periodicals which emphasize temperance truths are among the helpful agencies in this education. Some of these papers are shown on the cover page of this issue.

MAKE ARKANSAS DRY, SAYS GOVERNOR HAYS

A scathing denunciation of the liquor traffic, supplementing an earnest recommendation that statewide prohibition be referred to the people for a referendum vote at the next general election in September, 1916, was a feature of the address of Governor George W. Hays to the Arkansas general assembly the afternoon of January 14. While Governor Hays has never been known as a friend of the liquor interests, his vigorous stand was something of a bomb in their camp.

SUGGESTED PROGRAM FOR FRANCES E. WILLARD MEMORIAL FUND DAY, FEB. 17

The observance of this day should not only commemorate the beautiful life and achievements of Frances E. Willard, but should win thousands of new members and thousands of dollars for the Memorial Fund. The program outlined suggests articles which may be used, each union selecting for itself the desired material. —EDITOR.

Music—"Temperance Battle Hymn," page 30, "White Ribbon Hymnal."

Scripture reading.

Reading—"Why a Frances Willard?"

Reading—Poem, "Frances E. Willard."

Music—"Battle Song of Prohibition," page 124, "White Ribbon Hymnal."

Quiz—On Frances Willard Memorial Fund Day, participated in by audience.

Poem—"America for Me."

Reading—Incidents of W. C. T. U. work at Ellis Island.

Short Talks: Our Foreign-Speaking Brothers and Sisters.

Transforming American Indians into Citizens.

The Memorial Fund as a Factor in Statewide Prohibition Campaigns.

Music—"Our Cause Shall On and Upward Go," page 35, "White Ribbon Hymnal."

Offering for Memorial Fund.

Aaronic Benediction.

Material for all numbers of the program is given in this issue. "An Evening with Miss Willard" can also be used as an exercise for Memorial Fund Day meetings.

Alabama the Fifteenth Prohibition State

The legislature of the state of Alabama celebrated January 14—National Constitutional Prohibition Amendment Day— in a most exceptionally satisfactory way, by voting by a remarkable majority in both houses, for statewide prohibition. That the event was not unexpected did not lessen the joy over the return of Alabama to the ranks of the prohibition states. The statement made by liquor politicians that the result of the Senatorial contest last spring showed that the people of Alabama did not want prohibition is now disproven completely and absolutely. The people of Alabama have always been in favor of statewide prohibition. It was not at the will of the people that the legislature of 1911 repealed the prohibitory law—it was the act of law-makers in the employ of the liquor interests of the state. Last April the temperance forces of Alabama elected to the legislature men pledged to vote for statewide prohibition, and their action on January 14 was a fulfillment of their promise to the people to do the thing the people wanted done.

It is possible that Governor O'Neal, the avowed friend of the liquorites, may veto the measure, but if so, the legislators who voted for the bill have given their assurance that they will pass it over the governor's veto.

SECRETARY OF STATE SEES END OF SALOONS IN VOTE IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The majority vote in the House of Representatives on December 22 in favor of submitting to the people the question of a prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution, in the opinion of Secretary of State Bryan, sounds the death knell of the liquor traffic in the United States.

"It only requires a majority to pass laws," says Mr. Bryan, in an extended discussion of the question in the current issue of *The Commoner*, "and the liquor interests see in the vote on the amendment the beginning of the end of their supremacy. The death knell of the saloon has been sounded and it is only a question of a few years when the business, now made an outlaw, will be driven from the highways and forced into secret places where, after a few years more of fugitive life, it will meet its death. From now on the liquor business can consider itself a fugitive from justice, living in constant fear of arrest and punishment."

RUM IN THE CHAIR?

The liquor interests of Chicago are finding it very difficult to get what they are pleased to term "their defense" before the reading public of the city of Chicago, so almost unanimous and outspoken are all the prominent papers of that city against the high-handed and unscrupulous tactics of the liquorites in the legislature. Their front pages are adorned (we use the term advisedly) with cartoons showing up the liquor men's conscienceless and ruthless attempt to control the law-making body of the state, and their editorial columns read like an up-to-date address on temperance. Verily, the liquor tribe of Illinois can take very little pleasure in reading the daily papers of the great metropolis, and realizing that their utterances echo the sentiments of the majority of the citizens of the state of Illinois. A sample of the vigorous handling "the trade" is receiving from these papers is shown in the following editorial from *The Chicago Tribune:*

"If there is one thing that the state of Illinois ought not to tolerate, and *The Tribune* is certain will not tolerate long, it is the organization and domination of the principal law-making agency of the state by the liquor interests.

"The control of our representative legislature by and in the interest of the organized traffic in alcohol would be a challenge to every self-respecting citizen, regardless of his opinion on prohibition or any other phase of the temperance problem. It would be a challenge he would answer, and the masterful and adroit gentlemen of the liquor lobby will do well to realize before it is too late that nothing could more effectually and powerfully advance the prohibition movement than a knowledge that our legislature had passed into their hands.

"As it is, the saloon plays a vicious and all too prominent role in our politics. The ethics of organized liquor are about as conscienceless as any force in public affairs, and whatever the variety of opinion as to legislation affecting the liquor traffic, there is none among disinterested citizens as to the propriety of government by the liquor traffic.

"Illinois is not yet ready to throw over republican government and accept a *dictatorship of rum.*"

THE FOREIGN VOTE IN COLORADO

ADRIANNA A. HUNGERFORD, President Colorado W. C. T. U.

In our recent victorious campaign for prohibition, foreign-speaking citizens in some sections were an important part of the temperance forces. No report has been received of any organized opposition from these peoples. Four decidedly wet counties have a very large per cent of Mexican citizens and all gave a good majority for prohibition. The work done among these people is described by a minister who was one of the campaign leaders:

"Rev. M. D. J. Sanchez, pastor of the Second Presbyterian church of Alamosa, and his efficient elders, are largely responsible for the result obtained; they worked early and late making prohibition sentiment by distribution of literature, public meetings and hand-to-hand personal work. We were indebted to the *El Faro* of Trinidad (printed in Spanish) for most of the Mexican literature—10,000 copies were circulated during the month preceding election. W. C. T. U. literature was also used largely.

"Formerly interpreters for the Mexican people appeared at the polls and the minds of the former were more frequently expressed than the will of the voters. The headless ballot has worked a great change. The Spanish-speaking citizen votes as intelligently as his English-speaking neighbor and in our valley the Mexican in general has stood for prohibition. The Mexican women have excelled all others. When the poll of our town was taken two years ago only four or five of these women, out of nearly 150, expressed themselves for the saloon; the rest were decidedly against it. The Mexican population can be depended upon to favor National Prohibition. The gospel temperance literature, together with higher ideas of political freedom and good citizenship, is doing wonders."

A minister and wife have had remarkable results among German-Russians, the women being especially active for law enforcement and prohibition. Denominational missionaries did wonderful campaigning among Italians and other foreigners. Similar methods, literature, meetings and personal work need to be continued to sustain the present interest and win others for National Constitutional Prohibition.

National Constitutional Prohibition Amendment Day

According to the plans of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, looking to the furtherance of the campaign for National Constitutional Prohibition, Thursday, January 14, 1915, was observed throughout the nation as a day of prayer and conference. The churches co-operated with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in these services. Special prayer was offered for the President of the United States, and for all law-enforcing officials, local, state and national, upon the execution of whose oaths of office so much depends. The program issued by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and which was published in THE UNION SIGNAL of January 7, was generally used at these meetings.

National Leaders Speak at Evanston Service

The Evanston (Ill.) local unions were fortunate in having among their speakers four general officers of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The all day meeting was held in the chapel of the First Methodist Episcopal church—the church of which Frances E. Willard was a member. In the forenoon Mrs. Elizabeth P. Hutchinson, National treasurer, and Miss Anna A. Gordon, National president, led the prayer services, taking as their respective themes, "Thanksgiving for Victories" and "Official Responsibility." Two young men, students at the Northwestern University, read, with spirit and understanding, the addresses by Senator Morris Sheppard and Congressman Richmond P. Hobson.

Mrs. Frances P. Parks, National corresponding secretary, told of the plans for the year's campaign for National Constitutional Prohibition, assuring her audience that it was especially favored in receiving advance information concerning these plans.

Five Evanston ministers participated in the afternoon meeting, leading in prayer and delivering brief addresses on "The Past—Milestones Passed in the Prohibition Movement"; "The Present—The Battle Today"; "The Future—A Prophecy."

Miss Letta D. Horner, of Iowa, who is now attending the Northwestern University School of Oratory, gave, with fine expression, an adaptation of James Russell Lowell's "The Present Crisis."

Following a very spirited talk by Miss Gordon on some of the great victories for prohibition, she conducted a responsive reading of the prohibition quiz.

Miss Helen L. Hood, president of the Illinois W. C. T. U., gave an optimistic address on the hopeful outlook for prohibition. "We are standing in the midst of a great century of accumulated movements for good," said Miss Hood, "and we are facing the final solution of great humanitarian problems." In prophesying the speedy elimination of the liquor business in the state of Illinois, she told of the statement of one of the clerks of the license department of the city hall in Chicago: "I predict that in five years the city of Chicago will have no license department."

Especially inspiring were the musical numbers of the program, three local musicians singing solos. A company of between thirty and forty girls and boys from the fifth grade of one of Evanston's public schools, in the picturesque regalia of Young Campaigners for Prohibition, sang, with fine effect, "The Children's Happy Day," the words of which popular song were composed by Miss Gordon. In a delightful talk to the little folks, Miss Gordon gave to each, as a souvenir of the day, a Y. C. P. button, telling them of the significance of the emblematic button.

Others who participated in the service were Mrs. Almena McDonald, president Cook county W. C. T. U., and Mrs. Maria C Weed, National W. C. T. U. lecturer.

The closing message of the afternoon was given by Mrs. Ella A. Boole, vice-president-at-large of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and president of the New York W. C. T. U. Taking as her theme the universal appeal for prohibition of the liquor traffic, she showed that all roads lead to the goal—National Constitutional Prohibition: the roads of education, of science, of health, of business. "What has been the trouble with our great temperance train in past years that it has not moved more rapidly?" asked Mrs. Boole. "It has been side-tracked too many times, side-tracked by almost everything under the sun, and the time has now come when we need to build a highway of public sentiment, broad and long enough so that we cannot be side-tracked in our movement for National Constitutional Prohibition."

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

ELLIS ISLAND

They come, they come! One treads the other's heel;
And some we laugh and some we weep to see,
And some we fear; but in the throng we feel
The mighty throb of our own destiny.

Outstretched their hands to take what-e'er we give—
Honor, dishonor, daily bread, or bane—
Not theirs to choose how we may bid them live,
But what we give we shall receive again.

America, charge not thy fate to these!
The power is ours to mold them or to mar;
But Freedom's voice, far down the centuries,
Shall sound our choice from blazing star to star.
—C. A. Price, in Scribner's Magazine

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

MRS. E. C. WIDDIFIELD, a charter member of the Leal (North Dakota) W. C. T. U., a life member of the state W. C. T. U., and state superintendent of the department of Evangelistic work. She possessed a rarely beautiful Christian spirit, was a most valued worker and greatly beloved by all who knew her. The sympathy of white ribboners goes out to her bereaved husband, Mr. J. W. Widdifield, who is superintendent of the Temperance department of the North Dakota Sunday School Association, and who was a strong support to Mrs. Widdifield in all her temperance work.

MISS SUSIE COPE, Phoenix, Oregon, an earnest and gifted woman, and state superintendent of Christian Citizenship and president of the local union. Miss Cope will be greatly missed in Oregon.

MRS. JOHN HARPHAM, Sterling, Ill., for over fifty years a most ardent advocate of temperance and a charter member of the local union. She was at various times its president, also a worker in the county and state organizations.

MRS. H. W. MILLER, Kansas City, Mo., for twenty-five years president of Central Union. She joined the W. C. T. U. in Missouri thirty-five years ago and was closely associated with Mrs. Clara C. Hoffman in the early days. Mrs. Miller was a wise and gifted leader and her life was rich in faith and good works.

PERSONAL MENTION

One of the visitors at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters during the past week was Mrs. Mary I. Smith, of Mt. Vernon, Iowa, editor of the Iowa state paper, the *W. C. T. U. Champion*, and a state organizer.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

GENERAL OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT
MISS ANNA A. GORDON, EVANSTON, ILL.
VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE
MRS. ELLA A. BOOLE, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS. FRANCES P. PARKS, EVANSTON, ILL
RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. E. PRESTON ANDERSON, JAMESTOWN, N. D.
ASSISTANT RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. SARA H. HOGE, LINCOLN, VA.
TREASURER
MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON, EVANSTON, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

RED LETTER DAYS

FEBRUARY 10-17—*Membership week*
FEBRUARY 17—*Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund Day*

WORK AMONG FOREIGN-SPEAKING PEOPLE

MRS. ELLA BOUCHER BLACK, National Superintendent

In the resignation of Mrs. Mary B. Wilson, this department loses a valuable leader. The splendid work carried on in many states is due, in large measure, to her untiring efforts.

Some of our people may think that because just at present not many foreigners are coming to our shores there is not much need of work along this line this year. We must realize that the great European conflict has taken the breadwinner from many homes and has brought untold sadness to thousands. Letters telling of the death of a father, brother, son or friend, are daily arriving. In some cases these families need financial aid, in others a word of sympathy or cheer will do much.

The department of Work Among Foreign-Speaking People embraces the work of almost all other departments. Do not think that when you ha'e'found a woman willing to be superintendent of the department your work is done. The woman who is willing to take up this work is usually a busy person, and she cannot possibly do everything. When you hold a mothers' meeting, do you invite the foreign mothers? Do you realize how much they need your help? When you hold a medical temperance meeting do you invite them?

One little Slavic girl was heard to say, "Times are hard, and we do not have much money, but we must have beer for father, he could not work without it; it gives him strength. Mother and the children can get along without it, but father must have it."

An Italian woman gave her baby beer in a nursing bottle. It made the baby stupid and hence it was less trouble to her. Do these mothers need the truths of medical temperance?

We often hear people complain that these people are insanitary in their mode of living. After what our war correspondents have told us in the last few months about the poverty of some of the people who come to us, are we surprised at their ignorance?

One little Italian girl said to a neighbor, "My mother would like to keep house like you if she knew how." Are we willing to show them how we do our work? Some few of the foreign girls have the opportunity of attending schools where domestic science is taught, but in the localities where most foreigners live such schools do not exist. This same child in speaking to another neighbor said, "My brother would like to have pie for his dinner bucket; other men have pie. My mother tried to make pie. We went to the store, got two little boxes of baking powder, put both in the pie and it got big, big, big, but no good." The good neighbor then told the little girl how we make pie. Many of the foreign mothers cannot read, but their children can. Place in their hands a copy of THE UNION SIGNAL, *The Young Crusader*, *Woman's Journal*, *American Motherhood* or *Mother's Magazine*. Some day these girls and boys will be voters. Many of the foreigners are members of no church. It is not the purpose of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union to try to change the religion of these people, but if it is not missionary work to look after those who have no religion, then what is missionary work? Will God bless the money we send to heathen lands if we do not speak a kind word to the heathen about us? Have you ever asked your pastor to speak on "Our Duty to Our Foreign Neighbor?" Have the young men of your Sunday school tried to bring the Italian, Spanish or Polish young men with them? Do the men of your men's Bible class—the husbands of the white ribboners—take time to explain to the foreign voter what it means to vote for his home?

Thousands are seeking to become American citizens, that they may escape military service in the homeland. Unless our Christian men assume a more friendly attitude toward them these foreigners will become the prey of the liquor forces. If we are to have National Constitutional Prohibition within the next few years we must not overlook this important element of the community.

The example we set the foreigners signifies much. We find them trying to imitate American ways in every particular. One man, in speaking of a friend of his said, "That man's life is in the balance. He is watching very closely two families of church members." These families had no idea that their every action was being noted.

Scientific Temperance Instruction is doing wonders for the foreign children in our public schools. In many cases neither father nor mother can read in any language, and temperance tracts and stories in English placed in the hands of the children are most helpful.

As a number of weeks of the W. C. T. U. year had elapsed before Mrs. Wilson's vacancy was filled let us work with a will to make the remaining months helpful to our foreign people and to our Nation as well.

Mims, Florida.

RESCUE WORK

LURENDA B. SMITH

The year just closed has been prolific in tangible results. Not since the department was organized has there been in any one year so much progress made along lines of legislation as in 1913 and 1914.

Our Federal government and the states have been investigating vice conditions and have found, to their horror and surprise, that the open saloon is responsible for over ninety per cent of the social vice and tributary evils.

National and state leaders of the people are now, nearly all of them, co-operating with the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union for National Constitutional Prohibition. Effective legislation has been instituted in nearly all the states covering the many phases of the traffic in women and the social evil.

As workers in the Purity, Curfew, Policewomen and other departments related to the Rescue department, it behooves us to work faithfully and persistently in evangelistic, educational and preventive lines in order to keep pace with legislation. The law is a great educator in itself, but we need instruction and information. There are many people today who are utterly unaware of the dangers to girls and women that lurk at street corners, parks, ice cream parlors, steamboat landings, terminal and local railroad stations, road-houses, joy rides, public shows and dance houses; therefore let us work for policewomen; for the enforcement of the curfew ordinance; and put ourselves in communication and sympathy with policemen. Let them know on whom they can depend for assistance in times of stress, for stress does come to these public men, when they realize that motherly counsel, instead of arrest, is needed among the young of both sexes.

"Prevention is better than cure," always and everywhere and in all cases. Remember that the human voice has great power over many, therefore, secure tactful speakers. This department has three specially prepared for this work: Rev. Eugenia F. St. John, Salina, Kansas; Mrs. Helen L. Bullock, Elmira, New York, and Mrs. Lora La Mance, Joplin, Missouri. There are many others. As far as possible secure our own women speakers.

Remember the printed page. There is department literature waiting to be sent to you from my office, and from our great store-house, the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Illinois.

I am hoping that the blessed Christmastide gave you a broader vision of "poor humanity's" needs, and that the opening year may bring you peace, prosperity and a greater desire to enter every open door of usefulness.

Ottawa, Kansas.

THE CHILD AND THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Mr. T. J. Gilmore of the National Model License League is concerned beyond measure because certain children, Samuel aged eight, Anna aged nine, Elizabeth aged eleven and Mabel aged nine, have seen fit to write to the President of these United States and ask him to close the saloons in their home cities. In a letter to the *North American* of Philadelphia he sarcastically wonders why our fathers overlooked this method of securing light on great problems of state and questions the knowledge of these babes as to states' rights, personal liberty, confiscation without compensation and the duty of the state to the citizen, etc.

In reply to Mr. Gilmore the *North American* aptly retorts:

"In his main contention Mr. Gilmore's logic suffers a lamentable collapse. Knowing perfectly well that the children whose letters to the president move his sardonic humor could not grasp the intricacies of tariff making and rate control, he assumes that they are equally unfitted to express judgment upon the liquor issue.

"He never made a greater mistake in his life. An intelligent idea of the complex issues of protection and rate regulation is denied even to most adults. But every normal child has a pretty clear concept of the rum business.

"If Mr. Gilmore gives his mind to it honestly, he will be impressed by this fact—that to the boy and girl who never heard of schedule K and to whom Mexico is a mere geographical expression the corner saloon is a concrete and familiar fact, the very odor of which is an offense to their innocence.

"Even with the powerful aid he supplies, we cannot see that the childish letters were amusing. It would be absurd, of course, if they had advised the President about the trade commission of the Philippines. But they didn't; the children addressed him upon an evil which confronts them on the public streets, which throws its shadow across their paths as they go to and from school, which lurks about them as they grow to manhood and womanhood, which threatens their homes and their lives. We cannot at the moment recall any other public question upon which the opinion of the child would be of such singular appropriateness and value."

IT'S A SHORT WAY TO PROHIBITION

The clever paraphrase of "It's a Long Way to Tipperary," sung at the National Convention at Atlanta, suggested to the liquor men the lines given below, which appeared in a recent number of *Mida's Criterion*.

Mrs. Wilbur F. Crafts, World's W. C. T. U. superintendent of Sunday School Work, promptly retorted with the adaptation which also appears in this column.

It's a long way to prohibition,
It's the wrong way to go.
It's a sure way to bring perdition
To the greatest state I know.
Let's all stick together,
Let this be our cry,
It's a long, long way to prohibition
And we'll not go dry.
—*Mida's Criterion*

By Mrs. W. F. Crafts

It's a short way to prohibition
It's the right way to go.
It's a sure way to bring salvation
To the greatest land I know.
Let's all stick together
Let this be our cry
It's a short, short way to prohibition
And our Nation will go dry.

NEW HAMPSHIRE HAS A PROHIBITION GOVERNOR

The New Hampshire W. C. T. U. is rejoicing over the election of a governor, Hon. Rolland H. Spaulding, who is an ardent advocate of National Prohibition. Governor Spaulding was one of the committee of twenty-five who interviewed President Wilson in December, 1913, in regard to National Constitutional Prohibition. He did not seek the office of chief executive of the state, but was sought for and elected by a very large majority.

Ten temperance men have been appointed on the liquor committee by the speaker of the lower house of the legislature. House committees consist of fifteen members. In explaining his action the speaker made the statement that inasmuch as the prevailing sentiment of the house was anti-liquor, he felt that the temperance forces should have a majority vote on the committee. The outlook for the year along legislative lines is encouraging, and the white ribboners of the state will petition for the repeal of the local option license law.

MEN OPPOSED TO LOCAL OPTION FAVOR STATE AND NATIONAL PROHIBITION

CONGRESSMAN ADDISON T. SMITH, of Idaho

I recently talked with men in my state who have always opposed local option, who say they are heartily in favor of statewide and nationwide prohibition because they believe if the liquor traffic could be completely driven out all the people would be more prosperous and happy, thousands of young men who are now addicted to the drink habit would become sober and industrious citizens and be real factors in their community in the upbuilding of the country, and that the money now being spent for intoxicating liquor would go into channels which would make for the prosperity of all the people.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. GENERAL OFFICERS GUESTS AT LUNCHEON IN CHICAGO

The officers of the Illinois and the Cook county W. C. T. U. gave a reception and luncheon, January 12, in honor of the National W. C. T. U. officers in the Red room of Hotel La Salle in Chicago. Miss Anna A. Gordon, National president; Mrs. Ella A. Boole, National vice-president-at-large; Mrs. Frances P. Parks, National corresponding secretary; and Mrs. Elizabeth P. Hutchinson, National treasurer, were the guests of honor.

A very representative company of more than one hundred white ribboners, including the state officers, with one exception; the county officers; two National lecturers; three National superintendents; state organizers; state superintendents; county presidents and representatives from nine counties in the state, were seated at the tables.

Miss Helen L. Hood, state president, was toast mistress and called on state and county officials to rise in response to a general introduction. She presented Mrs. Almena Parker McDonald, president of Cook county W. C. T. U., who responded briefly but graciously.

Mrs. Parks and Mrs. Hutchinson praised the work of the Illinois organization and spoke words of commendation to the state officers for their faithful efficiency.

Every one was eager to hear from Miss Gordon and Mrs. Boole, who had so recently returned from Washington and from the legislative contest for National Constitutional Prohibition. Miss Gordon gave a delightful running account of the day in Congress when eager white ribboners sat in the gallery of the House of Representatives from nine in the morning until eleven at night, listening to the debate. She told graphically how when the roll was called their hearts almost stopped beating as they awaited the "yeas" and "nays" from the representatives. She said they never tired and she believed the victory of a majority for prohibition the first time the amendment was ever discussed in a National Congress was enough to hearten all white ribboners for the routine work of the year. She declared that this was only another delayed victory, and she ventured the prediction that ere long the majority vote will be changed to a victorious two-thirds.

Mrs. Boole had been requested by the presiding officer to tell of the work in the great state of New York and something of her summer trip to Europe, which was shortened by the war. Mrs. Boole is always a charming speaker, and she told in her own bright way how New York worked to make their large gains in membership and their plans for securing a vote in the New York legislature for state prohibition. Her account of the trip abroad this most unfortunate year for travel, the high hopes with which the party reached Naples and the dashing of all these hopes when they found they could not go north of Italy and must return to Naples was thrilling. The difficulty in securing funds, the canceling of sailing dates one after another, and their final return second class or converted steerage with a very limited menu, finally brought down to potatoes and lemonade, were more amusing in the telling than in the experience.

The singing of "Blest be the Tie that Binds" closed this social gathering, and all who were present felt better equipped for the work awaiting at desk or in the home.

BAD DREAMS
Caused by Coffee

"I have been a coffee drinker, more or less, ever since I can remember, until a few months ago I became more and more nervous and irritable, and finally I could not sleep at night for I was horribly disturbed by dreams of all sorts and a species of distressing nightmare.

"Finally, after hearing the experience of numbers of friends who had quit coffee and were drinking Postum, and learning of the great benefits they had derived, I concluded coffee must be the cause of my trouble, so I got some Postum and had it made strictly according to directions.

"I was astonished at the flavour and taste. It entirely took the place of coffee, and to my very great satisfaction, I began to sleep peacefully and sweetly. My nerves improved, and I wish I could wean every man, woman and child from the unwholesome drug-drink—coffee.

"People do not really appreciate or realize what a powerful drug it is and what terrible effect it has on the human system. If they did, hardly a pound of coffee would be sold. I would never think of going back to coffee again. I would almost as soon think of putting my hand in a fire after I had once been burned. Yours for health."

Postum comes in two forms:

Regular Postum—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

AN EVENING WITH FRANCES E. WILLARD

(Adapted from Jane A. Stewart)

SCENE: *A family sitting-room, cozy interior.*

CHARACTERS: *Mr. Whitelife, Mrs. Whitelife; Frances, eighteen; Mary, sixteen; John, ten; Katherine, eight; Nellie, the maid; Mrs. Honore, an old friend; Mrs. Neighborly, a member of the W. C. T. U.*

The family is grouped around a large center table. Mr. Whitelife is reading the paper; Mrs. Whitelife is writing; Frances and Mary are reading and studying; John is playing marbles on the floor and Katherine is playing with her dolls.

Mr. Whitelife (throwing aside his paper): Well, mother, what are you doing?

Mrs. Whitelife: Oh, I have been laboring over my notes of our W. C. T. U. meeting today, (laying them on the table). It was an especially interesting meeting and I make a point of getting my minutes written up before I lose the inspiration of the occasion. Then, too, I shall be busy next week getting ready for our Frances E. Willard Memorial Day meeting.

Frances (looking up): Frances E. Willard Memorial Day! What's that, mother?

Mrs. W.: You ought to remember, Frances. On Frances E. Wilard Memorial Day, we always celebrate the heavenly birthday of our beloved leader, Miss Willard. Don't you recall the day last year?

Frances: Oh, yes, I should say I do! What a success it was! But how you worked for it, mother.

Mr. W. (picking up his paper): I have just been reading something very fine about Miss Willard. Would you like to hear a part of it?

Mrs. W.: Yes, indeed, father, I have finished my work and we should all enjoy hearing it.

(Gets her mending basket and prepares to listen.)

Mr. W.: It's by her friend, Lady Henry Somerset, and is taken from the introduction of Miss Anna A. Gordon's blography of Miss Willard. It is written with the sympathetic insight of a justly appreciative soul companion whose rare wisdom and divining power bring out with master hand the character portrait of her friend.

Mary (looking up): Why, father, how eloquent you are!

Frances: Father always is eloquent on the subject of our great leader.

(Mr. Whitelife proceeds to read.)

(See introduction to "The Life of Frances E. Willard," by Anna Adams Gordon.)

Mrs. W.: How greatly Lady Henry Somerset helped to wind the white ribbon around the globe. The friendship and unity of alm of these two wonderful women gave a mighty impetus not only to temperance endeavor, but to all lines of advanced thought in many lands.

Frances: Mother, I've been asked to furnish a sketch of Frances Willard and the World's W. C. T. U. for a Y. P. B meeting. May I read aloud what I have written?

(Assent being given, Frances reads.)

(Frances has just finished when the door opens and Nellie enters with a large package.)

Nellie: The expressman handed me this just now, Mrs. Whitelife.

Mrs. W.: Oh, yes, it is our large portrait of Miss Willard, which we bought from the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union at Evanston, Ill. Please undo the wrappings, John. I am anxious to see the picture.

(The picture is uncovered and placed on a convenient easel. All gather round to look at it.)

Mrs. W. (thoughtfully): That is a very good photograph of our dear chieftain.

(Enter Mrs. Honore.)

Mrs. Honore (after greeting all): Ah, there's the picture of the woman who ought to have been president of this republic. If she had had her way and all the women like her, we'd have a heaven on earth in this world. Do you know, Mrs. Whitelife, that I knew that noble woman when she was a little girl—so high (measures with her hands). Did I ever tell you of the time—(the children all gather around Mrs. Honore and look expectant, as if anticipating a good story)—when my husband and I, with our little girl, were driving near Forest Home? You know we lived in Rock county, Wisconsin, and as a young doctor's wife I had many a long ride with him through the woods and over prairies to visit his patients. It was a bright autumn day way back in the fifties. The trees were just tinged with yellow and the sumac and elder had put on their scarlet, bronze and golden foliage. We stopped at the home of the Willards. Some one was very ill in the house, so I with my daughter remained in the carriage. In a chair outside and near the door sat a young girl in a gingham gown, busily reading. Soon she rose and came toward the carriage with a plate of cookies that her mother had given her. We were not hungry, but the sight of that plate made us feel that we were. The young girl said to our little daughter, "Little girl, do you like cookies with holes in them? Mother's cookies are famous. Take them and eat them, holes and all."

(John and Katherine laugh out loud.)

Katherine: How could she eat the holes, Mrs. Honore?

(Mrs. Honore pats little Katherine's head, smiles and continues): That little girl in the gingham dress later was the founder of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Mary: Do tell us more about her, please.

(Mrs. Honore tells a story of Miss Willard's youth.)

John: We learned a nice verse by Miss Willard in our Loyal Temperance Legion yesterday.

Mr. W.: Let us hear it, son.

John:

"I pledge my brain God's thoughts to think;
My lips no fire or foam to drink
From alcoholic cup; nor link
With my pure breath tobacco's taint;
For have I not a right to be
As wholesome and as pure as she
Who, through the years so glad and free,
Moves gently onward to meet me?
A knight of the New Chivalry,
Of Christ and temperance I would be."

(Applause.)

(Mrs. Neighborly arrives.)

Mrs. N.: I have brought over my article, Mrs. Whitelife, on Miss Willard's work. I hope you will like it.

Mrs. W.: How opportune! We were just having an impromptu Willard evening. Do read us your article. (Aside) Yes, John, you may pass the popcorn if you like.

(John passes corn.)

Mrs. N.: I'll be glad to read it. The subject was so big that I had difficulty in condensing my ideas, but I have managed to limit my speech to the required length.

(Mrs. Neighborly reads.)

Mrs. Whitelife: Your paper is excellent, Mrs. Neighborly. Miss Willard was indeed a great woman. There are many memorials to her, but none of such practical value as the Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund. Just think what is accomplished by means of it. Help, which includes work among colored people, foreign speaking people, and Indians, is extended to needy temperance missionary fields; states engaged in campaigns are assisted by money and literature. On order of the General Officers of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union appropriations are made to meet special needs; and in various other ways the money is carefully expended. That fund ought to grow to immense proportions. Surely every local union in the land ought to consider it an honor to contribute to it.

Mrs. N.: Our union always has made a donation to this fund, and always will, let us hope.

Mrs. W.: Yes, that ought to be the sentiment among local workers everywhere.

Mrs. N.: I must be going now, and I bid you all goodnight.

Mrs. W.: Hold on a minute, Mrs. Neighborly; let's have a goodnight song, one of Miss Willard's favorite melodies, "White Ribbon Vibrations," to be found in the "White Ribbon Hymnal."

(All join in singing, and curtain closes at last verse.)

Note: In preparing for this entertainment, consult the advertisement of Memorial Day supplies, found on page 16.

ONE DOLLAR

invested in a subscription for the BUDGET OF NEW MATERIAL will bring to you each month for ONE YEAR samples of all leaflets, posters, post cards, pledge cards, study books, etc., etc., issued by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union during the current month.

Every local W. C. T. U. should be upon this subscription list. Keep in touch with the latest publications and become a SUBSCRIBER.

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

FRANCES E. WILLARD AND PEACE

(Continued from Page Five)

the field and ride forth to the wars; he must subdue the savage earth, while woman, the fountain at which life was to be replenished, must be kept pure, else the race would perish in the long lesson and fierce battle of its uplift and development. But now the savage world is under foot, and man lifts his strong hand up toward woman, who stands above him on the hard-won heights of purity that she may lead him upward from the drink domain and the tobacco habit, and that he may learn that highest of all human dignities—a chastity as steadfast as her own. Meanwhile she must learn of him that noble, masterly grace, physical courage, and that other manly virtue, intellectual hardihood, while she imparts to him more of her own courage of conviction. Into what mutual greatness they shall yet grow!"

At her anniversary in 1915, even in the glare of the awful war flames of Europe, we can read the signs of the times that, despite catastrophe (as the great leader were she today on earth would again hopefully declare), "the blessed time draws nearer to us every day when, in the most practical sense, and by the very constitution of society and government, 'all men's weal shall be each man's care';" and when there shall be formed the longed-for universal federation "to control the world's forces in the interests of peace and of every right reform."

TRANSFORMING THE AMERICAN INDIAN

MRS. DORCAS J. SPENCER, National Superintendent of Work Among Indians

This notary feels sorry for folks who have never known a "really, truly" Indian baby because—an Indian baby is really so very much like other babies. That little morsel of humanity, so deftly rolled up and tied into the basket in which he may ride securely on his mother's back, or in her arms, may quite safely be set up with his back against a tree, from which point of vantage he doubtless enjoys the scenery, or his basket may be swung from a low hanging limb. He is just a dear, blessed little baby, in whatever condition he is found, with all the capacity for development that any other baby has; with all the sweet, endearing charms of babyhood; and with all the rich possibilities of manhood within him, that other babies have. And they do say that lying there with restless baby hands restrained from infantile movements, he has a way of acquiring a sense that it would be extremely bad form to cry or to be unhappy, but doesn't he have a good time when his mother releases him from the basket and he may roll and tumble as much as little babies are able?

This is simply an introduction to a rising member of society, the type of many more whose infant feet must be led into the ways of Christian civilization. And just as the young of all other races claim the care and guidance of wise and good people, so do these children of the forests, of the mountains or of the old rancherias, appeal to us for aid. Year by year their development progresses, and they prove themselves to be, perhaps the most responsive to efforts made in their behalf of all the submerged peoples.

Strong Drink the Curse of the Red Man

We hear of missionaries going out to heathen lands on ships which carry cargoes of the strong drink that kills every good impulse, brutalizes the heathen, and defeats the object of missions. We need not go abroad to find parallel conditions. In one of the rich counties of the great Sacramento valley, a county nearly all dry by local option, the county seat, an otherwise lovely town, remains wet, and but seven miles away lies a little Indian village, a village whose people have come to be looked upon as bright and shining trophies of patient missionary effort. It has been a peculiarly happy demonstration of advanced ideas working on the Indian mind. But the trail of the serpent was found in this Indian Eden. Domestic discord, quarrels and conjugal neglect appeared among them. That there were weeping wives and unhappy homes came to the knowledge of Rev. F. G. Collett, field secretary of the Indian Board of Co-operation. He had been their first missionary and he undertook to find the source of their troubles. It soon became evident that it was just whisky. He said nothing to the Indians, but stayed for many weeks about the town doing some fine detective work and securing evidence against ten saloons which sold liquor to Indians. Two other places, one served by a Chinaman and one by a Japanese, refused to sell liquor to an Indian because it was unlawful.

Mr. Collett was easily the hero of this successful adventure, but he was "aided and abetted" by the local Woman's Christian Temperance Union and a number of good temperance men. As both moral and material support was necessary in an undertaking involving so many men and interests, it was rather surprising to find how many of the W. C. T. U. women, besides the men good and true, had been let into the secret and how absolutely each one kept it until Mr. Collett again appeared with two Federal officers. Within an hour nine of the ten men were under arrest, and had each given bonds in the sum of $2,000. The tenth man was arrested soon after. These men do not get off by a trial by jury at home. They have all been indicted by the Federal Grand Jury, and their trial is set for March 10, in the Federal court in San Francisco.

The heart of this superintendent is rejoicing exceedingly over the far-reaching influence that is expected to come out of this wholesale arrest, for sporadic troubles of this sort have occurred in other places quite too often. It is not only promising greater security for the Indians, but it is throwing a stronger light on the saloon. Already there is a growing idea that the law really ought to be respected and violation of law is more disreputable than it used to be.

In another county there was an aggravated case. When the Indians had finished their work of harvesting for the whites and all had been paid off, a few white men with whisky deliberately went among them to get their money by gambling. This was easily done, but in the row that followed one man was killed and an Indian youth of previous good character has been tried and convicted for the murder.

Two Squads of Young Campaigners for Prohibition Among California Indians

This is more than enough of this sort. I prefer to tell of the general advancement all along the line, of how the average Indian is looking upward. It is a slow process to find out just how many voted dry November 3, but a good many did. There were two good squads of Young Campaigners among the California Indians. The Umatillas of Oregon gave generously to the campaign fund and in one precinct where there was not a single white voter there was not one wet vote.

Arizona is doing good work just now in medal contests; so are the reservations in western New York, and here is something fine to relate: An Indian woman, Mrs. Lydia Pierce of Elko, in western New York, has become the state superintendent of work for her own people. She has been a successful local president for some years and has made a record of useful, intelligent work in her own department. Her plans of work are a credit to herself and the training she has had.

Welcoming the Stranger at Ellis Island

(Continued from Page Four)

rangements for laying her away. Occasionally an aged mother comes to seek her sons or daughters in the new land, and is sorely disappointed at not finding them at the harbor in New York to meet her. It is Mrs. Marmaroff's privilege to write and learn, if she can, who and where they are, and arrange for the old mother to go to them."

"No doubt Mrs. Marmaroff is able to save many girls from the white slavers?" was suggested.

"Unquestionably," was the response. "All girls from the Balkan states who come over expecting to meet their prospective husbands are discharged to Mrs. Marmaroff, and she will not, under any circumstances, let them go out of her sight until they are taken to the city hall and safely married to the men of their choice. She often takes girls who are waiting for the arrival of friends to the Young Women's Christian Association or the Salvation Army Home."

"Does Mrs. Marmaroff endeavor to impress upon the immigrants the dangers of alcoholic drink?" was asked.

"Yes, indeed, she never loses an opportunity to speak a wise and tactful word along that line. She always wears her white ribbon pin, and has at hand a supply of temperance literature which she distributes very judiciously. When Mrs. Marmaroff hands to a man a beer leaflet, and he insists, 'That is not true; beer is a good drink,' she tries to explain to him the economic evil of beer drinking, that it wastes the money that should go to feed his family. Sometimes the women will say to her, 'That is a good thing you are saying about drink. I wish there was not a drop of liquor in the whole world.' These people welcome any literature in their own languages, and all who can read are almost certain to give it careful consideration. Testaments in the different languages are also distributed by our missionary."

"How can visitors in New York secure admission to Ellis Island?"

"The ordinary way is to secure a pass or permit from the Commissioner of Immigration at Ellis Island. Application may be made by letter and white ribbonners should ask for Mrs. Marmaroff, who will show them around the Island. The best boat to take is the one leaving the Battery at 10:30 a. m., as by going at that time they will be present at the dinner hour."

"Aside from money what are the special needs of this work?"

"Warm wraps and coats, underwear and baby clothes, especially little slips made of flannel, are always acceptable. Many of these people come from the warm climate of Southern Europe and are not prepared with clothing suited to the New York climate. Toys for the children are always welcomed. Packages should be addressed to Mrs. Athena Marmaroff, Missionary's Room, Ellis Island, N. Y. If sent by freight, sixty cents should be added; if by express, ten cents, but any package sent by parcels post will be delivered at the Island without additional charge.

"This work is made possible through contributions to the Frances Willard Memorial Fund, and while the oversight of it is given to the New York W. C. T. U., the New York women feel that it is no more their work than that of the entire nation."

MISSOURI'S VARIED ACTIVITIES

"FIVE THOUSAND LILLIAN STEVENS MEMORIAL MEMBERS FOR MISSOURI IN 1915"

The Missouri delegation brought home such splendid reports from that "greatest ever" National Convention in the beautiful Southland that those "who stayed by the stuff" feel inspired to better work and greater achievements for the future. All Missouri is pleased to greet Miss Anna A. Gordon as *our* National President. We pledge to her as leader the same love and loyalty that we felt for Miss Willard and Mrs. Stevens, believing she will lead wisely and well with the same dauntless spirit that characterized them.

Having met temporary defeat in the campaign for suffrage and county unit in the November election but encouraged by victories in other states and the wonderful vote on the National Prohibition Amendment, Missouri women are aroused as never before. Led by a master general, Nelle G. Burger, our great white ribbon army is marching forward to the tune of "Educate, educate, educate, agitate, agitate, agitate," ready for the next conflict at the ballot box. According to the press of the state both house and senate of the Missouri legislature are dry. That the attention of the legislature may be called to the necessity of protective laws for our boys and girls a memorial petition signed by all Sunday school scholars in the state between the ages of twelve and twenty will be presented by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The Missouri W. C. T. U. will also introduce a bill empowering the cities of the state to appoint policewomen.

State Paper in New Dress.

Missouri's enterprising, up-to-date president, Mrs. Nelle G. Burger, who is also editor-in-chief of the *Missouri Counselor*, gave its readers a delightful surprise when the January issue arrived in a "brand new dress," greatly increased in size, with many new features, making it equal to any church or temperance paper in the country. We are proud and pleased with both paper and editor. The amazing fact is that the subscription price is not increased, and every member receives the paper. The editor says, "This is your very own paper. Claim its columns to exploit your lines of work." It is in truth a "Counselor."

All Missouri unions are busily arranging for Clara C. Hoffman birthday meetings January 18, our state red-letter day. Contributions received at these meetings are used to organize and perpetuate the work so dear to our promoted "Greatheart."

The Press department is striving to enter each of the 750 papers of the state through the W. C. T. U. column, National press paragraphs, "ready print" sheets or plate matter.

The Soldiers and Sailors department of the Missouri W. C. T. U. is to make 1,000 comfort bags for the sailor boys on the battleship "Missouri." The bags made three years ago were very gratefully received, but a change in men necessitates the new supply.

S. T. I. Charts in Every School District

The S. T. I. department is placing the Scientific Temperance Instruction charts in every school district in the state. Under Mrs. L. O. Middleton's leadership, the boys and girls, through the essay system, in ward, high schools, and colleges, are receiving the kind of education that makes total abstainers and prohibition voters. Mrs. Margaret S. Pugh of Kansas City, Missouri, has offered $25 for the best essay from any college in the state if as many as five colleges compete.

The St. Louis W. C. T. U. has established a free clinic for the treatment of the tobacco habit. At its first clinic twenty-eight men and boys were treated; at the second, eighty men and boys, and there was a perfect mob of sight-seers. Dr. C. A. May, husband of the state corresponding secretary, Mrs. Lettie Hill May, is the physician in charge. The clinic is under the management of Mrs. E. B. Ingalls, National superintendent of Anti-Narcotics and president of St. Louis district W. C. T. U.

Kansas City (Mo.) district W. C. T. U. was permitted to place fifty placards in the street cars for the opening of the new union station. The cards give location of their headquarters and brief mention of their work of education, prevention, etc.

"John Barleycorn," Jack London's wonderful temperance story film, has been shown by several unions. Previous to election, Liberty union and Y. P. B. ran the picture four times free.

Monett union recently held its annual chrysanthemum show, which was advertised by a neat catalogue—another method of agitating and raising money. The W. C. T. U. float took first prize of $15 in the Labor Day parade in Poplar Bluff. Jamesport union receives certain "sales days" a percent from merchants to replenish the treasury. Its rest room has proven a winning venture and is referred to as a "haven of rest."

As a result of the dry Jackson county campaign and victory a union was organized at Blue Springs with twenty-one members and many more in prospect. Members are enthusiastic and expect to place the white bow on the majority of the women in Blue Springs. Our state superintendent of Work among Foreign-Speaking People, Mrs. Mary E. Grigg, and husband, Dr. E. D. Grigg, celebrated their golden wedding at their home in Verona, Missouri. Helena union has an enviable record—"in fine working order, every member showing interest by regular attendance and active work."

The Roena Shaner union, which is working for a gain in membership, recently held a most interesting poster meeting. Gorin union maintains a rest room and is active along many lines.

"5,000 Memorial Members" Slogan Heard on Every Side

The slogan, "Five Thousand Lillian Stevens Memorial members for Missouri in 1915," is heard on all sides. Some unions have already gained their portion and all are in a campaign to reach the goal. State officers are aiding and encouraging in every way possible. Many unions are making a house-to-house canvass in "pairs." Some are trying the "each one win one" plan.

Mrs. Nelle G. Burger was the guest some time ago of the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville and delivered an eloquent and convincing address on "A World Vision." This is the first time the doors of the institution have been open to any temperance lecturer. Seven hundred men and women from every walk in life, lawyers, college professors, school teachers, nurses, ministers and medical doctors from all countries attend this college.

A large volume could be written of the work of the Missouri white ribboners in the fall campaign for suffrage and county option; in Kansas City women were permitted to act as challengers at the polls. A politician in one precinct said: "This is like a prayer meeting. Do send some women over to the next ward." The experience was an education and now the women can understand some things that before were a mystery to them. The Franchise superintendent has her plans laid for a two-year campaign. "Suffrage and National Prohibition must rank side by side this year," is the decree of the president.

In arranging your program for

FRANCES E. WILLARD MEMORIAL FUND DAY

you will need

"The Life of Frances E. Willard"

BY ANNA A. GORDON

Cloth bound, $1.50, postpaid

Place your order early

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

EVANSTON, :: :: ILLINOIS

UTAH LEGISLATURE MAY ENACT PROHIBITION MEASURE

A letter from Mrs. Lulu L. Shepard, president of the Utah W. C. T. U., dated January 11, gives this encouraging report of the situation in Utah:

"Everything points to our success in putting through our prohibition measure. Yesterday speakers were put into every ward and church in the interest of our temperance cause. I spoke at three churches during the day. This morning the legislature met, but there was a deadlock in the house. More than one hundred women were present at the opening to give support to our two women members, and we remained there throughout most of the day. There are twenty-three Republicans in the house and, while they did not pledge themselves to prohibition, many of them will support the measure. There are also twenty-three Democrats, Progressives and Socialists, and they are called allies and will stand together. We are hoping to get several good measures through and I am looking forward with much interest and a great deal of pleasure to the sessions that are before us."

RHODE ISLAND WORKING FOR NATIONAL PROHIBITION

Work for National Constitutional Prohibition was begun in Rhode Island immediately after the state convention in October by presenting in several towns the cantata, "The Liquor Traffic Must Go." Later the Rev. Sam Small of Georgia gave his lecture, "King Alcohol at Armageddon," in a theater in the city of Providence. A special invitation was given to five hundred liquor dealers to attend this lecture. Early in December members of the Flying Squadron held a three days' meeting at which large audiences were in attendance. Mrs. Ella A. Boole, National vice-president-at-large, and president of the New York state W. C. T. U., was one of the speakers. She was given a reception by the Rhode Island W. C. T. U. An effort is being made to secure the appointment of policewomen in the cities throughout the state. The Women's Equality League and other organizations are strongly in favor of this, but some one has found in the old archives of the state that only a legal voter can be a member of the police force—another strong plea for woman suffrage in Rhode Island.

Become a Nurse

We have trained thousands of women in their own homes to earn $10 to $25 a week as nurses. Our graduates number 7000—a record unequaled by any institution. Send for "How I Became a Nurse" 248 pages with actual experiences. *48 illustrated lesson pages free to inquirers.*

There is a Chautauqua nurse in your vicinity. Ask her about our training. Her address and the above literature will be sent if you will enclose this advertisement.

The Chautauqua School of Nursing
513 Main Street Thirteenth Year Jamestown, N. Y.

REAL DEFINITION OF WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

I think the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is a very much misunderstood organization, even by the ministers, for I have been introduced in churches where the pastor has said, "We are glad to have this speaker with us, for she represents one of the very best organizations outside the church." I never like that kind of an introduction, for if you will show me a woman who belongs to the W. C. T. U., I will show you a woman who attends prayer meetings, teaches in the Sunday school, belongs to the aid and missionary societies and in every way possible holds up the hands of her pastor. So I say the W. C. T. U. is simply an arm of the church working for temperance and purity.

I think Frances Willard gave us the real definition of our organization when she said it meant "organized mother love." If you will pardon a personal word in passing, I will say that for twenty-five years of my married life I did no field work, for I had in my home a boy and a girl, and until their education was completed, and they were married and in homes of their own, I felt that I should be where they were, for to my mind, as to the mind of every other woman who belongs to the W. C. T. U., there is no other place quite so sacred as home, and no honor that can come to a woman so great as the honor of motherhood.

—*Lillian M. Mitchner*

"Topical Programs for the Use of Local Unions," a leaflet prepared by the National W. C. T. U., will be of great assistance to your union in the preparation of programs for 1915. It gives topics for two meetings each month, with a list of helps bearing on each topic. A special package containing this leaflet and all the helps listed for use in the programs can be secured from the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Ill., for fifty cents each. Single copies of the booklet are five cents; per hundred, one dollar.

TO ALL ORGANIZATIONS THAT MEET IN CONVENTIONS:

Bannerette and Sign Holders—Made of heavy wire, quickly attached to chair, pew, bench or other seat; will not mar furniture; clamps tipped with rubber. Light weight; take up little space. For prices, etc., write to DR. LUEMA G. JOHNSON, 1014 6th Ave. Tacoma, Wash.

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L'ARALDO

The only Evangelical Italian paper publishing W. C. T. U. articles and news monthly.

10 Copies to One Address, 10 cents

L'ARALDO
175 Rockaway Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y

HOW TO SECURE THE FOREIGN VOTE FOR STATEWIDE PROHIBITION

MRS. MARGARET B. PLATT, President West Washington W. C. T. U.

Washington has not as large a proportion of foreign-born voters as have many other states, and so far as I have been able to ascertain they did not to any great extent influence our victory for statewide prohibition. The leading German paper in the state was against us, and a German woman's organization, headed by the wife of the editor of the paper referred to, opposed prohibition, but evidently their influence in the state was not very widespread.

The foreign-born population of Washington is largely Scandinavian and they are mostly sober, thrifty and prosperous. A business man remarked recently that a few years ago the Sunday picnic with plenty of beer was a favorite form of dissipation among certain classes of our foreigners, but that seems to have almost entirely disappeared within a comparatively short period.

The president of one of our largest and most prosperous counties says, "There was no specific work done among our foreign-speaking people (and the county contains a very large proportion of such), except that as our workers went out they appealed to their patriotism, and urged those with whom they came in contact each to work for prohibition among his own friends. The foreigners were largely with us."

Some efforts were made to circulate literature in their own languages among various nationalities, but no large quantity was thus used. It is mostly the case that where the adult members of the family can not read English, the younger ones who attend the public school read for all. Large quantities of literature in English were distributed by county workers who went into county precincts and did house-to-house work and held meetings in the school houses and small country churches.

I suggest that systematic effort be made to put THE UNION SIGNAL into the homes of country people and in small towns, as well as in the cities. THE UNION SIGNAL was invaluable during the campaign. Give that paper a proper circulation among the people and it will gain us millions of votes.

The value of total abstinence to the young and the necessity for removing the ever-present opportunity for indulgence and temptation to drunkenness should be urged. Thousands of people voted dry for the sake of the children, and not especially for their own protection.

The campaign offer of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union to duplicate literature orders under certain rules was of great assistance to us and made possible the purchase of large quantities of supplies which were used all over West Washington. The offer was highly appreciated, as shown by the response from the counties.

Scientific temperance teaching in the public schools is invaluable. This should be emphasized in every state, dry or wet. A total abstinence constituency is necessary in order not only to secure but to maintain a prohibitory law. A people who believe in total abstinence for the individual will not tolerate non-enforcement of a prohibitory law, once obtained. Splendid work is being done by a local union that secures the sympathetic, active co-operation of the teachers and gives them all possible backing and aid in carrying out the law providing for scientific temperance instruction.

The assistance given us through the Willard Memorial Fund was of great service. It enabled us to do larger work than we could otherwise have accomplished and heartened and inspired our workers.

What Lillian M. N. Stevens Said

Compiled by ANNA ADAMS GORDON

A Souvenir Book

of selections from addresses delivered before the National W. C. T. U. annual conventions, 1899-1913, together with portrait, brief biographical sketch, Mrs. Stevens' historic proclamation, the closing paragraph from her last public address and her last message to her country. A book of ninety-six pages, daintily bound in olive green cloth.

PRICE FIFTY CENTS

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

EVERY WHITE RIBBONER
will want the
Lillian M. N. Stevens Calendar
FOR 1915

not only for herself, but for her friends. This calendar is worked out daintily in the sepia tones, contains the latest photograph of Mrs. Stevens, together with one of the choicest sentiments ever spoken by her. This sentiment is set in illuminated text.

The calendar is boxed and ready for mailing. Price, thirty-five cents each; per dozen, $3.50.

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union
EVANSTON ILLINOIS

STATUS OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Full Suffrage

Wyoming	1869
Colorado	1893
Idaho	1896
Utah	1896
Washington	1910
California	1911
Arizona	1912
Kansas	1912
Oregon	1912
Alaska	1913
Nevada	1914
Montana	1914
Presidential and Municipal Suffrage	
Illinois	1913

States Where the Amendment Mu[illegible] Pass a Second Legislature Befor[illegible] Going to the Voters

Massachusetts, New Jersey, [illegible] York, Pennsylvania, Iowa and [illegible] Dakota.

Circulation Department

THE UNION SIGNAL - - $1.00 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 25c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER - - 25c a year

Sample Copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.

Single Copies, 2c each Per 100, $1.75

Subscriptions to Foreign Countries:

THE UNION SIGNAL - - $1.52 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 37c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER - - 37c a year

Address Evanston, Ill.

PREMIUM ANNOUNCEMENTS

Cash Premiums Open to Everyone

Any person having credit for 250 weekly subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL (on which no other premiums have been taken) between October 29, 1914, and the closing of the books for 1915, will receive a cash premium of $25. If you will unite to credit subscriptions to your state superintendent, you can secure this premium and thus honor your state and advance your own work. **Credit must be requested on the subscription letter, and in no case are such credits transferable.**

Small Clubs

Ten subscriptions to the weekly UNION SIGNAL, either new or renewals, **sent at one time**, entitle the sender to one free yearly subscription to THE UNION SIGNAL, or four subscriptions to the monthly Campaign Edition, or four subscriptions to *The Young Crusader*.

Ten Campaign Edition subscriptions sent at one time entitle the sender to one subscription to the Campaign Edition. Ten weekly subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL, either new or renewals, sent at one time will entitle the sender to one copy of "The Life of Frances E. Willard," by Anna A. Gordon.

All premiums must be asked for when subscriptions are sent in.

Banners

THE UNION SIGNAL banners, now held by Northern California and Arizona, will be awarded at the Seattle Convention to the states having the largest subscription list to THE UNION SIGNAL in proportion to W. C. T. U. membership. Winning states must have gained in both subscriptions and membership.

The 1915 Honor Roll

The Honor Roll of the Seattle Convention will include the names of all persons who send twenty-five or more yearly subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL between October 29, 1914, and the closing of the books for 1915, and the number of subscriptions sent in by each. The list will include not only the names of those who personally secure subscriptions, but also those of the state and county superintendents who send in subscriptions secured by others in their territory. All who desire a place on this Honor Roll must ask for the credit with each list of subscriptions sent in.

Those who prefer to send subscriptions direct to THE UNION SIGNAL can have them credited to the state representative by giving her name and requesting in subscription letter that subscriptions be credited to her. Four Campaign subscriptions are credited as one yearly subscription.

As exchange is charged on all personal and cashier's checks and on all drafts except those drawn on cities that are large money centers, please remit for subscriptions by money order or by draft on New [illegible]r Chicago.

[illegible]e copies to subscription solic- [illegible]itutes or conventions, sent free [illegible]est.

[illegible]s containing subscriptions, or- [illegible]ange of address, requests for sample copies, or any inquiries concerning the same, should be addressed to THE UNION SIGNAL, Evanston, Illinois.

Ask everyone to subscribe for THE UNION SIGNAL.

AMERICA FOR ME

From distant principalities, from far off foreign states
The weary workers of the world are faring to our gates,
In all the dialects of earth they hail the goodly ships.
To bear them where our Nation stands with welcome on her lips.

Oh, good bye, homeland, forevermore farewell,
For thee my heart will often sigh, my bosom often swell,
O keep the dear ancestral dust committed unto thee,
But for the hope of days to come, "America for me."

From cities steeped in sodden sin, where hopeless toilers are
Who hear the hiss of human scorn, who bear the brunt of war,
Who give their sons to cruel death, to prop the rotten thrones,
And deep in ocean's ooze they strew their sacrificial bones,

Oh, good bye, homeland, how they sweetly sing
Like the lad upon the lover's quest, the lark upon the wing,
They turn toward the bounteous land, so beautiful and free,
All their souls within them saying, "America for me."

From where the gray Norwegian crags gleam in the midnight sun
To where the foamy billows round Gibraltar's sandals run,
From where stern old Vesuvius shakes his banner o'er the deep
To where in haunted Irish glens the laughing waters leap,

Oh, good bye, homeland, we are going far away,
The Lord of love, who reigns above, will often hear us pray
"God bless this dear Columbia," for we have lived to see
The happy day, when all can say, "America for me."

—Bishop Robert McIntyre, LL. D., in Central Christian Advocate

DOES IT PAY TO HELP A HOMESICK BOY?

Joseph Mattino, an Italian lad of nine or ten years of age, who had come to America with an older brother, once visited a member of the Beaverdale (Pa.) W. C. T. U. and asked her to help him find work. Tears filled the eyes of the white ribboner as the homesick lad told how he *would* like to see his mother, who was far away in the homeland. She had tried, on two occasions, to come to her boys, but had been prevented from doing so by an affliction of the eyes.

"Little Joe" was taken to an L. T. L. meeting where he signed the pledge. Later he manifested much interest in the lessons and songs. He attended Sunday school and soon became a member of the Beaverdale U. B. church. Several of the women showed a motherly interest in the boy, and he never failed to appreciate their kindness to him. Today he is working in a barber shop in Buffalo, N. Y. Not long ago he sent his photograph to the National superintendent of Work among Foreign-Speaking People, saying that he is still keeping his pledge and attends Sunday school and church. He did not forget to mention others who had befriended him. Does it pay to help a homesick, lonely boy?

SUPPLIES FOR FRANCES E. WILLARD COMMEMORATIVE MEETINGS

FOR REFERENCE:

The Life of Frances E. Willard, Anna Adams Gordon. Price $1.50.
What Frances E. Willard Said, Anna Adams Gordon. Price, 75 cents.
The Story of Frances E. Willard, Gertrude Stevens Leavitt. Price, 15 cents.

FOR PROGRAM MATERIAL:

Life Sketch of Frances E. Willard, Lillian M. N. Stevens.
Flower of Temperance Chivalry, S. M. D. Fry.
Price, 3 cents each; per 100, $1.00.
Map and Flag Leaflet (giving statistics as to the use of the Memorial Fund for 1914), Frances P. Parks. Price, per 100, 30 cents.
Union Signal (special Willard Memorial number of January 21). Price, 2 cents each; $1.50 per 100.
Frances E. Willard Program for Public Schools, Anna A. Gordon. Price, 10 cents.

FOR GENERAL DISTRIBUTION:

Life Sketch of Frances E. Willard, Lillian M. N. Stevens. Price, 3 cents each; per 100, $1.00.
The Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund. Postage, per 100, 10 cents.
Quiz for Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund Day. For postage.

Temperance Jack
Law of Habit
The Shoemaker and Little White Shoes
The Common Joy
Price, per 100, 35 cents.

FOR DISTRIBUTION IN THE Y. P. B.:

Frances E. Willard's Influence Upon the Young People of the Age. Price, per 100, 25 cents.

FOR DISTRIBUTION IN THE L. T. L.:

How a Little Girl Became Famous. Price, per 100, 25 cents.
Five Little Word Pictures of Frances E. Willard. Price, per 100, 30 cents.

FOR MUSIC:

Temperance Songster, Convention Edition. Price, 15 cents.
Victory—soprano solo. Price, 15 cents.
Victory Bells—solo or chorus. Price, 5 cents each.
Wear Your White Ribbon Wherever You Go—solo or chorus. Price, 5 cents.
A Knot of White Ribbon—solo. Price, 25 cents.
The White Ribbon—solo. Price, 10 cents.

FOR INVITATIONS:

Rest Cottage Post Card
Frances E. Willard Post Card
Frances E. Willard Statue Post Card
Price, per dozen, 15 cents; per 100, $1.00.

FOR ROLL CALL:

Frances E. Willard Flower Mission Cards—quotations from Miss Willard's writings, with autograph signature. Price, 12c per 100.

FOR SOUVENIRS:

Rest Cottage Booklet. Price, 15 cents each; per dozen, $1.25.
Willard Birthday Pledge Card, with autograph pledge and signature. Price, per 100, $1.00.

Prices include prepaid postage.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Will You Come Home Sober, Papa?

A NEW TEMPERANCE SONG BY REV. J. C. HARRISON of the ALABAMA CONFERENCE. This is one of the best Temperance songs written in years. Its beautiful story of a young girl's plea to her father is really a Temperance sermon, while its melody is one of the sweetest ever written. Ask your music dealer for it, or send 10c to the publisher. P. J. Howley Music Co., 102 West 42nd Street, New York. Special rates on quantities to Societies or Temperance Organizations.

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
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The Blessed Tie

What a blessed tie is that of the white ribbon. If only we are true to its holy meaning we never shall be chilled by selfishness, nor daunted by danger, nor weakened by worthlessness, nor stifled by ingratitude, but shoulder to shoulder, heart to heart, shall go on endeavoring every day to follow Him who is "the way, the truth and the life."

Lillian M. N. Stevens

UNION SIGNAL DAY NUMBER

ALABAMA LEGISLATURE REPASSES PROHIBITION BILL OVER GOVERNOR HENDERSON'S VETO

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO INVESTIGATE VIOLATION OF JONES-WORKS LAW —NO FURTHER ACTION ON SHEPPARD AMENDMENT OR WORKS BILL EXPECTED— PROLONGED DISCUSSION ON IMMIGRATION BILL—GOVERNING BOARD IN ALASKA PROPOSED—PLANS FOR MRS. WILSON'S MEMORIAL OPEN FOR INSPECTION

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W.C.T.U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D.C.

Monday, January 18, the question of prohibition for the District of Columbia was brought to a standstill for the present when the Senate, by a vote of 40 to 38, refused to suspend its rules to permit a vote on the Sheppard amendment. By its previous action, the Senate decided that its rules could be suspended only by a two-thirds vote. The majority of two against suspension does not indicate the real strength for or against prohibition, if submitted on its merits as an independent proposition. Indeed, there is good reason to believe there is a small majority in the Senate on the dry side of the question.

On Saturday, Senator Jones, of Washington (state), co-author of the Jones-Works excise law, arraigned the excise board of the District for flagrant violation of the law in granting licenses contrary to the terms of the law, and this in the face of protests, and knowledge of lax conditions. These charges were substantiated by names, times, place, etc., and created a sensation. Some of the liquor men who were being so severely criticised were in the gallery, and as Senator Jones gave their names and addresses, and stated where they violated the law, these men were, to say the least, seemingly very uncomfortable.

Hotel Driscoll, Washington Headquarters of the National W. C. T. U.

Committee to Investigate Violation of Jones-Works Law

A resolution was introduced by Senator Martine of New Jersey, for the appointing of a committee of five Senators to "diligently inquire into the charges made." Vice-President Marshall, later in the day, intimated that, in the selection of the committee to investigate the excise board, he would appoint two Senators favoring prohibition, two against it, and one who had an open mind. This committee has since been appointed as follows: Senator Sheppard, Texas, chairman; Senator Dillingham, Vermont; Senator James, Kentucky; Senator Hitchcock, Nebraska; Senator Jones, Washington.

Senator Works, however, has prepared a new bill which contains a provision making any liquor dealer an accessory before the fact to any crime committed by any person while under the influence of liquor purchased from him. This would apply to the entire country, as well as the District. Another provision of the bill prohibits the collection of internal revenue from liquor dealers, or manufacturers and abolishes all revenue on liquors after January 1, 1916, in any prohibition territory.

No Further Action on Sheppard Amendment and Works Bill Expected

There will be very little opportunity for either the Sheppard amendment or the Works bill to be brought again before the Senate during this session, with but thirty-four working days left, and a filibuster on the part of the Senate Republicans in opposition to the ship purchase bill pending.

Senator Burton of Ohio spoke continuously for three days this week on the ship purchase bill, followed by Senator Weeks of Massachusetts, and so on. Senator Root is speaking today, and there seems a well-laid plan to continue the general discussion of this bill for at least eight or nine days, and then offer a substitute upon which further debate would be based.

All along there has been more or less opposition to the ship purchase bill among Democrats, but only a small number have openly opposed it. Now, however, the mutiny is spreading, and the indications are that the Republicans who are fighting the measure will receive sturdy support from enough Democrats in both Senate and House to insure the defeat of this legislation at this session. In the meantime, our bills, with many others, are being held back.

Friday, January 22, five hundred men and women, social workers, labor leaders and publicists, crowded the historic East Room of the White House at a public hearing before President Wilson on the immigration bill. Three hours for argument were apportioned equally between the opponents and supporters of the measure. Seated at a long table and flanked by his military aide in full uniform and by stenographers, President Wilson took his place promptly at 10 a. m. to listen to the argument for and against the literacy test around which the fight on the bills is waged.

Prolonged Discussion on Immigration Bill

Speakers in favor of the measure contended the literacy test would improve the quality of immigration; those opposed to it declared it was no test of quality whatever, and that many aliens who would become desirable citizens would be kept out simply by an inability to read and write.

After about three hours' discussion, President Wilson brought the hearing to a close with a brief statement, thanking the speakers for giving their arguments and stating that he would reach a decision on the bill in the near future.

The coast guard bill, combining the revenue cutter service with the life-saving service, went to the Senate this week, after having passed the House. The bill provides a method of pensioning the employes of the combined coast guard, and a seventy-five per cent pension for Superintendent Kimball, the veteran chief of the life-saving service, who has been instrumental in building that service from nothing to what it is today. The bill has the endorsement of the administration and, according to officers in both services, is sorely needed. The claim is made that it is now hard to obtain good men, owing to the dangerous occupation, the comparatively small pay, and the lack of a pension system. Under the coast guard bill better rewards are promised the men.

Superintendent Kimball for twenty-five years has labored to bring about this consummation of his highest dreams. When but seventeen years of age, he became a teacher in the Cape Cod school, during which time he obtained his first insight into the dangers the rockbound New England coast held for sailormen and ships. Years later, Mr. Kimball was elected to the Maine legislature, and did excellent work in presenting the needs of the men who volunteered their services along the coast, and through his zeal and effective labors, has brought the life-saving division up to its present efficiency. Today there are hundreds of well-equipped life-saving stations, manned by more than 2,500 competent surfmen and keepers along the 10,000 miles of United States coast. Mr. Kimball, who is now eighty-five years of age, retires with the consciousness that his "boys," for whom he has labored for sixty years, will be provided for.

Governing Board in Alaska Proposed

Secretary Lane of the Department of the Interior proposes to establish a governing board in Alaska, to look after the minor affairs of the territory, and to handle its business generally. Hawaii is self-governing; Porto Rico is practically so; the Canal Zone is virtually a military station, and the Philippines are governed in the Philippines. Ninety-nine per cent of the residents of Alaska favor Secretary Lane's plan, rather than the present form of government, viz., through bureau chiefs, 4,000 miles distant. A governing board on the ground, clothed with power to dispose of minor business, and directly under the eye of the Secretary of the Interior, would be infinitely more effective in governing Alaska than the bureaucratic system which now prevails.

Plans for Mrs. Wilson's Memorial Open for Inspection

Opportunity to inspect the colored plans of the social settlement and model tene

(Continued on Page Four)

GIVEN TO HOSPITALITY — LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS

Lillian M. N. Stevens was strong in faith and fidelity, strong in spiritual power, embodying in her daily living the Beatitudes Christ taught us in the Sermon on the Mount. I often think of her as "given to hospitality." Happy are my memories of her hospitable home, of the rare and gracious hospitality of her big brain, her big heart and her generous soul.

New ideas and progressive plans found speedy and welcome lodgment in her ever busy brain. Her large warm heart pulsated for all humanity, and her yearning soul continually sought to know more of God and to show forth the Christ-spirit in thought, word and deed. Yes, Mrs. Stevens was "given to hospitality" and I am sure Heaven seems homelike to one who always listened to Heavenly voices and mirrored Heaven in the kindliness of her heart.

Mrs. Stevens' leadership of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union for sixteen years has been an unspeakable blessing to our organization. The years brought constant toil and were characterized by tireless, unselfish devotion, but they have been years of great and glorious victories. Forever the name of Lillian M. N. Stevens will be honored and beloved—"One of the few—the immortal names that were not born to die."

Anna A. Gordon

A GREAT GENERAL IN A GREAT WAR

SIDELIGHTS ON THE CHARACTER OF LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS

Loyalty to Christ

Loyalty to Christ became the keynote of Mrs. Stevens' life service, as shown in the countless acts of kindness with which her days were filled. When asked soon after she became National W. C. T. U. President, "What is your special ambition at the present day?" she answered with sweet and solemn resolution, "To devoutly love God and unselfishly serve humanity."

—*Jane Stewart*

A child's gentleness and simplicity, a woman's strength and dignity, all and at once are crowded into the words of Mrs. Stevens spoken in the first hour of her national leadership, when so reverently and so tenderly she lifted the emblem of office just laid down by Frances Willard's master hand: "Did I not believe she still lives, I could not stand here."

—*Eva K. Foster*

"Bring On Your Fagots"

She was a woman of courage. She dared anything and everything that ought to be done, and it was a courage born of unflinching devotion to great principles; it was a courage born of devotion to the thing we call the kingdom of God, which must be established in the human heart before it can be established in society. She believed in the kingdom of righteousness and she believed in the principles that are necessary to be established in that kingdom. How well I remember being in her home during the days of the great Maine campaign. When something was said about what could be done to prevent Maine from losing her prohibitory law she said with perfect simplicity: "If I knew that by being burned at the stake in Portland square tomorrow I could help keep Maine from losing her law, I would say, 'Bring on your fagots.'" And she would have uttered those words with a smile, for after all it would have meant doing only a little earlier what she literally did last April when she poured out her life for the cause of prohibition and righteousness.—*Katharine L. Stevenson.*

She Made It Her Business

An election was pending and a certain man whose duty it had been to enforce the prohibitory law was seeking re-election. He had been very lax in his duties, and Mrs. Stevens called upon him in his office where he sat with his hat on the back of his head and his feet upon his desk, and he did not remove them while Mrs. Stevens was there. An orange lay upon the desk and as he replied to Mrs. Stevens' query as to whether he would, if elected, do his duty, and enforce the law in accordance with his oath of office, he picked up the orange, cut it in halves and proceeded to eat one as he replied that "Whether he would or would not enforce the law was none of her business." Turning to leave she said to him, "I shall make it my business to do all I can to defeat you and the time will surely come when you will be sorry you did not remove your hat, take your feet from your desk and offer me the other half of that orange." In telling the story she said, "Although I was born and bred in the country, I never tramped through so much ploughed ground as I did to defeat that man," and she added, "but when the election was over he did have the grace to come to me and say that he was sorry he was so impolite and also that he did not offer me half of his orange!"—*Caroline Buell.*

Proclamation for National Constitutional Prohibition

Issued September 10, 1911

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, President National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

In the name of the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby make this Proclamation for a Great Crusade to carry the vital truth to the people themselves in all lands, and through them to place prohibition in the organic law of all nations and ultimately in the organic law of the world; and to this high end, we invoke the blessing and guidance of Almighty God and the co-operation of the men and women of all lands who love their fellow-men, and

To America, the birthplace of the local, State, National, and World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby proclaim that within a decade, prohibition shall be placed in the Constitution of the United States; and to this end we call to active co-operation all temperance, prohibition, religious and philanthropic bodies; all patriotic, fraternal, civic associations and all Americans who love their country.

Listening for the Sound of the Heaviest Firing

One of the marshals of France once asked the great Napoleon on the eve of a battle, "Sire, what shall I do on the morrow if I fail to get a specific order from you?" Quick as a flash came the reply from the great master of war. "The instinct of a soldier should guide you. March toward the sound of the heaviest firing. There you will be the most needed. There you can do the most good." Mrs. Stevens has been referred to as a soldier. Thank God, she was such on the great battlefield of humanity, progress and reform. She had the instincts that led her to listen for the sound of the heaviest firing from the great moral battlefield upon which she wished to lend her aid. She was carefully and conscientiously studying the whole situation that she might make no mistake, as if she realized that when she once put her hand to the plow, there could be no turning back. Still she was listening for the sound of the heaviest firing; still she was asking herself, "Where can I render the most aid; where can I be of the most service?"

—*Colonel Fred Dow*

A Triumphant Captain of Truth

Mrs. Stevens was a soldier, not a warrior of dress parades and annual reviews; not a captain of epaulets,—a soldier of long and unbroken marches, of wilderness campaigns and Valley Forge winters and bloody charges; a soldier of lost battles and many defeats, but a soldier unconquered. The female of the species has the passion of two worlds when she fights for her young. Womanhood, moving over the battlefield of the earth, with the cries of drunkards and drunkards' children ringing in her ears, is irresistible. The fighting heart of the translated leader of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union never pumped a drop of fear; her mind, though often disturbed and grieved, was never the chamber of doubt. She bore arms for Christ's sake and that the Prince of Peace might reign, and she knew his was not a lost cause. When the Almighty bent over the battlements of heaven and dropped the drawbridge of Paradise on April 6, 1914, it was not to receive a spent, defeated warrior; the hills of glory rang with the acclaim of a triumphant captain of truth that shall prevail. — *Daniel A. Poling*

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A VOTE-MAKING AGENCY

MRS. MARGARET C. MUNNS, Corresponding Secretary, West Washington W. C. T. U.

Among the tons of printed matter sent out by West Washington W. C. T. U. during the statewide campaign, none was so efficient in making sentiment for prohibition as the Campaign Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL. Sixteen pages of facts attested by men and women of well-known veracity, disinterested as far as any financial considerations are concerned, are bound to have an effect upon any fair-minded voter.

The prize money received by the state president for subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL was all used for Campaign Editions, a few being sent into most of the counties, names being furnished by county presidents.

One county president personally sent fifty campaign subscriptions, another sent forty to business men in the principal towns of their counties. In one case the president of the union found two or three of these valuable papers thrown in the waste basket at the post-office, so she made it her business to gather them up and distribute them; but for the most part they were received, and, we have reason to believe, were read. Only one was "refused" as far as we know.

One business man said if he had $100 to spare he could think of nothing better to do with it than to invest it in the Campaign SIGNAL for his county. In another county the "dry" campaign committee, composed of men and women, in considering the best literature to put into the hands of voters, decided on the Campaign SIGNAL as the most effective. They ordered a large number sent to one address, as they preferred using a larger number for the few months of the campaign rather than sending fewer for a year.

Several of the most convincing numbers were ordered by the hundred by the state organization and distributed largely among doubtful voters.

In such a campaign it is very difficult to determine absolutely the causes that led to victory. There are many determining factors, but the Campaign Edition of the SIGNAL cannot be excelled as a thought-arresting, convincing medium for the education of the people, and its effect was felt in our state.

If we could have distributed 10,000 of each issue, as one of the other temperance organizations did of its paper, we would doubtless have increased our majority largely, for no other temperance paper can quite compare with THE UNION SIGNAL.

HOW TO REACH THE INDIFFERENT VOTER

MRS. LINNIE CARL, Y. P. B. Secretary, Oregon W. C. T. U.

The problem all through the Oregon campaign was how to reach the indifferent voters, the majority of whom, could their interest be aroused, we knew would vote right. The young people played no small part in this work and they, as well as the grown-ups, found THE UNION SIGNAL, and especially the Campaign Edition, of great value. We found wherever the prohibition question was discussed and agitated by local and outside speakers, by literature and by the press, it naturally caused the people to think, and this brought enlightenment, and enlightenment always leads to prohibition.

Some people said, "Yes, I believe in prohibition, but what does the Woman's Christian Temperance Union have to do with it? How does it help to bring prohibition?" A few copies of THE UNION SIGNAL placed in their hands showed them what the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is doing in this great battle for righteousness. They learned how ever since those heroic Crusade mothers knelt in the snow on the streets and prayed for guidance and strength from the Great Jehovah, He, through our sainted leaders, has been the guiding star of this organization.

In visiting the various unions, I have noticed the weak ones are those whose members do not read THE UNION SIGNAL, and the very strongest are those whose members each week anxiously await its coming, and who then discuss the contents at their regular meetings, and keep the temperance ball rolling by passing the paper on from friend to friend.

The house-to-house work was one of the specialties of the "Oregon Dry" campaign. In many precincts every voter, whether wet, dry or indifferent, was booked; then on a certain day, once a week, the Boy Scouts distributed literature to the indifferent voters, each boy having a definite territory to cover. In this way the Campaign Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL was used to good advantage. As this was carried on week after week, regularly and systematically, the indifferent people gradually became interested, and wondered what sort of literature the prohibitionists would send next. This plan, when used in a campaign, is an excellent vote-maker.

It undoubtedly would stimulate the temperance sentiment, as well as create added interest in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union if every local union would subscribe for the Campaign Edition for each of its honorary members; if the state W. C. T. U. would send each (paid) state member the Campaign Edition; and if every one who pledges and pays a certain amount to the state Woman's Christian Temperance Union were given by the state W. C. T. U. one year's subscription to the Campaign Edition. It is true in temperance, as in all lines of Christian reform, that in order to be interested we must know of the achievements and ambitions of an organization. "How then shall they call on him in whom they have not believed, and how shall they believe in him whom they have not heard, and how shall they hear without a preacher?" THE UNION SIGNAL is our temperance "preacher." Let us strive to place it in the homes of all the people.

SMITTEN ARIZONA

Prohibition has smitten Arizona and lies heavy upon the land.

The Valley Bank of Phoenix, which suspended early in November, has reorganized and opened up for business stronger than ever on the day the liquor traffic died in Arizona.

The Citizens' Bank, another financial institution, was organized by local capitalists and opened for business after the saloons were voted out of Arizona.

The Central Bank of Phoenix, a strong institution with a capital stock of $100,000, organized by eastern capitalists after the election, filed articles of incorporation three days after the saloons closed and will be opened for business in an "empty building" in the next few days.

A branch of the Anchor Trust Company, of Wichita, Kansas, has been established at Phoenix since Arizona voted dry.

It is needless to say that all of these financial institutions like to see "grass growing in the streets." It is likewise useless to say that they like to do business in a "dead town."

All of the liquor establishments put out signs before election to this effect: "This building and seventeen others like it will be for rent if the dry amendment carries."

The day after the saloons closed all of the bakers and grocers sold out of bread for the first time and the meat markets were depleted likewise. The people bought bread instead of "booze."

For the first time in the history of Phoenix there were no drunks in police court. The arrests for drunkenness the past year averaged twelve per day.

Although it has been but a short time since the saloons closed, their proprietors refuse to give up their leases to those who have been waiting to secure good locations for legitimate business enterprises. Some of the saloon men have started drug stores, billiard halls, some soft drink stands, some restaurants. Smitten Arizona, indeed!

—*Portland Evening Express*

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

(Continued from Page Two)

ment block to be erected here in Washington in memory of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson by women of the country was offered last week. These plans, which have just been completed by two women architects, were shown by Mrs. Archibald Hopkins, who conceived the idea of the memorial. Mrs. Hopkins is chairman of the District of Columbia woman's section of the National Civic Federation.

Among the speakers was E. B. De Grott, a recreational expert, who has been making a survey of Washington's needs, and his ideas fit in exactly with the scope of the projected memorial for Mrs. Wilson. He is enthusiastic over this scheme, and says the people of Washington are going to have a plant that will be a model for the entire country. The real scheme of the memorial is not that it shall be built by a few large contributions, but that it is to stand as an appreciation of Mrs. Wilson's work for the poor, built by many contributions in small amounts from women in all circumstances throughout the United States.

Saturday, January 23, 1915.

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS

A CLUSTER OF CHARACTERISTICS

FRANCES B. DAMON, Dexter, Me.

During Maine's resubmission campaign of 1911 prominent business men publicly remarked upon the superiority of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union over other temperance-promoting organizations in the rapidity with which it replenished its treasury, mobilized its forces, and sent hurtling through the state the dynamite of unanswerable arguments. "Mrs. Stevens has only to press a button," said a Civic League brother, "and everywhere her women respond with instantaneous and loyal activities."

To what is this superiority due? Like every other successful movement, our organization was born "when the fulness of the time had come"; it has grown and changed in conjunction with growing and changing needs; without retreating from principle, it has shifted the emphasis from one endeavor to another. "We are always moving on," wrote Miss Willard. "'Time cannot dull nor custom stale our infinite variety.' We are exceedingly apt to break out in a new phase. Here we lop off an old department and there we add two new ones. Our 'new departures' are frequent and unexpected. Indeed, we exhibit the characteristics of an army on the march rather than an army in camp."

A born interpreter of the signs of the times, and possessed of remarkable initiative gifts, Frances Willard could hardly have escaped the career of moral pioneer; but more hospitable to honest suggestions, more patient and painstaking in investigating their claims, or more helpful in carrying out such plans as met her approval, she could not have been than was Lillian M. N. Stevens.

"The scientific spirit," says that acute critic, W. C. Brownell, "is enthusiastically patient, nobly literal, candid, tolerant, hospitable." It was because the leader of the Maine Woman's Christian Temperance Union had exactly this scientific spirit, and had it combined with an inexplicable personality, and not altogether because of well-fitted machinery, that our white ribboners responded whenever Mrs. Stevens "pressed the button."

You will readily understand why I say *inexplicable personality.* There was something about Mrs. Stevens more than the sum of all her parts. We have seen her on the platform surrounded by a dozen or more illustrious and some of them world-famous women, yet, not by height, or poise, or gesture, or any eccentricity of genius, but by a certain outflowing aura—or what you will—she stood forth and could not be hidden,—like

". . . . a star when only one
Is shining in the sky."

Lillian M. N. Stevens

Maine white ribboners have followed their leader with increasing love and reverence as, year by year, to those fine traits that were native to her—sincerity, courage, vigor, kindness, discernment, wit, executive skill—were added the increments of experience and research.

The first year of her service as president of the Maine Woman's Christian Temperance Union (then a fellowship of only nine "auxiliaries"), in her organizing trips she was usually accompanied by the state treasurer, who did the speech-making! Mrs. Stevens did not then dream of the day when she would be everywhere recognized as a speaker among speakers — a speaker among speakers, even as "Pelleas look'd noble among the noble." She knew that she was not temperamentally an orator. She never attempted oratory. She had a message in which she entirely believed, and she gave it with clearness, without word-waste, with great simplicity, and with steadily increasing impressiveness and mastery. Her most cunning enemy knew she was sincerity incarnate. Her most eager critic could never overtake her using an illustration for ornamentation only, or telling a story merely to bring a smile or start a tear. When she told a story, which was seldom, its purpose was to stir something more enduring than either smile or tear.

She was a born conserver. She saved both herself and her hearers, neither wringing their hearts with passing emotions nor herself giving way to unnecessary ebullitions of feeling.

In an executive meeting in Maine three or four years ago a superintendent related in detail an almost unbelievable incident that had recently occurred in her own city. All over the room were heard *sotto voce* expressions of astonishment and horror. Mrs. Stevens turned her unflinching, penetrating gaze upon the speaker, and asked, "Do you mean to say that this happened—and that your city authorities know—and have taken no action?"

When the answer was given, Mrs. Stevens, in one distinct, rock-hewn sentence, without an expression of dismay or disgust, pointed out the unequivocal duty of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in the case, and went on with the next business, like Abraham Davenport, when he said, "Bring in the candles." No exclamation of horror, no crying out in protest, could have left upon us such an impression of her unrelenting, alert, counter-checking opposition to every phase of evil, and of her own greatness and aloofness of soul.

If we would live out and pass on the traits that made Lillian Stevens Maine's noblest daughter we must give ourselves without waste, that we may give ourselves the more effectually; we must speak with unfailing and entire sincerity —which will always mean with simplicity and strength; we must hold our minds open to new methods and believe as truly in ourselves and our work and our day and our God as we believe in the saints of old.

A GREAT GENERAL IN A GREAT WAR

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One Unswerving Purpose

When she began this work, temperance was a moral issue. She leaves it not only a moral issue, but the greatest economic issue of the age. She worked with all the dignity and persistency of patience, justice and prudence, with a mind fixed upon one great purpose—the liberty of the race from the enthraldom of alcohol, and the destruction of the liquor traffic. She worked for many years against general approval and popularity, but her opponents seldom met her in the open forum. Her foe has long been a coward who worked in the dark and stabbed in the back. The pendulum of popular approval has swung back and forth and the enlightenment of a public conscience been dulled by greed and falsehood or has been quickened by truth and a love of humanity. Through all this struggle this noble woman never faltered. With an unswerving purpose she worked to the very end—always pleasant, always patient, always consistent, with that kindness of nature which always sustains one in the pursuit of right. Her life's work makes a great chapter in the history of our state. Her memory is sacred to us all.

—*Governor William T. Haines*

Kindliness of Soul

In connection with Mrs. Stevens' services as a temperance reform leader, one thing always stood out as a possessing quality of her mind and soul. This was her courage of conviction, and coupled with it her desire not to seem to be unduly harsh in her judgment of those connected with the liquor business. She would frequently remark in conversation with a friend that she hated the man's business, but not the man, and desired to be kindly in her judgment of even those who were wrong.

—*Portland* (Me.) *Evening Express*

A Joan of Arc

Every first and last woman in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is a "living epistle," or ought to be, of whom Lillian M. N. Stevens has been chief. Saint Frances and Saint Lillian have been in God's succession leaders of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The flame which consumed them was one which burned ever in their souls for the mitigation of human woe. One might be called the Savonarola, the other the Joan of Arc of the temperance reform. Each passed through life sublimely holding aloft the torch of God.

—*Dr. Louise C. Purington*

BRINGING NEWS FROM OUR NEIGHBORS

MRS. FAITH THOMAS PARROTT, Recording Secretary Virginia W. C. T. U.

While in North Carolina recently, I was talking to a group of women, two of whom had at different times said to me, "How glad we are Virginia voted for prohibition!" Then their chins fell as though their owners were engaged in deep thought.

We were standing at a flag station waiting for our train. The January sun was bright and almost warm, and the pines on the hillsides were sweet. How could anyone's joy now be divided! Though feeling inwardly subdued, my head went up as I divined the reason of my companions' preoccupation and I said: "Yes, it is true that in Virginia we have helped you *break* your laws, but now we are going to help you keep prohibition." One of the good women looked up into my face and in animated and cheerful tone told of North Carolina's prosperity and happiness during recent years. All this sounded familiar and later I recalled that it was THE UNION SIGNAL that had from time to time emphasized these facts in a concise way and with official re-enforcement.

Not only did THE SIGNAL during the Virginia Campaign tell what prohibition had done for our neighbors, North Carolina, Tennessee and West Virginia, but it set forth also the need for energy and watchfulness in enforcing and strengthening the prohibitory laws.

It is not only the intelligent who like to find their own views endorsed by others in print, but it is the unintelligent, the non-thinker, who is impressed by what type can tell. All these various classes of people had to be reached. Like other campaign states, Virginia found that the dollars were dreadfully needed; but those who wisely invested in THE SIGNAL had not only general tidings to use, but were properly prepared to refute the many untruthful statements of the near-at-hand enemy through arguments as to the success of prohibition in far-away states, and still more powerful evidence from our prohibition neighbors.

So, looking backward, we feel that we owe a double debt to THE UNION SIGNAL, for every one who read it regularly was better prepared for the present battle and that of the future. This, our double debt, calls to mind the fine motive that moved the great civil engineer, Vauban, who, in the age of Louis XIV, in times of war, sought continuously to strengthen the interior and the boundaries of France; during peace he sought to fortify the strongholds so that what belonged to the country should never be retaken. Thus can the printed page help doubly today in saving America for sobriety.

THE NECESSITY FOR ORGANIZATION

MRS. MARGARET B. PLATT, President West Washington W. C. T. U.

How many realize the necessity for organization and the value of it? It is very evident that many do not.

A very excellent woman, on being asked to become a member of the W. C. T. U. replied, "Oh, I don't need to join. I'm just as strong a temperance woman now as I ever could be. It would not make me a bit better to belong to the W. C. T. U."

Another said, "Oh, I'm all right! We never use liquor, and my husband is a great worker for temperance. I have my family to look after and my church work, and I really can not belong to any more societies. My membership would not mean anything anyhow, only just a name."

And another: "Oh, I belong to the Home and Foreign Missionary societies, the Ladies' Aid and Mothers' club, and with my home work that is all I can manage. I'm a strong temperance woman and help any way I can, but there is no need of my joining another society." How familiar it all sounds! And how the excuses run on and on!

These good women do not mean to be discouraging to the worker or the cause. They simply do not understand. They do not in the least comprehend the value of organization. They do not realize that the W. C. T. U. is *an organization*, a great body of women working *through organization*, along distinct lines for very definite purposes; that it is working under a constitution which lays down certain basic principles and fixed rules of organized action and that local, county, state and worldwide achievements are attained, not because good people here and there "wish the cause well," or are "in favor of" such results or in a desultory, spasmodic way, "help all they can," but because of *persistent, widespread organized action*, endeavoring through every possible avenue to influence individual, social, religious and political life.

It is through organization that declarations are made, policies outlined, vice, graft and misrule exposed, the education of the public accomplished, revolutions wrought, victories won. A million people, ten million, may believe in a moral reform, but until belief is organized it makes little headway.

If a woman believes in the principles of the W. C. T. U., by refusing her membership she debars herself from taking a part in shaping its plans or controlling its actions and does an injustice to the organization and to herself. She voluntarily disfranchises herself from having a voice in matters closely related to her own personal interest, which, of course, includes the well-being of her family.

One dollar a year dues, from which ten cents goes to the National, is a mere pittance; two dollars a year from a local union to the Memorial Fund is but a trifle, yet what magnificent results have been accomplished by the use of the money. Only by *organized* income and *organized* outgo can such results be made possible.

The local union is the unit of power and the center of activity in educational or campaign work. Through the local propaganda our principles reach the individual, the home, church, Sabbath school, public school, social circle. The department work touches masses of units and permeates a great variety of interests, educates, antagonizes or allies, as the case may be; it usually awakens curiosity (which is at least akin to interest), sometimes arouses enthusiasm, often convicts, converts and spurs to performance and is always in some degree educational. Every inch or ounce of work thus done is a distinct gain.

It is a real satisfaction to be able to wear the badge of a worldwide organization; to know that the little bow of white ribbon has bound together in sacred comradeship good women of every continent and every clime, and that "where'er the sun doth his successive journeys run" that badge is recognized as the symbol of total abstinence, prohibition of the liquor traffic, purity and peace. Not only that, but it speaks of *organized* worldwide endeavor to engraft these standards into the customs of society and the laws of every land. It says to every woman, "If you love home and child unite, *unite;* become a part of the 'organized mother-love' body of the world." Yes, "*unite,*" you will widen your vision, broaden your thought, add to your mental resources, enrich your spiritual life, increase your powers for service and conserve physical well-being by doing so. You have nothing to lose and much to gain. Unite, and remain united. The glory day is not far distant. When the final victory comes, and there remains in all our land no brewery, distillery or saloon to blight or curse our loved ones, you will look with a holy pride upon your badge of white, as an evidence and reminder of the part you bore in the organized conflict of humanity against the demon alcohol.

"PLEASE OMIT FLOWERS," SAYS CLERGYMAN TO CONGRESSMAN

THE REV. C. B. MITCHELL PREFERS ANTI-LIQUOR VOTE TO THE SPRING SEED PACKAGE

A brief correspondence between the Hon. James R. Mann, Republican leader of the House of Representatives, and the Rev. Charles Bayard Mitchell, a prominent divine of the Methodist church, and a constituent of Mr. Mann, was made public the other day. Mr. Mann recently cast a vote against the resolution for National Prohibition. The letter from Mr. Mann follows:

U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Office of Republican Leader,
Capitol Building,
WASHINGTON D. C.
Jan. 18, 1915.

Dr. Chas. Bayard Mitchell,
Pastor St. James' M. E. church,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear sir:

Following my custom, I will send to you by mail, in time for spring planting a package of the flower seed distributed by the government. I get much personal pleasure and benefit out of growing flowers and I am sure that you will enjoy it if it is convenient for you to plant the seed. If you cannot do that yourself, please give the seeds to some friend who can make use of them.

Yours very sincerely,
JAMES R. MANN

To the foregoing Mr. Mitchell replied as follows:

To the Hon. James R. Mann.

My dear sir:

In reply to your note just received about the flower seeds, I want to say that your constituents in this prohibition territory in Hyde Park would be better pleased with you if you would keep your flower seeds and give us your influence for driving out the liquor traffic, which allows no flowers to grow where its curse blights. We do not want your flowers. Give us your influence and vote for our homes.

From one who has voted for you, but will do so no more.

Very frankly,
CHAS. BAYARD MITCHELL.
—*Chicago Tribune.*

PROHIBITION ACTIVITY IN STATE LEGISLATURES

Arkansas

In accordance with the provisions of the Going law, every saloon in the state of Arkansas was closed on January 1, and none can open without the issuance of a license upon a petition of a majority of the white adults of the community. These licenses are granted by the county judges, and are good for only a year at a time. A statewide prohibition bill has been introduced in the legislature.

Idaho

Governor Moses Alexander, the newly inaugurated chief executive of Idaho, in his message delivered to the legislature, recommended that a statewide prohibition amendment be submitted to the people and that a law be enacted prohibiting the sale or manufacture of intoxicating liquors in Idaho after January 1, 1916. In the past week both houses of the legislature passed the bill recommended by the governor.

Montana

Notice of the introduction of a bill for the submission of a constitutional prohibition amendment was given in the lower house of the Montana legislature January 11.

"At the present writing the prospects are that Montana will be the next state placed in the prohibition column," says the *Red Lodge* (Mont.) *Picket*. "The granting of woman suffrage makes it certain that a constitutional amendment for state prohibition will be submitted in Montana at the general election in 1916. A strong effort is to be made at the present session of the legislature in Helena to secure the passage of the necessary resolution. If the state solons vote the resolution down the proposed amendment will be submitted to the people by initiative petition, and if the question carries the saloons and the breweries of Montana will be out of business after 1917."

South Dakota

According to the *Aberdeen* (S. D.) *American*, an amendment for statewide prohibition to be enacted by the present legislature and with an emergency clause is the program being talked of by some of the members of the present session.

Colorado

The enforcement law which is to be introduced in the Colorado state legislature and which is being prepared by the attorney of the temperance organizations, will follow as closely as practicable those provisions which have been successful in North Dakota and Kansas.

Wisconsin

A bill is to be introduced at the coming session of the legislature which has for its intent the barring of students from voting at the municipal elections. It is said that the plan is sponsored by the local liquor interests. Realizing that another campaign will be fought this coming spring to make the city of Madison dry the brewers are planning a desperate fight to head off the plan. A majority of the students vote dry and because of the closeness of the vote at the last election the liquor interests do not care to take any chances with the students.

Oklahoma.

Bills proposing stringent legislation designed to suppress illegal traffic in liquor in Oklahoma have been introduced in the legislature.

Washington

The State Hotel Men's Association of Washington has filed a petition for initiative measure No. 18, which seeks to amend the statewide prohibition law adopted by the people at the recent election. The petition was said to contain more than 50,000 signatures, nearly one-half of them being from Seattle. Only 32,000 valid signatures are required. The proposed measure would on its face abolish saloons, but permit breweries to operate in the state, and allow hotels having fifty or more rooms to have bars. In case the petition contained the required number of signatures, the legislature would be compelled to submit the measure to a vote of the people. An effort was made to secure the calling of a special election in 1915, so a vote might be taken before the recently adopted prohibition law goes into effect on January 1, 1916. Pressure was brought to bear upon the members of the legislature, urging them, on the ground of economy, against the calling of a special election.

On January 20 both houses passed a resolution providing that no special election for the consideration of liquor or other measures should be called in 1915. This insures the going into effect of the statewide prohibitory law on January 1, 1916.

Oregon

Oregon's new governor, Dr. James Withycombe, inaugurated January 12, in his address to the legislature, suggested that laws should be enacted making enforcement of prohibition certain.

Delaware

A bill providing for the enactment of a law to banish all intoxicating liquors from Delaware after May 1, 1918, was introduced January 14, by Representative Hall.

Iowa

The legislature of Iowa is said to be controlled at this session by the prohibitionists, and it is confidently expected that either the statewide prohibition law of 1884 will be restored or the present law will be amended to make it prohibitory.

New York

A local option bill designed to let political units as small as an election district decide whether or not intoxicants shall be sold within their limits, was introduced in the legislature January 14. This measure provides for a referendum election on a proposition to create an anti-saloon district after twenty-five per cent of the voters have indicated their desire for such action.

South Carolina

A measure providing for the submission of the question of whether or not the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages shall be prohibited throughout the state at a general election to be held September 14, has been introduced in the upper house of the legislature.

"South Carolina is going into an election on the question of statewide prohibition," says the *Spartanburg* (S. C.) *Herald*, "and as an observer of conditions in this state, more or less familiar with them, we should say that it is a good 2 to 1 wager that the state will vote dry."

West Virginia

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals, in an opinion handed down January 13, held that the state of West Virginia, under its present prohibition laws, has the right to enjoin express companies and other common carriers from delivery of interstate shipments of liquor within its boundaries unless the consignee can show conclusively that the shipment was ordered without the solicitation on the part of the dealer, either in person, by mail, or through advertisements.

Alabama

On January 14 the legislature passed a statewide prohibition bill, which was vetoed by Governor Henderson. On January 22 both houses of the legislature repassed the measure over the governor's veto.

A resolution has been introduced in the legislature to exclude all liquor advertising from the newspapers.

Michigan

Liquor forces in the legislature, alarmed at the strength of the prohibition sentiment, are planning to compromise with the drys by enacting a law limiting the sale of liquor by saloons to beer, ale and light wines. Whisky, brandy and similar strong drinks will be prohibited, if the bill becomes a law.

The plan is being put forth as a "statewide temperance" proposition. The liquor interests hope, through it, to take the liquor question out of politics, for the present, at least. The drys, needless to say, are not disposed to compromise. Representative Straight has announced that he will soon introduce a statewide prohibition bill.

Ohio

A bill will be introduced into the next general assembly of Ohio to provide a tax on each liquor dealer in the state for the purpose of raising a fund from which those who may be injured from the use of alcoholic beverages and those dependent upon them may be compensated. The wet interests of the state are in violent eruption because of the proposal.

Pennsylvania

Governor Brumbaugh of Pennsylvania in his inaugural address recommended the enactment of a county option measure. "This served as his repudiation of the liquor interests which hitched themselves on to his candidacy during the gubernatorial campaign," says the *North American*.

Kentucky

"The outlook indicates that a great effort will be made to have the general assembly enact laws in regard to statewide prohibition and woman suffrage," remarked Governor McCreary of Kentucky the other day to a newspaper reporter.

Arizona

Wiley Jones, the attorney general for Arizona, is reported to have rendered an opinion on January 12, to the effect that "Nothing that any one can use as a beverage which may intoxicate him, can be used or introduced into the state."

The Union Signal

Official Organ of the NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Published Weekly by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Evanston, Illinois

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF, MISS ANNA A. GORDON
MANAGING EDITOR, MISS JULIA F. DEANE
CIRCULATION MANAGER, MISS ADDIE A. AUSTIN

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Evanston, Illinois, January 28, 1915

National W. C. T. U. Convention, Seattle, Wash., October 9-14, 1915

AMMUNITION FOR OUR RIGHTEOUS WAR

In preparing the program for March 1, the birthday anniversary of our sainted leader, Lillian M. N. Stevens, who less than a year ago entered into the perfect life of the other world, we have tried to keep in mind her oft-repeated wish that the observance of March 1 should be an occasion for stimulating and promoting interest in the official papers, although we are confident that every local union will consider it a sacred privilege to reserve a part of the March 1 program for a service in memory of our beloved promoted leader.

In the program given on this page we have suggested the consideration in brief talks of "Ammunition for our Righteous War," not confining the topic to the official organ, but presenting it in three forms of activity, all of which may be made memorials to our translated leader: First, securing subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL, with which she was so closely identified, and which she so highly valued; second, gaining memorial members to every local union; and third, contributing generously (according to the plan outlined on this page) to the Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund for National Constitutional Prohibition.

May we not in grateful memory of her who for sixteen glorious years led us in our victorious war, plan enthusiastically for the observance along these lines of March first.

IDAHO TO VOTE ON PROHIBITION IN 1916

Both houses of the Idaho legislature have passed the Hart resolution providing for the submission to the voters in 1916 of an amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor in the state.

SUGGESTED PROGRAM FOR UNION SIGNAL DAY, MARCH 1

Music—"Onward, Christian Soldiers"
Scripture Reading—Eph. 6:10-18
Prayer
Reading—Biographical sketch of Lillian M. N. Stevens
Reading—"Given to Hospitality," by Anna A. Gordon
Music—"Children's Happy Day" by group of Young Campaigners for Prohibition
Reading—"A Cluster of Characteristics," by Mrs. Frances B. Damon
Selections from "My Mother," by Gertrude Stevens Leavitt
"*A Great General in a Great War*," Sidelights on the character of Lillian Stevens, to be read by members of the union
Music—"It's a Short Way to Prohibition," chorus to music of "It's a Long Way to Tipperary"
Reading of Mrs. Stevens' Proclamation by representative of Y. P. B.
Short Talks—"Ammunition in Our Righteous War"
(a) The Official Papers
(b) Memorial Memberships
(c) Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund
Symposium—"How to Use THE UNION SIGNAL"
Exercise—"Before and After Taking"
Subscription Shower
Music—"Subscribe, Subscribe," set to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne"

Material for nearly all numbers of this program is given in this issue.

PLANS FOR NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION FOR FEBRUARY AND MARCH

That each local union be asked to hold a public meeting not later than March; an offering to be taken for the Campaign Fund, this money to be sent through regular channels to the state W. C. T. U. treasurer, who shall transmit one-half to the National treasurer, this fund to be known in both state and National as the Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund.

That the Young People's Branches be urged to have a share in the campaign by adapting to their work plans proposed for the W. C. T. U. and by enlisting other young people to become active and intelligent workers.

In accordance with the above plan, envelopes have been prepared by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union for subscriptions to the Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund. These envelopes are to be furnished to the state at cost, to be sent by them free to every local union agreeing to place them in the hands of all members and as many others as possible, with the suggestion and hope that in March every local union send a contribution to this Fund, averaging ten cents per member. This money should be sent through the regular W. C. T. U. channels. Contributors of $1.00 or more will receive for one year the Campaign Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL. The form of the pledge is as follows:

PATRIOTIC OFFERING
WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
THE LILLIAN STEVENS CAMPAIGN FUND (STATE AND NATIONAL)

My Offering is $.....
Cash or Pledged
Indicate by X
Name .....
Address .....

Pledges should be paid to W. C. T. U. treasurer within thirty days. Contributors of one dollar or more will receive for one year, the Campaign Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL.

VICTORIES OF THE PAST WEEK

John Barleycorn is figuring prominently in the proceedings of the legislatures of the various states, and the few friends he has are posing under the names of "local optionists," "manufacturers and dealers' associations," "hotelkeepers' associations" or other similar respectable titles. These disguises, however, are now quite familiar to the temperance people, and even the general public and press recognize the liquor interests as back of them.

Alabama's law-makers distinguished themselves on January 22, by passing the statewide prohibition bill over the veto of Governor Henderson, the newly elected chief executive of the state. The failure of ex-Governor O'Neal to either sign or veto the measure and the shortsightedness (to put it charitably) of Governor Henderson in recognizing his opportunity to do a patriotic act at the very beginning of his term of office, gave the legislature the chance not only to pass it over his veto, but to do so by an increased majority.

Acting on the urgent recommendation of Governor Moses Alexander, both the upper and lower houses of the Idaho legislature passed a measure providing for the submission to the voters of the state of a constitutional prohibition amendment. This action was not unexpected, as all three of the great political parties pledged themselves to statewide prohibition.

Oklahoma's legislature has taken an advance step, as becomes a prohibition state, in adopting a resolution in the house in favor of the Hobson Amendment. Realizing that sooner or later Congress will submit the question to the state legislatures, Oklahoma decided to have the honor of being the first state to put itself on record in favor of National Prohibition.

While some of the governors in their inaugural addresses have very carefully and painstakingly avoided reference to the question of prohibition, we note with pleasure that Governor Capper of Kansas not only gave prominent place in his address to the subject, but pledged his official and personal influence to promote nationwide prohibition.

Prohibition is apparently the livest question that is being considered in the present sessions of the state legislatures, and the record of the action being taken is not pleasant reading for the men engaged in the liquor trade.

PATRIOTISM OF RUSSIAN DISTILLER

The men engaged in the drink traffic are loud in protesting their patriotism, but fail to demonstrate it by abandoning a business that imperils the social, political and moral life of their nation. They might well give serious consideration to the words of Prince Obolenski, one of the largest distillers of Russia, who is reported to have said recently, "Serious as the matter may be for us, if drunkenness can be eradicated we distillers are in duty bound to welcome the reform and make every possible sacrifice for it." If every individual engaged in the liquor business were possessed of such a spirit, the prohibition question would settle itself.

ALABAMA LEGISLATURE REPASSES PROHIBITION BILL OVER GOVERNOR'S VETO

As stated in last week's paper, both houses of the Alabama legislature passed a statewide prohibition bill, by a large majority, the senate by a vote of 29 to 6, and the house 74 to 26. Governor O'Neal went out of office without either signing or vetoing the measure. Governor Henderson, who was inaugurated January 18, vetoed the bill and asked that the question be submitted to the voters at a special election. Within a few hours after the veto, both houses re-passed the bill by overwhelming majorities. The law goes into effect July 1, 1915.

SPECIAL ELECTION ON LIQUOR QUESTION VOTED DOWN BY WASHINGTON LEGISLATURE

The legislature of the state of Washington on January 20 rushed through both houses a resolution declaring against holding a special election in 1915 on the liquor or any other question. This defeats the purpose of the liquor men in securing the submission to the people at a special election in 1915 of an initiative bill which seeks to amend the statewide prohibition law adopted by the people November 3, 1915. For further particulars see page 7.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES WOULD BE RUINED

A San Francisco employment agent of long experience is reported by the *Boston Transcript* to have said recently, "The principal reason these men who are out of work are busted is booze." When asked if the paper could quote him as saying this, he replied:

"No, for if this state were voted dry it would put all of the employment agencies out of business. The workers would all have jobs and wouldn't need us."

A REVOLUTION BENEFICIAL

The *Holton* (Kans.) *Recorder* makes the following comment upon ex-President Taft's anti-prohibition interview: "Ex-President Taft has discovered that National Prohibition is an extremely dangerous proposition, in that it would revolutionize the government and do a number of other things to the country that would be horrible. Sometimes when we read of the dominating, corrupting, corroding influence of the whisky interests and the saloon power on municipal government, and on some state governments, we feel that a little revolutionizing would not be amiss."

HOBSON RESOLUTION ENDORSED BY LOWER HOUSE OF OKLAHOMA LEGISLATURE

By a vote of 86 to 20 the lower house of the Oklahoma legislature, on January 19, endorsed the Hobson Resolution. A new Scientific Temperance Instruction bill has passed the lower house and will undoubtedly receive favorable consideration by the Senate.

KANSAS BANKER CONGRATULATES ARIZONA

"I congratulate the people of Arizona on having had the good judgment to put Arizona in the dry column," wrote President C. O. Chandler of the Kansas National Bank of Wichita, after a recent business trip to Arizona. "I have been in the banking business in this state for thirty-two years, and as a business man I have seen a thorough test of the prohibitory law. We now have the matter so well settled in Kansas that no thinking, successful business man would return to the saloon and the domination of the brewery."

THEY DIDN'T MISS IT

A peculiar situation has developed in Philadelphia, where Billy Sunday has stirred conflicting interests to active antagonism, reports a Council Bluffs (Ia.) paper. The liquor interests were using every possible influence to oppose the work of Mr. Sunday. They went to one of the great daily newspapers in the city and told the publishers if they persisted in featuring the work of Sunday all the liquor advertising contracts with the liquor people would be cancelled. The publishers persisted and temperance forces promptly came across with more than enough additional advertising to take the place of the canceled business.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

"ALL ARE IN GOD'S HOUSE"

"How can we span with comfortable thought,
The worlds of life and death and make them one?
By calling both one household large and fond;
Just as it is when comes the evening hour,
The most are weary—some have gone to rest,
The babes, the aged and the feeble ones,
The strong and active stay awhile and talk
Of all that has been done and is to do:
Of the days' happenings and the ones that sleep,
Of what will make them glad when morning comes:
And in the intervals of play and work,
The eye of each is lifted now and then
To note the hour upon the old clock's face
Whose heart outbeats so long the human one;
Then comes the thought, it's growing late,
That very soon we, too, must go to sleep.
Oh! what sweet comfort that from first to last,
Sleeping or waking—all are in God's house,
And one paternal roof doth cover all."

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

MRS. S. S. M. WOODMAN, San Leandro, California. Mrs. Woodman served twenty-six years as state superintendent of Unfermented Wine, and by her persistent personal correspondence with clergymen and others, her sound logic and thorough knowledge, performed a great educational work in that department. She was six years president of Alameda county W. C. T. U., and above all an able, eloquent and convincing speaker.

MRS. CLARE O. SOUTHARD, Berkeley, California. Mrs. Southard was for twenty years the able and efficient superintendent of the Press department of Northern California; for four years she was editor of the state paper. She was identified with all that was highest and best in every line.

MRS. MARION G. PECKHAM passed away at her daughter's home at Fruitvale, California. Mrs. Peckham had endeared herself to workers in her new home, but was better known in the east. She served long and well as president of Cattaraugus county, New York, and was the state superintendent of Work Among Indians in the New York W. C. T. U.

PERSONAL MENTION

Mrs. Margaret B. Denning, president India W. C. T. U., who will be remembered as one of the speakers at the recent National W. C. T. U. Convention, on January 23 sailed with her husband for India, to resume her work.

AMONG THE STATES

It is currently reported in Denver that one real estate firm has sold eight farms to saloon keepers within the past thirty days. This does not look like hard times.

That the liquor business is on the decline in the state of New York is the opinion of Commissioner of Excise William Farley, who declares in his report recently submitted to the legislature, that since the passage of the law limiting saloons to one to every 750 of population, 1,018 saloons have quit business and 407 towns have voted dry.

In one West Virginia town it is reported they ordered a new automobile police patrol just before the prohibition law went into effect. It was not delivered for some weeks and after seeing the result of prohibition they cancelled the order, saying that the old horse-drawn vehicle could do all the work necessary.

Federal troops have been recalled from the strike districts of Colorado and saloons are open again, as the time covered by the order of the governor has expired. However, the Colorado Fuel and Iron company, which owns the coal mines in one district, has decided to have no saloons in its camps and has ordered all saloon-keepers to move out.

"Among the blessings for which the people of this section should devoutly thank the Giver of All Good at this season of rejoicing is prohibition," writes the editor of the *Columbia* (Tenn.) *Herald*. "It has been a veritable God-send to this community. The man, no matter how influential or respectable he may be, who would suggest the return of the saloon to Maury county now would receive scant consideration."

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

GENERAL OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT
MISS ANNA A. GORDON, EVANSTON, ILL.
VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE
MRS. ELLA A. BOOLE, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS. FRANCES P. PARKS, EVANSTON, ILL
RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. E. PRESTON ANDERSON, JAMESTOWN, N. D.
ASSISTANT RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. SARA H. HOGE, LINCOLN, VA.
TREASURER
MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON, EVANSTON, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

RED LETTER DAYS

FEBRUARY 10-17—*Membership week*
FEBRUARY 17—*Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund Day*
MARCH 1—*Union Signal Day (birthday of Lillian M. N. Stevens)*
MARCH 20—*Prohibition Rally Day (birthday of Hon. Neal Dow)*

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, SEATTLE, WASH., OCTOBER 9-14, 1915

SUPERINTENDENTS

MEDICAL TEMPERANCE

MRS. MARTHA M. ALLEN, Forest Hills, L. I., New York

Pennsylvania was the banner state in this department last year. Tompkins county, New York, sent the best report of any county in the nation, in the matter of distribution of literature and study of the books on alcohol recommended by the department. The city of Ithaca is in this county and deserves much of the credit for this fine showing. The superintendent is Mrs. Bertha Noxon of Ithaca. Chautauqua county, New York, has an excellent superintendent in Miss Wilcox of Fredonia. Miss Wilcox did the most thorough work last year ever done by any superintendent of this department.

New leaflets are "Nerve Specialists and Insanity Experts Denounce Alcohol," "Alcohol Baths," both 25 cents per 100; "Should Pledged Abstainers Use Alcoholic Liquors as Medicine?", "How Drunkards are Made in the Home," and "Medicated Wines, an Easy Road to Drunkenness," all 35 cents per 100. The first named leaflet is also in poster form at five cents each. There are now six department posters, all of which are very helpful in the fight against alcohol.

Copies of the new Plan of Work with a program for a department meeting and with hints for work, together with a leaflet showing the objects of this department and results of its agitation, were sent to all state superintendents in November, for all local unions except to those superintendents not heard from for some time. If any superintendent has not received her quota of these free helps, will she kindly let me know soon? I wish now to thank those who have acknowledged the receipt of the free literature.

The prizes for 1915 are listed in the new Plan of Work. Any union not having received a copy of this Plan should write to her state superintendent for it.

Some states are doing fine work in this department, while others are doing little or nothing. The truths which this department brings to the people will do much to aid in making sentiment for prohibition if the unions are alert to make use of them. The department leaflets should be widely distributed in Sunday schools, granges, among working men, among physicians, nurses, druggists, ministers, editors, teachers, etc. Selections from them should be copied into local papers wherever possible.

There are some medical men at present who are seemingly in league with the liquor traffic. These men are writing articles in favor of alcoholic liquors used moderately, and are denouncing prohibition. The W. C. T. U. cannot afford to ignore the influence of such men, and should be prompt to encourage non-alcoholic physicians to write and speak against such dangerous teaching on the part of supposed health authorities. It is wise to forestall such alcoholic propaganda by educating in the truths of this department all who can be reached through the press, the poster or the leaflet. The two books recommended by this department should be loaned to doctors and ministers, and be placed in libraries, and studied in unions. These books are "Alcohol and the Human Body," by Sir Victor Horsley, price 50 cents, and "Alcohol, a Dangerous and Unnecessary Medicine," price $1.25. Questions upon each book have been prepared to aid in the study by the unions, price five cents.

Every union should have at least the sample package of leaflets of this department with over fifty leaflets and pamphlets, price only 30 cents. From this package selection can be made for leaflets to distribute. In sending money orders to me have them made out to Flushing or Forest Hills, or New York City, not to Long Island, as that is an *island*, not a city.

Harper's Weekly and the *New York Tribune* are both publishing valuable articles on patent medicines this winter. Samuel Hopkins Adams, author of "The Great American Fraud," says of Sanatogen in the *Tribune*, "Medically considered, Sanatogen has no value which cottage cheese does not possess. So far as its curative claims go, the modest refection from the dairy would be a perfect substitute. . . . Cottage cheese costs 10 cents a pound. Sanatogen costs $4.54 a pound." If these articles contain anything that this department has not already published I will bring it to the readers of THE UNION SIGNAL later.

MEN'S MEDAL CONTEST

On the occasion of a matrons' contest held last fall the rumor was started that the men would like an opportunity to recite for a medal. Accordingly the local superintendent interviewed four prominent men of the town, each of whom promised to enter the contest and to secure a friend who would do likewise. In a few days' time a class of eight men was organized, their selections chosen and study begun. The men ranged in age from thirty to fifty and represented the following trades and professions: Farmer, teacher, doctor, lawyer, banker, pharmacist, carpenter and mayor. The medal went to the teacher, but the contest met with such favor that it was repeated a week later at a country school house and the carpenter was awarded the medal.

SABBATH OBSERVANCE NOTES

The National W. C. T. U. is to be represented at the International Lord's Day Congress (of which President Woodrow Wilson is honorary chairman) to be held next July in connection with the Panama-Pacific Exposition. "So great is the demand for a revised application of the principles of Sabbath observance to the changed conditions of modern life," writes Mrs. Susan Ostrom, National W. C. T. U. superintendent of Sabbath Observance, in a circular letter to her state superintendents, "that dozens of Sabbath organizations have sprung up here and abroad, and this great conference will bring together the best speakers and thinkers of the world on this great subject which confronts civilization today."

The W. C. T. U. representatives are Mrs. Sara J. Dorr, president of Northern California W. C. T. U., and Mrs. A. C. Marsters of Roseburg, Oregon.

Sunday will be observed hereafter in the republic of Panama instead of being merely a continuation of the work-a-day week. The national assembly has passed a law which makes it illegal, punishable by a heavy fine, for shops to be open on Sunday as has hitherto been the case. The new law went into effect on December 1.

A bill asking for a woman's reformatory will be introduced into the 1915 legislature of Missouri by the St. Louis Woman's Protective League, of which Mrs. E. B. Ingalls, a National W. C. T. U. superintendent, is president. The movement is supported by the Missouri Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the World's Purity Congress, the Missouri Convention of Charities and Correction, the St. Louis Committee of One Hundred for the Suppression of Commercialized Vice, the Kansas City Committee of One Hundred for the Suppression of Vice, and the St. Louis Woman's Council.

NATION-WIDE OBSERVANCE OF JANUARY 14, NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION AMENDMENT DAY

UNIVERSAL ADOPTION OF RESOLUTION IN FAVOR OF AMENDMENT

In the observance of January 14 by the Lexington (Ky.) union one feature of interest was the report of the state university students who attended the students' prohibition conference at Topeka the last of December. A splendid audience greeted the various speakers, all of whom were of considerable local prominence. Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, president of the Kentucky W. C. T. U., gave a graphic history of the prohibition fight at the National capital and a report of the hearing on the Hobson Amendment, December 22.

The meeting of the Boston (Mass.) W. C. T. U., held at the state headquarters, was attended by members from Suffolk, Norfolk and Middlesex counties, Mrs. Katharine Lent Stevenson, president of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U., presiding. Children marched to the building, singing on the way and at the meeting.

The Holly (Mich.) W. C. T. U. was fortunate in securing as one of its speakers for National Constitutional Prohibition Day, James Schermerhorn, editor of the *Detroit Times*, one of the pioneer papers in the movement to eliminate from its columns all liquor advertisements, and said to be the only Detroit newspaper which has taken this stand. He spoke on "Why the *Detroit Times* Went Dry." In every available place in the Methodist church where the meeting was held, "Old Glory" was displayed, proclaiming the lofty sentiments of which it is an emblem —purity, love and valor. A chorus of women led in the singing of "It's a Long Way to Prohibition" and "A Saloonless Nation in 1920." At this meeting was fired the first gun in a campaign to make the county of Oakland, in which Holly is located, prohibition territory.

An original feature introduced into the services held by the W. C. T. U. of Ruston, La., the home city of the state president, Mrs. A. C. McKinney, was the use of dodgers headed:

"Going Out of Business. Who? The Liquor Dealers of America. Entire Stock Must Be Closed Out Before January 1, 1920. Come to Hear How It is to Be Accomplished."

Another innovation was the introduction of a new version of the prohibition song, sung to the tune of "Tipperary." The verse which follows is one of three:

"Up in mighty Washington a Congressman, one day,
Got up a 'resolution,' put the enemy at bay;
Saying how our Constitution should so amended be,
That forever from the demon drink our country shall be free"

The chorus used was that heard at the Atlanta Convention.

The St. Louis (Mo.) W. C. T. U. Federation observed National Constitutional Prohibition Day with prayer services. Among those who took part in the program were Mrs. E.B. Ingalls, National superintendent of Anti-Narcotics, and Mrs. Ross Hayes Schachner, National general secretary of the Young People's Branch. Several clergymen, among whom was the son of Mrs. H. Magill, an officer in the W. C. T. U., participated with prayers and addresses. Topics pertaining to National Constitutional Prohibition were the themes of all the speakers.

January 14, 1915, in Lincoln, Neb., was an epoch-making day in the history of state and National Constitutional Prohibition. The federation of the six unions —Lincoln, University Place, Bethany, Capitol, College View, and Frances Willard—participated in the day of prayer, each having a period of time assigned to it. Each union arranged a program of a high order. Ministers from all parts of the city participated, and spoke as if filled with the Spirit. Six lay members also spoke, one of them being the state president, Mrs. M. M. Claflin, who emphasized the prohibition victory gained recently in Congress. A college professor talked upon "The Law of Prayer," which he said was "just as certain as the law of gravitation." He gave five great principles, the acceptance and use of which would bring the petitioner power in God's service. One minister spoke on "God's Business"—the temperance movement. Another pastor expressed himself as believing that the constant work of the women and men, through Christ, would bring about the banishment of the liquor traffic. A layman spoke on "The Future of the Liquor Business" and referred to the wonderful advance prohibition has made, and the change in attitude toward it of the great dailies, the business world, and even the political world. "While half of the nations of the world are waging war against each other," said one speaker, "the women and some of the men of another great nation are finding time to gather together to consider the best plans for waging war against the greatest foe in the world." Dwelling on "The Power of Prayer," a minister paid tribute to his mother as an earnest, loyal white ribboner, and to the W. C. T. U., praising the spirit of prayer that actuates the organization. A member of the legislature was the last speaker and urged his hearers to push forward toward the ultimate overthrow of the liquor traffic.

National Constitutional Prohibition Day was observed by the W. C. T. U. of Waverly, N. Y., in connection with the observance of its twenty-seventh anniversary as a W. C. T. U. organization. Earnest, fervent prayers for the success of both statewide and National Prohibition were offered.

The white ribboners of Lexington, Ill., January 14, enjoyed a program carried out without a "hitch." The pastors of all the churches and the editor of one of the papers, who took part, expressed themselves as very proud of the opportunity to participate in a meeting in the interests of National Constitutional Prohibition.

In Parma, Mo., the children were a chief factor in the observance of National Constitutional Prohibition Day. With songs and rally cries they let everybody know that the liquor traffic *is* going.

January 14 was a day of unusual interest in Madisonville, Ky., where the W. C. T. U. had made thorough preparations for the observance of the occasion. Ministers, lawyers, members of the W. C. T. U. and others participated heartily in the program. Christian co-operation in working against the liquor traffic was the keynote of the day.

The program for National Constitutional Prohibition Day was carried out enthusiastically by the W. C. T. U. of Huntington, Ind.

The local union of Middletown, Md., rallied the temperance forces for a rousing observance of January 14.

The five unions of Oil City, Pa., united in the observance of January 14, Mrs. Alice R. McWilliams, president of the Oil City union, presiding at the all-day meeting.

RIFLING THE TILL—A BUSINESS PROBLEM

What would you do if you found your clerk rifling the cash drawer? What would you do if you discovered that your business manager was spending $7 for every one he added to your business?

Well, your cash drawer is being rifled. Your business servant is spending $7 to get one.

John Barleycorn is rifling the cash drawer. He is your servant because he has a written contract signed by your agent—your business manager—Uncle Sam.

And that business manager, good fellow though he is, is playing the dunderhead with your funds. He is making $330,000,000 a year for you out of the liquor traffic and he is paying out to the liquor traffic a bounty of $2,300,000,000 a year, not to speak of the fact that John Barleycorn is all the time smashing the windows, overturning the furniture, and messing up the place.

You are a business man, so what are you going to do about it? It's a business problem.—*Portland* (Me.) *Evening Express.*

THREE REASONS.

Each With Two Legs and Ten Fingers

A Boston woman, who is a fond mother, writes an amusing article about her experience feeding her boys.

Among other things, she says: "Three chubby, rosy-cheeked boys, Bob, Jack, and Dick, respectively, are three of our reasons for using and recommending the food, Grape-Nuts, for these youngsters have been fed on Grape-Nuts since infancy, and often between meals when other children would have been given candy.

"I gave a package of Grape-Nuts to a neighbor, whose 3-year-old child was a weazened little thing, ill half the time. The little tot ate the Grape-Nuts and cream greedily and the mother continued the good work, and it was not long before a truly wonderful change manifested itself in the child's face and body. The results were remarkable, even for Grape-Nuts.

"Both husband and I use Grape-Nuts every day and keep strong and well and have three of the finest, healthiest boys you can find in a day's march."

Many mothers instead of destroying the children's stomachs with candy and cake give the youngsters a handful of Grape-Nuts when they are begging for something in the way of sweets. The result is soon shown in greatly increased health, strength and mental activity.

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look in pkgs. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

BEFORE AND AFTER TAKING

(An Exercise for Use in Pushing W. C. T. U. Literature and THE UNION SIGNAL)

MRS. LIZZIE JESSUP FESMIRE

CHARACTERS

Hostess, Mrs. Brown, Miss May, Mrs. L., Mrs. H. President, Mrs. Gay, Mrs. A., Mrs. F., Mrs. Y., Mrs Z., Miss Stowe, Sister Tate, Mrs. C., Mrs. O., Mrs. M

SCENE I

Before Taking

Scene: A cottage parlor with chairs, tables, etc., arranged for a public meeting. Hostess and Miss Stowe seated in room.

(Enter PRESIDENT, hurriedly.)

PRES.
Well, well, my dear,
The only one here?
And it's a half hour late
Or very near.

I took a nap,
Had a mishap,
('Tis just my fate)
And lost my wrap.

Here comes Miss May
And Mrs. A.
With Sister Tate
And Mrs. Gay.

(Enter ladies in groups of three or four. While the hostess receives and seats them, conversation begins.)

MRS. A. (sinking wearily into a chair.)
Oh dear, I'm tired as tired can be!
I rose this morn at half past three.
Been going since without a stop,
And now I am about to drop.
First I must wash and then must sweep,
Bake and get dinner—I could weep—
Then wash up every dish and plate,
I have good reasons for being late.

MRS. BROWN.
Talk about work, I'll tell you clear
There's hardly been a day this year
That I've sat down to read a line
Because I'm *going* all the time.
Aid and committee, club and lodge,
Not one of them I ever dodge.
Oh, how I wish that all could see
How much such work depends on me.

(Enter MRS. C.)

MRS. C.
There are pretty happenings in this place!
I heard just now that Mr. Grace
And Mrs. True were acting queer.
Yes, heard it straight on my way here!
And a blind tiger has a station
Just inside the corporation.
And Sunday ball we have to face
And next look for an auto race.
And children run at night too free
In alleys dark where none can see.
What are our departments all about—
They ought to put these things to rout.
Say, I just wish *I* had the time
I'd help to clean the town of grime.

SISTER TATE (feebly)
Yes, I'd help too, if I were well,
But how I suffer none can tell;
I take four kinds of tablets straight,
Four tonics, too, and that makes eight.
In spite of all I'm pale and thin,
To go all day I can't begin.
But my heart is in the work,
If I were well I wouldn't shirk.

PRES. (calling the house to order with the gavel)
The secretary's absent
And so her place to fill
I'll call on Mary Stowe,
If she so kindly will.
(Miss Stowe takes seat at table.)
Does no one have the minutes
Or secretary's book?
We must omit the roll-call
And to the business look.
Reports from the departments
Are due, I think, today.
Mrs. F., for Flower Mission
Have you anything to say?

MRS. F. (who is whispering to her neighbor over her tatting)
Oh, I forgot!
But like as not
I can recall it on the spot. (meditating)
Miss Stowe for me
Made fifty-three
Bouquets, and one from me.
That's all I've done
And I for one
Think the work is well begun.

PRES.
Now Health and Heredity.

MRS. H.
I'm just too busy quite.
Though I've nothing to report,
The department is all right.

PRES. (looking about the room):
Are other ladies present
Who are department heads?
Mrs. M. for Mercy.

MRS. M.
I've three stray kittens fed.

PRES.
No more reports to offer?
What is there then, Miss Stowe,
That calls for our attention
Ere we adjourn and go?

MISS STOWE.
There's nothing but the program
In charge of Mrs. Brown,
On "How to make our union
A helper to the town."

MRS. BROWN.
It left my mind
Until I came.
But be so kind
Each one to name
One thing to have
To prove our worth—
Our town to save,
And home and hearth.
Begin Miss Stowe.

MISS STOWE.
An L. T. L.

MRS. BROWN.
Now we all know
That would be well.

MRS. Z.
To give young mothers kindly greeting
We ought to have a Mothers' Meeting.

MRS. M.
Let's loose the horses' reins.

MRS. A.
Burn every cigaret.

MRS. GAY.
And use our woman's brains
Some better laws to get.

HOSTESS.
Let's stop the Sunday ball.

MRS. F.
The curfew law enforce.

SISTER TATE.
And kill blind tigers all
And every other curse.

MRS. C. (enthusiastically.)
I move that a committee
Appointed by the Chair,
Arrange a big revival
And plan the whole affair.

(Nods of approval and cries of "consent" by the ladies.)

PRES.
I'll name Miss Stowe for chairman,
She does these things so well,
And for the other members
Have Mrs. M. and L.

MRS. M. (quickly)
No, don't ask me,
It can not be.
Ask Mrs. Gay or Mrs. Z.

(Mrs. Gay and Mrs. Z. shake their heads emphatically.)

MRS. L.
No use am I,
So I won't try,
Ask Mrs. H. or Mrs. Y.

(Mrs. H. and Y. shake their heads.)

PRES.
Well, Mary Stowe will work, I know.
Perhaps you'll help her, Mrs. O.

MRS. O.
I know I won't have any time,
But I don't want to shirk.
I reckon you can take my name
If she'll do all the work.

PRES.
And now from this committee
We hope results to learn.
If there is nothing farther
We now will all adjourn.

(Ladies rise and as conversation begins, Miss Stowe claps her hands for attention.)

MISS STOWE.
Ladies, I would like to speak.
I think our "circulation's" weak,
We need to take, lest it prove chronic,
THE UNION SIGNAL for a tonic.

(While speaking, she distributes copies of THE SIGNAL. The ladies glance at them carelessly at first, then look interested and absorbed. Finally all subscribe.)

SCENE II.

After Taking

Scene: Same as first. One year after. President in Chair. Ladies each hold a copy of THE UNION SIGNAL.

PRES.
We'll hear from the committee
We named a year ago
To plan a big revival.
Will you report, Miss Stowe?

MISS STOWE.
At prayer before the Father's throne
We asked that all His will be done,
And through His grace we found the way
That led us up to victory.
Our UNION SIGNALS searched we through
To find what was the first to do,
And as we told each helpful plan
The great revival there began.
Forth flashed, lit by our peerless paper,
A thousand lights from its one taper.
The Monthly Campaign number then
Was sent to all the business men,
Voters, lawyers, doctors, preachers;
The Young Crusader to the teachers.
Leaflets and tracts soon followed on;
To many thousands they have gone.
Our library for books applied,
And gladly we the call supplied.
Its kindness, too, has made us able
To place our papers on its table.
Unchallenged facts the public read,
And work began where light was spread.
At last it seemed the time had come
To free our town of all its rum;
Our marshalled forces all came out,
And made it dry without a doubt.
In all our work I'm very sure
Our best tools were our literature.
Our superintendents' zeal and zest
Merit that they should tell the rest.

PRES.
The report is gratifying.
The time will now be spent
By superintendents reviewing
The year's accomplishment.

(The president calls each department in turn.)

PRES.
Superintendent of Literature.

MRS. L. (rising)
My report is very long
If given in detail,
But can be comprehended
In "Five thousand pounds of mail."
(Mrs. L. takes her seat.)

PRES.
Why, Mrs. L., pray tell us more,
How did you come,
What have you done
With such a weighty store?

MRS. L. (rising)
The Union gave me "ten"
For the departments' use,
Each had its package then
Without the least excuse.
Inspired by these supplies,
Departments ordered more.
How well they energize
I never knew before.
So thick and fast were orders sent
I hardly knew how much was spent.

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

TEMPERANCE PROGRESS ROUND THE WORLD

IN THE WAKE OF PROHIBITION IN RUSSIA

"The Russian peasants have been accustomed to speak always of 'Black Monday,' for they usually come home sodden, stupid and depressed after a day in the rum shops," remarked Mr. Henry W. Hiller, representative for Tiffany & Co. of New York, who for thirty-one years has spent half of each year in Russia. "On pay day," continued Mr. Hiller, "the wives who came—so underfed, so badly clothed—to wheedle from their husbands part of their earnings to buy food for the children, usually came too late—all gone.

"Now, this marvelous change has swept over Russia like a cyclone—with the noise left out. It is wonderful. The men come to work cheerful, sober. And the women—as I met them on the streets a great burden was gradually lifted from me. They ceased coming after their husband's pay; and as the weeks wore on, they and their children began to look—well, as if they had had a meal—two meals—finally three meals a day.

"This is the outward and visible sign of the change—a change from a people starving, hopeless, inefficient, slaves to drink, to a people well-nourished, industrious, regenerated, the result of less than three months under this regime."

NEW USES FOR ALCOHOL

The government of Russia announces that it has set aside a considerable sum of money for the purpose of organizing an international competition for the discovery of new technical methods of utilizing industrial alcohol. Prizes amounting to over $50,000 will be awarded. Russia is now a prohibition nation, and discoveries, which are likely to be made as a result of this competition will go far toward providing for the utilization of alcohol which heretofore has been used in the business of making drunkards.

TO ALL ORGANIZATIONS THAT MEET IN CONVENTIONS:

Bannerette and Sign Holders—Made of heavy wire, quickly attached to chair, pew, bench or other seat; will not mar furniture; clamps tipped with rubber. Light weight; take up little space. For prices, etc., write to DR. LUEMA G. JOHNSON, 1014 6th Ave. Tacoma, Wash.

EVERY WHITE RIBBONER
will want the
Lillian M. N. Stevens
Calendar
FOR 1915

not only for herself, but for her friends. This calendar is worked out daintily in the sepia tones, contains the latest photograph of Mrs. Stevens, together with one of the choicest sentiments ever spoken by her. This sentiment is set in illuminated text.

The calendar is boxed and ready for mailing. Price, thirty-five cents each; per dozen, $3.50.

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union
EVANSTON ILLINOIS

ABSINTHE BARRED IN AFRICA

An official decree is reported to have been promulgated extending to the French colonies in Africa the prohibition of the sale and consumption of absinthe and kindred drinks at present being enforced in France.

PEACE DEMONSTRATION

The Santa Claus Christmas Ship produced great enthusiasm in England. Miss Harriet M. Johnson, World's W. C. T. U. superintendent of the Relation of Temperance to Labor, who recently told the members of a Liverpool Band of Hope about it, makes this reference to a little demonstration which took place immediately after her remarks:

"I showed the children the flags—the Stars and Stripes and the white Peace Flag with the 'star of hope' on it. Then three little girls in white, one of whom carried the American Flag, another the Union Jack and a third the Flag of Peace, stepped upon the platform. 'Britannia' walked across to shake hands with 'America,' to whom she made a nice speech of thanks. 'America' responded, mentioning the hundred years which have passed since the treaty of Ghent went into effect and speaking of the recent treaty providing that Great Britain and the United States will never fight each other again. 'Britannia' and 'America' then crossed flags and the third girl, pointing heavenward, reminded people that the angels are still singing 'Peace on earth, good-will to men.'"

HERE AND THERE

Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, National superintendent of the Franchise department, was the speaker at an evening meeting of the Elmer (N. J.) union held in the Methodist church. Suffrage is a live question in New Jersey this year, as the legislature will vote for the second time on an amendment to the constitution of the state giving women the rights of franchise.

The "farthest north" union on the American continent, Dawson, Yukon territory, organized by Mrs. Lora S. La Mance in September, 1913, is flourishing. It is hundreds of miles from any other W. C. T. U. and is only about one hundred miles from the Arctic Circle. Mrs. Hazel Hibbard, the president, reports: "We are living, working and gaining new members. I believe we are doing a lot of good. Just now we are corresponding with the Ottawa (Canada) officials in regard to the observance of Sunday closing of saloons." Pretty plucky to invoke the aid of officials thirty-five hundred miles away to look after their North Pole communities.

Ketchikan (Alaska) W. C. T. U. has put in two more fountains on the public streets. It is also trying to determine what course to take in regard to that problem in all Alaska which most of all needs rightful solution—the house of prostitution.

WET CANTEEN ABOLISHED

The special correspondent of the Victoria (Australia) W. C. T. U. reports the abolition of the wet canteen in the camps of the expeditionary forces by the Australian Minister of Defense, Senator Pearce. She writes: "Congratulatory messages have been sent to him from all departments of temperance work. The house has since upheld his decision, although there was considerable opposition. The branches have done good work in providing clothes and comforts for our soldiers who have gone to the front, comfort bags being particularly useful."

At the recent convention of the Victoria W. C. T. U., held in Melbourne, the chair was taken by Mr. Finlayson, M. H. R., who urged the need of agitation and education in preparation for local option which will go into effect in 1917.

DAYS OF SALOON NUMBERED IN PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, CANADA

Recently Cardinal Begin of Montreal, Canada, in an enthusiastic speech regarding the temperance cause in his diocese, made this gratifying statement:

"There is a population of about 400,000 in the diocese of Quebec and outside of the cities of Quebec and Levis there is not a single license for the sale of intoxicating liquors. There is in a word 'prohibition' all along the line. And what has been the effect of this prohibition policy? Our parishes are now as quiet and peaceful as a religious community. The people are prosperous and save their money, which formerly was spent in the saloon. In fact, there are very few cases of poverty and those existing in the city of Quebec are handled wisely. On the whole, peace and plenty reign throughout the territory, and as a matter of course, the people being prosperous, the education of the young is attended to."

MASSACHUSETTS CONGRESSMEN VOTED FOR HOBSON AMENDMENT

We inadvertently did an injustice to Congressmen Deitrick and Murray of Massachusetts in stating that the vote of their great state was solid against the Hobson amendment on the vote of December 22.

What Lillian M. N. Stevens Said

Compiled by ANNA ADAMS GORDON

A Souvenir Book

of selections from addresses delivered before the National W. C. T. U. annual conventions. 1899-1913, together with portrait, brief biographical sketch, Mrs. Stevens' historic proclamation, the closing paragraph from her last public address and her last message to her country. A book of ninety-six pages, daintily bound in olive green cloth.

PRICE FIFTY CENTS

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

THE STORY OF A RUSSIAN PEASANT

CHRISTINE I. TINLING

(Lesson Story for Teachers and the Children)

Winter has come again, but in our cosy homes, with every comfort about us, we do not mind it at all. In Russia it is very different. The cold is far more intense and most of the people are too poor to make themselves comfortable. About nine out of ten belong to the peasant class, and they work very hard in the fields and earn but little. Their houses are mere huts, built of logs and thatched with straw. Sometimes sods of earth are piled up against the walls to keep the cold out. But poor and rough as they are, the gables are decorated with wood carving and the Russian peasant likes to invent designs to beautify his home.

Would you care to take a peep inside one of these huts? The floor is of earth and the ceiling so low that the taller members of the family cannot stand up straight. The small window cut in the thick logs does not let in much light. We see no chairs, but there are some uncomfortable wooden benches ranged along the walls. Also there are planks which serve as bedsteads. The chief article of furniture is the stove. It is the one thing the Russian cannot live without. It takes up about a quarter of the room. If a fire has just been lit you will not want to stay one minute, and you will wonder how the people can possibly breathe in such a place. There is no chimney and the smoke fills the tiny room and tries to find its way out through the chinks in the roof. It is true some peasants do nowadays build chimneys, but some of them still think the old way is warmer. They suffer dreadfully with their eyes in consequence of living in smoke, and some of them become quite blind.

The stove is useful in many different ways. Not only does it heat the hut and cook the food, but the soiled clothes are boiled in it and on top of it a bed is spread. There the old people or the sick ones sleep. Strangest of all, it is in the stove that each one takes his Saturday night bath. You see it must be a very different thing from an American stove. There is a cosy recess inside its door before you get to the actual fireplace. Into this alcove goes the one who wants a bath, carrying with him a pail of water and a broom with which to scrub himself. But he has no soap, for that is too expensive for poor peasants.

The meals are not such as you would like to eat. American boys and girls sometimes grumble over their food, and say they do not like this and they do not like that. If they could stay in a Russian hut for a week they would grumble no more. It is only now and then that the peasants have meat. Mostly they live on boiled cabbage and potatoes which they raise themselves. They also grow rye and make it into big hard loaves of black bread and eat it with curds and salt.

Though they have such poor coarse food, they have always managed to get strong drink. That is to say, they did so until lately. The chief Russian liquor is called vodka. The peasants have been so fond of it that they would get it when they could buy nothing else. Some of them even sold their huts and their little strip of land for drink. Then they had nothing left at all. After that they would beg for coppers and go into the liquor-shop and spend them on more drink.

The boys and girls of the Russian peasantry have a very poor chance of getting an education. Many villages have no school at all, and where there is one it is often hardly worth attending. A great many grown people can neither read nor write. Some cannot even understand the figures on the doors of houses, so pictures and signs are used on the stores instead of words in many places.

In a certain village where the people were very poor and the children had no school whatever, lived a boy named Michael. He did not want to grow up knowing nothing at all, so he taught himself to read from old newspapers and such stray books as he could borrow or beg. It was hard work to plod on all alone and to study in the noise of the one room where everybody lived and worked. Do you ever think what a grand thing it is to have such schools as we have in America, such beautiful buildings, fine playgrounds, large sunny rooms, kind teachers and interesting lesson books? If Michael had had all these how happy he would have been! As he had none of them he bravely made the best of what he could get.

Dead in the Russian Trenches
—Handy in Duluth *News-Tribune*

One day he was poring over an old book that he had borrowed and he came across something that surprised him. The writer said that vodka was a poisonous drink. This was very strange, Michael thought, since almost everybody drank it. He wondered if it could possibly be true. He decided to ask the doctor, because he knew more than most of the people in the village. So he watched for an opportunity, and before long it came. The doctor told him the book was quite right and vodka was certainly poisonous. From that day Michael made up his mind to work and fight against it.

As he grew older he saw more and more the harm that it was doing. One year there was a famine and the people were dying for want of bread. Some of them attacked the rich man's house and robbed and plundered it to get money to buy food. Michael noticed that those who did this were the very ones who had been wasting their own earnings in the vodka shops a short time before. He himself worked hard as a painter of houses. He saved his money and bought land with it, and by degrees he grew rich. At last he was made the mayor of the town where he had gone to live. He tried to put an end to vodka-selling altogether. Unfortunately the drink was sold by the Russian government and they made a great deal of money out of it. Our American government makes money out of it, too, and that is one reason why we have not yet obtained National Prohibition.

Michael Tchelisheff (but never mind his last name because it is too hard) proposed a plan to the people of his town. He said, "Let us ask the government to close the vodka shops and let us offer to pay them out of our own pockets all the money they would lose." The men of the town agreed to this and sent in their request, but the government would not grant it. Other towns attempted the same thing, but they had no better luck than Michael.

Little by little this good man rose to fame and power until he became a member of the Russian parliament, which is called the Duma. There again he worked for temperance and tried to get a law passed, giving the people of the towns the right to shut the vodka shops. It seemed likely that he would be successful, for his bill passed the house that corresponds with our House of Representatives. But it got no further for there were those higher up who did not want it to become a law. They feared that the government would lose a great deal of money if the people voted out the liquor shops. They did not stop to think that strong drink always costs a country a great deal more than it brings in. They quite forgot about the jails and almshouses and lunatic asylums and orphanages that had to be built on account of the harm done by liquor.

However, happily, the greatest man in Russia at last began to think about these things. The Czar went on a trip to visit his people and see how the poorer ones were getting along. He was very much struck with their sad condition and he saw that much of it was due to the drink habit. One day Michael had a talk with him about all this and he reminded the Czar that the people who rebelled against him and made trouble in the country usually planned their wicked deeds in a saloon. The Czar thought over it more and more.

No doubt he talked about it, too, to many of the wise men in his empire. Michael was just one among several who helped him to find the remedy that was needed. I don't know how many more there were.

Last summer the great war broke out. The Czar called his army together and because he wanted to have sober and capable men to do the fighting he ordered that every vodka shop should be closed. The policemen locked up all the spirits and set a seal upon the doors and no one could get any more liquor. It was expected that the saloons would open in a little while. However, every one seemed much happier and better off after they were closed. People had more food to eat and nicer clothes to wear and they even put money away in the banks. Though the war caused much trouble and expense, and is still doing so, millions more dollars were put into the savings bank than had been placed there in the same length of time when the liquor was being sold. So the Czar has never reopened the vodka shops, and there are thousands of people in Russia and the rest of the world who hope and pray that he never will.

Winter is Play-Time for Healthy Childhood

and is "cold-time" for delicate, puny children.

If mothers everywhere would fully appreciate the strength-building, blood-making nourishment in ***Scott's Emulsion*** they would give it to children after their meals.

Its cream-like Cod Liver Oil brings healthy flesh and rosy cheeks while it warms the body by enriching the blood and fortifies the lungs.

No Alcohol in SCOTT'S. Avoid Substitutes.

14-91 SCOTT & BOWNE, BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

NO HALF-WAY MEASURE FOR MINNESOTA

"It's a long way from Petrograd to St. Paul, but it is goodby to local and county option and all other makeshift measures in Minnesota," remarked Miss Rozette Hendrix, president Minnesota W. C. T. U., at a banquet of the state temperance organizations held recently in St. Paul. Resolutions were adopted calling upon Senator Lobeck and Representative Anderson, who spoke on the occasion, to introduce a bill prohibiting the manufacture, sale and transportation of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes within the state. This bill has since been introduced.

THEY MEANT BUSINESS

Violations of the liquor law had become offensive in Clark, Mo., the home town of Mrs. Nelle Burger, president of the state W. C. T. U., and on Sunday, January 17, she called a citizens' mass meeting and placed the matter squarely upon the hearts of the men and women. Fifty men, the best citizens in the town, stepped right out of their seats and marched down the aisle to be organized into a law enforcement league and quicker than the names could be taken a fund of $200 was raised as a guarantee that they meant business. Twenty-four women responded to Mrs. Burger's appeal to join the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the number is daily increasing.

Will You Come Home Sober, Papa?

A NEW TEMPERANCE SONG BY REV. J. C. HARRISON

of the ALABAMA CONFERENCE. This is one of the best Temperance songs written in years. Its beautiful story of a young girl's plea to her father is really a Temperance sermon, while its melody is one of the sweetest ever written. Ask your music dealer for it, or send 10c to the publisher. P. J. Howley Music Co., 102 West 42nd Street, New York Special rates on quantities to Societies or Temperance Organizations.

A BAD BREATH

is one of the most terrible afflictions to a sensitive person. It can be quickly sweetened by Murray's Charcoal Tablets (absolutely unmedicated), which stop fermentation and the production of gas in the stomach and so purify the exhalations. They have a remarkable effect also in clearing the complexion. A full size, 25 cent box will be sent, *once only*, for 10 cents in stamps. A. J. Ditman, 51 Astor House, N. Y.

IT'S A SHORT WAY TO PROHIBITION

By MRS. W. F. CRAFTS

It's a short way to prohibition
It's the right way to go.
It's a sure way to bring salvation
To the greatest land I know.
Let's all stick together
Let this be our cry
It's a short, short way to prohibition
And our Nation will go dry.

TEMPERANCE PROGRESS AMONG THE COLORED PEOPLE

(Excerpts from Address of Rosetta E. Lawson, Delivered at Service of Interdenominational Missionary Union)

The following encouraging statement of temperance progress among the colored people reached us too late for the Frances Willard Memorial Fund number, but it is recommended for use on the programs for February 17.—EDITOR.

The women of my race are awake to the fact that 10,000,000 people (about one-tenth of the population of this country) must be no insignificant factor in our battle for home protection. The use of alcoholic beverages at private social gatherings among us has become a thing of the past. At fairs, picnics and open air meetings alcoholic liquors have been eliminated and on Sunday school and church excursions by boat, it is always stipulated that the bar be closed. Women in many of our churches furnish the grapes and prepare the grape juice as an opening wedge to securing the use of unfermented wine at the Lord's Supper, and at weddings wine is seldom offered.

Ministers in our churches gladly arrange for presenting our work to the people. Not long ago the presiding officer, Rev. Z. D. Lewis of Richmond, Va., at a mass meeting of the Virginia Baptist state convention held in the great auditorium at Richmond, where were assembled 4,500 people, made place upon his crowded program for the National organizer of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union who had come into the city on the closing day, in order that she might have an opportunity to present before the Baptist ministers of the state the work which she represented.

The men of my race are not known as brewers and distillers, nor are they in any large numbers keepers of saloons.

In the District of Columbia, where I have noticed the saloons reduced year by year from 1,215 to about 300, and where about 10,000 colored people live, there have scarcely been found a dozen of the number owned, controlled and run as a business, at any one stage, by colored men. The battle is waged with no less vigor, however, by us, because we women realize that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," and in order to offset the influence of the demoralizing saloon so often established in localities where colored people reside, there is constant need that the people be instructed and enlightened regarding the laws necessary for their protection.

So we are reaching out to them and helping them through mothers' meetings, Parent-Teacher Associations, L. T. L.'s, medal contests, bands of mercy, social meetings and other agencies—coming to the rescue of our people from the curse of rum, from the cravings of an appetite, for the beginning of which they are not responsible; and exerting our best efforts to bring to the harvest home of the National W. C. T. U. Convention of 1920 a Saloonless Nation.

We realize that we are a weak link in the great social chain of this nation, and also that no chain is stronger than its weakest link. There is much we can do to help lift up the standard in our war against this insidious foe, and we earnestly pray that God may open the way for many more of our women to have part in hastening the day when "the way of the wicked shall be turned upside down."

You Can Weigh Exactly What You Should

You can be Strong, Vigorous — full of Life and Energy.

You can be free from Chronic Ailments—every organ of your body strong as nature intended.

You can have a Clear Skin.

You can have a Good Figure—as good as any woman.

You can increase or reduce your weight.

I no longer need to say what "I *can* do" but what "I HAVE DONE." I have helped 65,000 of the most cultured, intelligent women of America to *arise to their very best—why not you?*

No Drugs—No Medicines

My pupils simply comply with Nature's Laws.

What My Pupils Say:

"Every one notices the change in my complexion, it has lost that yellow color."

"Just think what you have done for me. Last year I weighed 216 lbs., this year 146, and have not gained an ounce back. I am not wrinkled either. I feel so young and strong, no rheumatism, or sluggish liver. I can breathe now, too. It is surprising how easily I did it. I feel 15 years younger."

"Just think! I have not had a pill or a cathartic since I began and I used to take one every night."

"My weight has increased 30 lbs. I don't know what indigestion is any more, and my nerves are so rested! I sleep like a baby."

"Miss Cocroft, I have taken off my glasses and my catarrh is so much better. Isn't that good?"

"I feel as if I could look every man, woman and child in the face with the feeling that I am growing—spiritually, physically and mentally. Really I am a stronger, better woman. I don't know how to tell you or to thank you."

Reports like these come to me every day. Do you wonder I want to help every woman to vibrant health and happiness? Write me your faults of health or figure. Your correspondence is held in strict confidence. If I cannot help you I will tell you what will.

My interesting book tells how to stand and walk correctly and contains other information of vital interest to women. You are welcome to it. Write for it. It is FREE. If you do not need me, you may be able to help a dear friend. I have had a wonderful experience and I'd like to tell you about it. I am at my desk daily from 8 until 5.

SUSANNA COCROFT

Dept. 37, 624 Michigan Ave., Chicago

Miss Cocroft is a college-trained woman. She is the recognized authority upon the scientific care of the health and figure of women, and is daily in personal charge of her work.

An order has been posted in all shops and offices of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad declaring that the chewing of tobacco or gum or smoking on the part of employes will not be tolerated.

"THERE'S VICTORY IN THE AIR"

HERE is a great song. Its words grip, its music thrills you. It sets to soulful song the grand thought of nation-wide victory over booze. Use it in all your temperance and prohibition meetings. It is a remarkable song and it is cheap. Two for 10c; 12 for 20c; 100 for only $1.00. Get a supply for church, Sunday school, W.C.T.U., prohibition rallies, etc. Set the community to singing, "There's Victory in the Air." Order today of REV. L. L. PICKETT, ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA

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THE UNION SIGNAL - - $1.00 a year
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Address Evanston, Ill.

BEFORE AND AFTER TAKING

(Continued from Page Twelve)

To school and Sunday school,
Convention, institute,
I offered "temperance tools"
Selecting each to suit.
A public meeting, too,
Gave opening very fine,
Before the speaker came,
To drop a temperance line.
And here and there, with many a prayer,
I've scattered leaflets everywhere.

PRES.
Anti-Narcotics.

MISS A.
Tobacco pledges signed,
Five hundred eighty-nine,
And cigarets no more
Are sold in any store.
Two lectures by most learned sages,
And literature six thousand pages.

PRES.
Scientific Temperance.

MRS. C.
The plan I used that brought most fruits
Was lectures at the institutes.
I offered then the Contest prize,
And fifty tried for it—they're wise.
This made a call for literature,
Which I supplied, you may be sure.
I lost all count—it went so fast—
Ten thousand pages was the last.

PRES.
Health and Heredity.

MRS. H.
Twelve meetings on eugenics,
Ten on heredity,
Drills in calisthenics,
And swatters for the fly.
In all I used eight thousand tracts
To tell the public healthful facts.

PRES.
Sunday School.

MISS MAY. (displays pledge flag.)
Our Sunday schools have made this flag
Of pledges signed by every member.
The temperance work has seen no drag
From January to December.
We keep the subject to the fore
In good supplies of literature.

PRES.
Flower Mission.

MRS. F.
My posies sweet have brought a treat
Of sunshine bright and fair;
To rich and poor have been a cure
For hearts o'ercome with care.
Tied with our bow, the texts, you know,
Have gone with every flower.
Two thousand sent, that was my stent,
And fifteen hundred more.

PRES.
Mercy.

MRS. M.
My report is neither flat nor dull
Though seeming incompatible.
And it will fill you full of shocks
Because it is a paradox.
While striving *dry* the town to get
I did my best to make it *wet*.
Remove we mountains, if persistent,
And you won't think me inconsistent
When you behold our temperance fountain
Set in the square. That was *my* mountain.
The dedication is to be
Tomorrow afternoon at three.
Come one and all and take a drink—
My treat! You'll feel refreshed, I think.
A temperance sentiment in each cup
You'll find when you have filled it up.

PRES.
The Press.

MRS. O. (Wearing dress made of clippings from paper and trimmed conspicuously with letterings cut from cover pages of THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader*.)
My unique costume, you have guessed,
Is one that has been nicely *pressed*.
Clippings compose it,
Is why I chose it,
The "very latest" is expressed.

PRES.
Medical Temperance.

SISTER TATE.
When I had learned that *do* not *dope*
Will cure the ills of all creation
And found the way with them to cope
Through exercise and fomentation,
I thought how others may have blundered
And sent for leaflets by the hundred.
I slipped one under every door
Of every home, and many more
I put in buggies, autos, hacks,
Using quite a hundred packs.

PRES.
Fairs and Open Air Meetings.

MRS. GAY.
In all our "Open Airs"
"Old Settlers" picnics, fairs,
I had to ease folks' cares
Rest-rooms and easy chairs.
And then it was my pleasure
Our leaflets without measure—
THE SIGNAL and CRUSADER—
To scatter as a treasure.

PRES.
Circulation of National Papers.

MISS STOWE.
The passing year has made us stronger,
Our "circulation's" weak no longer.
See what great progress we are making!
Just what to look for—*after taking*.

As Miss Stowe recites the last line the ladies hold their SIGNALS up, with cover page to the audience.

PRES.
Oh, how the time is fleeting,
'Tis past the time to go,
Sing as we close our meeting
"Praise God from Whom All Blessings Flow."

(Ladies all stand and sing the Temperance Doxology.)

LITERATURE FOR DISTRIBUTION IN PUBLIC MEETINGS

Assorted in packages containing

200 leaflets	35 cents
300 leaflets	50 cents
400 leaflets	60 cents
500 leaflets	70 cents
1,000 leaflets	$1.35

Packages containing

200 leaflets, 100 blotters	55 cents
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400 leaflets, 300 blotters	$1.00
500 leaflets, 400 blotters	1.30
1,000 leaflets, 500 blotters	2.00

MATERIAL FOR UNION SIGNAL DAY

Portrait of Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens
Size 20x24
Price, unframed, $4.00.
Handsomely framed, with name plate attached, price, $10.00.
Size 10x12,
Price, $1.50.
Cabinet photograph, same style,
Price, 25 cents.

FOR PROGRAM

What Lillian M. N. Stevens Said, compiled by Anna Adams Gordon. Price, 50 cents.

My Mother, Gertrude Stevens Leavitt. Price, 5 cents.

Life Sketch Mrs. Stevens, Eva Kilbreth Foster. Price, 3 cents each; per hundred, $1.00.

Special Number Union Signal, January 28. Price, per hundred, $1.50.

Temperance Songster. Price, 15 cents.

Victory, soprano solo. Price, 15 cents.

Quiz on National Constitutional Prohibition. Price, per hundred, 30 cents.

States Rights as Applied to National Constitutional Prohibition, Hon. Richmond Hobson.

Co-operation of Nation with States Necessary to the Abolition of the Liquor Traffic, Hon. Morris Sheppard.
Price, per hundred, 20 cents.

Plans for National Constitutional Prohibition.

Lillian M. N. Stevens Campaign Fund.

In Memoriam.

(These three leaflets furnished free of charge.)

FOR DISTRIBUTION

Leaflets written by Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens

The Trade and Some of Its Claims.

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Railroads and Total Abstinence.

The Anti-Canteen Law.

The Gothenburg Dispensary, or State Control System.

The Prohibition Proclamation.

Maine's Great Achievement.

Package containing 200 assorted leaflets	35 cents
Package containing 300 assorted leaflets	50 cents
Package containing 500 assorted leaflets	80 cents

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union
PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Ill.

NOTICE—I am a bed-ridden invalid. I make little crochet daisy neck pieces, my own designing, to sell for my support. Price each, 30 cents. 10 per cent on all sold through The Union Signal I give to help out the good work of the W. C. T. U. Address
MISS CORA D. HEBERT
BELL CITY, LA. P. O. BOX C. D. H. No. 25

HOME FOLKS What 15c Will Do! You have wished for a paper that gives all the news of the world, and that tells the truth and only the truth. The Pathfinder is just the paper you have been longing for, and the little matter of 15c in stamps will bring it to you every Saturday for 13 weeks on trial. The Pathfinder is an illustrated weekly, printed from large, easy reading type, published at the Nation's Capital, for the Nation; now in its 22nd year of increasing success. This paper fills the bill without emptying the purse; it costs but $1 a year. If you want to keep posted on what is going on in the world, at the least expense of time or money this is your means. If you want a paper in your home which is sincere, reliable, entertaining, wholesome, the Pathfinder is yours. If you would appreciate a paper which puts everything clearly, fairly, briefly—here it is. Send 15c to show that you might like such a paper, and we will send the Pathfinder on probation 13 weeks. The 15c does not repay us, but we are glad to invest in New Friends. Address The Pathfinder, Box T, Washington, D. C.

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XLI EVANSTON, ILL., FEBRUARY 4, 1915 No. 6

Latest Legislative Victories

South Carolina

Passage of bill authorizing a referendum on statewide prohibition by lower house of South Carolina legislature.

Arkansas

Passage of statewide prohibition measure by lower house of Arkansas legislature by a vote of 74 to 22. Suffrage resolution adopted by the senate by vote of 23 to 12.

West Virginia

West Virginia legislature votes to submit to the people a constitutional amendment providing for woman suffrage.

New Jersey

Lower house of New Jersey legislature votes to submit to the people woman suffrage amendment to constitution.

SPECIAL ARTICLES IN THIS ISSUE

Our Washington Letter—Big Brewing Company Goes Into Bankruptcy—Russia's Savings Increase as Result of Prohibition—Legislative News From the States—Death to the Liquor Traffic—Prosperity Statistics—Can We Afford It?—Temperance Progress Round the World.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

WEEK OF EXCITEMENT AT BOTH ENDS OF CAPITOL—FILIBUSTER TO FIGHT SHIP PURCHASE BILL—MAY OVERRIDE PRESIDENT'S VETO OF IMMIGRATION BILL—SEPARATE BILL FOR DISTRICT PROHIBITION AMENDMENT—PEACE FORUM WOULD UNITE PEACE ORGANIZATIONS—WIRE CARRIES PRESIDENT'S COMPLIMENTS TO SAN FRANCISCO EXPOSITION MANAGEMENT

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS. National W.C.T.U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D.C.

This has been a week of excitement at both ends of the Capitol. January 15, the Senate resolved itself into continuous session, since which it has simply taken recess, and last night, Friday, January 29, was in session all night. This filibuster is being carried on by the Republican members of the Senate, who are united in fighting the ship-purchase bill. Speechmaking is the order of the day. As was stated last week, Senator Burton of Ohio, who retires from the Senate March 4, led in an address consuming three days, since which time other Senators have filled in the time. Senator Gallinger, who is past the threescore and ten mark in point of age, spoke for seven hours consecutively, and again last night in the "wee sma' hours" was holding forth with unabated vigor. Both sides, in order to keep a quorum, are present, but mainly in adjoining cloak rooms. Yesterday the roll was called repeatedly, Senators coming into the chamber long enough to respond to their names, but immediately flocking back, and the Senator speaking addressed virtually an empty chamber, a scattering few Republicans remaining to give him support.

When either Senate or House is in session, the flag floats over that end of the Capitol building; so the flag has remained unfurled over the Senate end since January 15. When such men as Root, Lodge, Burton, and Gallinger organize a filibuster, and give its operation their personal attention, it may well be characterized a filibuster that will pretty nearly accomplish its purpose.

The immigration bill with the "literacy test" passed by both Houses went to the President, to be returned with his veto, together with a well-phrased message which argued that the "literacy test" would "all but close entirely the gates of asylum which have hitherto remained open in America to the politically oppressed from the rest of the world." The principal reason given by the President for setting his will against that of Congress, aside from his personal convictions, was that the American people had never passed upon the issue involved, and he asks the question, "Has any political party ever avowed a policy of restriction in this fundamental matter, gone to the country on it, and been commissioned to control its legislation?"

May Override President's Veto of Immigration Bill

Leaders of the House and Senate are preparing to override the President's veto, and are arranging for a vote in the House some time next week, thus answering in the affirmative the question put to them by the President. They say party platforms "had declared for stricter immigration laws," and that the people themselves "had spoken through their direct representatives in House and Senate." Three times has an immigration bill containing a restrictive literacy test been vetoed, first by President Cleveland, next by President Taft, and now by President Wilson.

Yesterday, January 29, the debate on the Naval Appropriation bill was on in the House, and continued from eleven in the morning until eleven at night. Both the "big navy" men and the "little navy" men had their say, and the battle waxed hotter and hotter.

This morning the House convened at eleven o'clock, and the debate continued under the five-minute rule during the day. The cry for a "big navy" seems to be in the ascendency. The naval committee, in its report to the House, carried a measure, asking for the building of twenty-three vessels, viz., two battleships, at a cost of $14,750,000; seventeen submarines, not to exceed $500,000 each; a hospital ship, at $2,500,000, etc., the bill carrying approximately $148,500,000.

It was further proposed by the committee that one-half the submarines be built on the Pacific Coast, provided they can be built there as cheaply as upon the Atlantic Coast. It has been said by those favoring a big navy, that the United States "should be prepared *not for war*, but *against war*."

Separate Bill for District Prohibition Amendment.

Senator Sheppard has introduced as a separate bill the prohibition amendment he offered to the District appropriation bill. It was referred to the District committee. There is no chance of consideration during this session, but Mr. Sheppard will press it when the Senate reconvenes.

The special committee to investigate the excise board of the District has been given full authority to set its machinery in motion. The contingent expense committee reported favorably as to the funds, and the Senate immediately adopted the resolution providing for the investigation. Senator Hitchcock, who is busy with other duties, requested to be excused from serving on this committee. The Vice-President did not fill the vacancy yesterday. Senator Sheppard, chairman of the committee, said yesterday that he would call the committee together at once and arrange for beginning the inquiry.

Dr. John Wesley Hill, president of the International Peace Forum, has been in Washington in the interests of an international peace propaganda. The national committee is to be composed of such men as David Starr Jordan, James Brown Scott, Charles W. Fairbanks, John Hays Hammond, William H. Taft and others. Negotiations are now going on with countries neutral in the war, with the view to making the committee an international one.

Peace Forum Aims to Unite Peace Organizations

The Peace Forum is hoping to unite all the peace organizations of the United States—of the world, if possible—under one head, and the conversion of the armies and navies of the world into a great international police force, at the disposal of a Supreme court of the nations for the enforcement of its decrees, giving the Supreme court the power to arrest the commerce of any recalcitrant country. The plan is to memorialize Congress to invite the great Peace Congress, which was proposed at The Hague, to meet here at the close of the European war.

President Wilson this week gave recognition to the first transcontinental telephone service by talking directly to San Francisco, President Moore of the Panama-Pacific exposition, being at the other end of the line. At different cities along the line, however, the conversation was overheard with deep interest. Prominent officials of the telephone company were listening on the line to the San Francisco conversation, and the President afterward addressed them.

Wire Carries President's Compliments to Exposition Management

He complimented Mr. Moore on the early opening of the transcontinental line and on the fine prospects for the exposition, which he said he was hopeful of seeing when Congress adjourns. He conveyed greetings to the management, the conversation being distinct at both ends. It is said that it would take four hours for a man's voice, unaided (granting the possibility of such titanic lungs) to travel to San Francisco through the air. On the wires it takes less than one-fifteenth of a second.

Up to now the longest telephone in the world was between New York and Denver, but this line is 1,300 miles better, and again this country has the longest line in the world. The transcontinental service is expected to be opened to the public about March 1. It will cost $20.70 for a person in New York to talk three minutes to San Francisco, or vice versa.

The executive committee of the Temperance Commission of Church Federation met in Washington this week to arrange for a nation-wide pledge-signing campaign. Hon. William J. Bryan, Secretary of State, is greatly interested in the matter of pledge signing, and will, without doubt, be a strong ally in this direction. Recently Mr. Bryan was speaking to a company of 5,000 young men, and before closing urged total abstinence, asking how many would sign such a pledge with him, and 4,000 hands were raised.

Board of Education Studies Moving Picture Machine

Members of the Washington board of education devoted a large part of the monthly meeting recently to the study of the moving picture machine which it is proposed to introduce into the public schools as a means of assisting in the teaching of history, geography, physiology, and other subjects. At the conclusion of the business meeting, a moving picture machine was brought into the room by representatives of the *Washington Post*, which has offered to furnish machines and films for the use of the schools, and a number of educational pictures were shown. Ernest L. Thurston, superintendent, has expressed himself in favor of the machines.

Saturday, January 30, 1915

Big Brewing Company Goes Into Bankruptcy

"LIQUOR BUSINESS HAS FALLEN OFF MORE THAN 35 PER CENT" SAYS BREWER

"It is a matter of general knowledge among brewers that the liquor business in the United States has fallen off more than thirty-five per cent within the last year," William H. Boetter, treasurer of the Ernst Tosetti Brewing Company, is reported to have said in explaining the failure of the company. On January 26 an involuntary petition in bankruptcy against the Tosetti Company was filed in the United States District Court. The liabilities of the company are said to be $200,000. "We will be happy to get fifty cents on the dollar," stated the attorney representing the creditors, when asked as to the assets.

The treasurer of the brewing concern stated that the rapid change in public sentiment in Illinois was responsible for the situation. "Women getting the ballot in Illinois and other states probably has something to do with the decrease in the demand for brewers' products," he remarked, "and public sentiment is changing rapidly."

Russia's Savings Increase As Result of Prohibition

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Petrograd, says M. Kharitonoff, comptroller of the Russian treasury, speaking before the Duma budget committee January 25, declared that owing to the great increase in the national savings, due to prohibition, the extraordinary outlay occasioned by the war had caused no great suffering as yet in Russia.

As proof of this, M. Kharitonoff said the national savings in December, 1913, which amounted to 700,000 rubles ($350,000) had increased to 29,100,000 rubles ($14,550,000) in December, 1914. He added that the total savings for 1913 amounted to 34,000,000 rubles ($17,000,000), as compared with 84,000,000 rubles ($42,000,000) for 1914. This is given on the authority of a special correspondent to the *Chicago Tribune.*

LEGISLATIVE NEWS

Iowa

Senator Joseph H. Allen has introduced in the Iowa senate a constitutional amendment providing for equal suffrage. This amendment was adopted by the thirty-fifth general assembly and was referred to the thirty-sixth general assembly. Owing to the large pledges for the amendment in both the senate and the house the adoption seems certain.

Texas

A prohibitionist has been chosen as speaker of the lower house of the Texas legislature.

A joint resolution has been introduced in the legislature providing for a division of the state. The western portion which contains only one wet city, El Paso, wishes to become a separate prohibition state. If the resolution passes the legislature it will go to a vote of the people on July 1.

New Mexico

Resolutions in favor of the submission of constitutional amendments providing for both statewide prohibition and woman suffrage were, on January 21, introduced in the New Mexico legislature.

Tennessee

The lower house of the Tennessee legislature sent a unanimous vote of thanks to the Tennessee members of the House of Representatives for their vote in favor of the Hobson Resolution.

Washington

Governor Lister of Washington, in his annual message to the legislature, urged the appropriation of $50,000 to enforce the prohibition law.

South Carolina

A bill has passed the lower house of the legislature providing for a referendum to the people of the question of statewide prohibition.

Arkansas

A prohibition bill has been introduced in the upper house of the state legislature providing for an act to prevent county judges and town and city councils from issuing licenses to any firm, corporation, company or individual to manufacture or sell intoxicating liquors of any kind.

Utah

Debate, and vote on reference, of a prohibition bill in the state senate indicates that a statewide prohibition law will be enacted. The bill which was introduced by Senator Wootten, prohibits the manufacture, sale or keeping of any preparation that contains more than one-half of one per cent alcohol.

STATEWIDE PROHIBITION BILL FOR SOUTH CAROLINA

The South Carolina house of representatives on January 29 passed a bill authorizing a referendum next September on statewide prohibition. The measure now goes to the senate, where it is expected it will receive favorable action. The senate committee has reported favorably on the measure.

WEST VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE FOR SUBMISSION OF SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT TO VOTERS

The legislature of West Virginia, on January 26, voted to submit to the people at the next election an amendment to the constitution providing for woman suffrage. The measure passed the senate with only one opposing vote, and the house of delegates with only six votes against it.

PENNSYLVANIA MANUFACTURING PLANT CURTAILS "PERSONAL LIBERTY" OF EMPLOYES

S. J. Shiner & Sons, owners of the largest manufacturing plant in Milton, Pa., and employing more than 800 men, on January 22, followed the lead of the American Car and Foundry Company and the Milton Manufacturing Company in shutting off intoxicating liquor from men who work there by posting a notice promising instant discharge. The order says in part:

"It is a pronounced fact that indulgence in liquor is a menace to business interests, causing men to become careless and indifferent to the proper use of machinery, tools and equipment. This abuse will not be tolerated any longer, and the management will drop such persons from the payroll without notice.

"We have also decided that all persons signing liquor license petitions to the Northumberland county court to grant licenses to persons doing business in Milton must present a written petition to the court to have their names removed. Failure to do this will be taken to mean that these men, by their neglect to comply herewith, have automatically handed their notices to the management that they have quit our employ and we will immediately set about to fill such vacancy."

LIQUOR DRINKING A MISDEMEANOR IN TOPEKA

The liquor interests are spending money freely and extravagantly in an effort to discredit all statements made by residents in prohibition territory as to the enforcement of the law and the benefits resulting therefrom. Very recently they paid for a half page advertisement in a Chicago newspaper, to give publicity to a statement that arrests for drunkenness in Topeka in 1914 numbered 681. The Chicago liquor interests "inquire to know" how such reports are to be reconciled with the claims that prohibition is enforced in Kansas. The *Topeka* (Kas.) *Capital* (published by Arthur Capper, the newly elected governor of Kansas) replies to the charge in a spirited editorial, from which we quote:

"The arrests on the charge, 'drunk and disorderly' in Topeka during 1914 were 53. The arrests in Chicago for 'disorderly conduct' in 1914 were 54,738. Chicago's 'disorderly conduct' and Topeka's 'drunk and disorderly' are synonymous, and the actual conditions are fairly well illustrated by the two figures—53 arrests in Topeka; 54,738 in Chicago.

"Mayor Cofran and Chief of Police Ross make the statement that nine-tenths of the arrests for drunkenness in Topeka would not be made in Kansas City or Chicago, where a person is arrested for drunkenness only when he becomes a public nuisance by reason either of disorderly conduct or because totally unable to navigate.

"In Topeka Police Judge Huron has adopted a rule of extreme strenuosity in requiring police to arrest anybody who exhibits any symptoms of having taken a drink of liquor. The police judge by his *ipse dixit* has made liquor drinking a misdemeanor in this city which tells the story and explains the large number of arrests on the technical charge of drunkenness, as compared with the small number of arrests, 53 in a year, on the ground of disorderliness

"As a matter of fact, there is a minimum of drunkenness in Topeka. We believe that Mayor Cofran is well within bounds in stating as he stated to *The Capital*, that Topeka is freer from both drunkenness and drinking today than it has ever been.

"The facts about Topeka are that this town is closed up as near 'tight as a drum' so far as selling and buying and drinking liquor are concerned, as any town of 50,000 can be made so long as liquor is manufactured for sale. There is so little drinking in Topeka that Judge Huron's drastic rule is 'stood for.' It wouldn't be in any town where prohibition is not radically enforced."

CAN WE AFFORD IT?

ECONOMICAL LOSS OF FIFTEEN BILLION CHARGED TO LIQUOR TRAFFIC BY CONGRESSMAN DICK T. MORGAN OF OKLAHOMA

Asserting that the very magnitude of the liquor traffic, the immense amount of capital invested and men employed is the strongest argument for National Prohibition, Congressman Morgan of Oklahoma, in his speech in the lower House of Congress on December 22, showed the economical loss involved in a continuance of the traffic. He said in part:

Power of the Liquor Industry

The liquor business has grown to immense proportions. It represents great wealth. It employs an army of men. It supports a multitude of people. Its power extends in every direction. It dominates business, permeates society, controls politics, and its gigantic sway molds the tone of the press and influences the attitude of even the church.

Some conception of its mighty influence may be gathered from the wealth it controls, the men it employs, the wages it pays, and the number of people it supports. Seven hundred and seventy-two million dollars in capital are invested in plants and equipment for the manufacture of distilled, malt and vinous liquors. Even a larger amount is probably invested by retail and wholesale establishments for the sale and distribution of the product. These liquor-manufacturing establishments have an annual output in excess of two and a quarter billions of gallons. At wholesale prices these liquors are worth $600,000,000. At retail the consumers pay therefor over $2,000,000,000. As a people we consume annually 22.66 gallons of intoxicating liquors per capita. There are at least 250,000 persons employed directly in the business. More than 1,000,000 of our population are supported by this business. In salaries and wages the liquor-manufacturing establishments pay out annually $70,000,000. Add to this the profits of the saloon keepers, the wages paid to bartenders and others supported directly by the liquor traffic, and we have a grand total of more than $250,000,000 distributed annually through this business.

Its Contribution to Government Expenses

But there is something even more startling than this. In the last fiscal year the Federal, state, county, and municipal governments collected over $325,000,000 in taxes from the business; $245,000,000 went to the Federal Government, $21,000,000 to the states, $6,600,000 to the counties, and $52,000,000 to incorporated towns and cities having a population of 2,500 and over. Through the increased tax placed on beer and other intoxicating liquors by the emergency revenue act, the business this year will pay for the support of our various governments not less than $400,000,000. Last year the Federal Government collected thirty-three per cent of its ordinary revenue from the liquor business, and by reason of the increased tax the amount this year will be over forty per cent.

But this liquor business does something else. To support this vast business, to pay dividends on the capital invested therein, to pay $250,000,000 annually in salaries and wages and profits to the people engaged therein and employed thereby, and to contribute annually $400,000,000 in taxes for the support of our various governments; to do all this it is necessary that 1,000,000 of our people shall be drunkards, that 4,000,000 of them shall be heavy drinkers, and that 19,000,000 of them shall be regular moderate drinkers, and that the country at large shall suffer an economic loss estimated at $15,000,000,000.

What These Statistics Mean

What do these figures mean? What do they teach? What do they prove? What significance shall be given them in reaching a conclusion on the question before us?

Those who oppose this resolution point to these statistics—to the capital invested, to the men employed, to the wages paid, to the revenue received—as arguments against the adoption of this resolution.

To my mind they prove directly the reverse. It is almost universally admitted that the liquor business is the greatest evil in existence; that it is the greatest source of crime, immorality, disease, idleness, poverty, and national waste and that it is highly detrimental and injurious to the social, economic, and moral welfare of our citizens.

If the liquor business be an evil, then the greater its magnitude, the more is the necessity that the National Government shall interfere and aid in its suppression.

Annihilate this Traffic

If the liquor business be a source of crime, immorality, disease, idleness, poverty, and waste, then to contemplate the vast millions of money invested therein, the hundreds of thousands of men employed in its prosecution, and the hundreds of millions of dollars in wages and profits distributed thereby only emphasizes and reinforces the appeal to the National Government for aid and assistance in annihilating the business.

If the liquor business is not a legitimate business and is deteriorating the physical, intellectual, and moral character of our citizenship, this is an unanswerable argument why neither the federal, state, county, nor municipal governments should make the business the chief source of their revenue.

The future generation is in our hands. The boys and girls of today will be the brains and sinew of tomorrow. Let us make them familiar with the scientific fact that alcohol is destructive to sinew and brain.

IDAHO'S LEGISLATURE

ALMOST UNANIMOUS IN VOTE ON SUBMISSION OF PROHIBITION AMENDMENT

"Idaho Dry in 1916!" is a perfectly safe prophecy. All three political parties having declared in favor of statewide prohibition, the Governor having strongly recommended it and both houses of the legislature having passed a measure submitting the question to the voters, there seems almost no doubt that the people will vote to outlaw the liquor traffic. Prohibitionists in the state confidently declare that the amendment is certain to be adopted by a majority of from 15,000 to 20,000.

The measure, which passed the house by a unanimous vote and the senate with only one opposing vote, provides for a submission of the amendment to the people at the general election in 1916. If adopted, it will go into effect May 1, 1917.

Only one man in the legislature—Senator Enoch W. Whitcomb of Salem—voted against the bill. He comes from a county that is notoriously wet.

There has been introduced in the legislature a bill providing for statutory prohibition, to go into effect January 1, 1916, the same date that the neighboring states of Washington and Oregon become dry, thus preventing the outlawed liquor dealers of these two states moving across into Idaho. This measure, also, was strongly recommended by Governor Alexander.

DEATH TO THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

GOVERNOR ALEXANDER OF IDAHO URGES PASSAGE OF TWO STRONG PROHIBITION MEASURES IN MESSAGE TO LEGISLATURE

I am proud, as a citizen of Idaho, to be able to say that the cause of temperance and sobriety has made such strides among our people that the day has arrived when the licensed saloon has no longer a right to existence in our state. There is no longer any ground to stand upon in defense of the dispensing of alcoholic liquors by consent of the state. Local option had its day, but that day is past. What the people now demand from us is the absolute destruction of the liquor business. I therefore recommend that you pass the necessary legislation to submit to the qualified voters of the state at the general election in 1916 a constitutional amendment to be voted upon, that will prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor in this state forever in any manner, shape or form. The proposed amendment should be so drawn that no doubt shall arise as to its meaning—death to the liquor traffic. It should be self-executing upon its adoption so that no legislation may be required in the future to make it operative to the full intent of the voters.

Since the holding of the platform conventions of the great political parties of this state wherein the principles of those parties were announced, new and unforeseen conditions have arisen which must be faced in the spirit of wisdom and statesmanship, and as the representative of the people of Idaho, I further advise you that more than a constitutional amendment is required of us. Our sister states of Washington and Oregon, on November 3, 1914, wrote into the organic law of those states the voice of the people prohibiting the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages, on and after January 1, 1916. These states border upon Idaho and unless we take prompt action to protect our people, their homes and their young, Idaho will be made the rendezvous for the liquor traffic of these states. It will move over into our state, enter the body politic, and make of this state a place from which the traffic will be illegally carried on and liquor sold in violation of the laws of Oregon and Washington. To guard against such a calamity, I recommend that a law be passed at this session of the legislature, in addition to the submission of a constitutional amendment, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of all alcoholic beverages on and after January 1, 1916. This law should be as stringent as it can be made and should leave no doubt as to the meaning to abolish the liquor traffic from the state of Idaho. This law should further provide that no further local option elections may be held and that no licenses should be granted for the sale of alcoholic liquors as beverages, either at wholesale or retail, under any circumstances beyond the time said statutory prohibition shall become effective.

ORGANIZED LABOR AND THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

CHARLES STELZLE of New York, Sociologist, Writer and Labor Union Worker

Organized labor believes in better jobs for workingmen. The saloon takes away jobs and makes inferior workingmen.

Organized labor stands for efficiency. The saloon always makes the workingman less skillful.

Organized labor stands for higher wages. The saloon lowers the wages of the man who patronizes it. No man ever had his pay increased because his boss saw him in a saloon.

Organized labor is fighting to keep children in school and out of the factory. The saloon puts children into the factory and on to the streets.

Organized labor seeks to keep women in the home in the main. The saloon drives her into the industrial field as a competitor of men.

Organized labor stands for the home. The saloon disintegrates the home. —*Toledo Blade*

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD BECAME DRY JANUARY 30

From now on it will be impossible for anyone to get a drink anywhere on the Pennsylvania system. For some time there have been only two bars in the Pennsylvania railroad stations and those were at the New York station and in the Broad Street station, Philadelphia. The license in the New York station does not expire for some months, but it has been transferred, and the bar was closed on January 30.

The railroad began its campaign against liquor some years ago when an order was issued to employes warning them to avoid saloons and threatening the men with discharge if they drank while on duty.

In 1912 another step was taken when the railroad ordered the abolition of intoxicants from its trains. From July 16 of that year it has been impossible to get a drink on any train.

PROSPERITY STATISTICS

	Missouri	Kansas
Age of the states (years)	94	54
Population	3,300,000	1,690,000
Saloons	4,000	....
Per capita expenditure for liquor	$24.00	$1.48
Criminals to 3,000 population	10	1
Bank deposits per capita	$20.00	$140.00
Assessed property valuation per capita	$300.00	$1,700.00
Automobiles to every 100 farmers	1	20

In Kansas there are 131 towns of 1,000 population, which own electric light plants, water and sewer systems, splendid sidewalks and public schools without a single cent of revenue from the liquor traffic. In Missouri there are scores of towns of from 1,000 to 4,000 population with open saloons paying a high license where they have no electric light plants, no water or sewer system, and poor sidewalks.

In the panic of 1907 Missouri, with all her big banks, was unable to send one penny to the East. Kansas banks sent $50,000,000.

Kansas spends $38,000,000 less per year for intoxicants than does Missouri. This explains the prosperity of Kansas.

ONE HUNDRED YEAR ASSETS

A NEW VOCABULARY IN MISSIONS AND TEMPERANCE

DR. LOUISE C. PURINGTON, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Co-operation With Missionary Societies

"A thousand years in Thy sight are but as yesterday when it is past, and as a watch in the night," is the language of Moses setting forth God's providence, human frailty, and the brevity of life. What must be in the Lord's sight the measure of time reckoned by us a hundred years? It seems like a great span of eternity as we glance backward and think for a moment of the great people like Livingstone, like the Brownings, Robert and Elizabeth; of great events like missionary centennials, as in India and, on the home side the organization of boards of foreign missions; the Peace movement; the Treaty of Ghent; the beginning of permanent peace between England and the United States, to be celebrated in 1915; the temperance movement, which had its inception in Connecticut and of which Lyman Beecher was the pioneer.

It almost seems as if all the great things in human history for humanity's civilization and uplift, had happened within one hundred years. We can talk around the world through the mystical language of the wireless, we can look into the depths of the stars, we can almost pierce heaven itself with our upward flights. The ratio of health has increased by methods of disease prevention, by pure food, sanitation, and by a new and almost inestimable hygienic régimé.

Unity in Christianity, international and interdenominational, is the most significant product of the century. Nations are members of over 150 international associations. Missions are being merged in China, India, Japan, co-operation is becoming the watchword abroad as well as at home, and men and women of vision are reaching higher ideals through glimpses of Christ's kingdom in its oneness and entirety.

The International Sunday School Association, Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. are products of the century.

One hundred years ago the Bible was printed in about sixty languages, now in five hundred languages and dialects.

One hundred years ago the British drove our missionaries from India—"a ship-load of devils is preferable to a ship-load of missionaries." Massachusetts, now a hot-bed of missions, "had no religion it could afford to export." Men and women with a longing to go, especially women, were denied a hearing before ecclesiastical bodies and condemned as going ahead of divine providence in this matter.

One hundred years ago there was no great educational movement basal to the coming of Christ's kingdom; no missionary schools, colleges, universities—only a stray foreign student in American colleges. Last year there were 2,084 from Asia, Africa, South America, Australia; there were no great gifts for missionary work—a "million for missions" was undreamed of. There was no Ellen M. Stone, prisoner for Christ's sake, to "storm and sweep the audience" as at the national council of Congregationalists in Kansas City she pleaded for Albania. "You paid $65,000 to save one woman; will you not do as much to save a nation?"

The missionary observances of the centennials of Judson, Livingstone, etc., especially emphasize the achievements in foreign lands; the messengers and the message; also pageants like "The World in Boston," "An Adventure of Faith," dramas of missionary progress reproducing the first "apostles to the East" and personifications of the nations.

Temperance Evolution

A century of temperance reform chronicles achievements equally great. One hundred years ago the use of alcoholic liquors was almost universal. The drinking was excessive at church meetings, ordinations, and the laying of the corner-stone, the societies providing the liquors. The side-boards were covered with decanters, bottles and drinking-glasses "looking and smelling like a grog shop; the smoke of the pipes was blinding."

One hundred years ago some battles had been fought and won on the traffic and thraldom of opium—"wars had been waged and a nation all but wrecked." A great moral question like the use of liquor and its twin—narcotics—slaying their victims annually to an extent beyond computation, never is in the forefront like immediate disasters not so formidable and far-reaching. "The Allies" at Shanghai, 1909, at The Hague, 1912, and at the final conference, 1913, occasioned the overthrow of a traffic debasing to conscience and reason and killing to both body and soul. England's right to continue the export of opium was maintained until the settlement of this question by these three conferences. And to this day the debauchery of a great nation might have been continued had it not been for the American occupation of the Philippines. But this is another story.

Dr. Benjamin Rush published in 1804 the first scientific warning against the use of ardent spirits; this produced but little effect. At last, in 1811, the Connecticut General Association (Congregational) at its meeting at Fairfield, appointed a committee to report measures for remedy at the next meeting of the association; Massachusetts, likewise. That same year, at local ordinations at Plymouth and Goshen, liquors were furnished and, as all could not drink at once, they waited their turn. One who was there testified that the sideboard had the air of a bar-room.

When the association met in 1812 and the committee reported, they were obliged to confess that the evil of intemperance was so great and people so lax in indulgence, they did not perceive that anything could be done. Immediately Rev. Lyman Beecher rose to protest; a committee was appointed and reported to the association resolutions vigorously denouncing the do-nothing policy—a paper Dr. Beecher regarded as the most important one he ever wrote.

Following is a part of the report:

"Had a foreign army invaded our land to plunder our property and take away our liberty, should we tamely bow to the yoke and give up without a struggle? If a band of assassins were scattering poison and filling the land with widows and orphans, would they be suffered, without molestation, to extend from year to year the work of death? If our streets swarmed with venomous reptiles and beasts of prey, would our children be bitten and torn to pieces before our eyes, and no effort made to expel these deadly intruders? But intemperance is that invading enemy preparing chains for us; intemperance is that band of assassins scattering poison and death; intemperance is that assemblage of reptiles and beasts of prey destroying in our streets the lambs of the flock before our eyes.

"To conclude, if we make a united exertion and fail of the good intended, nothing will be lost by the exertion; we can but die, and it will be glorious to perish in such an effort. But if, as we confidently expect, it shall please the God of our Fathers to give us the victory, we may secure to millions the blessings of the life that now is and of that which is to come."

(Continued on Page Seven)

One of the countless African Graves of native rum victims, with the customary decorations of empty rum bottles and demijohns. The number indicates the victim's wealth.

(From photograph by Wm. A. Ruff, Missionary to the Congo)

TEMPERANCE PROGRESS ·ROUND THE WORLD

HOW ICELAND SECURED PROHIBITION

On January 1, 1915, national prohibition went into effect in Iceland. For many months preparations have been made for this event which will mean so much for the prosperity and happiness of the people of the island.

Iceland is a colony of Denmark, but it has a parliament of its own —the alting, composed of thirty-four members elected by the people, and six approved by the crown.

On January 12, 1900, the alting passed a bill prohibiting the manufacture of all alcoholic drinks, and after the matter had been voted on favorably by the people, on May 1, 1909, parliament passed a total prohibition bill.

The enemies of the measure hoped it would not receive the approval of the King of Denmark but when a deputation presented the bill to him, he is reported to have said:

"Few, if any, of my actions since I became King have given me more satisfaction than that of signing the prohibition law for Iceland, and if the parliament of Denmark will pass a similar law I shall be more willing yet to approve."

WAR AS TEMPERANCE REFORMER

A deadly blow has been struck at the drink curse in France by the publication of a decree prohibiting the sale of absinthe and kindred liquors—whether wholesale or retail—as also the opening of fresh houses for the sale of alcoholic liquors and spirits. At the beginning of the war the Minister of the Interior sent a circular note to the prefects of departments "inviting" them to suppress "by order" the sale of and traffic in absinthe and kindred liquors. Such orders could only have effect during the war. The new decrees have a final character as Parliament will be asked to ratify them. Thus the "green fiend" which social reformers unanimously regard as their most insidious and dangerous enemy in the struggle against the forces which undermine the nation's health and vigor is now doomed. Temperance advocates have repeatedly tried to prevail on Parliament to adopt such a measure, but the opposition of "the trade" has been too strong. The present war, terrible as it is, says a *Daily News* Paris correspondent, has been productive of a few blessings. The prohibition of absinthe is one of these.

Absinthe has already been officially banned in three other countries: Belgium, Holland, and Switzerland. Belgium, though few of her people had developed the absinthe habit, forbade the sale of the liquor as a preventive measure in 1905, Switzerland following suit in 1908, and Holland in 1910.

ONE HUNDRED YEAR ASSETS

(Continued from Page Six)

This revolutionary report adopted one June day in 1812, is among the earliest, prophetic of the great temperance reform. The results were beyond Lyman Beecher's most sanguine expectations. The church approved and liquor was banished from ecclesiastical meetings and its use in the home diminished; the legislature took favorable action, and a Society for Reformation of Morals was established. These energetic measures may be put down to the credit of Congregationalists in their inception. "From that time," says Dr. Beecher, "the movement went on, not only through New England, but marching through the world. Glory to God!"

The triumphs of the march may be enumerated as follows:

The organization of armies for the overthrow of the liquor traffic, chief among these the Woman's Christian Temperance Union; the formation of the Prohibition party; the mandates by great corporations forbidding their employes to drink, even to enter a saloon (this regulation in the matter of railroads alone adds over a million and a half men to the temperance ranks); the demand for total abstinence by life insurance companies, athletes, editors, and business men in general; the attitude of magazines and many newspapers in refusing liquor advertisements; the more than two generations of school children in the public schools of the United States, taught through the untiring efforts of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the evil effects of the use of alcoholics; the great army of allies—men, women and children, the church, the suffragists—helping toward the goal of National Constitutional Prohibition.

Within the century has occurred the launching of the World's W. C. T. U., that "bright, beautiful, incomparable event" which, in 1891, took place in Boston—the first international gathering of the temperance clans. Frances E. Willard, Lady Henry Somerset and Hannah Whitall Smith were all there, and of devout and honorable women there were not a few. The real birth of the World's W. C. T. U. was in 1883 in the heart and brain of Frances E. Willard.

Eighteen round-the-world missionaries have traversed the world since that date and many segments of missionary fields at home and abroad have received the consecrated touch, the lasting impress of devoted workers.

Unity at Last.

"That they all may be one" was Christ's last prayer for us. Whatever the adversities of this present time, the great World Congresses, Peace plans endorsed by thirty governments representing more than three-fourths of the globe, and empires opened to the gospel in all its phases afford unprecedented opportunities.

Queen Wilhelmina's message to the members of the Continuation Committee (Edinburg conference) at The Hague is representative of that in the hearts of other rulers and of the great majority of the human race.

"It is my earnest desire that the unity of all Christ's followers, members of His invisible fellowship, may be ever more and more deeply felt, and that our Saviour may stir our hearts to more and more fervent, united prayer."

Float of Bartlesville (Okla.) W. C. T. U.

The Union Signal

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Evanston, Illinois, February 4, 1915

National W. C. T. U. Convention, Seattle, Wash., October 9-14, 1915

The statements made in "Prosperity Statistics" on page 5 were furnished by Mrs. Lillian M. Mitchner, president of the Kansas W. C. T. U.

In planning for your Frances Willard Memorial Day meetings, you will find the list of supplies given on page 16 very helpful.

The newly elected governor of Alabama will live to regret the day he missed the opportunity of his life by not signing the bill that frees Alabama from the legalized liquor traffic.

With the governor, the legislature, and the three political parties favoring statewide prohibition and the women possessed of franchise privileges, it seems perfectly safe to put a coat of white paint on the map of Idaho without waiting for the election in 1916.

West Virginia's law-makers having noted with appreciation the remarkable work done by the women in the recent statewide prohibition campaign, decided their help was needed in electing officials to enforce the prohibition law, and are taking prompt measures to give them full suffrage rights.

With two prosperous prohibition neighbors like North Carolina and Georgia, it was a foregone conclusion that South Carolina would follow the fashion of the day and take steps to outlaw the liquor traffic.

The illustration on page 6 is reproduced from one of a set of eight missionary charts, which can be purchased from the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, for $1.00 per set.

STATES WHICH HAVE OUTLAWED THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Maine, Kansas, North Dakota, Georgia, Oklahoma, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, West Virginia, Virginia, Oregon, Washington, Colorado, Arizona, Alabama.

WHY NOT?

Notwithstanding the well-known beneficial effects of prohibition in towns, cities, counties and states where it has been tried, there are still those who blindly insist that should the liquor traffic be abolished the country would become bankrupt, business come to a standstill, the taxpayer be "taxed to death," and calamities swoop down upon us in clouds. None of these things have ever happened, but a certain number of pessimistic "gloomies" are quite sure they will happen as soon as prohibition becomes universal.

But the fact remains that we can never make legally right that which is morally wrong. It may be made lawful but not right, and in the end right must triumph.

To longer dally with the question is puerile, vicious, inexcusable and perilous. The voice of science declares against strong drink. The commercial world has placed the stamp of its disapproval upon it. Religion and morality have declared war against it. Experience demonstrates that its influence and effects are always and everywhere bad, and bad only, and there is no extenuating circumstance connected with it. The experience not of isolated localities only, but of entire states, proves beyond a doubt that strong drink can be entirely dispensed with, very much to the physical, moral and financial betterment of the people. Why should we longer resort to this or that makeshift instead of settling the question? Regulations do not regulate nor restrictions restrict. As long as strong drink is anywhere permitted to be manufactured the drink maker will trample every law under foot in the effort to sell the product. Why temporize while the traffic seeks to still further entrench itself in the cupidity of the morally blind, makes mad appeal to the vote-seeking politician, and meets partisanship with flaunting promise of bargain counter ballots on election day. The liquor traffic causes bodily injury, loss of health and mind to thousands, yea, millions of people; it causes moral turpitude, disintegration of moral fibre, loss of character, physical and moral degradation and ruin. It is obnoxious to the public welfare because it entails these results, and in so doing causes innumerable crimes; the destruction of countless homes and, according to the supreme court of Kansas, is always "a contagious peril to the peace and good order of society; it weakens, corrupts, debauches and slays human life and human character."

Ex-Governor Hanly of Indiana has said, "For three years I have witnessed an unending procession of women—mothers, daughters and wives—coming with broken hearts and in tears to the executive chamber to plead for clemency for loved ones who have transgressed the law and whose liberty the state has taken away. I have read hundreds of criminal records in my hotel, in my home, in the executive offices and on railway trains, and in eighty-five per cent of the cases the cause can be traced to the excessive use of intoxicating liquors."

The supreme court of Missouri has said, "The supreme principle of the common law is the public good." For the sake of the public good let law be invoked everywhere to destroy the greatest, most implacable enemy of the public good. Let prohibition of the liquor traffic be written into the organic law of the land before the year 1920 and let all the people say Amen and Amen!

FEELING THE PULSE OF THE LIQUOR INTERESTS

After claiming to have achieved at the November 3 elections two noteworthy victories for "personal liberty" one would naturally expect the liquor interests of the state of Ohio to be cheerful if not complacent over the situation. On the contrary, however, the Ohio correspondent of *Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular* in the January 25 issue, writes in the following pessimistic fashion:

"The end of the first month of the new year finds the situation in Ohio anything but encouraging. The anti-liquor element is as active as ever, and having failed to destroy the licensed saloon at one blast last November in the shape of constitutional prohibition, has now settled down to a slower process of scuttling the ship by gnawing holes below the water line. In short, the enemies are in control of the statehouse, and they are also claiming the legislature. The election of a prohibition governor and a legislature he can control naturally brings all the dry patriots to the front with suggestions to further control and hamper the liquor traffic. The surest way to wreck the ship of state is to put blind prejudice at the wheel."

The state of mind of "the trade" in Pennsylvania, as pictured by the correspondent of *Bonfort's* undoubtedly represents the feelings of the liquor men in nearly every state. The keystone state correspondent says:

"The legislature is now in session and from now on until the adjournment the members of the trade will sit on the anxious bench fearing that inimical legislation may spring up from some unexpected source."

The editor of the *Portland* (Me.) *Express* suggests that every business man ought to have on the wall of his office a prohibition map of the United States. We suggest that at the same time he orders the map from the National W. C. T. U., he supply himself with a tube of white paint and a brush, so that each morning after reading the news of the latest prohibition victory, he may paint that particular part of the map white. This apparently is the only way to keep the map up-to-date, prohibition territory is increasing so rapidly.

NATIONAL REPORT

The National Report is ready and as there is only a limited number in stock National workers will kindly place their orders early. The Report is sent out for the cost of mailing—15 cents.

The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Instruction, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

PLANS FOR NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION FOR FEBRUARY AND MARCH

That each local union be asked to hold a public meeting not later than March; an offering to be taken for the Campaign Fund, this money to be sent through regular channels to the state W. C. T. U. treasurer, who shall transmit one-half to the National treasurer, this fund to be known in both state and National as the Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund.

That the Young People's Branches be urged to have a share in the campaign by adapting to their work plans proposed for the W. C. T. U. and by enlisting other young people to become active and intelligent workers.

In accordance with the above plan, envelopes have been prepared by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union for subscriptions to the Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund. These envelopes are to be furnished to the state at cost, to be sent by them free to every local union agreeing to place them in the hands of all members and as many others as possible, with the suggestion and hope that in March every local union send a contribution to this Fund, averaging ten cents per member. This money should be sent through the regular W. C. T. U. channels. Contributors of $1.00 or more will receive for one year the Campaign Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL. The form of the pledge is as follows:

PATRIOTIC OFFERING
WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
THE LILLIAN STEVENS CAMPAIGN FUND (STATE AND NATIONAL)

My Offering is $.....
Cash or Pledged
Indicate by X
Name .....
Address .....

Pledges should be paid to W. C. T. U. treasurer within thirty days. Contributors of one dollar or more will receive for one year, the Campaign Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL.

RACE SUICIDE

MRS. MARGARET B. PLATT, President W. Washington W. C. T. U.

There is a story of an impecunious man who married a rich wife. Soon after the ceremony the wife remarked: "We must now, my dear, consider carefully the ways and means." The newly made husband replied: "I was just thinking of that! Now, you furnish the means and I'll look after the ways." Much the same is being said to the womanhood of today by the powers that be. Women furnish the means to build a nation, the citizens without which the nation could not exist. Men provide the various and devious ways by which to destroy them. Not only upon the battlefields amid all the horrors of war do they go to destruction, but under the banner of peace the dread carnage goes on and on. When in our cities certain areas are tacitly dedicated to the destruction of our boys and girls by making indulgence in the most degrading vices safe, according to the standards of those who control the vice preserves; when money received from the sale of the virtue of our daughters and the honor of our sons percolates through various channels into the hands of those in authority as the price for protection from punishment for violation of law, and this thing goes on and on without fierce protest from all men not partners in such shame, is it not time that women refuse to bear children to be offered as a sacrifice upon the altar of vice and shame?

Why should women continue to give birth to children unless given every possible assurance that they will not be sacrificed to the lust and greed of men? Why should they continue to bring into the world children to populate the shambles of vice? Do you say that "no mother ever supposes her child will go that way?" Well as long as the shambles are tolerated, some mothers' children must go to supply them! You cannot tell —your daughter may be next—your son may soon be a victim. While painted vice openly flaunts itself along our streets and the emissaries of the vice traffic visit every rural district and haunt every place of amusement and avenue of travel, ingratiating themselves into the confidence of unsuspecting children that these may become their prey, and organized manhood does not rise in splendid might and thunder "This business shall stop," women have a right to say, "We will no longer furnish children to be thrown to the beasts of passion!"

The race suicide at which we most need to rail and shudder takes place when girls once pure and fair are exhibited in pens like beasts, their God-given beauty and charm made a thing of barter and sale; when instead of wearing the crown of honorable motherhood and nurturing a generation of noble men they become sources of contamination and disease coursing through the succeeding generations of those who yield to their fateful spell.

Women alone are not responsible for race suicide. Physicians tell us that much of this evil is due to the effects of the vices which are condoned and protected, while they plunder men and women of health, purity, happiness and hope, and rob the homes of their choicest jewels.

It is unspeakably infamous that under the Christian civilization of the twentieth century plague spots of vice are still permitted in so many towns and cities and a regularly conducted traffic in vice still goes on. Are the streets safe for your daughter? Are the traps set for your son?

LIQUOR REVENUE NOT NEEDED!

"Only last year there was expended in Raleigh, for the construction of residences, business institutions and public buildings, the stupendous sum of $1,459,221," declared Hon. M. L. Shipman, Commissioner of Labor for North Carolina, in a recent address. "And the beauty of it all is that not a dollar of this money was realized from either the sale or manufacture of intoxicating liquors. I am informed that the loss of revenue formerly received from the dispensary once in operation, here has long since been counteracted by a legitimate increase of taxable values."

LEGACY WITH ANTI-LIQUOR STRING

The filing for probate of the will of Charles Gordon Emery, a tobacco dealer of Watertown, N. Y., has brought to light the fact that there is an anti-liquor-anti-tobacco string tied to the legacy left his grandson, Charles Gordon Emery, second. The young man will receive the money only if he complies with the condition that he neither drinks nor smokes until he is thirty years old.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"AS THEY WALKED THEY TALKED"

MRS. S. R. GRAHAM CLARK

The words repeat themselves in our inmost heart—these words spoken of the two disciples on their way to Emmaus on the evening of that day of days centuries ago: "As they walked, they talked."

They could not help it. Neither can we. As we walk, we talk; as we work, we talk; as we meet socially for an afternoon call or accidentally for a moment on the street corner, we talk. And about what? Talk tells—on us and our fellows; counts, for time and—eternity. What do we talk about?

Some kind of talking bears upon it the stamp of God's approval. It is written of what was said by some who "spake often one to another," that "the Lord hearkened and heard," heard, not only because, perforce, He has to hear all the babel of voices and know all of the things—good and bad—said by His earth-children, but because He set out to hear, "hearkened," just the kind of "hearing" we covet when we have the ear of a friend. This old record states further concerning the words on that occasion, that "a book of remembrance was written" before God, to preserve what was said, for they that spoke "feared the Lord and thought upon His name."

We remember, too, in the case of the Emmaus disciples, who, as they walked, talked, that something in their conversation attracted a listener, One who joined their company and out of their fears and longings led them to facts and faith—set hope singing again in their souls. Ah, to so talk on every occasion, that we shall attract all good and holy fellowship!

As we walk we talk about what? The weather, the foibles and failures of acquaintances, the latest joke? Think of the opportunities we thus miss to scatter seeds of truth, to uplift and cheer, to aid every righteous cause! By the right use of these wayside opportunities what a harvest might be gathered, what holy impulses set in motion, what untold good accomplished. Talk about the wealth hidden in waste products! Compute, if you can, the marvelous values hidden in the by-the-way words of a single individual! Are we followers of Christ? Here we find numberless chances to say unobtrusively some true word of Him. We love our neighbor in spite of his imperfections. What an opportunity to add to the sum total of good will, rather than to haul into light his weakness. The world needs peace. Speak the peace-word. Are we friends of temperance, of prohibition? What opportunities present themselves in this way to help the cause. **The reiteration of truth—the word spoken again and again—takes hold on the hearer unconsciously. He must steel himself against its influence or he will come to believe and accept it. What if every believer in National Prohibition in this country took advantage of this fact and spoke out of his convictions every day as freely, as easily, as much as a matter-of-course as if his subject were the weather or the business or political outlook? Would there not be an increase of prohibition sentiment in this country that would sweep all hindrances before it?**

"As they walked, they talked." Not offensively, not attempting to thrust their opinions upon another, but in friendly, natural way saying the heart-word from the heart for the Master, the cause; for truth and humanity. As *we* walk let *us* so talk.

"What shall the harvest be?" Leave that to the Great Husbandman.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

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HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

RED LETTER DAYS

FEBRUARY 10-17—*Membership week*
FEBRUARY 17—*Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund Day*
MARCH 1—*Union Signal Day (birthday of Lillian M. N. Stevens)*
MARCH 20—*Prohibition Rally Day (birthday of Hon. Neal Dow)*

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, SEATTLE, WASH., OCTOBER 9-14, 1915

SUPERINTENDENTS

SCHOOL SAVINGS AND THRIFT

MRS. SARA LOUISA OBERHOLTZER

The School Savings Banks work, in which the W. C. T. U. has for twenty-five years been an active promoter, is now receiving its reward of acknowledged success. Massachusetts, New York and Minnesota have passed laws in regard to placing this practical thrift teaching in their public schools, Massachusetts making the instruction compulsory.

The school savings bank is admitted to be one of the most quiet and effective opponents of the liquor business. Almost all waste comes from ignorance and the lack of thrift, and the greatest known waste since the world began, except war, is the manufacture and the consumption of alcoholic liquors and the traffic in them. The grain and fruit which should be used for food is wasted by being converted into what is a menace to health and civilization. Liquor degrades the people and nations who traffic in it, wasting their time, energy, and moral understanding, and for those who consume it, it means the destruction of spiritual advancement and all that is finest, best and purest in human life.

It is to prevent waste, want and their illimitable accompaniments of crime and suffering, that we have asked that the children in the schools and in the homes should be systematically trained in saving small amounts of cash with a knowledge of the interest-bearing power and comfort-bringing power of this money that they may not fritter away thoughtlessly on cheap candy, cigarets and small extravagances that lead to habits of waste in the purchase of narcotics and drink, the pennies they possess or earn. Testimony from hundreds and hundreds of schools now using the school savings banks system proves daily the value and the effect of this practical thrift teaching.

The United States government, through its Bureau of Education, has just published a bulletin of thirty-four pages on School Savings Banks, written at the request of the United States Commissioner of Education by the World's and National W. C. T. U. superintendent of School Savings Banks and Thrift Teaching. It contains the latest statistics of the school savings of the children in the United States, a history of the work in this and other countries, an explanation of our method of collecting school savings, the opinions of educators, and much more that I hope may prove useful in the general advancement of this thrift teaching. The Bulletin is distributed by the Bureau of Education at Washington, D. C. Single copies sent free on application to it.

New figures are almost daily coming to the writer from different unions, schools and bankers. Bankers in Chicago, Ill., April 8, 1914, began establishing school savings banks in the public schools of the city, and by the close of the year they were collecting scholars' savings in forty-eight public schools; and 6399 boys and girls in these schools had deposited $5,340.90 to their bank credit.

The school savings system has recently been taken up in about fifty public schools in New York City. Nor is progress confined to large cities. From Hastings, Minn., a report just in for the first year shows the deposits of 271 pupils to be $1,430.66, an average of $5.28 per scholar, and Watertown, Conn., writes that 313 pupils have deposited $316.92; while Ephrata, Pa., has to the credit of 259, $2,750.69.

Parochial and private schools, also boys' clubs, are employing this helpful thrift teaching. In the St. Mary's school in Evanston, Ill., where the work was taken up in October, 1914, 196 pupils have deposited as their savings, $155.12.

Of the savings system introduced into the eleven Parker Cotton Mills in South Carolina, through our literature last year, Mr. L. D. Hollis of Greenville, manager of the company, writes: "The system is doing good, and seems to be of much interest to the children."

In the city high school of Columbia, S. C., where this thrift teaching was introduced last March, forty pupils deposited $50.45 in three months. The W. C. T. U. of Wappingers Falls, N. Y., placed the system in the public school just before the school term closed last spring and reports:

"Forty-four scholar depositors have saved $63.39 that might otherwise have been foolishly spent."

School savings banks were introduced into the North Troy, (Vt.) school by the superintendent this winter. Windsor, Conn., established it in ten public schools of that city. The local W. C. T. U. of Christfield, Md., placed the system in its schools and the local W. C. T. U. of Garden City, Minn., has had school savings banks put into the public school.

But lest I exceed the space allotted to a superintendent, I cannot give more of the good news. Will all of our good women who wish to aid in the increase of this thrift teaching, which makes for self-responsibility, pure, self-supporting lives and National Constitutional Prohibition, send a stamp for free literature.

2113 Tioga St., Philadelphia, Pa.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL WORK

MRS. STELLA B. IRVINE

The commission on Peace and Arbitration and the commission on Christian Education of the Federal Council of Churches of Christian America suggest that February 14 be observed as Peace Sunday, in celebration of one hundred years of peace between Great Britain and the United States. The anniversary program for use in the Sunday Schools has been prepared by Prof. Norman E. Richardson and may be used as an opening service. Copies may be secured from the Methodist Book Concern of Chicago and probably other Sunday school publishing houses will furnish it. Price $1 net per 100 with ten supplements free.

Your National superintendent is calling attention to this movement and most heartily endorses it, with the hope that our Sunday school workers will promote the plan in every way possible. Send for the literature of our Peace and International Arbitration department and make this Peace Sunday your opportunity to scatter the precious seed that will greatly help in our work for peace. Our National superintendent of the above department is Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey, Winthrop Center, Maine. She will be glad to respond to your calls for help and suggestions. The literature may also be secured at our literature headquarters at Evanston, Illinois.

The news of the death of CAPTAIN EDWIN WRIGHT in action at Ypres, November 18, which has reached THE UNION SIGNAL through the English press, fills the hearts of white ribboners with sympathy for his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Wright of Bedford. Mrs. Wright has long been a well beloved member of the B. W. T. A. and has many warm friends in America as well as in England.

DELAWARE'S LAW-MAKERS TO RECEIVE SIGNAL

Delaware white ribboners are paving the way for statewide prohibition by educating their law-makers in prohibition sentiment. They have ordered THE UNION SIGNAL to be sent to all of the members of their state legislature.

Mrs. Jennie Carr Pittman, vice-president-at-large of the Arkansas W. C. T. U., reports that the Prescott (Ark.) W. C. T. U. of which she is a member, sends THE UNION SIGNAL to the pastors of the churches, the superintendent of schools, to all the officers of the town, to the sheriff, his deputy and the constable.

AMONG OUR WORKERS

The Kentucky W. C. T. U. is planning to double its membership preparatory to entering upon a campaign for statewide prohibition.

At the regular quarterly meeting of the federation of Corning and Painted Post (N. Y.) W. C. T. U. it was voted to send the Campaign Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL to eleven pastors of churches in both towns, also to help refurnish the Steuben county room at the Helen L. Bullock Industrial school in Elmira.

An unusually interesting mothers' meeting was held by the Fairview Park (Ind.) W. C. T. U. at the home of Mrs. Robert Gosnell. Of the fifty who were in attendance several signed the mothers' pledge, and the white ribbon was tied on the wrists of a number of children. Three new members joined the union.

The Lincolnville (Ind.) union was in no wise hampered in the celebration of National Constitutional Prohibition Day by the fact of its extreme youth, the union having been organized only last August. The meeting was well attended and new members were added to the union. The program of the day included singing by the children, a male quartet, and an address by the county president, Mrs. Josie Comstock.

The National Constitutional Prohibition Amendment Day program was rendered by the Fitzgerald (Ga.) union in the evening that the men might share in the observance. Two leading attorneys of the city, one the newly elected city attorney, gave addresses. The music, which included selections by the orchestra of the Christian church and the solo, "Victory," was inspiring. At the regular meeting of this union in December it was voted to send the Campaign Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL to the pastors of the seven churches of the town.

The Harrison-Doddridge (W. Va.) bicounty W. C. T. U. institute was held in Shinnston, Mrs. Ellen M. Cheuvront, county president, acting as instructor. This is one of a series of institutes planned by the executive committee. The zeal of the workers and the interest of those attending are ample testimony to the value of these institutes.

Mrs. T. Y. Murphy of Pine Bluff, Ark., is doing some "worth while" work along educational lines in her community—she recently sent in eighty-four subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL.

Literature for Distribution in Public Meetings

Assorted in packages containing

200 leaflets	35 cents
300 leaflets	50 cents
400 leaflets	60 cents
500 leaflets	70 cents
1,000 leaflets	$1.35

Packages containing

200 leaflets, 100 blotters	55 cents
300 leaflets, 200 blotters	80 cents
400 leaflets, 300 blotters	$1.00
500 leaflets, 400 blotters	1.30
1,000 leaflets, 500 blotters	2.00

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

EVANSTON ILLINOIS

The executive board of the New Jersey W. C. T. U. on January 20 met at Trenton with a full representation. An invitation to hold the next state convention at New Brunswick, Middlesex County, was accepted. Owing to the early date of the National Convention it was voted that the state convention should be held September 28-October 1. Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, Rev. Florence Randolph, and Miss Rose Davison are to be the speakers. It was urged that New Jersey strive to come up to the standard set by the National W. C. T. U. for gain in membership.

It was voted to publish a suffrage edition of the state paper, *The White Ribbon News*, with an extra issue of 1,000 copies.

The Y. P. B. conference of the state is to be held at Plainfield, February 22, and the summer institute will occur at Ocean Grove, July 21-22.

The W. C. T. U. of Detroit, Mich., observed the day of prayer for National Constitutional Prohibition by a well arranged meeting in the Simpson M. E. church. The district president, Mrs. D. G. Jones, presided, and Mrs. Jennie E. Wilcox, the state Evangelistic superintendent, conducted the devotional services. Five denominations were represented by the pastors who participated in the program. One result of the meeting was an addition to the W. C. T. U. membership and many testified to the helpfulness of the occasion.

A W. C. T. U. worker of Montreal, Canada, Mrs. Isabella Scott, tells of the splendid use made of the leaflet entitled "A Good Substitute For Drink," published and sold by the National W. C. T. U., Evanston, Ill. She says: "Just before World's Temperance Sunday we had about a dozen of the leading temperance grocers (you see we have the curse of the licensed grocery here) give a practical demonstration of the leaflet by exhibiting in their windows for an entire week the list of groceries named. Large explanatory cards were also used. The Catholic friends in St. Ann's parish, hearing of the exhibits through the newspapers, and the white ribboners themselves, followed out the idea with a view to the observance of their own special Father Matthew Day the next Sunday. Copies of the leaflet were distributed to every householder in the parish, which is in the most densely populated part of the city, and each attendant at the services of the church received a copy. At a young people's rally of the Montreal Christian Endeavor Society I exhibited all the National W. C. T. U. posters and had the large one, 'First man to be laid off,' etc., fastened to the wall. And thus the various denominations are falling into line. As Sir Francis Langelier, lieutenant governor of this province, once said: 'The question of prohibition is not one which concerns alone Catholic or Protestant, French or English, Jew or Gentile; it is a question of citizenship.'"

Miss Lillian Phelps, state lecturer for the New York W. C. T. U., spent a week in Seneca county in December, and lectured for nine unions. She spoke to crowded houses every night and held her audience wonderfully.

Mrs. Mary McArthur Tuttle

Mrs. Mary McArthur Tuttle is a daughter of Mrs. Judge Thompson of Hillsboro, Ohio, familiarly known as "Mother" Thompson. On the morning of that memorable day in December when Mrs. Thompson was seeking to know her duty in regard to participating in the movement afterwards known as the Temperance Crusade, Mary laid before her a Bible open at the 146th Psalm with the suggestion that in it her mother might find her "marching orders" for the work that lay before her. From that time forth this psalm was known as the Crusade Psalm.

OUR NATIONAL DISEASE
Caused by Coffee

Physicians know that drugs will not correct the evils caused by coffee and that the only remedy is to stop drinking it.

An Arkansas doctor says:

"I was a coffee drinker for many years and often thought that I could not do without it, but after years of suffering with our national malady, dyspepsia, I attributed it to the drinking of coffee, and after some thought, determined to use Postum for my morning drink.

"I had the Postum made carefully according to directions on the pkg. and found it just suited my taste.

"At first I used it only for breakfast, but I found myself getting so much better, that I had it at all meals, and I am pleased to say that I have been relieved of indigestion. I gained 19 pounds in 4 months and my general health is greatly improved.

"I must tell you of a young lady in Illinois. She had been in ill health for many years, the vital forces low, with but little pain. I wrote her of the good that Postum did me and advised her to try it.

"At the end of the year, she wrote me that she had gained 40 pounds in weight and felt like herself again."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum comes in two forms:

Regular Postum—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage **instantly**. 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

AT THEIR OWN GAME

W. D. BROWNING, Sebright, Cal.

"We are beaten," said Mary Warren, mournfully.

"Looks like it," agreed Vance Putnam, her sweetheart.

"Rockville went wet by an almost two to one vote, and I counted so much on the women's vote," said Mary, disappointedly.

"The women voted all right, God bless them," said Vance, warmly, "and don't you fret, Mary, our ancestors lost the battle of Bunker Hill but just kept on fighting until they finally won."

"They had Americans to help them fight," said Mary, "but we haven't. Vance, do you know it was the foreign born workers in your father's quarries and my father's canneries that voted so heavily against our prohibition measure?"

"I know that and more," replied her companion. "I discovered, when it was too late to help matters, that the present city government when it found out that a prohibition amendment was bound to be voted on, ordered a number of streets improved and that practically every man that came to do this work, as well as the extra men that the work required my father to hire in the quarries, were taken in hand by the saloon men and their hired politicians, who saw to it that they registered and voted against the measure."

Mary's eyes flashed. "Couldn't they be arrested for that?" she exclaimed.

"I am afraid not," replied her lover. "It was all legal, at least nobody could prove that it wasn't."

"If persuading bad citizens to come to Rockville in order to gain their votes is legal, why not persuade some good ones to come with the same end in view?" questioned Mary.

"It might work," agreed Vance Putnam hopefully.

"Might! I will make it work," declared the girl with spirit. "I know that there are plenty of sober American men and women in the eastern and southern states that would be glad to come to California and work for the same wages these drunken foreigners do."

"The foreigners are steady workers and some of them would be all right if they had the right associations," maintained Vance, "still I think your idea of introducing a few American born laborers of the better class among them, a good one, that is, if you can find them."

"I will find them," promised Mary, enthusiastically. "We will start on this scheme at once, and by the time another city election comes round we will be ready to beat the saloon politicians at their own game." Mary at once procured pen and paper, and while the victorious saloon element was celebrating its triumph in bacchanalian revelry, the two young reformers were busily writing to the heads of temperance organizations, and various other societies throughout the eastern and southern states which have for their purpose the betterment of humanity. Steady work at good wages in the quarries and cannery was promised. A few requisites were positively insisted upon—the applicants must be industrious and sober and they must be men and women with families. Mary wanted to stipulate that all applicants should be American born, but Vance pointed out that a sober worker of any other nationality would really exert more influence for good among those of his own kind. "Besides, we Americans were all foreigners once," he explained, "and we want to give the others a chance."

"It's the single laborers that live in the cheap boarding houses who mainly support Rockville's thirty-five saloons and wineries, and furnish the saloon vote," Vance declared.

"I am afraid some of the single women who work in the cannery are nearly as bad as the men," said Mary, "and I agree with you that families are what we want."

It was several months before the first strangers who were to be the vanguard of this new movement, arrived. They were mostly young couples from the south and east, with a baby in arms, in most cases, or two or three shy youngsters clinging to them.

"O you little family, you are the hope of our nation," said Vance, when he watched the first of these groups alight at the Rockville station. He and Mary at once took the newcomers in charge. Vance helped the men to find suitable houses and instructed them about the work, while Mary saw that the women became acquainted with the right kind of people.

The first of the new arrivals gave satisfaction and others were sent for. "Some of those southern chaps may not use quite as much brute force as the foreigners," said Vance, "but they use their heads more, and three of them will often load a car of rock more quickly than can three Italians or Greeks. And another thing that I pointed out to father is that we are gainers in not having to pay for injuries caused by accidents. Father has always been generous in this particular and while I would not wish him to be otherwise, it continually irritates me to see the recklessness and carelessness of laborers either partially under the influence of drink or stupid from the effects of a previous debauch. It's a wonder to me that not more of them are injured. In the last two months there have been five such accidents among old hands while the newcomers, in spite of their unfamiliarity with the work, have never so much as mashed a finger.

The careful and methodical way in which the new laborers handled their work as contrasted with the careless and inefficient labors of the drunken, sodden Italians and Greeks was so marked that the elder Putnam became interested in the young folks' scheme and even advanced money at times to enable some deserving family to come west. If there were women who wished work, Mary Warren saw to it that they were given a chance in her father's cannery, which like most such places in California, was busy nearly the entire year around canning some one of the almost countless varieties of fruit or vegetables that this marvelous state produces.

There had always been plenty of work at good wages for either sex in Rockville, but the thirty-five saloons and wineries had taken a heavy toll from the money paid for this work, so the little city was not prosperous, and the number of drunken brawls and other crimes directly traceable to liquor that occurred there, caused Rockville's sister cities to point to her as did they of old to Nazareth, as a place from which no good could come. But so gradually that few noticed it, the morals of the city began to change: there were more women and children, more homes, and fewer men living in cheap boarding houses, or hotels.

There was no decided or visible temperance crusade, and yet it became pretty well known that the Putnams preferred sober workmen who lived in their own homes to those that drank and boarded where liquor was sold.

The work at the quarries was rough and hard, and in days past Vance Putnam and his father had been forced to hire any one who seemed willing and able to perform the labor, but now Mary Warren, through active correspondence with eastern and southern societies, and individuals interested in the betterment of humanity, actually had a waiting list of desirable families who wished to come west, many of whom were working at similar work in the east at considerably less wages than the Putnams paid in their quarry. And so it happened that when the time approached for election and the pickled-in-alcohol politicians, and the saloon men, kept in office for that purpose, hoping to repeat their past tactics passed ordinances requiring the improvement of a number of streets, the Putnam quarry furnishing the crushed rock for the work, was also able to furnish the men to perform the extra labor, and the hordes of hard characters that the saloon men and their friends had lured to Rockville with the promise of good wages and plenty of whisky, found but little demand for their services; and though many of them were persuaded to register, the larger part of them drifted away before election time to the logging camps and shingle mills.

Election day came at last and, as before, the main issue at stake was whether the town was to be wet or dry. The workers on both sides were unusually active, but when the vote was finally counted it was found that the little city of Rockville had practically reversed its vote of two years before and gone dry by nearly two votes to one.

The extra workers whom the paid politicians of the saloon element had attempted to provide by luring them to Rockville with the promise of work, had been furnished from Mary Warren's waiting list, and she and Vance Putnam had seen to it that these newcomers had arrived in time to register and vote, and that they had done so.

The going dry of Rockville caused consternation in the ranks of the liquor interests and corresponding jubilation among the temperance workers of the entire state, and gave a new impetus to the statewide prohibition movement, which was then just beginning to be talked of.

When Vance Putnam, the new mayor of Rockville, points out to eastern visitors the prosperous condition of the little city, and states that there is not a saloon in its limits, he always gives his wife, who was once Mary Warren, full credit for the part she played in the city's regeneration. "She is a natural born politician," he boasts. "She beats the old time politicians at their own game."

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HIS ADVICE

GERTRUDE STEVENS LEAVITT

"In the outer office there are two children who would like to see you, sir," John Strang's secretary said to him one afternoon.

"Beggars, most likely," said Mr. Strang, crossly. "By this time every clerk I have ought to know that I will not have beggars let loose here!"

The secretary smiled. "These are evidently not beggars," he explained. "They say they know you well and that if you are busy they wish to wait until you can talk to them. Shall I send them away or let them in?"

"Oh, let them come, I suppose," the man replied. As the children entered he was glad he had not sent them away for they proved to be the young son and daughter of his best and closest friend. Their home was in the suburbs of the great city and never before had they come unattended to the office section of the town.

"Well, well, Margaret and William, what on earth are you two youngsters doing down here, I should like to know," Mr. Strang at once asked.

Margaret looked at William and William looked at Margaret and finally the sturdy little girl answered.

"Dear Mr. Strang, we've come for advice."

Mr. Strang stared and smothered a laugh. If he had been asked for a pony or even an elephant—but advice! Into his private office many wise and great people had come asking for counsel, but none so young and so altogether alluring had ever been his clients before. But the faces of the children were so serious that in spite of himself the man sobered.

"Very well," said he. "I will try to do my best for you."

"Will it cost more than we can pay?" ventured little William. They say you are awfully rich and that people pay you big prices for advice. Margaret says she will give you a kiss and I will give you my new skis, that is," he added, glancing from his own small feet to the large ones of the man, "if you could use them."

"We won't worry about the pay, youngsters," laughed Mr. Strang. "I will not be too high in my charges. Now proceed. What do you wish me to help you about?"

"I'll tell you right away, sir," said Margaret. Somehow she did not feel at all afraid to open her heart to the great man whom she had always loved, but of whom she had stood a little in awe. The love light in his eyes burned brightly today and she felt she could take her troubles to him.

"Would you advise brother John to drink wine and beer and all the other things which mother thinks people ought to let alone?" she asked frankly and simply.

John Strang leaped to his feet.

"What are you saying?" he cried. "Would I advise John, my namesake, to do anything his mother wishes him not to do? But go on, tell me more of this."

"It is like this," explained William. "Last night Margaret and I heard mother and John talking. We weren't listening but John was angry and excited and spoke so loudly that anyone could hear. Mother begged him not to take wine at the college dinners and the other places where he goes, and he just laughed at her and said he guessed he could do the same as Mr. Strang does, take it or let it alone. He said mother and father thought Mr. Strang was the best man in the world and he was not as fussy about some things as they were and—he was just going to follow him. He said a lot more but I forget, now."

"What did your mother say, William?", asked Mr. Strang.

"Oh, mother said you were, next to father, the finest man she knew except for one thing and she guessed you had not thought about that as much as she had, for you had no boys of your own, and she was sure that you really would not want to do anything which it wouldn't be safe for John or any other boy to do after you, and she asked John to go to you and ask your advice, for she said she knew what it would be and John was angry and he said he guessed not, he was a man now, or almost a man, and he could settle things for himself and could and would—" absolutely out of breath little William stopped.

Margaret took up the story.

"Mother cried, too, and said perhaps her big boy was not like you and she could not help worrying, and then William and I decided that if John would not come and ask you we would get the advice and give it to him and so we came."

John Strang was very silent for a while and then he said, gravely:

"You did well to come. I will see John tonight and give him the advice which from this hour I can honestly give to any boy, and that is, that every one is safer and better and stronger if he never uses any form of alcoholic drink."

The eyes of the children danced, and then Margaret said, wistfully, "Will the pay we thought of be enough?"

The strong man bent to the lips of the child and then turned to her brother.

"Keep your skis, William," he said, and instead give me a handshake with the promise which I also give to you, that we'll never in our lives, from this day forward, touch wine or beer or cider or any such thing."

The small hand of the child was laid in the strong hand of the man and Margaret snuggled close to brother and friend, and all three felt satisfied and happy.

CONNECTICUT MAKING PROHIBITION SENTIMENT RAPIDLY

W. C. T. U. GAINING IN MEMBERSHIP AND INFLUENCE

Special Correspondence

Immediately following the annual convention of the Connecticut W. C. T. U. the local unions began their varied activities. The white ribboners in many of the small towns annually give a reception to teachers and others connected with the educational system. These are very pleasant occasions and bring the purposes of the organization to the notice of those who might not otherwise know of its plan of work. Among the unions holding these receptions are Wethersfield, Warehouse Point, Windsor and Thompsonville. Windham county has enjoyed the services of Mrs. Emma Graves Dietrick, National organizer and lecturer, for a campaign of one week. It included public meetings, Bible readings, addresses to over a thousand school children, two institutes and many other things. Small wonder that the county is counting up its new members; it already has thirty-two with more coming! Willimantic used the "John Barleycorn" moving pictures as part of the work in its no-license campaign and has presented the book, "John Barleycorn," to the men's club of the First Congregational church and to the local Y. M. C. A. This union is continuing its excellent poster displays and is getting good results from efforts in that direction.

Hartford county inaugurated a poster campaign directly after the state convention. Mrs. Welles, the county president, furnished to each union sample posters for the first output, and arrangements are completed for changing the posters each month, a method which costs money—hence, food and rummage sales galore! With the assistance of the state, several new legions have been organized in the county. Forestville has a fine new legion of about fifty members with Mrs. John Hall as leader. A number of medal contests have already been held, the first one introduced by Hartford union being a fine success.

New Haven county white ribboners came together in annual convention December 1 at Wallingford. A profitable meeting is reported, with Mr. H. H. Spooner as the speaker of the evening. Westville held a "penny portion" supper, a novelty which proved so "drawing" that more suppers are to follow. New members are being secured in this county, which includes some of the most active unions of the state, notably Meriden, the one union that holds meetings each week.

Bridgeport union is the home of the state L. T. L. secretary, and this union mothers ten companies with a total membership of nearly 500 children. Recently the union kept "open house" for the legions, which include Hungarian, Italian, Swedish, Lithuanian and Jewish children. Each legion rendered a brief program and passed out to the lawn, where refreshments were served. Two hundred and forty-five children were in line. Following this exhibition another legion was organized with thirty-seven charter members.

A concerted effort is being made to secure new members and the unions very generally are reporting success. Hartford union has just ended a membership contest, the results of which will be known soon. Medal contests and prize essays are being utilized in securing new members. Altogether Connecticut is gaining not only in membership but in influence.

For some time the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad officials have prohibited all liquors in the dining cars on all routes. Quite recently an order went into effect prohibiting train men or porters from obtaining alcoholic liquors for patrons of the road. Now comes the report that bars in all the railroad stations on the line will be discontinued at the expiration of the licenses. Prohibition is fast becoming an economic factor in the affairs of corporations in Connecticut. Years of patient endeavor on the part of the W. C. T. U. have helped along this condition.

CHIPS FROM THE PINE TREE STATE

Special Correspondence

Maine unions are promptly responding to the call for 1,000 new members as apportioned to the state at the last National Convention. A new union has been organized at Vinalhaven by state field worker, Miss Esther Gilman, and a new Y. P. B. at Gardiner, by Mrs. W. E. Guild. An L. T. L. at Sandy Point, not hitherto reported, has been organized and is being "mothered" by Mrs. Sadie H. Bates.

In addition to Miss Gilman, the new state Y. P. B. secretary, Miss Esther Winchester, since her return from the Atlanta Convention, has been at work organizing both W's and Y's and helping in every way possible. It is a cause for heartfelt rejoicing that these and other young women have "come up to the help" of their older sisters.

The National Convention was splendidly reported by the state president, Mrs. Althea G. Quimby, at a reception given her by the Portland union at the Maine state headquarters. In Turner, Mrs. Quimby's home town, on January 13, another largely attended reception was given her. Mrs. Gertrude Stevens Leavitt was the guest of honor and spoke of the life and work of her mother, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, so long both state and National president. The state superintendent of Work among Lumbermen is happy because of larger opportunities for service through the Y. M. C. A. Woods secretary. Mr. Clarke has every facility given him by the large lumber companies for transportation to the territory in which he works, and can reach many more men than could Mrs. Bigney alone. He says he can use a ton or more of reading matter before spring and is glad to know that the W. C. T. U. can help secure it, as well as furnish comfort bags. Mr. Clarke gives "first aid" to sick or injured, and, if necessary, takes men to the Y. M. C. A. hospital at Greenville. He visits the various camps with lantern views and gramophone. (His address is A. B. Clarke, Woods Camp secretary, Care Y. M. C. A., Greenville Junction, Maine.)

National Constitutional Prohibition Day was widely observed. In Belfast the pastors took the topic for the mid-week prayer meeting. In the larger cities, meetings were held. In one little country town, where lives only one W. C. T. U. woman, the pastor and people helped, and two neighboring unions were invited to a picnic dinner and afternoon service. In the evening the Grange and Eastern Star assisted in the program. In all, four towns were represented.

However the newspapers may announce the vote in Congress on National Constitutional Prohibition as a defeat, those who have labored for it and who have been in the work for years, and can feel the pulse of things, know it is a victory, a harbinger of the good time coming in when the map will be all white by Federal enactment.

The institutes are good places in which to increase courage and knowledge of all our enterprises, and since the state convention several have been held, resulting in a gain of fellowship and membership. The organizing institute, as outlined by the state superintendent, is sure to be a good thing.

For a year or two the women have been securing signatures to the suffrage enrollment cards, and now the state superintendent issues a last call to the unions to at once secure all the names possible, as it is probable the subject will come before the legislature this winter. Whatever the outcome the discussion will be educative, and in the end equal voting privileges are certain to be given to the women.

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FOR 1915

not only for herself, but for her friends. This calendar is worked out daintily in the sepia tones, contains the latest photograph of Mrs. Stevens, together with one of the choicest sentiments ever spoken by her. This sentiment is set in illuminated text.

The calendar is boxed and ready for mailing. Price, thirty-five cents each; per dozen, $3.50.

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

EVANSTON ILLINOIS

TEXAS WORKING TOWARD STATE AND NATIONAL PROHIBITION

Special Correspondence

Texas W. C. T. U. is not discouraged but is going straight ahead towards statewide prohibition. Our defeat was simply a blessing delayed. We are "agitating, educating and organizing" for the future. We are still working, also for nationwide prohibition. Our new governor has taken his seat. He has declared his intention to veto all temperance legislation. We suppose that means "political peace and legislative rest," the great desire of our ex-governor. Our women rejoice in our brave, tried and trusted Senator Sheppard. In Texas phraseology, "We shore do admire him."

The Fort Worth W. C. T. U. held a splendid meeting in St. Paul's church, in celebration of National Constitutional Prohibition Amendment Day. The devotionals were conducted by Mrs. Lou Prickett and Mrs. J. L. Jaccard had charge of the music. Among those who took part in the program were Mrs. Walton who led in prayer and Mrs. Goodman who made an excellent talk. Mrs. Curtis who was in the city making a flying visit to her parents gave an inspiring talk on the Hobson Amendment. She is keeping a list of those who favor the amendment and instructed us to keep them in mind. Among other things she mentioned a suffrage parade in which a banner was used which read, "Catching Up With China" and said we might have one inscribed, "Catching Up With Russia."

Rev. F. E. Gordon, pastor of the church, gave a fine talk. Two songs were contributed by a trio of singers from the Baptist Theological Seminary. Rev. Atticus Webb reviewed the progress of prohibition from the early beginnings to the present time. Probably the best thing was an account of the great meeting of the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association at Topeka, Kansas, given by Mr. Everett Williams, a student at the Texas Christian University of Fort Worth, who was a delegate to it. Three thousand young people have pledged themselves to do personal work for the cause during their vacations. At the last meeting of the all day Federation of Missionary Societies the W. C. T. U. of Fort Worth was better represented than any other organization. Two beautiful letters of thanks for comfort bags from sailors on the battleship "Texas" were read recently at a meeting of the union. A W. C. T. U. exhibit is being planned for next month in co-operation with other local organizations and the State University in a week of "Home Economics" for northern Texas.

Austin union is preparing to hold a bazaar of salable articles. A postal card report of every meeting is sent to the state reporter and Mrs. Clara N. Murray, the local Press superintendent, never fails to put on record the union's achievements.

Terrell has engaged the services of Mrs. Curtis. She will deliver a lecture before the high school and Mrs. T. P. Davis, the president of the union, is planning to present a large framed picture of Miss Willard to the school. The portrait of our sainted leader is to be found in a great many of the schools of Texas.

The state W. C. T. U. has joined a school of Missions recently organized, which will meet annually. Mrs. Curtis will have definite time and theme each morning and is to be the speaker at a Sunday evening mass meeting.

Miss Todd is in Texas speaking on equal suffrage. She will be in the state a month and will visit Corsicana, Tyler and other points. She spoke in Dallas recently. Everywhere she is receiving much attention and has good audiences.

Our state convention will convene in Houston the last week in April. Mrs. Curtis will visit as many unions as possible before that time.

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VIRGINIA VITALITIES

Special Correspondence

This is the season of Institutes for the Virginia county unions. The state president is in the field much of the time conducting these schools of methods and reports very successful institutes.

The state mid-year executive will be held in Petersburg about February 20.

Miss Christine I. Tinling, National lecturer, is afield in Virginia this month, pushing her special work in the larger schools. Radford, Salem and Roanoke have already had the benefit of her services and others will be visited according to schedule. Miss Tinling goes to New Jersey at the close of her engagement here, but will return on February 24 to represent the W. C. T. U. at the state Anti-Saloon League meeting in Richmond.

The Isle of Wight county W. C. T. U. has engaged Mrs. Lillian A. Shepherd for a series of stereopticon lectures, to be given the latter part of this month.

Mrs. S. Hortense Ropp, Virginia's eloquent campaign orator, has been ill for several weeks but is said to be convalescent. She will not, however, be in the field again this winter.

Mrs. Mary C. Newton, National organizer and Virginia's pioneer speaker, is spending the winter in Florida, where, reports say, she is boosting "statewide."

The Norfolk county W. C. T. U. held a most instructive institute in conjunction with its quarterly convention. Several of the unions are pushing Mothers' meetings in connection with the Juvenile Court movement which is being agitated in the city.

James City county unions held public meetings on Thanksgiving day with "community feasts" and speaking as special features. The meeting at Jamestown (of Capt. John Smith fame) was addressed by Mrs. Helen H. Green who later spoke on "The Abstinent Community" before the Civic League. Norge, a Scandinavian settlement that boasts one of the best unions in mid-western Virginia, gave a turkey dinner that was attended by nearly 100 members and friends.

Henrico county secured the state secretary, Mrs. Lillian A. Shepherd, who gave a fine National Convention report at its last convention. Several other counties have used this report and have pronounced it the best they have ever heard.

Miss Georgia McKean, editor of the *Virginia Call*, who has been ill for some time, is giving her usual prompt attention to the state paper.

STRONG WORDS OF CALIFORNIA GRAND JURY

One of the members of the recent Los Angeles grand jury was Mr. Stephen H. Taft, husband of the superintendent of Christian Citizenship for the Southern California W. C. T. U. Mr. Taft, who is hale and hearty in his ninetieth year, is probably the oldest man who ever sat on a grand jury. He has been a staunch prohibitionist all his life and he was a member of the committee on juvenile court delinquency, county hospital and farm which ascertained that from 75 to 90 per cent of the inmates of these institutions were there because of alcoholic liquors. The report of the grand jury was as follows: "With reference to the relation of the drink habit to public welfare the jury says that reports coming to its various committees whose investigations pertained to the dependent, delinquent and criminal classes, emphasize anew the recognized fact that the liquor traffic and its resulting drunkenness and demoralization are the largest factors in swelling the number of these classes and entailing upon society an onerous burden of taxation resulting therefrom. This consideration, with the loss of human efficiency and the debasement of manhood and womanhood involved, should press home to the public conscience the inquiry as to what can be done for the curtailment and extinction of the evil. We recognize that this is a difficult problem which cannot be settled by pronunciamentos, and we endorse no hobby and recommend no partisan scheme on this line, but we commend the question to the serious thought and considerate action of every citizen, in the hope that steady and speedy progress may be made toward the right solution of a problem so vital to the interests of society and the welfare of the nation."

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You can be free from Chronic Ailments—every organ of your body strong as nature intended.

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What My Pupils Say:

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"Just think what you have done for me. Last year I weighed 216 lbs., this year 146, and have not gained an ounce back. I am not wrinkled either. I feel so young and strong, no rheumatism, or sluggish liver. I can breathe now, too. It is surprising how easily I did it. I feel 15 years younger."

"Just think! I have not had a pill or a cathartic since I began and I used to take one every night."

"My weight has increased 30 lbs. I don't know what indigestion is any more, and my nerves are so rested! I sleep like a baby."

"Miss Cocroft, I have taken off my glasses and my catarrh is so much better. Isn't that good?"

"I feel as if I could look every man, woman and child in the face with the feeling that I am growing—spiritually, physically and mentally. Really I am a stronger, better woman. I don't know how to tell you or to thank you."

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Compiled by ANNA ADAMS GORDON

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National Woman's Christian Temperance Union
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

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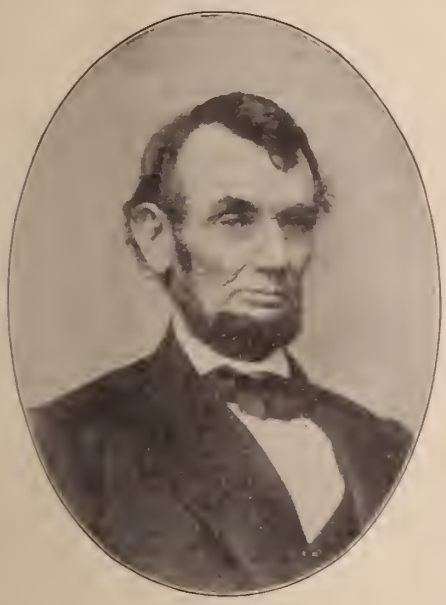


And when the victory shall be complete, when there shall be neither a slave nor a drunkard on the earth, how proud the title of that land which may truly claim to have been the birthplace and the cradle of both those revolutions, that shall have ended in that victory.

A. Lincoln.

February 22, 1842

Latest Legislative Victories

ARKANSAS

Statewide prohibition bill passes both houses of the Arkansas legislature. Resolution providing for submission of woman suffrage amendment also adopted by legislature.

NEW YORK

The resolution providing for submission of the woman suffrage amendment, which had already passed the 1913 legislature, last week was adopted by both houses of the New York legislature. The question will go to the voters of the state at the next general election.

TENNESSEE

Favorable action taken by the house and senate of the Tennessee legislature on woman suffrage resolution. Before submission the question must be referred to another legislature.

MASSACHUSETTS

Bill calling for referendum to the people of amendment providing for equal suffrage passed the senate of the Massachusetts legislature by a vote of 33 to 3.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

SENATE WORKS NIGHTS ON SHIP-PURCHASE BILL—ELECTION EXPENDITURES BEING INVESTIGATED—SENATE SUB-COMMITTEE REPORTS FAVORABLY ON SHEPPARD-HOBSON AMENDMENT—SPEAKER CLARK ENFORCES RULE AGAINST SMOKING IN THE HOUSE.

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W.C.T.U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D.C.

This week has been one of turmoil in Congress. In the House, the Naval bill held right of way, except on Thursday, when the Immigration bill, with the President's veto, was taken up, and occupied the attention of the House until evening. Party lines were completely lost sight of, Republicans standing with the President, and ardent Democrats denouncing his veto. Speeches were in order the entire day, the vote being taken at 5:30; total voting, 397; necessary two-thirds majority, 266; votes cast for passing over veto, 261; for sustaining veto, 136. So the vote to pass over the President's veto was lost by five votes. The vote was announced amid great excitement.

The Naval bill, too, has occasioned great excitement in the House, the "big navy" men, with every possible effort, laboring for the largest appropriation possible, while the "little navy" men were equally zealous in urging economy. As yet no decision has been reached.

Senate Works Nights on Ship-Purchase Bill

The Senate is still in the throes of distress over the Ship-purchase bill, although the filibuster of the Republicans has been broken. On Monday, seven Democrats supported the motion to recommit the administration Ship-purchase bill, which has occasioned the bitterest feeling on the part of their brother Democrats.

During the week feeling has grown more and more bitter, and apparently has driven more deeply the wedge that promises to disrupt the Democratic party. Sessions run on into the evening, time of adjournment for the day being left to the condition of things, and, evening after evening, the bright lighting of the dome of the Capitol, and the still brighter lights in the cupola, show the people for miles around that Congress is still in session. Some of the sessions extend into the "wee sma hours," or until the coming of a new day. Cots were ordered in committee rooms, and even the President's room was invaded for the use of wearied Senators.

The White House is still confident that the Ship-purchase bill will go through the Senate, and ridicules the idea that the administration, if the bill becomes a law, will purchase ships, the validity of which is in question, or which will bring trouble.

Election Expenditures Being Investigated

The Senate committee on privileges and elections is in session for the investigation of expenditures in contests for the election of United States Senators in at least five states.

The defeated candidate in Pennsylvania charges that large sums of money were expended in the campaign in that state, which resulted in the election of Senator Penrose.

Captain Hobson has charged that he was defeated by the expenditure of a large fund collected by liquor men in all sections of the country. These charges and other statements bearing upon campaign expenses in Alabama will be submitted to the committee.

Representative Knowland, the Republican candidate for Senator from California, contends that he was defeated by the liquor interests because of his vote for the Webb-Kenyon bill.

The activity of the liquor interests will also be urged as the basis of investigation of the campaign in Indiana. As a result of disclosure of conditions in that state, several political workers have been indicted, and office-holders removed.

Wholesale trafficking in postoffices, and other Federal patronage, will figure in the charges of corruption in South Dakota.

Senate Sub-Committee Reports Favorably Sheppard-Hobson Amendment

The Sheppard-Hobson amendment was reported favorably by the Senate subcommittee to the full judiciary committee, but, owing to the peculiar conditions existing in the Senate requiring the presence of every Senator, no meeting up to this time has been called by the chairman.

The Senate committee to investigate the charges made by Senator Jones against the District of Columbia excise board, and also to investigate the manner in which the Excise law is enforced in the District, has been delayed in its proceedings, but Senator Sheppard, who is chairman, assured me this morning that the committee would be called at the very earliest opportunity. Two members resigned, and others had to be chosen. The committee consists now of Senator Sheppard, Texas; Dillingham, Vermont, Saulsbury, Delaware; Hughes, New Jersey; Jones, Washington.

Speaker Clark Enforces Rule Against Smoking in the House

Speaker Clark, late yesterday afternoon, scolded his colleagues, as a schoolmaster chides errant children, because some of the House members were violating the rules by smoking in the Chamber. The Speaker, a strict observer of the House rules in every sense of the word, rose upon the rostrum, gavel in hand, at the close of a vote on one of the bills, and said: "Before taking up the next bill, the Chair desires to make a statement. The rules of the House prohibit smoking inside this hall. Complaint has been made more than once about the violation of this rule. There is plenty of space outside for gentlemen to smoke, and while the Chair is about it, he will suggest it is a good thing for members to keep their feet down from the tops of seats." Hereafter it will be a bold Congressman who will dare to rest his feet on the seat in front of him, or bring a lighted cigar or pipe into the House Chamber.

Liquor Dealers Call for Compensation

The twenty-second annual conference of the National Retail Liquor Dealers' Association has been in session in Washington this week. The resolutions adopted call for compensation for those whose business may be brought to an end by the voting for prohibition by the people of any community, declare that National Prohibition would be a curtailment of the sovereign rights of the individual state, that it would outlaw a recognized and lawful business, that the liquor trade exists only in response to the demands of the American people for its products, that Congress should at once withdraw the appropriation of $40,000 made for the Non-Alcoholic Congress, to be held in this country during the present year, etc.

Representative Bartholdt of Missouri made an appeal for personal liberty at the closing session, adding that the inception of the National movement against liquor dealing is a subterfuge of "trusts and trust magnates" to divert the public mind from their own interests, and center it on the question of prohibition.

First Report of Infant Mortality by Federal Children's Bureau

The first report of its study of infan mortality has been made public by th Federal Children's Bureau. It was base on conditions found by the Bureau's ir vestigators in Johnstown, Pa.

While it carefully avoids conclusion the report points out that in the poore sections of Johnstown the death rat was 271 per 1,000 babies, or more tha five times that in the best residenti sections of the city.

Babies whose fathers earned $10 week or less, the report says, died at tl rate of 256 per 1,000, while those who fathers earned $25 or more a week di at the rate of 84 per 1,000.

Artificially fed babies died at a mu more rapid rate than breast-fed babi Only 46.6 babies per 1,000 died und one year of age, when breast-fed for least three months, as against 165.8 1,000 who died when fed with artific foods.

Where mothers were employed a la part of the time in heavy work bab died at a more rapid rate. In one gr of nineteen mothers whose babies died, fifteen had been keeping lodg In houses where water had to be tained from outside, the death rate found to be 198 per 1,000, as against per 1,000 in houses where water supplied by pipes.

Saturday, February 6, 1915.

ARKANSAS SIXTEENTH PROHIBITION STATE

LAW GOES INTO EFFECT JANUARY 1, 1916

On January 1, 1916, Arkansas becomes a prohibition state. On February 1, the lower house of the legislature by a vote of 74 to 22 passed a bill providing for statewide prohibition, and on February 5, the measure was passed by the senate by a vote of 33 to 2. The house bill provided for its going into effect on June 1, 1915, and as amended by the senate the date is fixed at January 1, 1916. The measure as amended has been concurred in by the house. Governor Hays, in his recent inaugural address, strongly recommended the passage of this law.

Suffrage Resolution Adopted

On the same day that the house acted on the prohibition bill, the senate by a vote of 23 to 12 adopted a woman suffrage resolution, which at a special night session on February 5, by a vote of 51 to 19 was approved by the vote of the lower house.

NEW YORK SUFFRAGISTS TAKEN BY SURPRISE

Only One Present When Vote Was Taken in Senate

Without opposition the woman suffrage resolution passed the assembly of the New York legislature on February 3 by a vote of 114 to 0, and on February 5, by a vote of 34 to 0, was adopted by the senate. The measure having already been favorably acted upon by a previous legislature now goes to the people at the next general election.

The suffragists of the state had planned to attend in large numbers on February 9, when the resolution was scheduled for passage in the senate, but the action of that body was so unexpected that only one woman advocate of the cause is reported to have been present. This fortunate individual, according to the press, is Miss Alberta Hill, who had been in Albany arranging for the passage of the resolution, and lost no time in telephoning and telegraphing her coworkers when the event took place.

MR. BRYAN ASSAILS LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN INDIANAPOLIS SPEECH

Prophesying that victory for the woman suffrage movement was assured and stating it as his conviction that the Democratic party cannot afford to line up with the liquor trade, Secretary of State Bryan denounced John Barleycorn in a speech at a banquet of Democratic editors in Indianapolis, on the evening of February 4.

"I want to tell you Democratic editors that the Democratic party cannot afford to stand with the brewer and saloonkeeper as against woman suffrage," Mr. Bryan is reported to have said. "A man is known by the company he keeps, and I want to tell you now that the man who prefers the saloonkeeper's company to that of his wife will not be in the Democratic party long. If we are going to favor woman suffrage, we might as well go the whole hog and drive the saloon out of politics."

NEW JERSEY ASSEMBLY VOTES FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

By a unanimous vote the lower house of the New Jersey legislature passed the joint resolution providing for a woman suffrage amendment, on February 1. The resolution now goes to the senate. Both houses passed the resolution last year, and in the event of the senate acting favorably upon it, the amendment will be submitted to the voters for ratification at the next general election. The principal speaker for the measure in the house was Assemblyman Peacock, who insisted that if women were qualified to hold more than a majority of the stock of the Pennsylvania railroad and to own thirty per cent of the real estate of New Jersey, he saw no reason why they should not be allowed to exercise the right of suffrage.

WHAT LINCOLN REALLY SAID

The righteous indignation of admirers of Abraham Lincoln has been frequently aroused by the use of his name by the liquor interests, as an advocate of their unholy traffic. Not long since a certain brewing company had the insolence to use a picture of Abraham Lincoln splitting rails to advertise a certain brand of beer, and during the recent statewide campaigns statements in favor of the liquor traffic, which purported to be quotations from his addresses, were displayed in posters or used in publicity articles.

> Let us make it as unfashionable to withhold our names from the temperance cause as for husbands to wear their wives' bonnets to church, and instances will be just as rare in the one case as the other.—Abraham Lincoln, Feb. 22, 1842.

Not only was Abraham Lincoln, the great-hearted friend of the people, a total abstainer, but he was an outspoken advocate of the cause. On September 29, 1863, he said, "*When I was a young man I made temperance speeches and to this day I have never by my example belied what I then said.*" In the same speech he definitely allied himself with our cause when he said, "*In the advocacy of the cause of temperance you have a friend and sympathizer in me,*" declaring it as his belief that "*Intemperance is one of the greatest, if not the very greatest, of all evils among mankind.*"

Realizing the enormity of the evil which was threatening the very life of the nation he gave his approval to no half-way measures in eradicating it. On January 23, 1858, he urged, "*Let every friend of temperance frown upon all efforts at regulating the cancer. Any license law, however stringent, must eventually increase the evil.*"

The vital importance of the great anti-liquor movement was often referred to by Mr. Lincoln. In a speech made by him on Washington's birthday, 1842, he said:

"*What a noble ally this temperance resolution to the cause of political freedom; with such an aid its march cannot fail to be on and on, till every son of earth shall drink in rich fruition the sorrow-quenching draughts of perfect liberty.*" And again in the same speech, "*If the relative grandeur of revolutions shall be estimated by the great amount of human misery they alleviate and the small amount they inflict, then indeed will this be the grandest the world shall ever have seen.*"

But the opponents of prohibition frequently say they admit that at an early period in his life Mr Lincoln did speak for temperance but in his maturer years he changed his mind, and they cite as proof that it was with his consent Congress passed an act providing for the raising of revenue from the liquor traffic. Those who were close to the great Emancipator during those trying days know that his soul rebelled against this action, and he consented to it only as a war necessity and upon the positive assurance of the leaders in Congress that as soon as the war was over the law would be repealed.

> The liquor seller who has been denounced as the only sinner has been only acting as their (the people's) authorized agent in filling the public treasury at the expense of the ruin of the liquor drinker, and the poverty and misery of his family.—Abraham Lincoln, Jan. 2, 1853.

One of the most convincing evidences of Mr. Lincoln's continued opposition to the drink traffic is given by his intimate friend, Major J. B. Merwin. On the very last day of the great President's earthly life, in a private conversation, Mr. Lincoln said to him:

"*Merwin, we have cleared up a colossal job. Slavery is abolished. After reconstruction, the next great question will be the overthrow and suppression of the legalized liquor traffic, and you know my head and my heart, my hand and my purse will go into this contest for victory. In 1842, less than a quarter of a century ago, I predicted that the day would come, when there would be neither a slave nor a drunkard in the land. I have lived to see one prediction fulfilled. I hope to live to see the other*"

LEGISLATIVE NEWS

North Dakota

The house and senate of the North Dakota legislature on February 5 passed the Everson resolution endorsing the Hobson amendment and commending Members of Congress from North Dakota for voting for the measure.

Indiana

On February 4, a statewide prohibition bill was introduced in the lower house of the Indiana legislature.

Massachusetts

A bill calling for a referendum to the people of an amendment providing for equal suffrage passed the senate of the Massachusetts legislature by vote of 33 to 3. The bill had passed the previous legislature and if adopted by the lower house goes to the people.

Tennessee

The house and senate of the Tennessee legislature have voted favorably on a woman suffrage resolution. Before submission to the people, the measure must pass another legislature.

Oregon

The lower house of the Oregon legislature, by a vote of fifty-eight to two, passed the Anderson bill, a measure defining and providing for the enforcement of the prohibition law.

Missouri

A bill has been introduced in the Missouri legislature by the Missouri W. C. T. U., authorizing cities containing 5,000 or more inhabitants to appoint women as members of the police force.

Another brewery has gone into bankruptcy! Creditors of the Tabor Brewing Company of Chicago have filed a petition in the United States District Court asking for a receiver. Liabilities are said to be nearly the amount of capitalization, $100,000. The failure coming only a week after the bankruptcy of the Tosetti Brewing Company of Chicago is significant.

A NOTABLE WEEK IN COLORADO

GOVERNOR, ATTORNEY GENERAL, SPEAKER OF HOUSE, AND JUDGE OF COURT OF APPEALS GUESTS AND SPEAKERS AT W. C. T. U. BANQUET

ANTOINETTE ARNOLD HAWLEY

"A Horse Show And What Came Of It," might not look well as a caption, but when one realizes that it meant reduced rates all over this big state, and, therefore, a possibility of getting a goodly number of white ribboners together in the early days of the legislature—one has a glimpse of its usefulness—outside of the stadium.

I noted first, of course, that all-day conference at headquarters where a splendid Montana young woman had her eyes opened to what she could do when she got back to her saloon-governed city; where a Kansas woman rejoiced our hearts with evidences of our work over the border; where women from successful unions modestly gave their unsuccessful sisters hints of how to do it, and where every department, almost, patted itself on the back as *the* factor in making prohibition converts.

Then the luncheon with wit and wisdom chasing each other around the long table, followed by a legislative evening full of enlightenment about "Our Bill" and our strong helpers in the Capitol; to say nothing of a live woman senator, who explained and courteously coveted our support for her bill, patterned after the Iowa "Abatement of Nuisances" law.

The next morning the out-of-towners spent looking after their members in the house and senate, but at noon the sixth annual legislative breakfast of the Central union, at the Auditorium Hotel, drew over two hundred to its festive tables. Why? Because for the first time in this state,—perhaps in any state,—the governor, the attorney general, the speaker of the house, and a judge of the court of appeals were guests and speakers at a W. C. T. U. banquet.

Our own great leader, Mrs. Hungerford, in forceful speech told of our long-time nation-wide legislative activities, and our new Jubilee song never seemed so jubilant as when sung by Mrs. Jessie V. Bond and that many-voiced chorus.

The next day a conference of local presidents at headquarters brought out illuminating facts and methods that could but be helpful to every one present, so we are sure this particular horse show will live forever.

Nor was this all. It having been rumored that a certain "good temperance senator" was blind to the many-sided virtues of white ribboners, it was decided to "show him." Hence a reception to the wives of state officers, legislators and supreme court judges was given in a lovely home, where the governor's wife, with a white ribbon on her pretty gown, and her sweet young face aglow, stood in line with the state officers to meet the guests from every part of the state.

One can, of course, imagine the white ribbons and roses, the flags and pennants, the refreshments and music, the snapshots of reporters, and the still hunt for members, but our (sanctified) pride in this culmination of the week's program—who shall tell it?

Prohibition Legislation in New York

Special Correspondence

At the meeting of the Allied Forces for Civic and Moral Betterment, held in New York City in January, it was decided to have introduced a bill for statewide prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors for beverage purposes.

The bill was introduced in the senate by Hon. T. B. Wilson, and in the house by Hon. E. C. Gillette. It has been referred to the committee on taxation and retrenchment in the senate, and the excise committee in the house. A hearing will be granted and every effort made to secure a favorable report. There is an increasing sentiment in New York for pushing statewide prohibition, as a means of correlating the work for National Constitutional Prohibition.

Assemblyman M. E. Tallett has introduced in the assembly a bill requiring the daily reading of the Bible in all the public schools of the state. This bill has been reported to the assembly committee on education, and we shall do everything in our power to secure its passage.

Another bill to prohibit the sale of liquor in all third class cities where a college or university is located, in whole or in part, and which is supported wholly by the state, has been introduced. This bill will apply only under present conditions to the city of Ithaca, the seat of Cornell University.

Reform Measures Under Consideration By Oklahoma Legislature

MRS. ABBIE B. HILLERMAN, President Oklahoma W. C. T. U.

State headquarters were established in Oklahoma City during the legislative session, with Mrs. Cora D. Hammett, state corresponding secretary, in charge. I spent three weeks at the capital working for an up-to-date scientific temperance instruction law and for a bill raising the age of consent from fourteen to sixteen. The scientific temperance instruction measure passed the house and senate unanimously. The age of consent bill will come up for hearing soon. It is in the form of an amendment placing the age where it was before last session. An anti pool hall and billiard hall bill created consternation among the antis when it passed the house by a vote of 67 to 24. The war is on in the senate. Owners of large places of amusement are there to fight it. Many of these public places are joints as well. One day last week a shower of telegrams from churches, W. C. T. U.'s and other organizations and individuals, indicated the widespread interest in this bill. Mrs. Hammett and I appeared before the committee on appropriations in the interest of the state training school for girls. A suffrage resolution will probably be passed at this session submitting this question to a vote of the people. This is championed by the suffrage association, and the W. C. T. U. will gladly co-operate in the campaign. These and many other things have claimed our attention during the busy days at headquarters. We wish to acknowledge the courteous treatment on the part of the members of house and senate.

SENATE AND HOUSE OF DELAWARE LEGISLATURE LISTEN TO SUFFRAGE SPEECHES

Special Correspondence

The suffrage cause in Delaware is taking a step forward. Aside from headquarters in Wilmington, there have been headquarters opened in Dover, near the state house, where the legislature is now in session. Miss Mabel Vernon, who helped win the Nevada suffrage victory, is in charge at Dover. Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, daughter of the late Thomas F. Bayard, is to take a touring party of suffrage workers on a campaign through the state. Meetings are being held in every town in the state. The day the legislature opened a delegation of women came from Wilmington and were met at Dover station by another delegation, who formed a procession with band, flags and shields and decorated autos, and marched to the state house and thence to the new headquarters where speeches were made to a large crowd from the autos.

On January 21 the suffrage bill was granted a hearing, which was to have been before the revised statutes committee which had the bill in hand. But the crowd which gathered to hear the discussion was so large that the speaker of the house adjourned business to allow them to assemble in the house and the hearing was really before the whole body, as the senate also adjourned and many of the senators came over to hear the speeches.

Mrs. Martha Cranston, Delaware's pioneer suffragist, who has stood for twenty years as the superintendent of Franchise of the Delaware W. C. T. U., made the first speech, giving a brief history of the cause since 1869. The other speakers were Mrs. Lila Wilson Aron, Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, and Miss Mabel Vernon, who acted as chairman.

The speeches were received with applause from members of the house and senate, as well as the gallery. One could observe a great change in the sentiment in the last two years and men were free to admit that they believed each body had a majority in favor of the cause and that the bill would pass at this session.

Receptions are being held weekly in an effort to enlist uninterested women, especially the business girls and women. Some of the fashionable set are giving suffrage teas, and sentiment in favor of "votes for women" is being rapidly made.

STUDENTS OF UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA DECLARE FOR STATEWIDE PROHIBITION

In view of the fact that the question of statewide prohibition will probably come up for vote of the people of South Carolina during 1915, the lower house of the legislature already having taken favorable action, the attitude of the students of the state university is of interest. Resolutions recently adopted by the student body are in part as follows:

Whereas, we, the student body of the University of South Carolina, have had it brought to our official notice that there does now exist, and is operating in the state of South Carolina an organized movement looking to the establishment in the near future of statewide prohibition; and,

Whereas, we believe this movement to be for the moral, economic, and political uplift of the state and for the promotion of the welfare of its citizens; and,

Whereas, we feel that the University of South Carolina, in its capacity of a state institution and a center of learning and culture could ill afford to remain silent and impassive when a movement of such vital importance is confronting the people of our state, be it, therefore,

Resolved, that we, the student body of the University of South Carolina, do hereby go on record as favoring and endorsing the movement.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

"It is glorious to man a Lifeboat, but better to build a Lighthouse"

MRS. ROSS HAYES SCHACHNER, National General Secretary Young People's Branch, Evanston, Ill.

Value of Scientific Temperance Instruction in the Schools

PRESIDENT ANNA SNEED CAIRNS, Forest Park University, St. Louis, Missouri

Put yourself back, if you can, forty years ago when there was no scientific temperance teaching, though a few people like Frances E. Willard had grasped the scientific fact that wherever alcohol lurks there is danger. Beer and wine were only delightful kindergartens to the graduate school of whisky, gin, and brandy, and to the great mass of the American people beer was bread, a wholesome, nutritious drink that could hurt no one. Physicians prescribed it for nursing mothers, quite ignorant or careless that the innocent baby might draw drunkenness from its mother's bosom, and have its little brain hardened like a hard boiled egg before it had ever begun to think.

There was a general impression that whisky might be bad, if you took too much of it, but a morning toddy and an evening nightcap keyed one up for the day's work and the night's sleep, and a few sips between were not bad when a neighbor dropped in, only one should drink like a gentleman, and people scarcely noticed that when you were once sliding down hill it was impossible to stop in the middle and go back, and that the momentum of the slide would certainly land you in the gutter at its foot. The drunkard might be safely condemned, but the moderate drinker, who "could drink when he pleased and let it alone when he pleased," was patted on the back as a hale fellow well met.

But the keen-sighted eye of Frances Willard was not satisfied with simply seeing all these fallacies herself, nor was she satisfied with telling the scientific truth to the "grown-ups" who had been all their lives believing and acting upon the opposite of her scientific knowledge, until habit had chained them as tight as Prometheus to his mountain rock, and with the vulture most certainly preying upon their vitals. In this welter of ignorance how could even her persuasive silver tongue arrest the American people? So two great women put their heads together and devised a plan, which for comprehensive insight into the very nature and beginning of things has been unequaled, and which has the wisdom of the serpent and the harmlessness of the dove in its very essence. "Let me teach the young child," says that master of efficiency, the Jesuit, "and I care not what you try to teach him later," so this wonderful thought dominated the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and it created its new department, "Scientific Teaching for the Young" in order that every child in school in America should have planted in its mind the scientific truth that there is danger in alcohol to the efficiency of the muscles, to the structure of the nerves and brain, to the heart action, to the delicate lining of the stomach, to the liver, and to the kidneys, and even more than all, to the life blood in which is the life itself. Teach that truth to the child and you have saved the nation. Scientific temperance teaching in every public school was won from first one benighted, whisky and beer-ridden legislature, and then another, and another, and another until every legislature in the Union had passed laws compelling the schools to teach the truth in regard to the effect of alcohol upon the body.

> Scientific knowledge imbedded in the child's brain and heart has become the rock foundation of prohibition, and will yet free our whole nation.

It seemed well to our legislators that every child in America should learn that Cape Severo Vostochnoi was known as the most northern point of Asia, though he would never sail amidst its dangerous currents and reefs, but it did not seem wise to these solons that he should know that the life current in his own little body could be ruined by the pleasant, neighborly man who kept the grog-shop next door. To take one instance: In Missouri, Mrs. Harriet Worthington, superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction, carried up to the legislature a bill to teach the children, and what did we get? That if any parent desired to have his child taught in the public schools, the school was to teach that child, and no other—a bill so distorted from the original that its own author would not know it. But our W. C. T. U. women cared not for its wording, but rushed scientific teaching into every public school in Missouri, even including the public schools of St. Louis, with the Anheuser-Busch breweries gnashing their teeth at the escape from their clutches of the million children of Missouri.

A generation passes through the graded schools of America every six years, and now they are voters going to the polls to free their states. The educated millions of America learned in their youth the scientific danger of alcohol, however diluted, and can one wonder that they are voting out its manufacture, importation, exportation and sale?

Not in vain did the first little bands sing, "Tremble, King Alcohol, we shall grow up." *They have grown up, and they are voting.* Scientific knowledge imbedded in the child's brain and heart has become the rock foundation of prohibition, and will yet free our whole nation. Thank God for sixteen states already delivered, and thirty-two determinedly headed that way, and for 197 Congressmen voting to submit National Constitutional Prohibition to the states. It is the Lord's doing, and it is marvelous in our eyes.

The College Young People's Branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union

BESSIE LATHE SCOVELL, College Y. P B. Secretary of Minnesota and Formerly National College Secretary

To make the work in colleges grow, we must have young women secretaries, going from college to college in each state, bringing the inspiration of the temperance work to the young women students. They must go again and again and be followed by a succession of speakers and workers. Whenever I see a great temperance gathering and hear and feel the inspiration of the prophetic utterances of men and women who are in the present-day struggle against the liquor traffic, I long for the young women in our colleges to be present and catch a gleam of the greatness of the work.

The W. C. T. U. must take particular pains to invite college young women to attend these great gatherings of temperance forces. If every state W. C. T. U. would send one college woman as a delegate to the state and National W. C. T. U. Conventions each year the interest in temperance among women in colleges would soon begin to grow. If at every college city gathering of the temperance clans, each member of the W. C. T. U. would invite a college girl to be her guest at the meeting or banquet, soon the daughters in colleges would take an interest in the temperance propaganda. This thought came to me at a great banquet at the Ryan Hotel, St. Paul, recently, when six or seven hundred men and women ate together and then listened to a program of toasts and music which certainly brought one up to date as to temperance progress. College men were there in large numbers, and the members of the Glee Club from the I. P. A. furnished stirring music and were given a toast to which they responded. Then I thought if we women of the W. C. T. U. had each laid hold of a college girl as the men had courted and loved their young men, there would be glowing life-interest on the part of our college women.

It is the seeing and hearing that make us all enthusiastic. How shall our college girls see and hear unless by invitation of some W. C. T. U. woman, who loves them and urges them to attend these great gatherings? The work in the beginning must be hand-picked. By and by the masses will come thronging. This message is to our W. C. T. U. members. The temperance work in colleges must not be neglected. It should be entrusted to your brightest and most winning young woman. She should have your moral and financial support. We must devote thought, prayer and energy to winning our college girls. It all means quicker, surer victory for the overthrow of the liquor traffic.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH MAKING STEADY PROGRESS

MRS. ROSS HAYES SCHACHNER

Because so much else that is well worth reading is to fill our columns this month, my message will be a brief one. But I must take time to say that I am rejoiced, as every one of you should be, at the Y. P. B. activities as manifested thus far this year. Nothing succeeds like success, they say, and so we should be succeeding wonderfully well during the coming months.

By all means do not forget that we are expecting big results from the month of April, the Y. P. B. campaign month, and big results require big efforts to make them possible. It is not too early now to begin those efforts. The March Y. P. B. edition of THE UNION SIGNAL will be our Y. P. B. Campaign edition, and April can not be a successful month unless those pages are widely read and circulated. Unless we can get our Y. P. B. editions into the hands of our young people they will not be the help we wish them to be, and we, therefore, ask every subscriber to THE SIGNAL when he or she has read the Y. P. B. edition to pass it on to a Y. P. B. member (with the hope of obtaining a subscription later) or to some young man or young woman who will be influenced thereby. It would be a splendid idea to put this college edition into all the colleges where it is hoped to do temperance work.

I trust no Branch will fail to observe in one way or another February 17, the heavenly birthday of Frances E. Willard, whose influence is alive today among young people everywhere.

COLLEGE WORK IN GEORGIA

MRS. LELLA A. DILLARD, College Secretary

My ideal on my first itinerary, as college secretary for Georgia, three years ago, was a Young People's Branch in every college where women and girls were being educated. I found, however, that some of the college presidents did not approve of adding another organization to those already existing. In such cases the best plan seemed to organize a temperance committee in the Y. W. and Y. M. C. A. with a general chairman. In this way practically all of the students would be reached when the regular time came for the temperance committee to prepare the program. This plan harmonized with school routine, so most of the colleges have adopted it. Of course dues go through the Y. W. C. A. channels, so while the work goes on most encouragingly it cannot be included in the report of Y. P. B. activities.

We are organized in seven of our ten colleges for women and girls, our two coeducational colleges, state normal school, Vashti school and Martha Berry Girls' School. Year books are sent to the chairmen of temperance committees in each college and school, and as far as practicable Y. P. B. plans are used. Our state paper is sent to each chairman, to the reading room, and to the college president; in this way we keep our state work before the school. THE UNION SIGNAL is either subscribed for, or some member of the local W. C. T. U. sends her copy to the reading room.

Pledge signing goes on among the students at every place; in the state Normal for the past two years every young man in the school has signed the pledge. Books are being collected for libraries. Last year "Alcohol and the Human Body" by Sir Victor Horsley was placed in all the libraries. Since the visit of Mrs. Edith Smith Davis last November there has been created a new interest in essay contests. At state normal school and Piedmont College (co-educational) the course of study recommended by the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association has recently been adopted. In Piedmont College credit is given for it in the sociology department.

Mrs. Mary D. Tomlinson, National W. C. T. U. superintendent of Social Meetings and Red Letter Days, has prepared for the Young People's Branch a leaflet called "Evening Pastimes" (price 2 cents each; 50 cents per 100), which is full of delightful and helpful suggestions for the social hour. The new leaflet, "Hints for the Social Hour," compiled by the general secretary, is also designed to solve the problem of entertainment, and with these two there should be no lack of material for this phase of our work. Price of "Hints for the Social Hour," is 3 cents each; 75 cents per 100.

PROGRAM FOR FEBRUARY MEETING

Frances E. Willard Memorial

Song No. 23 (Y. P. B. Chorus Book)

Roll Call—Quotations from Frances E. Willard, using Flower Mission quotation cards, 25 cts. a hundred, or "What Frances E. Willard Said"

Reading from "The Life of Frances E. Willard"—introduction by Lady Henry Somerset.

Song No. 14 in honor of Miss Willard. (Chorus Book)

Reading from "Glimpses of Fifty Years" —pages 3-6, 18-25, 206-209 (or any other parts desired)

Reading—"Frances E. Willard and the Lamplighter"

As this is also the birthday month of Abraham Lincoln let some member speak on "Lincoln and Temperance."

A talk by a W. C. T. U. member on "Frances E. Willard as a Young Woman in the W. C. T. U." may be substituted for one of these numbers.

Solo (with chorus) No. 20 (Chorus Book)

(Ask that each member bring at least a penny for the Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund and take the collection at this time.)

COLLEGE ACTIVITIES IN IOWA

The Morningside College Prohibition Association of Morningside College, Iowa, filed a petition with the faculty asking that a one-hour course in the study of prohibition be added to the college curriculum for the next semester. The petition was signed by twenty-three students. The course as proposed will be an extensive study into special phases of the problem. The association at Morningside College at present is making a study of the question through discussions at weekly meetings.

The Committee on Temperance Education of the Civic League of Johnson county, Iowa, has arranged with the librarian of the University Library for a shelf of books dealing with the liquor problem and all phases of the saloon question. The books have been collected and are now at the service of the people of the city and the county, who are invited to make use of this unusually large collection of standard works on the question. In addition to the larger volumes a large number of pamphlets are also available. Among the books selected are those by Horsley and Sturge. Truly, temperance education moves rapidly!

IMPORTANT

In order to avoid delays all orders for supplies should be sent direct to the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Ill., rather than to the general secretary. This, of course, does not refer to requests for help from the secretary.

NEWS FROM THE STATES

Pennsylvania Y. P. B. is sending its literature to all colleges and universities in the state.

Mrs. Fannie A. Drummond, state organizer for Ohio, has reported a Y. P. B. organized at St. Clairsville, O., with 138 members—forty-nine boys and eighty-nine girls, with Mr. Harry Christy as president. Among the members of the Branch are the superintendent of schools, who is a young university graduate, five high school teachers, the athletic coach, two grade teachers and a splendid crowd of young people. We think no Branch ever had a more auspicious beginning.

The New York Y. P. B.'s, looking forward to their 1915 convention, have adopted the following as their rally cry:

"Fulton! Fulton! 1915.
For Prohibition we are keen!
By 1920 we will shout
Saloons! Saloons! All gone out!"

Splendid reports are coming in almost daily of the efficient work done by Mrs. Linnie Carl, our western field secretary. With Mrs. Carl so ably assisting in the west and with Miss Mary Anderson, soon to start on an itinerary through the east, our 5,000 new members seem assured.

PRIZE ESSAY CONTEST

Through the generosity of a resident of Berkeley, Cal., the National Education Association is able to offer a prize of one thousand dollars for the best essay on "The Essential Place of Religion in Education," with an outline of a "Plan for Introducing Religious Teaching into the Public Schools." The essay must be in the possession of the secretary of the association by June 1, 1915. The award will be made at the time of the meeting of the International Congress of Education held under the auspices of the National Education Association in connection with the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at Oakland, Cal., August 16-28, 1915. Further particulars may be secured by addressing the secretary, Durand W. Springer, Ann Arbor, Mich. (*N. E. A. Bulletin.*)

The organization of a Y. P. B. of forty-two members is reported by Mrs. Jennie L. W. Rooke, president of the Rhode Island W. C. T. U., nearly two-thirds of the membership being young men students. Miss Mary F. W. Anderson will be in Rhode Island in April, and it is hoped that many young people will become interested in the work of the Young People's Branch.

Bitter Denunciation of the Liquor Traffic by Judge C. A. Pollock in Passing Sentence on Murderer

Still weak from his self-inflicted wound and assisted by a deputy sheriff on either side of him, Robert Hendrickson, wife murderer, walked from the district court room, recently, condemned to spend the remainder of his natural life in the penitentiary at Bismarck, North Dakota.

In passing sentence, Judge C. A. Pollock held the man who sold the liquor equally responsible for the murder and he delivered the most scathing denunciation against the liquor traffic ever heard in a North Dakota court.

Hendrickson waived all preliminary examination and appeared before Judge Pollock in the district court, knowing the hopelessness of his case and prepared to plead guilty to the horrid crime of taking the life of his wife and leaving a two-year-old son motherless and worse than fatherless.

Remarks of the Court

The remarks of Judge Pollock in pronouncing sentence upon Hendrickson were as follows:

"Divine and human law declare, Thou shalt not kill. You stand before the bar of justice confessing to having committed the revolting crime of murdering, in cold blood, the woman you promised to love, honor and protect. Another crime, that of attempted self destruction could justly be laid at your door. The innocent babe which came to bless your home has been robbed of a mother's tender care. You having plead guilty now await the sentence of an offended law.

"It is a solemn moment in the life of a court, when he is called upon to sit in judgment upon his fellow men. Murder and treason are kindred offenses. The one affects the individual, the other the state. Both alike are heinous and the penalty of death may be inflicted for either.

"Your only excuse in mitigation is that you were drunk when you committed the deed—a plea which can only be received to save you from the gallows.

Liquor Seller the Criminal

"I do not know, and, under the present state of our law, I never want to know, who sold you the liquor, under the influence of which you committed this unnatural crime. Let that man's conscience bring such remorse that its energizing power will never let go, until the largest possible reparation be made.

"Whoever he was, and wherever he may be at this sad moment; whether his place of business is in the well adorned and highly decorated room, where tempting viands appeal to the taste; where sweet music delights the ear and lulls to sleep the reasoning faculties; or whether it was in the lowest, dirtiest, man-abandoned, God-forsaken and death-dealing charnel house of despair, where only abides thoughtless and sullen greed for gain, it matters not; before the bar of God, if not of man, he stands alike with you morally responsible for this horrible crime.

"The trouble is he is not here with you to receive a merited punishment.

"The statute says 'All persons concerned in the commission of a public offense, whether they directly commit the act constituting the offense, or aid, or abet in its commission; or who by fraud, contrivance or force, occasion the drunkenness of another for the purpose of causing him to commit any crime, are principals in any crime so committed.'

"If your partner in this offense were here, he would plead by way of defense that he did not 'by fraud, contrivance or force' occasion your drunkenness—a plea which would have to be sustained.

"How much longer will the courts be deprived of authority to do complete justice between their fellow men? An enlightened and long suffering public will some day, and that very soon, rise in the majesty of its power, and demand that the legislature strike out the words 'by fraud, contrivance or force' and 'for the purpose of causing him to commit any crime,' and boldly declare that he who in any manner sells intoxicating liquor to another as a beverage, under the influence of which a crime, whether of murder or of some lesser offense is committed, is equally guilty as a principal in any crime so committed. Such a law would distribute the blame and place it upon all those responsible for the crime.

"The persons who, for business or other reasons, vote to permit the continuance of a traffic which robs men of their reason, increasing the liability of crime being committed, are in a measure responsible. Away with your mistaken notions of business necessity. It does not exist. Treason against the state stalks abroad in our midst. How much longer will the people permit both treason and murder in order that there may be continued a system of dealing with the liquor traffic which preys upon the appetites and passions of men?

"A quarter of a century ago the good people of our state dissolved partnership with the accursed license system. The state of Minnesota still permits the evil. Her splendid western city of Moorhead, well located for business and containing some of the best people on earth, seems blind to the great wrong of the traffic in rum. We must suffer because of their inability to see. Most of the persons sent to the penitentiary by this court would not be deprived of their liberty, and our state would not be burdened with heavy expense for their care, had they not gotten drunk in the saloons of Moorhead. The time has come when this iniquity should be banished forever. You, who will suffer all your life because of your misdeed, may unconsciously by your act arouse public sentiment to the end that such offenses will not be repeated and that their contributing cause will be removed. It is devoutly to be wished that such will be the case.

"The sentence and judgment of the law is that you, Robert Hendrickson, be confined in the penitentiary at Bismarck at hard labor for and during the remainder of your natural life. Let judgment be entered accordingly."

Mr. Bryan's Pledge-Signing Campaign

Not long ago Hon. William Jennings Bryan, Secretary of State, visited the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and urged upon the students the signing of a total abstinence pledge. This was signed by hundreds of boys. Later Mr. Bryan, through his paper, *The Commoner*, appealed to the boys of other states to take the pledge. We give below the pledge and letter of Mr. Bryan.

Boys, Will You Sign the Pledge With Me?

A pledge of total abstinence is being signed by a host of boys in Michigan—why not the boys of other states as well? A book will be opened at *The Commoner* office, wherein will be entered the names and addresses of those who sign this pledge with me. Cut out the pledge, paste it on a piece of paper and sign it. Lay the pledge away that you may have it as a reminder of the decision you have made, but send a postal card to *The Commoner*, stating that you have signed it, and giving your age and address. If you do not care to state your age, use the word "adult," instead of giving the number of years. Receipt of these pledges will be acknowledged by publication in *The Commoner* in which only the name and address will be given. Ask others to sign with you—secure as many signatures as possible—and thus be the means of spreading the influence of the pledge. Those who abstain from drink do good not only to themselves, but to those also who are encouraged by their example.

W. J. BRYAN.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE PLEDGE

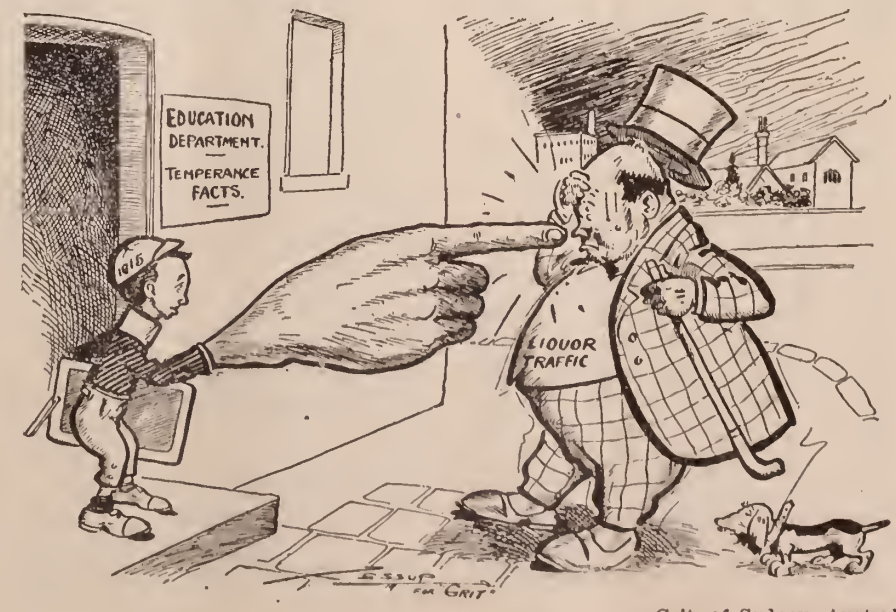
We, the undersigned, promise, God helping us, never to use intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

Date .....

Name .....

Age .....

Residence .....



—Grit, of Sydney, Australia.

The Union Signal

Official Organ of the NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Published Weekly by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Evanston, Illinois

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF, MISS ANNA A. GORDON
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Evanston, Illinois, February 11, 1915

MARCH WITH US TO VICTORY!

We thank you, dear comrades of our Young People's Branch, for your enthusiastic response to the marvellous opportunities for present-day temperance service. We are glad you share the thrill of the victories now rewarding the steadfast, self-sacrificing toil of the past. We are sure you rejoice to be active workers today—this electric, twentieth century "today"—rejoice to be lifters in the mighty task of upholding and enforcing temperance laws already secured, and to be eager seekers for conquests new. May we all be privileged to participate in the triumphant flag-raising on the heights of National Constitutional Prohibition!

"Educate, agitate, organize," must ever be our gleaming watchwords of success. The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union earnestly urges young men and young women everywhere to sign the total abstinence pledge and to join the vigorous ranks of our Young People's Branch. God speed your work, dear younger brothers and sisters—your work, our work, God's work—for a clear brain, a protected home, a redeemed nation.

February 8, 1915.

National W. C. T. U. Convention, Seattle, Wash., October 9-14, 1915

GOAL FOR 1915—FIFTY THOUSAND NEW MEMBERS

Y. P. B. PROGRAM MATERIAL

We give in this issue, for use in the month of April, Y. P. B. program material, prepared by Mrs. Ross Hayes Schachner, National general secretary of the Young People's Branch. It was decided to publish this material in THE UNION SIGNAL instead of issuing it in leaflet form, as stated in the Year Book. Wide publicity should be given this special College Y. P. B. number of the official paper. Send for extra copies at the special price of 100 for $1.50, and distribute among the young folks of your community.

One-third of the forty-eight states of the Union now have statewide prohibition. Sixteen states—and Idaho—is really the proper way to say it.

When signing the total abstinence pledge, as suggested by the National W. C. T. U. President, why not add, "and I pledge my loyal service to promote the cause of state and National prohibition."

The students of the Northwestern University, located in Evanston, Ill., the home of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union and of three of the National officers, have during the past six months had their attention frequently called to the intimate relationship between true patriotism and prohibition. When a state goes "dry"—as seven have done recently—"Old Glory" floats from between the trees in front of Rest Cottage, and few are the students passing who do not salute the colors and then stop to read the news of a prohibition victory. As a thought-arrester and a sentiment-maker, we recommend this fashion of announcing our victories to every W. C. T. U. which maintains headquarters.

SUFFRAGE'S SUCCESSFUL STRIDES

Who was it said that when the war broke out, it would show up the fundamental fallacy of woman suffrage, and would demonstrate beyond dispute that force lay at the foundation of society and that those who could not exert it, had no fundamental right to a direct share in society's ultimate decisions? For six months the war has been going on; the newspapers are full of it; it is the chief topic of conversation; every battle fought seems to prove that armed force is necessary to protect the nations, and yet—apparently the cause of woman suffrage was never so popular as it is today. During the past two weeks two state legislatures, West Virginia and New York, have almost unanimously approved of the submission of the question to the people, and three other state legislatures, New Jersey and Massachusetts, and Tennessee, have acted favorably upon the question.

The Chicago Herald puts it well when it says, "The physical force argument for exclusive male suffrage has about played out. The great demonstration has come and it has left the country not only unconvinced but half inclined to believe that woman suffrage might possibly have helped avert a lot of trouble."

VOLUNTEERS WANTED

"To the colleges we must look for our leaders, in our great war against the Great Destroyer," said Congressman Richmond P. Hobson some time ago. That the young people in our institutions of learning are responding to the call of our great reform is evidenced by the interest shown in the young people's societies of the churches, by the remarkable convention of the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association recently held at Topeka, Kansas, and by the varied and valuable activities of the Young People's Branch. The Christian youth of our land are finding in the prohibition movement the moral equivalent of war, the opportunity to develop the latent militancy that prompts every young person to "go forth to war" against some of the outcrying evil forces of the day; to buckle on his armor and prove his soldierly qualities in some really "worth while" battle for humanity. Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, in his address at the national convention of the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association, put this matter in a definite, practical form when he suggested that to meet the challenge of the liquor traffic the college student of today can train himself for great usefulness and power in at least two directions. One of the fields open to him is journalism—and when one recalls what the brave "knights of the quill" of the past twenty-five years have been able to accomplish for the cause of prohibition, one wonders why the calling does not appeal to more educated young men. The other, says Dr. Sheldon, is politics, and he points out that only a few more men were needed in Congress to carry the Hobson Amendment.

Certain it is that the men and women who are to win the final victory in the nation and in the world not only over the liquor traffic but every form of iniquity and vice are the young people of today, and it is vital to the success of the great reform movements that they be speedily enlisted as soldiers in our righteous war.

EDITORIAL JOTTINGS

The fashionable pastime among lawmakers this winter is passing suffrage resolutions and enacting "dry" laws. The popular recreation for the coming summer months will undoubtedly be campaigning for "votes for women" and prohibition.

If in doubt what to use for your UNION SIGNAL Day (March 1) meeting, refer to list of supplies in the first column of page 15. When ordering, do not fail to ask for a copy of "What Lillian M. N. Stevens Said." Price 50 cents.

The situation in Arkansas seems auspicious for a successful enforcement of the newly enacted prohibition law. In the larger part of the state the liquor traffic has been outlawed for some years, the statewide measure passed both houses by a large majority, and Governor Hays in his recent inaugural address announced himself as enthusiastically in favor of such a law.

The legislator who is not now having long, long thoughts, and deep, deep convictions on the prohibition and woman suffrage questions is destined to fill an early political grave.

Have you a copy of "The Life of Frances E. Willard?" You will find it indispensable in preparing program for your February 17 Memorial meeting. Order from National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Ill. Price $1.50.

STATES WHICH HAVE OUTLAWED THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Maine, Kansas, North Dakota, Georgia, Oklahoma, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, West Virginia, Virginia, Oregon, Washington, Colorado, Arizona, Alabama, Arkansas.

"FOR SALE"

MRS. KATHARINE LENT STEVENSON, President Massachusetts W. C. T. U.

The power of the forces of evil to deceive "the very elect" was never more manifest than in the interpretation we frequently hear of the words "for sale" in the Sheppard-Hobson Resolution. Temperance men and women, even white ribbon women, are being influenced by the subtle logic—or lack of logic, which was displayed by the opponents of the measure in that famous debate on December 22.

It is not strange that the enemies of prohibition should say that the passage of this Amendment would increase the manufacture of alcoholic liquors. We were quite prepared for that attack. It is wholly in line with the old "Prohibition does not prohibit" argument. What we were not prepared for was to have some of the most ardent and devoted in our own ranks led away by so simple and so well-worn a device. Let us examine the claim for a moment.

Our Representatives tell us that the insertion of the words "for sale" will make possible a distillery or a brewery in every home if the Sheppard-Hobson bill should become the constitutional law of the land. They affirm with a solemnity which must be a severe strain on their sense of humor that moonshining will become a favorite American pastime and drunkenness will increase by leaps and bounds when once this Amendment shall have passed the several states.

In our childhood there was a favorite phrase and gesture used often by slangy little boys when an attempt had been made to impose upon their credulity. Pointing significantly to their right eye they were wont to say: "Do you see anything green?" Somehow we feel that that gesture and those words might well express the attitude of the American people towards these new prophets of ill.

Do we not know that just such dire forebodings have met every measure of real reform since time began? What was the argument from which there could be no appeal in the old anti-slavery days? "Would you want your sister to marry a 'nigger'?" That was the end of all controversy. The man who had delivered that powerful argument was supposed to have demolished the whole ammunition of his opponent and was free to retire in triumph from the field.

To just that limbo of argument through *reductio ad absurdam* this special device of the adversary will speedily be consigned. Let no white ribboner give one moment's credence to the folly. We know that the chief, if not the sole danger of alcohol, lies in its sale. We know that the open door of the saloon, and not the still in a private house, is the temptation which lures our young men down to death. We know that the greed which thrusts the traffic upon the people is a far greater menace than lurking appetite. We know, too, that appetite is born and bred in the places where "sale" is made legal. Our own experience and our own common sense teach us these things. It is our solemn duty in this crisis to "hold fast that we have" and to pass on our light, without wavering, to others.

GROWING UNPOPULARITY OF LIQUOR ADVERTISING

That one-fourth of the daily newspapers of America refuse to accept liquor advertising is the conclusion reached by the Temperance Society of the Methodist Episcopal church as a result of an investigation made by it.

An inquiry addressed to the 2,160 daily newspapers on the question brought replies from only 679. Of these 520 stated they would accept no advertising of whisky, beer or other alcoholic liquors. A large number of the remaining 159 will accept only advertising of beer.

Three hundred and sixty of these papers declare themselves to be editorial advocates of National Prohibition, while 200 of them oppose. Three hundred and sixty favor state prohibition, with only 193 opposing; 397 favor local prohibition, with only 176 in opposition.

A very large number of newspapers declare their editorial columns are neutral on the liquor question, while a surprising number of papers which accept liquor advertising assert that they are in favor of National Prohibition. The growing tendency to bar liquor advertisements is also made apparent by the announcement of many that they have recently adopted that policy. The case of the *Indiana Times*, of Indianapolis, which took this stand on January 1 is typical. In answer to the question, "Do you editorially favor National Prohibition?" a great New York newspaper significantly says, "We have not as yet," and another large paper which accepts whisky advertising declares: "We have never taken a definite stand, but expect in a few weeks to come out for state and National Prohibition." Quite a number say that they are taking no new liquor advertising, but are filling old contracts. Many say, "We do not solicit advertising of whisky or beer, but if the copy is not objectionable we accept it." Several complain that their policy in regard to liquor advertising is not sufficiently appreciated by church people. Quite a number say, "We are only waiting for public opinion to swing in favor of prohibition"; others call special attention to the fact that their columns are open to the temperance people, although editorially they are neutral. A great many editors seize the occasion to point out that only education can bring about a state of mind which will make National Prohibition effective, and they declare that sufficient educational work has not yet been done. Some take advertising of whisky only when they consider it medicinal; others point to the fact that they bar even patent medicines with a large proportion of alcohol. Some ask double price for liquor advertisements. The number who declare that the elimination of liquor advertising pays financially is quite large. One West Virginia paper says, "Prohibition in this state has helped the newspaper business just as it has all other business."

Almost without exception the newspaper men, whether or not they favor it, express their belief that National Prohibition is coming.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

MRS. CLARA P. WHITE, Volga, Iowa, one of the "Old Guard" who did valiant service in the early days of the W. C. T. U. in Iowa. For thirty-six years she was a member of the organization; she served as district president for fifteen years, and as UNION SIGNAL correspondent for Iowa for twenty years.

MRS. MARGARET L. DAM, Holyoke, Mass., an honored member of the local union. Mrs. Dam had nearly reached her ninety-first birthday and until within a few years had been an active member of the union which she joined in 1884.

MRS. MARY S. BARROWS, Farmington, Ill., for twenty-five years secretary of the local union. She was an untiring worker and an inspiration to those associated with her.

ANNE WHITNEY

DR. LOUISE C. PURINGTON

On January 25 a name synonymous of Boston's best and having a close link in W. C. T. U. associations was numbered with "The Immortals"—Anne Whitney, the sculptor.

It is safe to say that she never exercised her plastic art on a more interesting patient (!) than Frances Willard or perhaps one whom it would be more difficult to embody in marble. The "activities undreamed of" to which she has passed were always shining in her radiant face even in its rapt expression of repose.

"The Listener" of the *Boston Transcript* in a beautiful estimate of Miss Whitney, relates the following, too good to forget in what is now woman's day: Four public statues in Boston attest her skill as artist:

"The Samuel Adams in Dock Square, the Charles Sumner in Harvard Square, the Leif Ericsson in Commonwealth avenue, and the Harriet Martineau at Wellesley College, which was lately destroyed by fire. Concerning the first-named, which is a replica of the Samuel Adams in the Capitol at Washington, the good story is told of an English art-critic visiting Boston, who had been declaiming against the restless ambitiousness of American women and their failure to make good their pretensions, especially in art, referring to the Adams at Washington as an example of the virile strength which women's sculpture could never hope to attain. It is historical fact, however, that the Sumner now in Harvard Square was first pronounced the winner in the competition of models for it, and then denied the award because the sculptor was a woman. A public subscription subsequently rebuked this gross injustice."

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

GENERAL OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT
MISS ANNA A. GORDON, EVANSTON, ILL.
VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE
MRS. ELLA A. BOOLE, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS. FRANCES P. PARKS, EVANSTON, ILL
RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. E. PRESTON ANDERSON, JAMESTOWN, N. D.
ASSISTANT RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. SARA H. HOGE, LINCOLN, VA.
TREASURER
MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON, EVANSTON, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

RED LETTER DAYS

FEBRUARY 10-17—*Membership week*
FEBRUARY 17—*Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund Day*
MARCH 1—*Union Signal Day (birthday of Lillian M. N. Stevens)*
MARCH 20—*Prohibition Rally Day (birthday of Hon. Neal Dow)*

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, SEATTLE, WASH., OCTOBER 9-14, 1915

SUPERINTENDENTS

W. C. T. U. INSTITUTES

MRS. MARGARET C. MUNNS

While any time of the year is opportune for holding institutes, the spring seems to lend itself best to systematic, aggressive, well-planned work in this department. Midway between state conventions, the spring institutes awaken renewed interest in the specific plans of the year and give an added impetus to department work. In some states the mid-year county convention has given way to the institute, much to the profit of all concerned. Reports of work done are necessary and indispensable but before they can show the tremendous force of the organization the unions must study the departments, thus getting a broad conception and a deep conviction of their utility in solving the problems of the day, and must secure active co-operation of the superintendents in the local unions, for the local union is always the unit of power. To bring about such results is the aim of the institute.

It is not too much to hope that every local union in the country, either singly or in a group of two or three nearby unions, will hold an institute this year, fill out the report blank, which will be furnished by the state superintendent, and return as soon as the institute is over.

Does any one complain that there is a sameness about the institute program, that it gets into a rut? There is no necessity for this. With over forty departments to study, with special problems each year to be faced, with state and national campaigns for prohibition on hand, there is opportunity for the widest range of subjects. Specialists may be found in almost any community who can present new ideas: some physician capable of discussing topics in the line of medical temperance, eugenics or euthenics; teachers who can furnish information concerning the effects of tobacco or alcohol on physical and mental development; lawyers who may give new light on existing laws and their enforcement; preachers who keep abreast of all reform movements for social betterment, not to speak of our own white ribbon specialists who are unexcelled in furnishing food for thought and stimulation to action along our lines of work.

Many of our departments in their various phases and possibilities might profitably be studied for an entire day With but one institute a year, beyond which few unions reach, many will feel that more than one department must be brought to the front. See to it that the very best use is made of every minute of time. Let none go to waste.

Advertise in every way your ingenuity can devise. The department leaflet, "Successful Publicity," will give you some idea. You can use as an invitation the leaflet, "What is a W. C. T. U. Institute?", which has space at the end for writing in the time and place of the meeting.

Use the "Superintendents' Manual" in which the plans of work of all the departments are set forth. "Suggestive Topics for Institutes" and "The Campaign Institute and Topics" will help you in the preparation of your programs. Consult your state superintendent. She will have many helpful suggestions.

Mrs. Fannie B. Damon of Maine is making a specialty of holding institutes in communities where no union exists, with the purpose of organizing. A union born under such auspicious circumstances should start life full-fledged and ready for action. The plan is well worth trying in other states.

A gold medal will be given to the state superintendent who holds the largest number of medal contests in proportion to the number of institutes held this year.

Remember "Efficiency in Service" is the motto of this department. "Study to show thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed."

3187 Arcade Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

WORK AMONG SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

The amount of money spent by the department of Work among Soldiers and Sailors during the year 1914 was $977.62 and not $8,977.62, as was stated, through a typographical error, in the Annual Report. Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher, National superintendent of the department, asks that all orders for the literature of her department be sent to Miss Viola Spencer, Florence, N. J.

MEDAL CONTESTS

ADELIA E. CARMAN

The past year marks a new epoch in the medal contest work. More interest was developed than ever before, consequently more contests were held. Especially was this true of the states working for National Constitutional Prohibition. Altogether twenty-seven states made a decided increase.

There is a demand for an L. T. L. Reciter, and as more contests were held by this Branch the past year than ever before, we will soon publish one. Send in short, spicy selections in verse or prose to be used in it. Later we expect to publish a contest book for adults using up-to-date material. Will state superintendents of Peace and Arbitration and of Anti-Narcotics please send to me material for readings? As an incentive I offer a prize of $10 for the best orations, either compiled or original, on any phase of National Constitutional Prohibition, providing I receive twenty-five that are accepted by the committee. The selections must not be compiled from material already in the books.

The following prizes will be awarded by the National superintendent of Medal Contests:

To the state superintendent whose state holds the largest number of contests in proportion to membership, 100 Recitation Books.

To the state superintendent, whose state holds the largest number of high grade contests, in proportion to membership, the silk flag.

To the county superintendent whose county holds the largest number of contests in proportion to membership, fifty Recitation Books.

To the local superintendent who holds the largest number of contests, twenty-five Recitation Books.

To the state superintendent sending in the most concise and varied report, a gold Honor Star.

The new leaflet, "The Medal Contest Catechism," will be invaluable for use in newly organized unions. Another leaflet, "Why I Hold Medal Contests," is for churches and Sunday schools. I have copies of the new popular song, "I Did Not Raise My Boy to Be a Soldier." This may be used in all contests, especially in Peace contests. The price is ten cents, two cents for postage. There is no better way to interest the public than through a well arranged contest, and as it is an assured fact that contests make prohibition voters, a pre-election program will be published in THE UNION SIGNAL, the contest to be held on March 6, or an evening during the week previous to election. This movement for a concerted action in the contest department has been approved by several states. Contests at Institutes are being urged by the National superintendent of that department.

5453 Winthrop Ave., Chicago, Ill.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

SUGGESTIVE PROGRAMS FOR APRIL—THE Y. P. B. CAMPAIGN MONTH

REMEMBER:

That the third prize offered by the National W. C. T. U. to the Y. P. B.—$10 in UNION SIGNAL subscriptions—is to be awarded the state securing the largest number of paid-up members during the month of April (names for subscriptions to be furnished by the state secretary), and that the National general secretary will award suitable prizes to the county Y. P. B. secretary organizing the most new Branches during the month and to the individual member anywhere in the United States securing, during the month, the most new paid-up members. It is desired, so far as possible, that the Birthday Post Cards to be secured from the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House be used in sending the names of new members to the National secretary in order that they may be used for demonstration purposes, but if these are not used the names must at least be certified by the local treasurer and reported before May 15.

That "I Won One" buttons should be presented at or before the end of the month to all who have gained new members during the month—a button for each member gained. Price, 3 cents each; 2 for 5 cents; in lots of 25 or more, 1 cent each.

That a collection for the Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund, the Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund, or the Y. P. B. Missionary Fund should be taken at each meeting.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S CHRISTIAN CITIZENSHIP MASS MEETING

(Sunday afternoon or evening preferably)

Song—"Coronation"
Scripture—Jer. 51:1-9
Song—"My Country, 'Tis of Thee"
Three-minute greetings from pastor of church, from each of the young people's societies represented (including Y. P. B.), and member of the W. C. T. U.
Song—"The Fight Is On"
"Personal Responsibility for Present-Day Evils," ten-minute addresses by a member of Y. P. B. and a member of another young people's society
Quartette—"A Saloonless Nation in 1920."
"The Responsibility of Christian Societies Regarding Present Evils," fifteen-minute address by a pastor
Song—"Onward, Christian Soldiers"
"The Value of Pledge Signing," a brief talk, quoting prominent men and women, and making an appeal for pledge signers
Reading and adoption of resolution endorsing Sheppard-Hobson amendment for National Constitutional Prohibition
Song—"Stand Up for Jesus"
Collection

FRANCES J. BARNES MEETING

On or near April 14 it would be well for the W. C. T. U. and Y. P. B. to hold a joint meeting. At this time, have read the messages of National Officers, Mrs. Barnes and others from the March Y. P. B. Edition of UNION SIGNAL, also the life sketch of Mrs. Barnes. There should follow a talk from the W. C. T. U. president or a member on "Why We Need the Young People in the Campaign for National Constitutional Prohibition," and a response from the Y. P. B. president or a member on "Our Aims." Intersperse program with good music and follow with social hour.

APRIL JUBILEE

In connection with the last meeting in the month or at a special meeting for that purpose sing Nos. 52, 38 and 8 from Chorus Book in celebration of the month's efforts, then while singing "Bringing in the Sheaves," let each member who has obtained new members deposit in a basket on the table the cards bearing names of the members, or, if cards have been sent in, slips of paper bearing names, and the president or local secretary should present the "I Won One" buttons. The cards if handed in at this time should then be mailed to the general secretary. Let each member respond to "How I Gained My New Members," or "What I Did to Make April a Big Month." Follow with social hour. The buttons may be presented at any of the public meetings suggested above.

Any of the Y. P. B. playlets, or the cantata: "A Saloonless Nation in 1920," would be suitable for public programs. (Price, 10 cents.)

HINTS TO THE Y. P. B.'S

What is worth doing at all is worth doing well. Talk about your meetings; talk about April, the Y. P. B. Campaign Month; April 14, the Y. P. B. Red Letter Day; advertise the meetings by announcements from pulpits, by posters in public places, by dodgers scattered over the community, and, best of all, by personal invitation.

Decorate hall or church with Y. P. B. and "Liquor Traffic Must Go" pennants, with W. C. T. U. posters and with flags. Always have on hand an abundance of pledge cards and good literature carefully selected. It would be well to have one person in charge of leaflets, to be distributed to young men, one in charge of those for young women and one for the general leaflets. Careful account should be kept of the amount distributed, also of the amount distributed individually by members during April and a report made at the end of the month to the state secretary.

Put as much time as possible on the preparation of these programs and let each participant be well prepared.

In all or any of these meetings Branches will, of course, consult and advise with the local W. C. T. U. and it would be well to call into co-operation any of the Christian young people's societies, particularly for the Christian Citizenship meeting.

Helps for the above programs may be obtained of National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Ill., but a goodly number of the "Birthday Post Cards," "I Won One" buttons, song leaflets, pledge cards and Chorus Books should be ordered separately and in ample time for use at meetings, etc.

FRESHMAN CLASS MUST SIGN PLEDGE

The entire freshman law class of the University of Missouri at Columbia is reported to have been asked to take the pledge against ever again attending a "beer party." Until this promise is forthcoming from the individual students, President A. Ross Hill has announced they will attend classes "on probation." Under this condition any slight infraction of rules or lack of attention will be considered a grave offense. The president's demand for a pledge was a sequel to a "beer party" given by a number of the freshman law students at a dance hall in Columbia during the Christmas holidays.

MRS. McDONALD CHOSEN S. T. I. LECTURER

EDITH SMITH DAVIS

Mrs. Almena Parker McDonald, president Cook county (Ill.) W. C. T. U., has been chosen a National lecturer of the department of Scientific Temperance instruction. Mrs. McDonald's training has been such as to peculiarly fit her for this position. As a child she was deeply interested in the temperance cause through the work of her father, Casper Bruce Parker, and her mother, Almyra Smith Parker. The latter led the Crusade movement in Lincoln, Nebraska, and organized the first Woman's Christian Temperance Union there. Mrs. McDonald, in addition to her strong interest in temperance, has the training of the schools, having spent two years in the state university of Nebraska and three years in Northwestern University in Illinois. Of her work in the Cumnock School of Oratory, Mr. Cumnock says: "Mrs. Almena Parker McDonald was graduated from this department of the university. She is a gifted reader, and in my opinion is competent to please any audience before which she may appear. I confidently recommend her to lecture committees or any organization desiring a refined and pleasing entertainment."

She has also had the training of a teacher and understands a teacher's needs and difficulties. As a lecturer on the nature and effects of narcotics, we bespeak for her a hearty welcome in public school institutes, in summer-schools and in colleges, normals and training-schools. Twelve years ago John Sobieski said of her, "Mrs. McDonald is a bright and deservedly popular lecturer. Very few can equal her in her art as a reader. Her pleasing personality makes her a big success."

SENSE ABOUT FOOD

Facts Worth Knowing

It is a serious question sometimes to know just what to eat when a person's stomach is out of order and most foods cause trouble.

Grape-Nuts food can be taken at any time with the certainty that it will digest. Actual experience of people is valuable to anyone interested.

A Terre Haute woman writes: "I had suffered with indigestion for about four years, ever since an attack of typhoid fever, and at times could eat nothing but the very lightest food, and then suffer so with my stomach I would wish I never had to eat anything.

"I was urged to try Grape-Nuts and since using it I do not have to starve myself any more, but I can eat it at any time and feel nourished and satisfied, dyspepsia is a thing of the past, and I am now strong and well.

"My husband also had an experience with Grape-Nuts. He wa very weak and sickly one spring, and could not attend to his work. He was put under the doctor's care but medicine did not seem to do him any good until he began to leave off ordinary food and use Grape-Nuts. It was surprising to see the change in him. He grew better right off, and naturally he has none but words of praise for Grape-Nuts.

"Our boy thinks he cannot eat a meal without Grape-Nuts, and he learns so fast at school that his teacher comments on it. I am satisfied that it is because of the great nourishing elements in Grape-Nuts."

This mother is right. Grape-Nuts food is a certain and remarkable rebuilder of body, nerves and brain.

"There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

MAX O'BRIEN'S VALENTINE

GRACE BOTELER SANDERS, Jamestown, Ohio

No one at Deadman's Gulch had ever heard of St. Valentine's Day, at least if any had, it must have been in the far-away past of the graybeards who had once possessed happy homes which they had left because of greed for gold or the committing of some unpardonable sin. The town was only a mining camp high up in the Rocky Mountains and was tenanted by men who kept store, or office, or saloon.

There were few who ever left the Gulch except by the hand of death. Not many had money enough to pay their way to another port. Pete Beier, the saloonist, was the town boss and woe unto the man who offended him. A cynic, who was a wag as well, and who possessed the good sense to keep enough cents for a railroad ticket, brought old Pete's wrath down upon his head. The wag decamped but when he left he swung over the door a placard which was not discovered until he was thousands of miles away.

Pete was rheumatic and almost blind. When Gentleman George galloped up to the saloon the following Sunday, he squinted one eye curiously at the sign. There was a large crowd at the saloon. Sunday meant only additional carousing and George had come with the intention of taking part in the "good time," but the contrast between the metal sign which old Pete had bought in Denver and the one which the wag had hung was so great as to make George rise in his stirrups and pull off his sombrero to wipe his moist forehead.

"Ho! ho!" he shouted just as a party of men who were "three sheets in the wind" sauntered out. "You fellows look like you'd lost both. Ho! ho! ho!"

The leader of the gang, Big Max, from the silver mine, who was not so badly under the influence of liquor as were the others, opened wide his popping grey eyes. He followed Gentleman George's finger to the metal sign which had swung there ever since Beier's arrival.

"Pete's Place!" read Max sarcastically. "Come in and take a good drink with the boys!" At first he saw nothing else. The wag with an eye to business and a hope that the placard would remain for some time, had made it of cardboard of exactly the same color as its weather-beaten background, but as Max looked, a vagrant wind rushed over the mountain and across the commons. It caught the little card and fairly shook it at Big Max. He blinked a time or two before he deciphered the curious letters. When he realized their import, he wheeled abruptly and made for the door, head down. The text was too plain: "He who enters here, bids good-by to both coin and character."

The words touched Max in a sensitive place, for he had received his pay check a week ago and had come to Pete's Place to have it cashed that he might send a part to the wife and children who still remained in the home town because he never had money enough to bring them to the Gulch. He had only intended to take one drink with the boys, but that one bad set his brain on fire. He was mad for another. Many a man before the coming of Big Max had awakened penniless from a week's orgy with aching head and heart and had openly accused Pete of doping the liquor that he might get their cash. Old Pete never lost his temper at these accusations. Usually he rested his fat hands upon his white-aproned sides and laughed loudly.

Pete had been a Cincinnati bartender in his earlier days. Although he had existed twenty years in Deadman's Gulch and accumulated enough money to pay for a house on "The Avenue," he had not forgotten the niceties of the life of the city which had made him a favorite there. His aprons were immaculate and smoothly ironed and everything about his place was carefully prepared for the reception of those poor fellows who knew no home except the filthy camp with its poorly cooked food. Often when they galloped down the trail cold and hungry, Pete's Place, brilliantly illuminated, gleamed out of the darkness and lured them in as a lamp in summer coaxes the candle-fly to its doom. Pete, in his white apron, his red face beaming, usually met them at the door with outstretched hands. Although the fire-place was always filled with logs which had seasoned for a summer beneath the blazing sun, Pete would bawl out:

"Throw on another log, Billy, the gentleman's cold. Jim, toss up a good hot eggnog. Nothing like it to warm a feller on a cold night. I reckon that wind most cut you in two when you rode over the mountain. Lots of fellers is glad to see old Pete's place tonight. I don't see what you 'uns would do without it."

Disgusted, disheartened Max mentally rehearsed the program as he staggered back into the saloon and seated himself at a table. If Pete noticed the man, he paid no attention and continued the merry little by-play with which he had so often pleased his guests.

Max saw it all for the first time as a matter of business and thrust his hands into his empty pockets and scowled again. He could not remember one thing that had transpired in this eventful week, except the swift melting away of the two hundred dollars which he had earned so dearly. Max covered his face with his great hands. The wife and children must wait again. For a long time he sat there thinking. "There's a plenty of truth in your sign!" he remarked suddenly to old Pete who had come up behind him.

The saloonist thought Max had forgotten his ill humor. "That's right. It's a good place to meet the boys!" he said. "It's a regular hotel. You been here for a week, old boy, and got all the drinks you wanted with board and lodging thrown in, but that's all right. Old Pete likes to make things pleasant for the boys and—"

"I could have boarded at the 'Waldorf Astoria' for what I paid you this week!" interrupted Big Max, fierce anger smoldering in his eyes. "I had two hundred dollars and now I haven't a cent." Pete struck the gong loudly as if by accident. Max knew he had done it to keep the other men from hearing the accusation.

"I didn't mean your old sign," Max continued quietly. "I was talking about your new one."

Have You

The Lillian M. N. Stevens Calendar for 1915?

If not, your order should come at once as a limited number are in stock, which we offer at the special price of

4 for $1.00

A calendar which should be on the desk of every white ribboner.

National W. C. T. U. Publishing House

Evanston, Ill.

"There ain't no new sign, you fool!" declared Pete in a torrent of rage, for now that his patron's money was gone and his brain clear, Beier was afraid of what the man might say. "If you're seeing things you'd better git out."

Max did not take the hint but old Pete grabbed him by the coat collar and with hand and foot managed to eject him from the warm room. At the door Max stumbled and fell, but he rose again and shook his fist in the old man's face as he delivered this parting shot:

"It's just as your sign says, a man does lose coin and character when he goes into your place. If ever I come here again you can strike me dead."

Old Pete shrugged his shoulders. He had heard such declarations before. They were usually followed by greater excesses. Max had been no exception to this rule. The saloonist watched him staggering through the snow and gazed involuntarily at the sign which had been his pride. Another breeze came and set the placard dangling. "There is something over that door. What in the mischief is it?" shivered Peter adjusting his glasses. Laboriously he read the inscription.

Gentleman George, who had not dismounted from his horse, shrugged his shoulders and laughed. "Just a bit of truth," he said, reading it aloud slowly and impressively. Old Pete stood stock still until the significance of the words filtered through his muddled brain, when he fairly danced with rage.

"Tear it down. Tear it down, somebody, quick!" he commanded, jumping round and up like a jumping-jack as he frantically waved his hands. "Who put that thing up? How long has it been there?"

"Quite a while, I guess!" remarked George mischievously.

"Why didn't somebody tell me?" cried the frantic old man.

George shrugged his shoulders, threw one leg over his mustang's back and, to the utter astonishment of old Beier, galloped away. The saloon-keeper called his servants, but one man was too short to reach the placard, and the other refused to mount the ladder which stood upon a sheet of ice. Pete called his customers, threatened, cajoled, ordered and entreated all to no purpose. It was only

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

Y. P. B. DEMONSTRATION

(Have officers on platform as in a regular meeting and members in seats reserved for them.)

Devotional Exercises (Use "In the Heart of Things," by Mrs. Mary E. Kuhl, 50 for 20 cents)

Roll Call—Current Events

Minutes of previous meeting

Reports of officers, superintendents and committees

If any superintendent has no particular report to make, she may read a leaflet bearing on that department, by permission of the chair, or urge members to greater activity along that line. For ten cents helps for any department may be secured from National W. C. T. U. Publishing House.

Unfinished Business

Here the President may bring up any plan or project which the Branch may have under advisement and have it discussed briefly and intelligently, pro and con. For instance: If you wish to establish a reading room for young people, have moving picture slides made giving temperance data, start a circulating library, place a drinking fountain, or do other commendable work and have not sufficient funds, this would be an excellent time to present the matter and perhaps secure help and co-operation. After sufficient discussion, someone may move to postpone the matter until the treasury is sufficiently replenished, or that a committee be appointed to look into the matter, or that it be referred to the finance committee for further action. The matter brought up should be something that the Branch really desires to accomplish.

New Business

Here any local law violation may be brought up and discussed, or a number of campaign posters may be displayed or those on the wall referred to and a discussion follow as to which could best be used locally.

If the Branch is making a "Trip to Seattle or to National W. C. T. U. Headquarters," have the map hung on the wall and let the conductor of each train make a report and move the trains to proper places, when each side may give rally cries, etc. The president should explain, for the benefit of visitors, concerning the trip and should also ask for new members. If members have already been secured, a welcome service may follow.

The president may then announce that nstead of a regular program or the Study Course a parliamentary drill will be conducted by ————, and a part or all of "Parliamentary Voices," by Mrs. A. S. Benjamin, be used. After being duly moved the meeting may be adourned and all present invited to remain for a social hour, when light refreshments may be served, and an effort be made to secure new members.

The meeting may be held in a church or invitations issued for a meeting in some home, not forgetting to mention the social hour. The exercises should be rehearsed as carefully as for any other entertainment, in order that the meeting may not lag and that it may be what it is intended to be—an instructive Y. P. B. demonstration.

TRIP TO SEATTLE OR TO NATIONAL W. C. T. U. HEADQUARTERS

Another Means of Reaching Our Goal—5,000 New Branch Members This Year

[If you are a Branch of the east or middle west (a section which takes in the north and south as well), let your destination for this trip be Seattle—the National W. C. T. U. convention city of 1915. If you are of the far west, let the destination be National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Evanston, Ill. If the trip is made to the latter point, which is in the middle section, or if the trip to Seattle is made from the middle states, the return trip may also be made, which will equalize the journey from all points.]

Points at which the train is to stop should be listed before the start, together with the number of miles each is located from the starting place. Interesting bits of information in connection with each stopping place may be given at each meeting by the conductor of the train, and thus add interest to the journey. The Branch is divided into two sides, each of which elects a conductor, engineer and fireman (other trainmen also if desired). The Y. P. B. president as division superintendent, is impartial, helping both sides. The trains may be named, for instance, The Y. P. B. Special, The Prohibition Whirlwind, The Challenge, etc. Each train under the direction of its crew starts for its destination at the same time and each member present at a meeting counts five miles, a visitor ten miles, a new member fifty miles, dues collected (each member) ten miles. At each meeting the conductor of the respective trains (whose duty it is to keep the record) tells just where each train is stationed, and how far it has traveled since last report. A map with a red line to indicate the route of the trains, blue dots for the stopping places and movable objects to represent the trains, hung on the wall at each meeting, will add much enthusiasm to the journey. Each passenger of each train calls upon his or her particular friends, explains our work and aims and asks each to become a member. After these have joined their friends are visited in the same manner. The passengers of the last train arriving either entertain the passengers of the "fast" train with a reception or banquet, or give a public entertainment at which time a collection may be taken for the Campaign Fund. The engineer and fireman, whose duty it is to keep the fire going and the train moving, should use all possible means to bring their train in ahead of the competing train.

From now until next September is allowed for the trip. Perhaps the very enterprising Branches may make both trips. One Branch under this plan is reported to have secured 130 new paid members.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S PROHIBITION RALLY NO. 1

Songs from Y. P. B. Chorus Book, by chorus

Scripture—Isaiah 1:4-20; or a number of texts bearing on temperance and prohibition may be given out previously to young people

Prayer

Song—"The Time Is Now" (Song Leaflet)

Story of the Crusade—Let this be given by a young man or young woman dwelling on the part played by the son and daughter of Mother Thompson

Solo—"The Battle Song" (No. 68, *Temperance Songster.*) Have a line of young people (graduating in size from the tiniest child obtainable to the young people of the Branch) march in, singing chorus after last verse. They may sing the chorus after other verses in an ante-room of church, where they can be heard but not seen.

Voice of the States—Let each state be represented by a young woman, preferably dressed in white and carrying an umbrella covered with red, white and blue and having in large letters across front, "Colorado (or whatever the state may be) expects to stay dry." If desired each representative can give a word, sing a song or otherwise represent her state. Then let a young man dressed as Uncle Sam come in carrying a red, white and blue umbrella under his arm. When he reaches the platform he raises the umbrella on which are the words, "United States expects to be dry in 1920," and as he does so let chorus sing the chorus of "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," repeating it as the young people march off the platform. If desired, Uncle Sam may tell of the vote taken in House of Representatives on December 22 and any other up-to-date facts, and the chorus sings, "Help It On" as they march off the stage.

"The Outlook"—ten-minute address

Song—"A Song of Consecration" (Song leaflet)

Reading and adoption of resolution endorsing Sheppard-Hobson amendment

Appeal for pledge signers and members by a member

While cards are distributed and members secured sing No. 34 and "Helpers' Song" in Chorus Book

MICHIGAN ATHLETES FOR TEMPERANCE

"Varsity athletes at the University of Michigan have, as a body, taken a stand for temperance and clean living among students.

"Several years ago the fraternities, in the interest of good scholarship, united in an attempt to suppress the drink evil. Rules were adopted prohibiting the use of intoxicants in fraternity houses, and freshmen were forbidden to frequent saloons. A no-treat rule was also passed.

"Besides the reforms accomplished by the fraternities, the student body has been signally benefited by the good offices of the University Health Service in throwing light upon the inevitable penalties that follow in the wake of evil practices. As a result of these sane endeavors in the interest of physical and moral health, the drink habit among students has decreased 25 per cent annually during the last three or four years."

Says Mr. Lewis C. Reiman, '17 L., member of the football team: "Any practice that dissipates our energies and lowers our efficiency can mean only one thing—a lower standard of school work and athletics."

PROHIBITION STAND TAKEN BY HARVARD STUDENTS

The *Boston* (Mass.) *Post* of January 17 contained the following interesting article regarding the stand taken by Harvard students recently:

"A protest against the serving of beer at the annual banquet of the freshman class was made in an open letter to the *Harvard Crimson* by F. Treadwell Smith, one of the leading members of the senior class and a member of the Harvard chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa. The prohibitionists admit that their first attempt to shut off the supply of beer in the freshman class is only the first step in the campaign that is to sweep through all the classes and abolish beer at class meetings, smokers and the like. The Harvard Student Council, made up of the leading undergraduates and forming the most powerful student organization at Harvard, has been called upon to stop beer at the freshman banquet.

"An indication that the Harvard square tradesmen are fearful of the spread of the prohibition movement to the university is shown by the fact that one of the students' shops recently packed its show windows with beer steins of all sorts and announced a clearance sale of those articles. The merchant wishes to rid himself of all quaffing paraphernalia in case the millennium arrives and Harvard students swear off on beer."

Winter is Play-Time for Healthy Childhood

and is "cold-time" for delicate, puny children.

If mothers everywhere would fully appreciate the strength-building, blood-making nourishment in ***Scott's Emulsion*** they would give it to children after their meals.

Its cream-like Cod Liver Oil brings healthy flesh and rosy cheeks while it warms the body by enriching the blood and fortifies the lungs.

No Alcohol in SCOTT'S. Avoid Substitutes.

14-91 SCOTT & BOWNE, BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

Abraham Lincoln Poster

Billboard Poster Number 3

> Intemperance is one of the greatest, if not the greatest, of all evils among mankind.
> Let us be quite sober.
> —*Abraham Lincoln*

7x10 feet. Printed in red and black; shield background, with picture of Lincoln. Put up in eight sections so as to be easily handled.

Price, postpaid, 50 cents

National W. C. T. U. Publishing House

Evanston, Ill.

UNION SIGNAL DAY

Souvenir cards, with picture of Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens on one side and upon the other side a facsimile of her autograph letter, written in acknowledgment of the "birthday subscriptions" of 1914, will be furnished by Addie A. Austin, National superintendent of Literature, Evanston, Illinois, to all local unions observing UNION SIGNAL Day.

We are sure that special effort will be made to secure many new subscribers, and it will be well at an early date to send in your request for sample copies of the paper as well as the number of souvenir cards desired.

Let us have the greatest number of "birthday subscriptions" ever sent in, thus making a loving memorial to Mrs. Stevens.

TO ALL ORGANIZATIONS THAT MEET IN CONVENTIONS:

Bannerette and Sign Holders—Made of heavy wire, quickly attached to chair, pew, bench or other seat; will not mar furniture, clamps tipped with rubber. Light weight; take up little space. For prices, etc., write to DR. LUEMA G. JOHNSON, 1014 6th Ave. Tacoma, Wash.

What 15c Will Do

The little matter of **15c** in stamps will bring you the **Pathfinder** for **13** weeks on trial. The **Pathfinder** is a nicely illustrated weekly published at the Nation's Capital, for the Nation; now in its **21st** year of its reading success. The paper fills the bill without emptying the purse it costs but $1 a year. If you want to keep posted on what is going on in the world, at the least expense of time or money, this is your means. If you want a paper in your home that is sincere, reliable, entertaining, wholesome, the **Pathfinder** is yours. If you would appreciate a paper which gets everything clearly, fairly, briefly, here it is at last. Send only 15c to show that you might like such a paper, and we will send the **Pathfinder** on probation **13** weeks. The 15c does not cover cost, but we are glad to invest in New Friends. **Or send $1 for full year; money back any time if not satisfied.** Address **Pathfinder, Bx T, Washington, D.C.**

MAX O'BRIEN'S VALENTINE

(Continued from Page Twelve)

when old drunken Jim tottered up to the door—out of which he had been thrown more than once—only when Jim had received a good drink with the promise of several more after the placard was burned, that Beier secured a man foolhardy enough to scale the dizzy height.

Jim was brave and daring only because the whisky made him so. He fell once. After another drink he made a second trial and secured the card, which Pete wrathfully stuck into the fire.

Thoroughly sobered, Max walked on through the snow. The night was dark but fanciful Max saw a million stars which arranged themselves into letters which spelled the words of Pete Beier's new sign—"Good-by to both coin and character."

As Max thrust his hands into his empty pockets he groaned aloud. The lights of the general store which also contained the postoffice loomed up before him. He stopped for a package of tobacco for which he did not offer to pay. As he stood by the stove, the store-keeper came out of the little cage marked "U. S. Mail." "Here's something for you!" he remarked, handing over two letters and a package.

Max trembled like a leaf. Letters were so few that he always associated them with trouble. He sat down by the stove and with his pen-knife cut the strings of the package. It contained the picture of a beautiful, curly-headed little girl—his niece. When he left twelve years ago Eunice had been a tot of three whom he had carried on his shoulder and tossed laughingly into the air. She was now fifteen years old. He unfolded the crisp sheet which contained her letter and began to read:

"Dear Uncle:—

"I wish you would come home. Aunt Annie cries and cries, and yesterday when some one spoke of her going to you she shook her head. 'Max'll never send the money, poor lad, and I know why,' she said. 'I'll never see him again. The home I'm going to is—heaven.' She isn't very strong.

"I know you mean all right by staying away so long and that you are piling up money so you can keep us in style when we get there."

Conscience-stricken Max, unmindful of curious eyes, groaned aloud. "I'm coming, too, for papa and mama are dead now, but if you don't come for us soon, there'll be no one to greet you, not even your little Eunice. Willie and Charley are both buried in one grave. Diphtheria took them away and little Annie went a week after."

The letter fell from Max O'Brien's shaking hands. All gone, his boys and girls, and he had not even known! Brokenly he resumed his reading. He must know the rest.

"We tried to telegraph you but couldn't and then we wrote, but since we had no answer, we supposed you did not get the letter. Aunt Annie and I are so lonely and sad since the children are gone. We only have a few pennies. It took all we had saved to pay the doctor and the undertaker. Come home, Uncle Max. It's only two weeks until Valentine's Day and your anniversary. Be Auntie's Valentine. Come.

"With much love,

"EUNICE."

Max retied the picture and put Eunice's letter in his pocket. Then he slowly read the delayed letter which told of the awful calamity. Never more would the children whom he loved more than his life run to meet him. The tears dripped down his weather-beaten cheeks as he thought of the day when he had started out to make a fortune that they might live as he wished them to do.

He had prospered at first in the wild new country, but after a while he had fallen in with bad company and had almost forgotten the dear ones who waited at home. While they suffered Pete Beier had benefited.

Like a ship without a rudder, Max had drifted so far from land that he could not even see a streak of blue sky. It had been twelve long years since he left home and started work in the mine. His body was racked and broken by dissipation and he was prematurely old. For all the years he had been away he had nothing

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

You Are as Old as You Look

"Why is not the skin of your face as fair and firm as that of your body? If you look older than you are, it is because you are not doing what you should to help nature. My exercises in

Physical Culture For The FACE

do for the face what my exercises for the body have done for the health and figures of 60,000 women. Results are *quick* and *marvelous*. In six or ten minutes a day you can do more with these exercises at home than massage will accomplish in an hour a day in a beauty parlor."
—Susanna Cocroft.

Miss Cocroft, after years of experience, has prepared the instructions for this course, including also the care of the **Hair, Eyes, Hands and Feet.**

Wrinkles; Flabby, Thin Neck; Sallow Freckled Skin; Double Chin; Crow's Feet; Dandruff; Tired Eyes; Pimples; Thin, Oily Hair; Pouches Under Eyes, Sagging Facial Muscles; Tender, Inflamed Feet.

and many other blemishes are relieved and overcome. The expression is invigorated, the skin cleared, the hair made glossy, more abundant, the eyes stronger and brighter, the feet comfortable, hands smooth. Our pupils look 10 YEARS YOUNGER after our course. Write for FREE booklet today.

Grace-Mildred Culture Course 624 S. Michigan Ave. Dept. 16 CHICAGO

NOTICE—I am a bed-ridden invalid. I make little crochet daisy neck pieces, my own designing, to sell for my support. Price each, 30 cents. 10 per cent on all sold through The Union Signal I give to help out the good work of the W. C. T. U. Address

MISS CORA D. HEBERT

BELL CITY, LA. P. O. BOX C. D. H. No. 25

L'ARALDO

The only Evangelical Italian paper publishing W. C. T. U. articles and news monthly.

10 Copies to One Address, 10 cents

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175 Rockaway Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y

MATERIAL FOR UNION SIGNAL DAY

Portrait of Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens
Size 20x24
Price, unframed, $4.00.
Handsomely framed, with name plate attached, price, $10.00.
Size 10x12,
Price, $1.50.
Cabinet photograph, same style,
Price, 25 cents.

FOR PROGRAM

What Lillian M. N. Stevens Said, compiled by Anna Adams Gordon. Price, 50 cents.

My Mother, Gertrude Stevens Leavitt. Price, 5 cents.

Life Sketch Mrs. Stevens, Eva Kilbreth Foster. Price, 3 cents each; per hundred, $1.00.

Special Number Union Signal, January 28. Price, per hundred, $1.50.

Temperance Songster. Price, 15 cents.

Victory, soprano solo. Price, 15 cents.

Quiz on National Constitutional Prohibition. Price, per hundred, 30 cents.

States Rights as Applied to National Constitutional Prohibition, Hon. Richmond Hobson.

Co-operation of Nation with States Necessary to the Abolition of the Liquor Traffic, Hon. Morris Sheppard.
Price, per hundred, 20 cents.

Plans for National Constitutional Prohibition.

Lillian M. N. Stevens Campaign Fund.

In Memoriam.

(These three leaflets furnished free of charge.)

FOR DISTRIBUTION

Leaflets written by Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens

The Trade and Some of Its Claims.

Is Prohibition in Maine a Success?

Railroads and Total Abstinence.

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The Prohibition Proclamation.

Maine's Great Achievement.

Package containing 200 assorted leaflets .....35 cents

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Package containing 500 assorted leaflets .....80 cents

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union Publishing House
Evanston, Ill.

"THERE'S VICTORY IN THE AIR"

HERE is a great song. Its words grip, its music thrills you. It sets to soulful song the grand thought of nation-wide victory over booze. Use it in all your temperance and prohibition meetings. It is a remarkable song and it is cheap. Two for 10c; 12 for 20c; 100 for only $1.00. Get a supply for church, Sunday school, W.C.T.U., prohibition rallies, etc. Set the community to singing, "There's Victory in the Air."

Order today of REV. L. L. PICKETT, ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.

MAX O'BRIEN'S VALENTINE

(Continued from Page Fourteen)

to show but a piece of ground which was practically worthless. For the first time he realized that he had sold his birthright for a mess of tares. He dashed away the tears with his rough sleeve and silently left the store.

The moon had risen, bathing Pete's Place in misty light, but Max did not notice it. In fancy he walked with his dead. He hurried to the superintendent's home and slowly opened the gate. When he rang the bell the pretty young daughter, who reminded him of Annie, opened the door and showed him to the office.

The superintendent eyed him inquiringly. "I've had bad news," Max informed him, turning his hat in his shaking hand. "My children are dead. Their mother's not far behind them. I want to draw what money's coming so I can go home, and I'd like to sell you my piece of ground, Mr. Andrus. It isn't worth much, but I never expect to come back."

Because Andrew Andrus read between lines he answered a little more kindly than he would otherwise have done. "I am glad to hear that you have made that decision," he said sympathetically. "In regard to your ground, a mineralogist told me yesterday that he thinks it is rich in ore. I will pay all your wages, Max, and will give you in addition a check for five thousand dollars in payment of the land. I pity you, boy. Go and sin no more!"

The next day Max O'Brien set out on his long, lonely journey. Old Pete heard of the man's good fortune and sighed. "If I'd a-knowed I'd a treated him better last night!" he said to his wife, "and he wouldn't have gone. Sometimes I let my feelin's get the better of me."

Max, meanwhile, was far away. He stopped in the little city which was twenty miles from his native village, to buy some delicacies for his sick wife and he even bought a valentine for her and one for Eunice—a shimmer of lace and roses and satin. His wife's remembrance was a booklet of Valentine verses ornamented with lilies. Inside Max slyly tucked a bank book which contained a credit for five thousand dollars.

Noon of a cold, gloomy day had arrived when Max tiptoed up to the porch of the little house which he had left so hopefully twelve years ago, and looked in the window. His wife and Eunice were seated at a scantily spread table. Poverty enveloped everything and Max thought brokenly of the hours and dollars which he had wasted in Pete Beier's saloon. He turned the knob easily. Before the women saw him he called out: "Here's a Valentine, Annie!" and eagerly held out his arms. "I hope you'll be glad to see me."

Peace and plenty reigned in the little house after that. Max devoted his time to making his sick wife well and trying to atone for the past. He became a worker in the church and a fighter for the cause of the right. Conspicuous on the wall in the remodeled cottage hangs a signed temperance pledge. Framed with it is the motto which hung on Pete Beier's door, "He who enters here bids good-by to both coin and character," and Max loves to tell to both friend and foe the story of his reformation, which came about because of a pasteboard placard which a wag in a moment of anger hung over Pete Beier's door two weeks before Valentine's Day.

You Can Weigh Exactly What You Should

You can be Strong, Vigorous — full of Life and Energy.

You can be free from Chronic Ailments—every organ of your body strong as nature intended.

You can have a Clear Skin.

You can have a Good Figure—as good as any woman.

You can increase or reduce your weight.

I no longer need to say what "I *can* do" but what "I HAVE DONE." I have helped 70,000 of the most cultured, intelligent women of America to *arise to their very best—why not you?*

No Drugs—No Medicines

My pupils simply comply with Nature's Laws.

What My Pupils Say:

"Every one notices the change in my complexion, it has lost that yellow color."

"Just think what you have done for me. Last year I weighed 216 lbs., this year 146, and have not gained an ounce back. I am not wrinkled either. I feel so young and strong, no rheumatism, or sluggish liver. I can breathe now, too. It is surprising how easily I did it. I feel 15 years younger."

"Just think! I have not had a pill or a cathartic since I began and I used to take one every night."

"My weight has increased 30 lbs. I don't know what indigestion is any more, and my nerves are so rested! I sleep like a baby."

"Miss Cocroft, I have taken off my glasses and my catarrh is so much better. Isn't that good?"

"I feel as if I could look every man, woman and child in the face with the feeling that I am growing—spiritually, physically and mentally. Really I am a stronger, better woman. I don't know how to tell you or to thank you."

Reports like these come to me every day. Do you wonder I want to help every woman to vibrant health and happiness? Write me your faults of health or figure. Your correspondence is held in strict confidence. If I cannot help you I will tell you what will.

My interesting book tells how to stand and walk correctly and contains other information of vital interest to women. You are welcome to it. Write for it. It is FREE. If you do not need me, you may be able to help a dear friend. I have had a wonderful experience and I'd like to tell you about it. I am at my desk daily from 8 until 5.

SUSANNA COCROFT
Dept. 37, 624 Michigan Ave., Chicago

Miss Cocroft is a college-trained woman. She is the recognized authority upon the scientific care of the health and figure of women, and is daily in personal charge of her work.

Will You Come Home Sober, Papa?

A NEW TEMPERANCE SONG BY REV. J. C. HARRISON

of the ALABAMA CONFERENCE. This is one of the best Temperance songs written in years. Its beautiful story of a young girl's plea to her father is really a Temperance sermon, while its melody is one of the sweetest ever written. Ask your music dealer for it, or send 10c to the publisher. P. J. Howley Music Co., 102 West 42nd Street, New York. Special rates on quantities to Societies or Temperance Organizations.

Circulation Department

THE UNION SIGNAL - - $1.00 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 25c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER - - 25c a year
Sample Copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.
Single Copies, 2c each Per 100, $1.75

Subscriptions to Foreign Countries:
THE UNION SIGNAL - - $1.52 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 37c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER - - 37c a year
Address Evanston, Ill.

WHAT STATE WILL FOLLOW TEXAS?

The Texas W. C. T. U., through its president, Mrs. Nannie Webb Curtis, forwards check of $100 for subscriptions to the Campaign edition of THE UNION SIGNAL. We greatly appreciate the work of Mrs. Curtis, who pledged 500 subscriptions at the National Convention and is redeeming them thus early in the year. In writing she says that she hopes "to secure 1,000 subscriptions this year," and we feel very sure that she will do this, and more too.

"WIN ONE" CIRCLE—1915

You will surely want to become a member of the "Win One" Circle for 1915 and this is the best time of the year to join. Secure your new subscriber to the weekly edition in honor of Lillian M. N. Stevens' birthday, UNION SIGNAL Day, March 1, and forward same to us with request for membership. Upon receipt of same the "Win One" Circle membership card, together with a white ribbon badge and a little Scotch white ribbon stick pin, will be sent to you.

124. Mrs. Robert B. Reed, Amenia, N. D.
125. Mrs. L. Y. Ramsey, Ashville, N. Y.
126. Mrs. S. M. Barker, Dempster, N. Y.
127. Mrs. Lottie M. Stevens, Wilson, N. Y.
128. Mrs. L. Tagland, Rushford, Minn.
129. Mrs. G. A. Hall, Calhoun, Georgia.
130. Mrs. Jessie B. Potts, Clarinda, Iowa.
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139. Mrs. Lillian B. Davis, Kelso, Wash.
140. Mrs. Oceola Lane, Mexico, Mo.
141. Mrs. Rose Rinehart, Berea, O.
142. Mrs. M. A. Van Matre, Mineral Point, Wis.
143. Margaret L. McPherson, Pittsburgh, Penn.
144. Mrs. E. E. Shelp, New Milford, Penn.
145. Mrs. Jane B. Suit, Keyser, W. Va.
146. Miss Ella R. Sechrist, Hagerstown, Md.
147. Mrs. Fannie Van Gelder, Ithaca, N. Y.
148. Mrs. Jennie McClune, Ithaca, N. Y.
149. Mrs. Nancy Hammond, Ithaca, N. Y.
150. Mrs. Lillie Beach, Peruville, N. Y.
151. Mrs. Ella Seeley, Ithaca, N. Y.
152. Jennie S. Coggins, San Francisco, Calif.
153. Mrs. M. C. Ewing, Long Beach, Calif.
154. Mrs. Abbie J. Patterson, Genoa, Ill.
155. Mrs. B. M. Allion, Palma Sola, Fla.
156. Mrs. Mary Paup, Lickingville, Penn.
157. Mrs. Sara L. Allen, Cattaraugus, N. Y.
158. Mrs. Alice Sigman, Cattaraugus, N. Y.

PROCLAMATION FOR NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS

President National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

PORTLAND, MAINE, SEPTEMBER 10, 1911

"IN THE NAME OF THE WORLD'S AND NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION, WE HEREBY MAKE THIS PROCLAMATION FOR A GREAT CRUSADE TO CARRY THE VITAL TRUTH TO THE PEOPLE THEMSELVES IN ALL LANDS, AND THROUGH THEM TO PLACE PROHIBITION IN THE ORGANIC LAW OF ALL NATIONS AND ULTIMATELY IN THE ORGANIC LAW OF THE WORLD; AND TO THIS HIGH END WE INVOKE THE GUIDANCE AND BLESSING OF ALMIGHTY GOD AND THE CO-OPERATION OF THE MEN AND WOMEN OF ALL LANDS WHO LOVE THEIR FELLOW-MEN, AND

"TO AMERICA, THE BIRTHPLACE OF THE LOCAL, STATE, NATIONAL AND WORLD'S WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION, WE HEREBY PROCLAIM THAT WITHIN A DECADE PROHIBITION SHALL BE PLACED IN THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES; AND TO THIS END WE CALL TO ACTIVE CO-OPERATION ALL TEMPERANCE, PROHIBITION, RELIGIOUS, AND PHILANTHROPIC BODIES; ALL PATRIOTIC, FRATERNAL AND CIVIC ASSOCIATIONS, AND ALL AMERICANS WHO LOVE THEIR COUNTRY."

The Proclamation has been prepared in permanent form, ready for framing—to be used in exhibits, state headquarters, churches and Sunday Schools.

Set in gothic type, mounted on heavy plaster board, beveled. Size 30x40 in.
Price, postpaid, $2.00.
Printed on heavy glazed paper.
Price, postpaid, 25 cents.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
EVANSTON, ILL.

Announcement has been made by the World's Purity Federation, with headquarters at La Crosse, Wisconsin, U. S. A., that the ninth international Purity Congress will be held this year July 18-24 at San Francisco, California, in connection with the Panama-Pacific-Universal Exposition.

The program to be carried out at this congress will include addresses by eminent reformers, scientists, educators, physicians, government officials, and religious workers, which together with the open discussions, debates and question periods, will cover every phase of the social and moral reform movement from the municipal, national and international viewpoints.

CAMPAIGN SUGGESTION

The laboring classes who do not attend church, but who wield such a power at election time, might be helped through moving picture shows. In El Centro, California, during the statewide campaign, three moving picture shows aided the "dry" campaign. One show carried the slides for nothing, another showed slides every night for the small sum of $4.00 per month. For a small amount the most effective posters can be made into slides. These picture shows also allowed five minute talks once a week besides putting on "John Barleycorn" and other effective temperance plays.

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XLI EVANSTON, ILL., FEBRUARY 18, 1915 No. 8

Latest Legislative Victories

UTAH

On February 11, the Utah senate passed a statewide prohibition measure, which, if acted upon favorably by the house, goes into effect in June, 1916.

SOUTH CAROLINA

On February 11, the South Carolina senate passed a bill authorizing a referendum on statewide prohibition. This measure had previously passed the house and will now be voted upon by the people on September 14.

IOWA

On February 12, the Iowa senate adopted resolutions submitting to the vote of the people a constitutional prohibition amendment and a woman suffrage amendment. On the same day it passed a measure repealing the mulct law, which if passed by the house, will restore statutory prohibition.

NORTH DAKOTA

On February 13, the North Dakota senate adopted a resolution providing for the submission of a woman suffrage amendment.

PENNSYLVANIA

On February 9, the lower house of the Pennsylvania legislature adopted a resolution providing for the submission of a woman suffrage amendment.

VERMONT

On February 12, the Vermont senate passed a woman suffrage bill.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

UNPRECEDENTED PROTRACTED SESSION OF CONGRESS—JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF PEACE—INVESTIGATION OF SENATORIAL ELECTIONS DEFERRED—AGENTS OF DEPARTMENT OF LABOR VISIT CITIES IN INTEREST OF UNEMPLOYED—APPEAL FOR PROHIBITION IN HAWAIIAN ISLANDS—EXPERIMENT WITH AMERICAN FLAGS MADE FROM COTTON

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, Nat'l W.C.T.U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

As noted last week, the sub-committee of the Senate judiciary reported favorably to the full committee on the Hobson-Sheppard amendment. We have been hoping things would adjust themselves in the Senate, whereby this, with other measures, might be brought before them, but the filibuster regarding the ship purchase bill has held everything in abeyance, and now that there are less than three weeks of this Congress left, appropriation bills must, and probably will, receive the undivided attention of the Senate, but the fact that the amendment has been favorably reported to the committee will give prestige to the measure in the new Congress.

Never before in the history of the American Congress has there been such a protracted session as has been carried on in the Senate during the week just passed, and which lasted fifty-four hours and eleven minutes. The Senate wing of the Capitol looked like a huge hostelry to those who were permitted to glance within some of the large adjacent committee rooms.

Monday evening at 6:30, Senator Jones of Washington began speaking, and talked all night till 8:30 o'clock Tuesday morning. Beside him sat Senator Weeks of Massachusetts, his desk piled high with books and papers, prepared to relieve Mr. Jones, and these two kept watch during the night, with a few watchful members of the opposition warily protecting their interests. A majority of Senators left the Senate chamber and sought a modicum of rest, but were compelled twice during the night to visit the Senate in answer to a roll-call.

When the Senate roll was called Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock, every member of that body responded. This was the first time the full membership of the Senate has been present since the memorable fight in 1893, when Grover Cleveland put through the repeal of the purchase clause of the silver act, over the protest of the vigorous minority of his party.

Joint Resolution for Establishment of Peace Introduced

Senator La Follette of Wisconsin on Monday introduced in the Senate a joint resolution, "authorizing the President of the United States to convey to all neutral nations the desire of the government for an international conference for the purpose of promoting, by co-operation, and through its friendly offices, the early cessation of hostilites, and the establishment of peace among the warring nations of Europe." The President is authorized to appoint commissioners to represent the United States at any such conference, whether called by the United States or another nation. In case any such international peace conference shall be called by the United States, or any other nation, the sum of $25,000 shall be appropriated out of the treasury for the expenses of the representatives of the United States. This resolution was read and laid on the table, from whence it can be taken at any time for discussion and possible passage by the Senate, according to its rules.

How rejoiced the entire civilized world would be should such a peace conference be called, and lead to a cessation of hostilities among the warring factions of Europe! *God give us peace.*

February 12, the anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, was observed by the House of Representatives. The Gettysburg address was read by Representative Russell of Missouri, followed by personal reminiscences of the martyred President by Mr. Goulden of New York, and General Sherwood of Ohio, which were received with great applause.

Investigation of Senatorial Elections Deferred

Investigation of the recent senatorial elections in Pennsylvania and Illinois as proposed in a resolution by Senator Norris of Nebraska, to the effect that "the committee on privileges and elections should endeavor to ascertain the total amount of money expended in behalf of the various candidates for nomination and election, and the methods of collection and expenditure," is postponed, it having been decided to take no action during the present session, as it was the opinion of the committee that no investigation should be undertaken until the senatorial terms of the two men mentioned begin, which will be with the assembling of the Sixty-fourth Congress, either in regular or special session.

Again the meeting of the special committee appointed by the Senate to investigate the charges made against the excise board of the District of Columbia by Senator Jones was hindered by Senator Saulsbury of Delaware, declining to serve. The Vice-President left the matter in the hands of Senator Sheppard, who promised to use his best endeavor to fill the vacant place, and get a meeting of the committee in the near future.

Agents of Department of Labor to Visit Cities in Interest of Unemployed

Special agents of the Department of Labor have been sent to New York and other large cities in an effort to ascertain the number of men out of employment in each, and, if possible, the cause. One of these agents will have a conference in New York with Mayor Mitchel, in an effort to have the police of New York co-operate in making a census of the unemployed in that city.

Out of 1,500 unemployed men examined by a corps of investigators at the municipal lodging house in New York, four-fifths have been found employable and upward of 50 per cent were anxious for work, says a preliminary report in this investigation, issued by the commissioner of the department of charities. About one-fifth of the men were found so broken in health from various causes as to be unemployable, while a few others admitted to being vagrants by choice, and a third group were temporarily unfitted for labor, and needed treatment to restore them to normal health. "More than half of the entire number were physically able to work," the report continues. "From their own statements and those of their former employers, they are anxious to work."

Plans to meet the demand for labor in the agricultural states during the harvest season have been set on foot by Secretary Wilson. The agents of the Department of Labor will co-operate with local authorities in connection with the operation of the new employment bureau, and Mr. Wilson hopes to find employment on the farms for several hundred thousand men.

Appeal for Prohibition in Hawaiian Islands

Telling of kings who had signed away all their rights and lands while under the influence of intoxicants and of the injury thereby to the people under them, Mrs. Ellen A. Weaver, a life-long resident of Hawaii, declared in an address this week that unless something is done soon to prohibit the sale of intoxicants on the islands the Hawaiian people as a race will become extinct. Mrs. Weaver, who is a sister of the late General Samuel Chapman Armstrong, founder of Hampton Institute, delivered the address at a meeting and social of Chapin W. C. T. U., Washington, D. C. The effect of intoxicants on Hawaiians, whom she described as a lovable people but easily led, was similar, she said, to the effect on the Indians of North America. She said that after the native manufacture of intoxicants had been stopped through the influence of the missionaries of the early days the people of the islands had prospered and had given their children a good education. "Everything looked well until the liquor men came and began to exploit the liquor. Now the Hawaiians are being swept from the face of the earth."

Test American Flags Made From Cotton

Fearing a flag famine because belligerents will not permit exportation of wool bunting, the United States coast guard is experimenting with American flags made from cotton.

Heretofore all flags on United States revenue cutters and the 287 lighthouses in the Atlantic and Pacific have been flying the Stars and Stripes made out of English cloth. The present test is to determine whether American cotton will wear as well as wool.

Saturday, February 13, 1915.

Utah Senate Passes Prohibition Bill

After a prolonged and spirited debate the senate of the Utah legislature passed the Wootten statewide prohibition bill on the evening of February 11, by a vote of 15 to 2. It is regarded as certain that it will pass the house by a large majority, and if so the law will go into effect June, 1916. Since the election of June, 1911, the state of Utah has been largely dry.

French Chamber of Deputies Passes Bill Prohibiting Absinthe

May Prohibit All Alcoholic Liquors

The chamber of deputies on February 12 adopted the bill prohibiting the sale of absinthe.

Indemnities will be granted to manufacturers affected by the bill, and will be covered in a special act later. The bill also applies to Algeria and the colonies, and will be proposed for adoption by the protectorates.

The measure now goes to the senate.

"Only a Beginning"

During the debate on the bill Deputy Edouard Lachaud, a radical-republican, said: "Absinthe suppression is only the commencement. We will arrive at the suppression of all similar appetizers."

An amendment was offered making the prohibitive features of the bill apply also to alcohol and bitters, but it was withdrawn after the statement was made that this would be the object of a report by a special committee and that propositions tending to the suppression of all alcoholic extracts were being considered.

Letter of Appreciation To Czar of Russia

The wonderful transformation of the Russian people as the direct result of the prohibition of alcoholic liquors in the Czar's domains has been watched by the white ribboners of the United States with intense interest and deep thankfulness. The following letter, giving expression to these feelings, has been sent to the Czar by the President of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union:

To His Majesty,
The Czar of Russia.
Sir:

It is my high privilege on behalf of four hundred thousand women, members of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the United States, to extend to your Majesty, an expression of their profound gratitude for the far-seeing action of your Majesty in abolishing the liquor traffic in Russia.

This act of your Majesty is exerting a mighty influence for good in the United States of America and will prove an incalculable blessing to the whole world.

With great respect,
ANNA A. GORDON,
President

Michigan Has Official Reporter

The Michigan W. C. T. U. is to be congratulated on having a regular official reporter in the state legislature. Miss Nagler, who represents the W. C. T. U. as well as several other papers, was seated by regular appointment of the speaker of the house, with the same privileges as the reporters of the greatest papers of the state.

Prohibition Referendum Bill Passed by South Carolina Legislature

On September 14, 1915, the voters of the state of South Carolina are to decide on the question of statewide prohibition. On January 29 the house of representatives passed a bill authorizing a referendum, and on February 11, the measure was passed by the senate. The indications are that statewide prohibition will win by a large majority.

Of the forty-three counties of South Carolina, thirty-six are now under prohibition, while the remainder have dispensaries only in the principal cities, in most counties only in the county seat.

Des Moines' Eighty Saloons Must Close Their Doors

The city council of Des Moines, Iowa, on February 11, refused to grant the saloonkeepers a renewal of their licenses. This means that the eighty saloons of the city of Des Moines permanently closed their doors on the evening of Monday, February 15. On December 31, 1914, the council published an order that the saloons must be closed February 15. On February 11, the liquor men asked for an extension of time, pending the decision in the courts on a petition of consent.

Anti-Opium Protocol Signed

The protocol of the anti-opium convention of 1912, which aims at the suppression of the opium traffic and international traffic in cocaine and other noxious and habit-forming drugs, was signed at the Hague on February 12 (according to special cablegram to *The Chicago Herald*) by Henry Van Dyke, the American minister to the Netherlands; Tang Tsing Fou, the Chinese minister, and M. Loudon, the Netherlands minister of foreign affairs.

The affixing of their signatures to the protocol by these three diplomats puts the convention into immediate force for the signatory countries, which comprise approximately 475,000,000 inhabitants, China with an estimated population of 330,000,000; the United States, 100,000,000, and the Netherlands and her dependencies, 45,000,000.

Hopes More Will Sign

At the conclusion of the ceremony Mr. Van Dyke said:

"The terrible fact that this enormous war is in progress should not make civilized nations ignore things which operate for the welfare of mankind.

"The opium convention aims at putting a stop to the vicious trade in opium as an intoxicant, and at imposing the strictest regulation of the legitimate commerce in opium for purely medicinal purposes. I hope that the three nations which have taken the first definite step in this direction soon will be followed by many others."

The administration statewide prohibition bill containing provisions for the enforcement of the prohibition constitutional amendment adopted by the people of Colorado last fall, passed the senate February 9 and went to the house. The measure prohibits interstate and intrastate shipment of liquor for sale or gift, except for medicinal and sacramental purposes.

Iowa Celebrates Lincoln's Birthday by Prohibition Victory

The past week has been a memorable one for the state of Iowa. In addition to the action taken by the city council of Des Moines closing the doors of its eighty saloons, the senate of the state legislature celebrated Lincoln's birthday by passing two important measures.

By a vote of 39 to 10 it adopted a constitutional amendment providing for statewide prohibition, and afterwards by a vote of 27 to 20 passed a measure repealing the mulct law. This latter action was taken to make prohibition effective pending a vote of the people on the adoption of the constitutional amendment. Leaders of the prohibition forces claim there is little doubt of favorable action by the house.

Suffrage Victories in Four Legislatures

Pennsylvania, Iowa, North Dakota and Vermont Act on Suffrage Resolutions

IOWA

Less than twenty minutes' time was required, on February 13, for the senate of the Iowa legislature to adopt, by a vote of 38 to 11, a resolution submitting to the voters of the state, at the general election in 1916, a constitutional amendment providing for woman suffrage. The suffrage leaders are confident of a large majority in favor of the measure in the house.

PENNSYLVANIA

The Wilson woman suffrage resolution, amending the state constitution to permit women to vote, on February 9, passed the lower house of the Pennsylvania legislature by a vote of 130 to 71. When it passes the senate (as it is confidently expected it will do) it will then have passed two sessions of the legislature and will be submitted to the voters at the next general election. Governor Brumbaugh in his inaugural address strongly urged the adoption of the resolution.

VERMONT

On February 12, the senate of the Vermont legislature passed, without debate, a bill extending the franchise to women at town and city elections and for presidential electors.

NORTH DAKOTA

On February 13, the senate of the North Dakota legislature, by a vote of 31 to 14, adopted a resolution submitting a woman suffrage amendment to the people. The legislature of 1914 acted favorably upon this measure. If it passes the house it will be voted upon at the next general election.

THINK IT OVER!

"The United States Department of Labor states that 72 per cent of agriculturists, 79 per cent of manufacturers, 88 per cent of tradesmen, and 90 per cent of railroad officials discriminate against men who drink. What stronger arguments against the liquor habit could be produced? Think it over!"

This statement appears in the October number of *The Mixer*, a little efficiency monthly published by the Illinois Steel Company of Joliet, Ill.

HOW THEY ARE SECURING THEIR NEW MEMBERS

The state presidents are rapidly formulating plans to enable their respective states to meet the apportionment assigned them by the National W. C. T. U. in an effort to reach the coveted goal of 50,000 new members in 1915. Among the states which have courageously increased their quota are Massachusetts and Oregon, whose plans may prove helpful:

Massachusetts

Mrs. Katharine Lent Stevenson, President

1. We recommend the free use of Win One cards, also that a Win One button, to be sent out from state headquarters, be worn by every woman securing a bona fide, paid-up member to a local union. The woman securing by her own effort the largest number of members shall be made special guest of honor at the next state convention, and shall be presented with a photograph of Miss Willard or Mrs. Stevens. The local treasurer must certify to the fact that these members have paid dues.

2. The local union which makes a net gain of twenty-five members shall be presented with ten free subscriptions to *Our Message*, and its president, or other representative, shall be decorated with a blue ribbon at the state convention.

3. The local union making a net gain of fifty members shall receive five subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL, and its president, or representative, shall be decorated with a red ribbon at the state convention.

4. Each local union is urged to take upon itself the organization of a new union in an adjacent community and to the union which succeeds in thus organizing a union of not fewer than ten members there will be presented a copy of "The Life of Frances Willard" or five subscriptions to *Our Message*, or the Campaign edition of THE UNION SIGNAL, as may be chosen.

5. The union making a net gain of one hundred members shall have the travelling expenses of its president, or some chosen representative, paid to the state convention, provided the amount be not in excess of ten dollars.

6. The county making a net gain of 500 shall have the traveling expenses of its chosen representative paid to the National Convention, provided the amount does not exceed fifty dollars.

(The amounts specified will be paid towards the expense if they exceed the maximum, but if the traveling expense is less than the sums specified only the actual cost will be given.)

7. May 8 will be again observed as Membership Day and the executive committee extends a cordial invitation to all who can to gather at headquarters and make it a real feast of ingathering. Special badges will be given to the unions which, at that time, have paid into the state treasury dues for the same number as last year, and other *very special* recognition will be given to those who, at that date, have secured the gain required of them.

Oregon

Mrs. Jennie M. Kemp, President

The counties will be divided into two classes, one consisting of counties which paid dues last year for more than one hundred members; the second of counties which paid dues on one hundred or less members.

The first prize, of railroad fare from Portland to Seattle and return for the National W. C. T. U. Convention, Oct. 9-14, 1915, will be awarded to the county in each class making greatest per cent gain in membership, above the 20 per cent gain to which we stand pledged.

A second prize of one-half railroad fare Portland to Seattle and return for same convention will be given to the county in each class making second greatest per cent gain in membership over the 20 per cent. All gains will be estimated according to membership dues paid before the books of the state treasurer close, two weeks previous to state convention. You will understand two first and two second prizes are offered.

It is understood that the county president doing the work this year, and not the incoming one, if there be a change, is entitled to the trip. In case it is impossible for the county president to go, the county may select some one in her place. Shall we not "get busy" and see what a splendid gain in membership we can make? With the National Convention coming to the coast we should make special effort for a large increase in membership.

POSTER DAY IN NEW YORK

MRS. ELLA A. BOOLE, President New York W. C. T. U.

At a meeting of the Allied Forces for Civic and Moral Betterment held in New York City on December 29, it was voted to designate February 22 and October 12 as poster days, and all temperance, philanthropic and religious organizations were asked to unite in putting up temperance posters on these dates.

The W. C. T. U., in addition to its own work, was asked to present the matter to the churches, urging each to secure from its own temperance committee special posters to be used on that date. Mrs. Frances W. Graham of Lockport, New York, first vice-president of the state W. C. T. U., was put in charge of this work. A letter was sent to every local union, telling about poster days, and the price of posters, six for twenty-five cents. A coin card with a place for fifty cents and twenty-five cents in silver was enclosed with a return envelope directed to Mrs. Graham. Arrangements were made to have all posters sent out from the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, so that when orders come to Mrs Graham she simply addresses the gummed label and forwards to Evanston. It is too early to tell how many sets of posters will be used, but at the rate orders are coming in, the people in New York state will know on February 22, or before, something of what the temperance sentiment in the state amounts to.

Some unions could not wait for the special date because the towns in which they are organized are in the midst of no-license campaigns, and others wanted the posters for Temperance Sunday; but nothing we have ever done has secured such unanimity of action and such publicity at so little expense. We fully expect that one thousand sets of posters will be needed in addition to those prepared and put up by other organizations.

Poster Day is in anticipation of the hearing on the statewide prohibition bill, which has been set for March 10.

THE JAPANESE WERE AHEAD OF HER

In a certain university town in the middle west there is an unusually choice cafeteria at which most appetizing mince pie is served. A white ribboner who patronizes this place ordered this delectable bit of pastry one day, but after taking one taste pushed it aside—it was strongly flavored with brandy. She said to her companions, "I shall let the proprietor know what I think about this—he has no right to use alcohol in any form in food offered to the students who frequent this place."

She intended speaking the word immediately, but it was forgotten. Two days later, as she approached the manager's desk, she saw just ahead of her two Japanese students engaged in an earnest conversation with the proprietor, who was explaining and excusing, "We really do not intend to use liquor—it may have been the fermentation of the raisins that you noticed," etc., etc. A moment's conversation with these students just outside the door elicited from them the admission that they had strong principles against the use of alcohol in any form and in their own words, "would not stand for that sort of thing."

GEMS FROM THE BREWERS' CONVENTION

Mr. Henry J. Allen, editor of the *Wichita Beacon* and recently Progressive candidate for governor of Kansas, who has very strong views on the prohibition question, prints the following editorial in his paper:

We have just received a beautifully printed, deckle-edged, engraved, illustrated report of the fifty-fourth annual convention of the United States Brewers' Association, held at New Orleans.

We note that the deepest concern of the annual meeting was, as usual, for the taxpayer. They made it perfectly plain to everybody, that so far as the brewers themselves were concerned, they didn't care anything for prohibition—they could in fact sell more booze under prohibition than without it—but they did not want the government to lose the revenue, they didn't want the taxpayer burdened; they just wanted everything to go on in a free and easy and open way, with the taxpayer getting the best of it all the time—just as he is now in the states where the saloons run the politics.

And above all, the brewers urged "moderation," not in drinking, but in the language with which the discussions against liquor are carried on. They also desire to save the hop and barley fields from being destroyed. While prohibition increases beer sales, it apparently ruins the hop and barley crops.

One gem from the wisdom of this convention is that "beer may be substituted for bread."

Frequently it is also substituted for shoes and school books and clothes and meat and house rent and furniture. In fact, a liberal use of it will make it a substitute for everything except the grave.

Another piece of philosophy garnered from this book of brewers' wisdom is that "the only difference between bread and beer is that bread is baked, while beer is boiled."

It did not add, however, that the user of it is frequently stewed.

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. NOTES

ANNA A. GORDON, Honorary Secretary World's W. C. T. U.

The establishment of headquarters for the unions of the Cape Peninsula is reported by Miss Emilie J. Solomon, president Cape Town, South Africa, W. C. T. U. The "first big piece of work" of the unions was the sending out of copies of Guy Hayler's book, "Prohibition Advance in All Lands," to every member of Parliament. In each copy was pasted a small prohibition map of the United States.

The Port Elizabeth W. C. T. U. of South Africa has a new hall, a suitable place for holding public meetings.

Mrs. Carvosso, corresponding secretary of the Australia W. C. T. U., writes that the minister for defense has prohibited the sale of liquor in the canteens of all the soldiers' camps, and the liquor question is being brought very prominently before the people from an economic point of view.

The Indian branch of the W. C. T. U. at Cawnpore meets at eight o'clock in the morning, on the second Saturday in each month. The members include the teachers and zenana workers of the missions, and other women. The president, an Indian head teacher in one of the schools, conducts the meetings. Mothers frequently bring with them their babies and if some of them indulge in crying it makes no difference and the meeting goes on without interruption.

Miss Ohlin, a general officer of the W. C. T. U. of Sweden, has recently spent a month in Norway. Many towns in Norway are voting on the saloon question and in several the saloon has been voted out, one of these, Stavenger, being a very important center.

An Anti-Alcohol League has been founded in Portugal, by Senor Luciano Silva of Lisbon, who is the president of the organization. The organization hopes to publish a temperance paper.

The Medal Contest Reciter in Spanish is being widely used in South American countries. Copies that have been sent to temperance workers in these states are much appreciated and contests are creating public sentiment for the temperance cause. Chili, Peru and Uruguay find them extremely helpful.

Mrs. Margaret B. Denning of Bengal, India, the able leader of the national W. C. T. U. of India, is on her way home after a furlough in the United States. Miss Papworth, president of the Madras division W. C. T. U., has been successfully discharging the duties of national president during Mrs. Denning's absence. India has six divisional organizations: Madras, Bombay, Punjab, Central Provinces, United Provinces, and Bengal. The national honorary corresponding secretary of the W. C. T. U. of India, Mrs. Donald Sunder, has been obliged to give up connection with the national work, but is president of her own divisional W. C. T. U. Mrs. Boggess of Lucknow is Mrs. Sunder's successor.

Chili, writes Miss Adda Burch, is rich in mineral wealth and in generous patriotic people. A band of white ribboners in Concepcion is holding aloft the white banner of prohibition. There are temperance societies in the churches, and once a year on "Independence Day" a public temperance program is given in each church. All the mission and government schools permit scientific temperance instruction.

Mrs. Ida A. T. Arms at the head of our work for Chili attended the last annual Sunday school convention of Chili held in the southern part of the state. Mrs. Arms met members of the Anglican church who had known something of B. W. T. A. work in England and it is hoped that a union may later be organized. Miss Annie Bevis of the English college at Fennico will, it is hoped, promote this new organization. Mrs. Arms reports the teachers, preachers and Sunday school superintendents in her home city of Concepcion as all alive and alert on the temperance question. Mrs. Arms is sanguine about the possibility of establishing before many months the national W. C. T. U. of South America.

The temperance forces of New Zealand have succeeded in electing to Parliament men who are pledged to the reduction to at least fifty-five per cent of the three-fifths vote necessary to carry prohibition. Forty-nine of the men returned to Parliament favor this reduction against twenty-seven who do not. If the next fight for national prohibition in New Zealand can be made under a fifty-five per cent majority law, there is a good prospect for victory and it will be an incentive to aim at a manageable goal.

The white ribboners of France have engaged Mlle. Marguerite Lecoy to assist as organizer of the *Ligue du Ruban Blanc Français*, our W. C. T. U. Mlle. Lecoy's mother has been a total abstinence worker in the Croix Bleue for twenty-five years. Our comrades in Paris are ambitious to see large things accomplished for the temperance cause in France, but the cruel war sadly interferes with their admirable plans. France has gifted temperance speakers who could give time to all sections of the country if their expenses could be met.

Miss Hardynia K. Norville attended the ninth annual Methodist Conference held in Rosario, the Argentine. Bishop Stuntz very kindly gave Miss Norville two opportunities to address the conference. He also allowed her space in the rear of the church for an exhibit of our Spanish temperance literature and our best W. C. T. U. publications in English. Charts and posters adorned the walls and above the table holding the literature, Miss Norville hung a large globe encircled with our white ribbon emblem. Between the meetings of the conference the ministers crowded around the literature table, deeply interested to examine the leaflets, and books, and to talk with Miss Norville about our work. Miss Norville is now in Montevideo, Uruguay, and will for some months assist the work in that state, which for a number of years has been so admirably cared for by our good friend, Mrs. van Domselaar.

HOPEFUL OUTLOOK FOR PROHIBITION IN SWEDEN

That the outlook for National Prohibition in Sweden is bright is the statement of Frederick Peterson, in an article appearing in the last number of *The Temperance Cause*. He explains, "The present Crown Prince, who will be the next king if he survives his father, is a total abstainer and forbids the use of liquor in his household. Both houses of the Parliament are increasing their temperance membership. Edward J. Wavrinsky, the head of the Good Templars of the World, is the temperance leader, as well as leader of the Social Democrats in the upper house." Mr. Peterson states that "133 of the 220 members of the house are total abstainers, and the majority of these are Social Democrats. This party has eighty-seven members in the lower house and fourteen in the upper, it being in the majority. In 1896 there was one member representing the Socialists in the lower house and exceedingly few total abstainers. Now the Socialists are the leaders on this question. The working classes, the small wage earners, constitute this party. Who better than they know the evil of intemperance? Woman municipal suffrage has placed many able women in city governments. They are leaders in the temperance army, and it is sublime to see them and hear them speak *for* home *against* the rumseller whether it be in the public forum or in the city councils."

Mr. Peterson gives the following significant incident to show how the liquor interests are preparing for the abolition of their business:

"I intended to start an export business in fruit from the United States to Sweden and Norway but was prevented by the war. A man learning of this sought an interview with me in order to arrange for a sales agency. I asked him what his present business was and he answered: 'I am a manager of the Liquor company in the city of Carlstad,' and added, 'If the sentiment in favor of prohibition increases at the same rate the next few years as it has lately I and many others will be out of a job and we are preparing for something else to do.'"

PROHIBITION IN RUSSIA

In Russia none can buy a flagon of vodka or old rye; the men must ride the water wagon—the country's all gone dry. The law affects all grades of critters, the humble and the rich, and those who lately sipped their bitters now hit the pumpovitch. There's no relief for thirsty beggars, no help for Russian sports; the alleys know no cheap bootleggers, no hole in wall resorts. The oldtime tricks that lead to drinking won't work there, worth a cent; a man may sprain his eyebrows winking; the druggist won't relent. Old Russia's brand of law prohibits, in country and in town, and soon her prisons and her gibbets will all be taken down. If some one hasn't told a whopper about conditions there the country soon won't have a pauper, which had them everywhere. The world will watch this Russian measure, so timely and so wise; 'twill watch and doubtless note with pleasure a nation nobly rise, from abject depths of degradation, from lying in the ditch; oh, happy that progressive nation which hits the pumpovitch!

—*Walt Mason*

LEGISLATIVE NEWS

Minnesota

By a vote of 36 to 31 a county option bill passed the senate of the Minnesota legislature on February 4.

Pennsylvania

A measure providing for a prohibition amendment to the state constitution has been introduced in the Pennsylvania legislature by Representative Glenn of Venango county.

Oklahoma

The lower house of the Oklahoma legislature has passed a bill abolishing all public pool and billiard halls. It was charged that the pool halls had become gathering places for violators of the prohibition laws and their customers.

West Virginia

According to the Federal Court's interpretation of the Yost law, says Mr. Fred O. Blue, commissioner of Prohibition, all boats on the rivers which form the boundaries of the state, as well as express companies and trolley lines, are included in the prohibition which forbids the shipment of intoxicants into West Virginia.

Michigan

A bill prohibiting the sale of cigarets to boys under twenty-one years of age has passed the senate of the Michigan legislature.

Alabama

Both houses of the Alabama legislature have passed, over the governor's veto, a bill to prohibit newspapers published in the state from printing liquor advertisements, and to prevent circulation in the state of papers published outside Alabama which carry such advertising. The new act, which goes into effect immediately, also prohibits liquor advertising by circular, billboard or otherwise.

A bill preventing any individual from receiving more than one quart of liquor a month from outside the state became a law automatically on February 9, Governor Henderson declining either to veto or sign it. It becomes effective on July 1, when the prohibition law goes into effect.

Montana.

"The livest topic at the capital city of Montana and at the state house," says Rev. W. H. Wolfe, in the *Anaconda Standard*, "is prohibition. It is among the exclusive topics, and the surprising thing to me yesterday was the fact that men who two years ago would not talk about prohibition to any one are now willing and apparently anxious to discuss it at any length."

Wisconsin

A bill submitting the question of statewide prohibition to the vote of the people has been introduced in the lower house of the Wisconsin legislature.

West Virginia

The reinforced Yost bill, providing for the strengthening of the prohibition law, to prevent the promiscuous shipment of liquor into the state, passed the senate by a vote of 27 to 3, and the house of delegates by 73 to 6.

New York

Resolutions providing for submission to vote of the people of a woman suffrage amendment have been adopted by both houses of the New York legislature.

Delaware

A measure providing for the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor in Delaware was introduced on January 14 in the state legislature by Representative Hall.

The legislatures of the three states Oklahoma, Tennessee and North Dakota, are reported to us as having given their official approval of the Hobson amendment. We would like to hear from the other forty-five.

INDIANA WORKING FOR PROHIBITION AND SUFFRAGE

Statewide Prohibition Bill Introduced

Special Correspondence

The interest of the Indiana W. C. T. U. just now is centered in the legislature which is in session in our capital city. A bill for statewide prohibition by statutory enactment has been introduced and our temperance forces are uniting to secure its passage. We hope to make Indiana the seventeenth prohibition state.

In December a legislative council of Indiana women was organized, the object of which, as stated in the constitution, is to originate and promote legislation in the interest of women and children. This council is composed of representatives from the various state organizations of women and it maintains headquarters at Indianapolis. It is hoped that this council will unify the efforts of the women of the state for better legislation.

Efforts are being made to secure some form of suffrage for women. Under our present constitution full suffrage is impossible, and there is little hope of securing an amendment to the constitution providing for full suffrage, but limited suffrage may be granted.

Indiana will make a special effort to secure its share of the 50,000 new W. C. T. U. members asked for by Mother National. We have eight new and three reorganized unions, and many unions over the state are making special efforts to increase their membership.

The institute season will soon be on and we are planning to make the institutes the best ever held in the state. Our women are active and optimistic, believing that we will ere long rejoice in a nation free from the curse of rum.

The new Y. P. B. secretary of Indiana, Mrs. Lairy of Logansport, is pushing the work of the Branch and enlisting many young people. We look for a great increase in Y. P. B. membership and activity this year.

THE LIQUOR "PATIENT" IN MISSOURI

Special Correspondence

"The liquor business in Missouri 'has a sickness,'" says an editorial in *The Kansas City Star*. "It is the kind of sickness that begins with cold feet, the cold creeping up the legs, and up, up the midriff, until the heart is reached,—and then it is good-by, business. Certainly, the sickness of public disapproval is closing in on the liquor traffic of the state. This is simply recording a fact. Whether the 'symptom' of the sickness is a local option vote or is action on a legislative bill the diagnosis shows that the liquor traffic, as a patient, is in considerable of a fix, with the fix rapidly getting worse."

The danger to this "patient" lies in the proper hands, the Missouri legislature now in session. Important dry legislation is under consideration, with both house and senate favorable. The Missouri initiative and referendum law is an exact copy of the Oregon law which provides that the referendum cannot be invoked on legislation pertaining to appropriations or matters of health, morality or public safety. All liquor legislation has been introduced under the health, morality and public safety blanket. Inasmuch as the Oregon Supreme court has upheld the validity of this reservation, these measures are safe from the referendum, and if this proves correct all of Missouri, save the three big cities, St. Louis, Kansas City and St. Joseph, will be made dry by action of this general assembly. The legislation now being discussed is the precinct bill, law enforcement bill, law prohibiting dramshops within five miles of state university or normal school, the one-half mile law prohibiting saloons within that distance of the line of any state bordering on Missouri which is now, or in the future may be, under prohibition. This is more than likely to pass and would wipe out the "wettest block" in Kansas City, Mo. Three bills have been introduced which would make violation of the liquor laws a felony, a penitentiary offense. Two bills are up to regulate hours of saloons.

A bill providing for policewomen was introduced by the Missouri Woman's Christian Temperance Union in the forty-eighth general assembly now in session. The two sections provided for the appointment of women as members of the police force in cities of 5,000 or more by that department of the city government that has power to appoint other members of the police force. Provision is to be made for their compensation and to prescribe their duties. The W. C. T. U. state officers worked diligently and had the loyal support of white ribboners and club women throughout the state. Letters, telegrams, and newspaper editorials poured in on the committee until the bill was reported out favorably. The work will go on until it becomes a law.

District W. C. T. U. Convention in Iowa

MRS. MARY HARRIS ARMOR SPEAKS ON NATIONAL PROHIBITION

An audience of 1,500 people in her home city of Macon, Georgia, came out through the rain on a recent Sunday to hear Mrs. Mary Harris Armor, National organizer and lecturer, deliver an address on National Constitutional Prohibition. In discussing the question of states' rights Mrs. Armor said in part:

"Never have the liquor forces demonstrated their insincerity more than when they pretended to oppose the Hobson-Sheppard resolution on the ground of states' rights; and never have they more fully demonstrated their ability to deceive good and sensible people than when they convinced some of their class that they were sincere in this pretense.

Injustice to the Minority

"The constitution provides for the amending of the same by the people themselves but those who framed it made it so difficult of amendment that the danger of injustice is not to the majority but to the minority. Patrick Henry opposed this on the ground that the 'contemptible minority might be able to thwart the will of so overwhelming a majority.'"

To show that amendment to the constitution has been well safeguarded Mrs. Armor stated that 2,200 amendments have been proposed with only seventeen of them ratified.

"Those who profess to believe that there is danger in the proceeding admit that the constitution which they have hitherto believed too sacred to touch, is a failure.

"Again the people who cry 'states' rights' seem to forget that this question has never been left to the states. There is not a dry state in the union that is not invaded at this minute by the Federal officers. In Georgia today the United States government issues hundreds of internal revenue receipts over the protest of the vast majority of our people and so teaches our children to have a certain amount of contempt for our state laws which the United States holds in contempt as this action evidences.

"The liquor traffic sneaks across our state lines and then glories in its shame and proclaims to the world that our state law is a failure.

"See the flaming liquor advertisements. Read the contemptible liquor circulars which the United States mail brings to our doors. The amendment, if adopted, will preserve to the states the only exclusive right which they now possess with regard to the liquor traffic—namely, the right to prohibit it. It will put the liquor traffic out of the government, and the government out of the liquor traffic, and the liquor traffic out of business.

Gladly Give Other Rights

"If we so gladly give the Federal government the right to come into the state to suppress other pests such as the boll weevil, the cattle tick, the hoof and mouth disease and hog cholera, why are we surrendering our rights when we invoke (by three-fourths vote of the state) the strong arm of the Federal government to suppress this monster who for ages 'from the perennial springs of a bottomless hate,' poured his curse on the home, the church and the state? Are hogs more holy than homes, is the beast more precious than the boy?"

A resolution endorsing National Constitutional Prohibition was presented at this meeting and was adopted by a practically unanimous vote.

OUR WOMEN LEGISLATORS

Mrs. Frances Munds of Yavapai county, the only woman ever elected to the Arizona senate, presided over that body during a lengthy consideration of a bill to amend the law relating to the fees and salaries of county officers.

Miss Marion B. Towne, representative from Jackson county in the Oregon house, has succeeded in obtaining passage of a bill ceding to the Federal government exclusive jurisdiction over the Crater Lake National park.

Miss Kathryn Clark of Glendale, Ore., has been elected as state senator from Douglas county, to fill a vacancy. Miss Clark is secretary of the Glendale W. C. T. U. and was very active in the recent statewide campaign.

STATUS OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Full Suffrage

Wyoming	1869
Colorado	1893
Idaho	1896
Utah	1896
Washington	1910
California	1911
Arizona	1912
Kansas	1912
Oregon	1912
Alaska	1913
Nevada	1914
Montana	1914

Presidential and Municipal Suffrage

Illinois	1913

States to Vote on Suffrage at Next General Election

West Virginia.
New York.

"Prejudicing the Youthful Mind on the Prohibition Question"

MRS. MARGARET B. PLATT, President West Washington W. C. T. U.

Under the above caption *The Mixer and Server*, a liquor journal, in its issue of December 15, quotes from an exchange a fierce attack upon the teaching of scientific reasons for total abstinence in our public schools. We quote: "The minds of the people are being constantly filled with statements in the form of scientific experiments and findings calculated to produce the impression that all use of alcoholic beverages is harmful. Especially is such teaching pursued in the text-books which are made obligatory by law in most of the states of the union. The text-books are endorsed by the so-called Scientific Temperance department of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union which is anything but scientific. * * * * * * For over a quarter of a century the teaching of known falsehoods has been going on in our schools, and today there are at the polls the young generation of voters raised under this corrupting influence, into whose minds has been instilled this baseless prejudice against alcoholic drink," etc., etc.

How very sad! We can readily understand how corrupting is the influence of total abstinence teaching! How it must wring the tender, benevolent heart of the liquor manufacturer to behold the young generation of voters basely prejudiced against alcoholic beverages! What torture to the brewer, distiller *et al*, to find, (again we quote) "Prejudice instilled into youthful minds and their mental and moral attitude toward life and the world perverted and degraded, and this done by legal enactment at the behest of persons utterly incapable of seeing or telling the truth in this matter." Alas! What an aggregation of falsifiers must be the temperance cranks of yesterday and today!

But there is more: "Legalized lies, this is what this stuff in our public school books has been called by the highest scientific authorities in America." So says our text.

It would be interesting to know to whom the writer of this outburst refers as "the highest scientific authorities in America." We do know that we might present a long list of names of those well known in the scientific world and in educational circles, who approve the teaching of total abstinence from a scientific standpoint, not only in the public schools but in hospital work and the practice of medicine generally! Not only so but the teaching and practice of total abstinence is receiving the support of the business world both at home and abroad.

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, when National Pure Food Commissioner, said, "It would be better for this country if there were no alcohol in it. It would be a great benefit to humanity if all the saloons and breweries were closed up." Dr. Eugene Porter of the New York State Board of Health expressed the same sentiments. Dr. Hurty, the Commissioner of Health for Indiana, and Dr. Webster of the Chicago Board of Health, have issued warnings against alcoholic drink in their official health bulletins. Were it necessary, pages of similar testimony might be adduced, but we desire to quote once more from "our friend, the enemy."

"The matter of the training of the youthful mind to intemperance, deceit, sneakiness and contempt for authority and science, which is brought about by mis-called scientific temperance instruction, ought to be taken up by all who are interested in having children brought up truthfully and honestly."

We quite agree! Any teaching or any institution which trains "the youthful mind to intemperance, deceit, sneakiness and contempt for authority and science," should be taken up by all who are interested in the well-being of the children; it should be taken up by the general public much as a terrier takes up a rat and its career similarly ended.

The youth of our nation is our most valuable asset. A vast proportion of those who believe that children should be brought up truthfully and honestly, believe also that the liquor traffic in its various forms is doing more in one week to pervert and degrade our youth than could be done by all the scientific temperance instruction that could be given in the world's schools in a million years. Hence, and therefore, the scientific reasons for total abstinence will continue to be taught in our schools; the Woman's Christian Temperance Union will go on serenely aiding and abetting such teaching; the public at large will continue to approve such action, and ere long the brewery, distillery and the use of alcoholic beverages will have become *in toto* a thing of the past, and *Mixer and Server* will, perforce, be mixing a more wholesome portion to serve to a sober people, largely helped into sobriety and prosperity by that same "young generation of voters raised under the corrupting influence of scientific temperance instruction."

The Union Signal

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National W. C. T. U. Convention, Seattle, Wash., October 9-14, 1915

GOAL FOR 1915—FIFTY THOUSAND NEW MEMBERS

It is hoped our local unions will not fail to contribute to the Frances E. Willard Memorial Organizing Fund while generously carrying out the plans for the campaign fund named in memory of Mrs. Stevens. Meetings in the interest of either fund can be held at a later date if February and March do not prove convenient.

We regret that the special Frances E. Willard number of THE UNION SIGNAL (January 21) is exhausted and that we are, therefore, unable to fill orders. This special number was advertised early, but advance orders were slow in reaching us, and in making the run we ordered what we considered a sufficient quantity to meet all demands. We are sorry to disappoint our friends and have sent other program material to fill the orders for THE UNION SIGNAL.

Every local union ought to own at least one copy of "What Lillian M. N. Stevens Said." It will be needed in preparing for March 1 meetings. Send to the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union Publishing House, Evanston, Ill., for a copy. Price, 50 cents.

The next number of THE UNION SIGNAL (Campaign edition) will contain a program for Prohibition Rally Day (Neal Dow's birthday—March 20). This paper will be filled with valuable campaign material, and will be excellent for distribution. Send in your order early. Special price, 100 copies for $1.50.

PLANS FOR NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION FOR MARCH

Each local union is to hold a public meeting in March; an offering to be taken for the Campaign Fund, this money to be sent through regular channels to the state W. C. T. U. treasurer, who shall transmit one-half to the National treasurer, this fund to be known in both state and National W. C. T. U. as the Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund. Young People's Branches are urged to have a share in the campaign adapting to their work plans proposed for the W. C. T. U. and enlisting other young people to become active and intelligent workers.

Enlist the Loyal Temperance Legion and all children as Young Campaigners for Prohibition and give them a part in public meetings.

Send to the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Ill., for the new Prohibition Map (price, 15 cents each; two for 25 cents) to display at March prohibition meetings as proof of the progress toward nationwide prohibition.

Envelopes for subscriptions to the Lillian Stevens Campaign fund have been prepared by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. These envelopes are to be furnished to the states at cost, to be sent by them free to every local union agreeing to place them in the hands of all members and as many others as possible, with the suggestion and hope that in March every local union will send a contribution to this Fund, averaging ten cents per member. This money should be sent through the regular W. C. T. U. channels.

The envelope form of pledge is as follows:

PATRIOTIC OFFERING
WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
THE LILLIAN STEVENS CAMPAIGN FUND (STATE AND NATIONAL)
My Offering is $.....
Cash or Pledged
Indicated by X
Name .....
Address .....

Pledges should be paid to W. C. T. U. treasurer within thirty days. Contributors of one dollar or more will receive for one year, the Campaign Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL.

The revised leaflet descriptive of the Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund can be secured at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters and should be widely distributed.

EDITORIAL NOTES

"O goodby, voteless women," seems to be a popular refrain in the state legislatures this winter.

The liquor politicians continually complain that prohibition legislation obstructs the regular business of the legislatures. The method adopted by the Alabama lawmakers is an excellent illustration of how this can be prevented. Make the passing of a statewide measure the first and foremost order of the session; settle that question the only way it ever can be settled—right, and leave the way clear for all other legitimate business.

The annual banquet of the druggists of Philadelphia was held on the evening of January 28. For the first time in the history of such banquets no liquors were served, the board of directors having voted unanimously for the absence of alcoholic drink. The banquet was considered the most successful ever held by the trade.

Sunday school scholars of Pennsylvania to the number of 300,000 have signed a petition to the state legislature, asking for temperance legislation. The petitions will be bound and prepared for presentation to the legislature as soon as the fight begins on the county option bill.

"Other states are going dry, and unless our state passes a prohibition law, it will be the dumping ground for these other commonwealths." This is the argument advanced by a Utah legislator in his plea for a statewide measure. It is one that should receive the serious consideration of every law-maker.

"If it were not for intemperance our troubles would be very few," said Major Miles of the Chicago Civil Service Commission. "More than 95 per cent of all the complaints against policemen brought before the commission are the result of drinking liquor."

South Carolina and Utah legislatures just missed celebrating Abraham Lincoln's birthday in a fashion which would have been most pleasing to the great emancipator.

It is stated on good authority that the efficiency of laborers in Russia, owing to enforced sobriety, has increased from 50 to 100 per cent.

The manufacturers of the city of South Bend, Indiana, are long-headed business men—they have entered into an agreement not to employ men who drink intoxicating liquor.

If the liquor interests of Ohio imagined they settled the liquor question when they succeeded in having a "home rule" measure adopted, they reckoned without their host. The temperance forces of the state are already planning another statewide prohibition campaign.

The senate of the Kansas legislature has passed strong resolutions proclaiming its satisfaction with prohibition. The text of these resolutions will be most valuable campaign material in refuting the falsehoods of the liquor interests concerning Kansas and will be published in full in next week's Campaign edition of THE UNION SIGNAL.

"We are only waiting for public opinion to swing in favor of prohibition," a number of the newspapers are reported to have replied when questioned on their attitude toward the question of outlawing the saloons. What is needed in your town to facilitate a change in the policy of your daily papers may not be more public sentiment for prohibition but a more definite and outspoken expression of that sentiment in the form of protests to the publishers and editors.

STATES WHICH HAVE OUTLAWED THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Maine, Kansas, North Dakota, Georgia, Oklahoma, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, West Virginia, Virginia, Oregon, Washington, Colorado, Arizona, Alabama, Arkansas.

W. C. T. U. PEN USED BY GOVERNOR HAYS

The pen with which the president of the Arkansas W. C. T. U. has signed thousands of letters written in the interests of statewide prohibition, was presented by Mrs. Minnie U. Rutherford to Governor Hays to use in signing the prohibition bill. It has since been presented to the Arkansas Historical Museum.

The new prohibition law is operative now, so far as issuing new licenses is concerned, but the saloons already licensed will remain open until January 1, 1916.

WHY HE VOTED FOR THE PROHIBITION LAW

"I have voted and worked for prohibition since I was old enough to vote. The liquor curse should be forever settled in Alabama, and alcohol has no right to be dispensed to the citizens of the state any more than any other poisonous substance. There is no such thing as local option when it comes to licensing crime." Thus wrote Representative John A. Darden of Alabama to Mrs. Annie K. Weisel, president of the Alabama W. C. T. U., after the passage of the statewide prohibition bill.

"I have three boys and three girls and it is my duty as a father to see, so far as in my power lies, that I do all I can to destroy the nefarious traffic in liquors. For the good of the state as a whole it is my duty as a legislator to remove, or at least to assist to remove the curse of the age."

"STRONG DRINK"

Intoxicating beverages are frequently referred to as "strong drink." The name is no misnomer! A drink whose influence upon the physical being will make a man forget every duty of life, divest him of all decency, strip him of every manly quality and drag him to the depths of degradation is surely "strong" — too strong to be sold as a common beverage, and its manufacture and sale legalized, protected and made a revenue-producer for the government, which in turn picks up the sot it has created and dumps him into some institution, there to be provided for at the expense of the tax-paying people.

Mother love has been the theme of song and story. There is naught like it in the world. It is closely akin to the Infinite. But not long since strong drink proved stronger than mother love. Under the power of its terrible grip a mother so mistreated her little one that its recovery was despaired of. "Insane" you say? Yes, insane because of strong drink. Not the first or only case of similar character.

The love of the normal mother for her child is unspeakably sacred. For her child she will toil, sacrifice, endure, deprive herself of food, strip herself of suitable clothing, give—give—give—even life itself. The strength of mother love! None can fathom it! But it has a rival! Strong drink is sometimes stronger than mother love!

PENNSYLVANIA BOARD OF CHARITIES RECOMMENDS PROHIBITION

The commissioners of the state board of charities of Pennsylvania, after pointing out the fact that one person in every hundred of the population of the state is cared for during the entire year by public or private charity, say in their biennial report, recently issued, "In nearly every class of institution within our charge indisputable evidence is constantly before us in the form of the ravages of disease and delinquency due to the use of alcohol and drugs."

"While on this subject," continues the report, "we are constrained to remark, whether it be directly or not within our province, that legislation looking toward the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of harmful products within our commonwealth might be inquired into with laudable results. And on the subject of legislation generally that which is preventive in its nature is most desirable, and might be profitably employed in this instance."

"THE LAST WORD IN BREWERY BUILDING"

An immense placard on the top of a big brewery recently erected in Philadelphia was a cause for comment by citizens who saw in it an unintentional prophecy. It read, "The Last Word in Brewery Building." Harry H. Paisley of Philadelphia, treasurer of the Reading Railway and allied corporations, in a speech made before five hundred men of Pottsville at the annual banquet of the local Y. M. C. A., called attention to the appropriateness of the placard in view of the fact that the liquor traffic is doomed. He declared that the one service for the uplift of society today is the bringing about of the death of the liquor traffic. He said the handwriting is on the wall, and all liquor dealers and brewers would do well to get out of the business at once.

36,000 PENNSYLVANIANS PLEDGED TO VOTE AGAINST LIQUOR TRAFFIC

"I say, if the saloon, with its train of diseases, crime and misery is not wrong, then nothing on earth is wrong. If the fight is to be won we need men—men that will fight. The church—Protestant and Catholic—must fight or run away, and, thank God, she will not run away, but fight to the last ditch."

With such words as these Billy Sunday, in his sermon on "Booze" on January 31, in the city of Philadelphia, denounced the liquor traffic, and aroused the people. It is said that at the two meetings on that day 36,000 men promised to vote against the liquor business. No wonder "the trade" has little use for "Billy."

Lost: At the National W. C. T. U. Convention, Atlanta, a beautiful Press banner, three yards long and a yard wide, bearing the lettering "Iowa W. C. T. U.," and "Press." To the banner was attached the name of Mrs. J. P. Nye, Shenandoah, Iowa. Any one who knows of the whereabouts of this banner will please communicate with Mrs. Nye, or with Mrs. W. H. Preston, 60 E. Georgia Ave., Atlanta, Ga.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

THE MORNING WATCH

Not when I lay me down to sleep,
Too weary longer watch to keep—
Though night enfolds and danger's nigh—
Not then, not then is it that I
Need most to pray Thee, Lord, my soul to keep.

But when night flees before the sun,
And I arise to overcome
My foes, my love embrace, my task
To do, my way to choose—'tis then I ask,
And need Thee most, my soul to keep till day is done.

—*Selected.*

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

Mrs. Felicia S. Holt, Salem, Oregon, a member of the local union and at one time an officer.

Mrs. Margaret Lemmon Hobbs, Artesia, N. M., formerly a member of Hillsboro (Ind.) W. C. T. U. and for a number of years, president of the county union.

Mrs. Lillian Robinson, Deerfield, Michigan, a member of the local union and an earnest Christian worker.

Mrs. Zara A. Wilson, formerly state superintendent of the Franchise department for the W. C. T. U. of Nebraska, a writer of note, an attorney, and a woman of prominence in many lines of activity. As a lawyer she practiced law "not for profit but for the good of womanhood," her services being given free of charge. The *Record* of South Pasadena (Cal.) in which city she had made her home for the past few months, had this to say of her at the close of a lengthy eulogy:

"Mrs. Wilson was a warm advocate of woman's political enfranchisement long before that movement was looked upon with favor. Her efforts in three great fields of human uplift, missionary work, W. C. T. U. work and legal practice, mark her as one of the really great women pioneers."

SHE GAVE OF HERSELF

"There are many who contribute out of their abundance but the number of those who supplement their monetary gifts with their lives are comparatively few," said someone in commenting on the beautiful life of Grace Hoadley Dodge, the great philanthropist, and president of the International Young Women's Christian Association, who was recently promoted to the heavenly life. That Miss Dodge's generosity was not to be measured by monetary standards but in the terms of personal service is the testimony of all who knew her. Her sympathy and interest went out to every form of social service, and white ribboners recall with gratitude her helpful co-operation with them in the work for the children and young people in New York, especially in the years when Mrs. Frances J. Barnes was the leader of that branch of W. C. T. U. activities.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

GENERAL OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT
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VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE
MRS. ELLA A. BOOLE, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS. FRANCES P. PARKS, EVANSTON, ILL.
RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. E. PRESTON ANDERSON, JAMESTOWN, N. D.
ASSISTANT RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. SARA H. HOGE, LINCOLN, VA.
TREASURER
MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON, EVANSTON, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

RED LETTER DAYS

MARCH 1—*Union Signal Day (birthday of Lillian M. N. Stevens)*
MARCH 20—*Prohibition Rally Day (birthday of Hon. Neal Dow)*

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, SEATTLE, WASH., OCTOBER 9-14, 1915

SUPERINTENDENTS

WORK AMONG SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

MRS. ELLA HOOVER THACHER

The Plan of Work for this department has been sent to the state superintendents, who will please notify me at once if a copy has not been received. We are hoping this year to increase our efforts to give a little "good cheer" to the sailors who man the life saving stations on our coast, lakes and rivers. The government has created what is called the coast guard service, combining therein the revenue cutter service and the existing life saving service. It is believed that the men in this new service, all of whom are life savers, will be better cared for as enlisted men and existing conditions be remedied. Christian Temperance unions, auxiliary to this department, should be formed in all government reservations. Information and constitutions may be obtained from me.

If each state W. C. T. U. president will give permission to the state superintendent of this department we hope to be able to fill many "kits" for the suffering soldiers in Europe. These are needed at once, as many of these, our fellow brothers, are freezing to death for lack of the comforts we are able to and *should* give.

Prizes offered this year are listed in my Plan of Work, and small, as well as large states may compete as the awarding is per capita.

I will gladly send to any local union in states without a state superintendent information needed to carry on this department work. Surely the "mother heart," the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of our country, is ready and willing to help win our "nation's defenders" to a better, higher, nobler life. Every one of these "defenders" is some mother's boy. Correspondence is greatly desired. Who will help?

1627 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C.

EVANGELISTIC AND ALMSHOUSE

REV. MARY E. KUHL

Since the National Convention at Atlanta there has been a steady stream of letters coming in asking for instructions along Evangelistic lines. This makes more certain the fact that we are in the heart of the new century evangelism and in the very center of the great religious thought of the world in the endeavor for humanity's betterment, the study of soul life and the winning of souls for Christ.

The need for more careful and prayerful preparation for service, together with our responsibility, is being borne in upon our workers. Especially is this true in the present crisis of our campaign for nationwide prohibition, with its continuous victories. The truth remains that there is one great heartache, one world hunger for God, and out of the spirit of unrest, wars, strifes and tumults, there may come the "dawn of the morning without clouds," for righteousness and total prohibition; and the command comes to our nation and all Christian workers at this crucial time, "Set thee up waymarks, make thee guideposts, set thy heart toward the highway." (Jer. 31:21.) Therefore there is an added responsibility to help put away the evil and build up the good and through personal and community evangelism throughout all channels of Christian service to hasten nationwide evangelism and nationwide prohibition, that ours may be the guidepost to the King's highway for all peoples. The pressure is on us for more heart prayer, heart service, together with the study of the Word, for the soul life of our Republic as well as that of the individual.

The "Workday Plan" is ready and will be sent out for only the postage or carriage. Let each state superintendent indicate how many copies she will need and they will be sent promptly, also the new leaflet, "Bible Nature Studies," "Bible Question Test," and other helps. It is urged that every evangelist be full of activity for the blessed Christ and hold him up as the great exemplar for the world's redemption.

92 E. Eleventh Ave., Columbus, Ohio.

SAVE YOUR MAGAZINES!

There is great need of magazines and other suitable reading matter for the soldiers and sailors, and Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher, National superintendent of this work, is very desirous that white ribboners save all suitable periodicals for this purpose. These should be sent to the quartermaster's department in the town nearest the person sending, and freight or parcel post charges *must* be paid by the sender. If there is a quartermaster's department in your town packages will be called for if the quartermaster is notified. Barrels make convenient packing cases, and they can be sent by freight at comparatively small expense.

MINISTERS URGE ORGANIZING OF W. C. T. U.

Mrs. Lila Carlin Moore, National organizer and lecturer, has been working in Arkansas for several weeks. At the first point in the state which she visited was a union organized by her a year ago with eleven members, which in the meantime has grown to forty-two members. In telling of her experience Mrs. Moore says, "Recently I went into a town that was holding a Sunday school rally in one church, a revival in another and in addition several social functions were in progress. There was no opportunity for a public address, but ministers came in person to confer with me as to the best plan for getting my work before the people and decided they would 'phone the women in their respective churches and urge them to meet me in the study of one pastor and, if possible, organize a W. C. T. U., saying, 'We want the organization here and will do all we can for its advancement.' It goes without saying that I did organize. I have never known the public, including ministers, to be in such sympathy with our blessed work and quite as ready to co-operate as now. Financial stringency to be sure crippled the work greatly but interest and enthusiasm grow hourly. I have organized four new unions and visited and recruited old ones along the line."

"The splendid organization work of the New York W. C. T. U. was brought to my attention recently," writes Mrs. Susan McWhirter Ostrom, National superintendent of Sabbath Observance, "when upon the appointment of Mrs. H. D. Smith of Ithaca as the new state superintendent of Sabbath Observance, after the resignation of Mrs. L. E. Hanford, of Etna, I received three letters informing me of the change, one from Mrs. Boole, the state president, one from the former superintendent, and another from the new superintendent."

AMONG OUR WORKERS

"The Life of Frances E. Willard," and a framed picture of the great reformer, were presented by the W. C. T. U. of Kansas City, Mo., to one of the new schools of the city, which has been given the name, Frances E. Willard.

Three hundred children from the schools of Stevens Point, Wis., participated in a prohibition march January 14, National Constitutional Prohibition Amendment Day. Flags, large and small, and many prohibition banners and posters were carried by the children as they marched through the streets of this town, which with a population of only 12,000, supports forty-five saloons. For almost the first time the citizens of Stevens Point were notified that "Saloons are Going," "We Want Stevens Point Dry," "National Prohibition in 1920," etc. Thirty legioners of the town with badges pinned across their shoulders were a part of the procession. The parade disbanded at the home of a W. C. T. U. member. The children were given refreshments, after which the women met for a prayer service.

In spite of a pouring rain, the prayer and praise service of the Glasgow (Ky.) W. C. T. U. on January 14, drew a full house and but for the weather an overflow meeting would have been necessary. Pastors and Christian people of all denominations attended the service and the resolution endorsing National Constitutional Prohibition was unanimously adopted.

The Enosburg Falls (Vt.) W. C. T. U., one of the largest unions in the state, held its tenth anniversary banquet on the evening of January 19 in the parlors of the Methodist Episcopal church. The printed invitations were attractive in their make-up, and the announcements of the post-prandial exercises and the banquet menu, which appeared on the same folder, were most interesting. The president of the union is Mrs. Annette W. Parmelee, state superintendent of Franchise.

A noteworthy occasion was an evening reception given recently at the Stroudwater tea house by the members of the Stroudwater (Maine) W. C. T. U., well known throughout the state since it was the first to be organized by Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, the beloved President of the National W. C. T. U. This reception occurs annually and it was the last affair in which Mrs. Stevens participated before she was confined to her home by her final illness, so that the thoughts of those present turned to her often.

The active members of the organization entertained upon this occasion as a compliment to Mrs. Althea G. Quimby, state president of the W. C. T. U., Mrs. W. V. Knight, president of the Cumberland county W. C. T. U., and the honorary members. In the receiving line were Mrs. Quimby, Mrs. Knight, and Mrs. Gertrude Stevens Leavitt, president of the Stroudwater organization. A short program followed, during which Mrs. Quimby spoke words of greeting from the state union, and Mrs. Knight from the Cumberland county union. Mrs. Leavitt introduced both speakers in graceful fashion.

"You can say to your readers that Creek county has in the person of Mrs. Abbie Hillerman, a member of the *third* house of the fifth legislature, one of the most influential members of that body," remarked a citizen of Sapulpa, Oklahoma (just returned from a few days' attendance at the state legislature), to the representative of the *Sapulpa Herald*. As the president of the state W. C. T. U. Mrs. Hillerman is "mothering" some very important reform legislation.

Salvation Army hall, Oneonta, was filled with an enthusiastic audience on the occasion of the celebration of National Constitutional Prohibition Amendment Day by the Otsego county (N. Y.) unions, Mrs. Georgia Weaton, president. All the county officers were present, and in addition to the service of prayer for nationwide prohibition, plans were made for group institutes and other work of the county.

Mrs. Helen Stoddard of Southern California writes that the W. C. T. U. exhibit in the San Diego Exposition is exceptionally attractive. The rest room is second to none in attractiveness unless it be possibly the different state rooms furnished by wealthy women.

Mrs. Katherine D. Gebhardt, National lecturer for the department of Scientific Temperance Instruction, did most acceptable work in the schools of Washington, D. C., according to statements of two of the prominent educators of the District. Mr. E. L. Thurston, superintendent of public schools, said, "I felt that she (Mrs. Gebhardt) presented a number of vital facts in a very clear, logical and interesting way." Mr. A. T. Stuart, director of the intermediate department of public schools, Washington, D. C., wrote, "I heard one of Mrs. Gebhardt's talks to a class of seventh and eighth grade children at the Madison school recently and was strongly impressed with her skill in presenting a difficult subject. She proved herself to be not only an excellent teacher, but exhibited a thorough familiarity with the scientific facts which are so effectively brought out against the use of alcohol. I do not hesitate to say that a person with Mrs. Gebhardt's gifts and knowledge could profitably spend her entire time in the class rooms of pupils of the upper grades."

The Eckington union, of Washington, D. C., recently held a double medal contest, the gold medal being awarded to Mr. Gordon Edmonds, who gave "The Defense of The Alamo," while the silver medal was won by Miss Anna Bowden, her selection being, "Mother, a Promise." The members of the Emma Sanford Shelton L. T. L., which is conducted by this union, sang "Out From The Hearthstone."

With an attendance of 150 women at the February meeting, the W. C. T. U. of Fulton, N. Y., secured twelve new members toward the increased membership needed to meet the apportionment of the state for 1915. The speakers of the afternoon were Mrs. G. M. Gardenier, and Mrs. De Silvia, presidents of Otsego and Onondaga counties respectively. Mrs. Gardenier, who a little more than twenty-four years ago organized the Fulton union with a membership of fourteen, recalled the time when she had lovingly mothered the little group, and told of her pleasure in watching its growth. Mrs. De Silvia made an earnest plea for woman suffrage, urging the women to redouble activities in the suffrage campaign now on in the Empire state.

The first contest for a grand gold medal ever held in the District of Columbia occurred in Brookland on February 5. The medal was awarded to Miss Alice Harbaugh. A class of little girls competing for a silver medal alternated with the older speakers on the program. Seven-year-old Leah Leavell won the silver medal. The presentations were made by the state president, Mrs. Emma Sanford Shelton.

March 5 has been designated by the state superintendent of education of Alabama as Temperance Day. A comprehensive official program has been issued as an aid to a successful observance of the day. Upon the cover page is given the text of the law and the program teems with valuable material arranged from temperance literature by the state W. C. T. U. superintendent of Temperance Education, Mrs. Chappell Cory, and the associate superintendent, Mrs. F. M. Jackson. Alabama is the only state that has an officially appointed Temperance Day.

KNOW NOW

And Will Never Forget the Experience

The coffee drinker who has suffered and then been completely relieved by changing from coffee to Postum knows something valuable. There's no doubt about it.

"I learned the truth about coffee in a peculiar way," says a California woman. "My husband who has, for years, been of a bilious temperament decided to leave off coffee and give Postum a trial, and as I did not want the trouble of making two beverages for meals I concluded to try Postum, too. The results have been that while my husband has been greatly benefited, I have myself received even greater benefit.

"When I began to drink Postum I was thin in flesh and very nervous. Now I actually weigh 16 pounds more than I did at that time and I am stronger physically and in my nerves, while husband is free from all his ails.

"We have learned our little lesson about coffee and we know something about Postum, too, for we have used Postum now steadily for the last three years and we shall continue to do so.

"We have no more use for coffee—the drug drink. We prefer Postum and health."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum comes in two forms:

Regular Postum—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage **instantly**. 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

TO ALL ORGANIZATIONS THAT MEET IN CONVENTIONS:

Bannerette and Sign Holders—Made of heavy wire; quickly attached to chair, pew, bench or other seat; will not mar furniture; clamps tipped with rubber. Light weight; take up little space. For prices, etc., write to DR. LUEMA G. JOHNSON, 1014 6th Ave. Tacoma, Wash.

GETTING INTO ACTION

HATTIE C. VAUGHAN, Issaquah, Wash.

"Madam President."

Mrs. Fenmore, the dignified president of the Ladies' Aid, graciously recognized the speaker:

"Mrs. Benson."

"If the plans are now completed for the church fair, I would like to speak of a little matter that I think needs attention. Joe Hall has gone on a spree again and is locked up and his wife and little children, so they say, haven't much of anything in the house to eat. We certainly should relieve their distress."

A little woman over by the window rose. She had remained silent during the meeting, but evidently her interest was now greatly aroused.

"Madam President."

"Miss Gray."

"Of course we must help these people but I'd like to know to what all this relief work really amounts? It's like trying to freshen the ocean. If the saloons were out of the town nobody would be hungry. Now that we have suffrage in California, we ought to vote them out!"

"But, Miss Gray," remonstrated the president, "you surely would not have us play the role of politicians?"

"This is not a political question," asserted Miss Gray; "it is a question of right or wrong, and, as we are now citizens, it is our duty and right to help settle it."

"Perhaps it *is* our right," pacifically responded the president, "but it is unseemly to push ourselves to the front too much until we have learned a little more. As to the case in hand, I will stop at the house myself—I am going around by that part of the town anyway—and will do what is necessary. Now all the committees will please busy themselves in planning for what ought to be a splendid fair. Perhaps we can get enough money, too, for new carpets for the church. We will meet with Mrs. Smith next week."

The church in the little village was looked upon as a model one. It drew its membership from the residence portion principally, and prided itself upon the culture, refinement, and exclusiveness of its members rather than upon their wealth. The Ladies' Aid was its crowning glory. From it emanated the wonderful entertainments, gatherings, etc., that constituted the social life of the church, as well as its financial basis.

Mrs. Fenmore, president of the society, was a woman of splendid executive ability, as well as of rare social attainments. Kind-hearted and sympathetic, she was ever ready to help the unfortunate, but she had never felt the need of going out of her church circle to better humanity. There had been saloons in the town since her earliest remembrance, and her instinctive horror of them had not diminished in any sense, but it never occurred to her that she might have a part in getting rid of them. Only a few of her friends, of whom Miss Gray was one, felt that it was the duty of the church to take an aggressive part.

About five o'clock Mrs. Fenmore passed in at the gate of Joe Hall's place. This was a new experience to her, as the committee usually did such work. Her heart throbbed with pity at sight of the white-faced, hopeless looking little woman who came to the door. Never had the talented leader of the church society put more winsome graciousness into her manner than she did now in trying to bring courage and hope to this forlorn creature, but a quiet, courteous "thank you" was the only response she received.

After promising to send the sufferer supplies, Mrs. Fenmore said a kind good-by, and passed out upon the street. Suddenly some one called her name. She looked about and saw coming toward her a woman, little and old and bent, with short, wind blown hair which gave her a somewhat wild appearance. Mrs. Fenmore knew her to be Meg Davis, whom people called "queer." She lived in a little house all alone and existed in a very meager sort of way, though she seemed to have money enough for her wants. As a general thing she had not a word to say, but would stare around with sharp, observant eyes which took in every detail. Often she would step into a neighbor's rather bare pantry, leave a dish of doughnuts, a pie, or a loaf of bread, and go away without even saying good-morning. Sometimes after getting a sick baby to sleep a mother would return to her washtub to find "Silent Meg" putting out the clothes. She *could* talk, however, and sometimes did, though seemingly for the same reason that she washed the clothes—because it needed to be done. Now she began abruptly:

"You church folks—I'm ashamed of you! Why don't you go ahead and wipe the saloons off the map? Then you wouldn't have to be packing around grub to the poor folks! Joe Hall's as good a man as any to his family when the booze doesn't get him. It's all up to you church people how long the saloons shall go on killing folks. The church need not expect a blessing while its members sit by and let the saloons have the right of way. That poor woman in there you have just visited has the life too much crushed out of her to go out and work against the beast that gets her husband, but you folks that are free from the curse ought to help her. (If she had a broken leg instead of a broken heart you'd do something big.) You may not be as much out of danger as you think you are, though, for I saw your Clarence in front of one of the saloons, and they almost persuaded him to go in. He didn't, but they'll get him yet as sure as anything. You'd better get busy on the important job of driving out the liquor dens and let the little things go." Without waiting for a word from the amazed lady, Meg turned back home.

In the silence of the night, Mrs. Fenmore struggled with her tangled thoughts. How different things looked to her! Strange, too, how almost every word of Meg's accusation was stamped on her memory. And Clarence—her son—her pride! Could he even have contemplated entering a saloon? She remembered other mothers' hearts were breaking because of this curse. Yes, Meg was right—the church should arouse itself. At the thought Mrs. Fenmore, one of its main pillars of support, and a prime mover in its activities, fell upon her knees and prayed earnestly. She was a good woman but her eyes had been blinded. Now they were opened, and with her executive ability sharpened by urgent need, she planned a vigorous campaign. Only three days to election? Fortunately the town was unincorporated, so registration was not required, she reflected.

The first thing after breakfast next morning, Mrs. Fenmore surprised Miss Gray by appearing at her back door. The sight of the fastidious president, arrayed in morning dress and kitchen apron, coming across lots at that early hour, astonished Miss Gray out of her usual politeness.

"Land sakes, what's the matter?" she asked.

"O Miss Gray, we are going to begin a whirlwind campaign against the saloons and you know so much more about the matter than any of us I want you to help plan things."

"Why, certainly, I'll be glad to," agreed Miss Gray. "As you know, I have been doing what I could by myself. How many will join in the movement?"

"Oh, I think everybody will. I am going to send out special invitations to come to my house this evening on urgent business. I am sure that nearly all will be there."

Miss Gray, too, was sure of a good attendance for everybody liked to be invited to the president's home. She always gave them a good time.

"I'll write the invitations if you will have your Sunday school class deliver them," continued Mrs. Fenmore.

That evening, believing that what had aroused her to action would also doubtless appeal to her listeners the hostess told her guests of her visit to Joe Hall's home and the impression it had left upon her. With all her powers of mimicry she reviewed Meg Davis' censure and finished by saying:

"And it is true! What she said is true! We need not expect our heavenly Father's blessing if we sit at ease and let this fearful work of destruction continue. I, for one, pray God to forgive my past indifference and with His help I will do what I can to blot out this curse."

The women rallied around their loved leader, as they always did, and pledged themselves to help in the prohibition campaign. The church fair was postponed for the time being.

The three days before the election were crowded with work. There was no question about the church being in action now. Billboards were put up and covered with posters, which because of lack of time, were of home manufacture but effective and straight to the point; blackboards bearing pertinent suggestions were placed about everywhere; children, hastily drilled, sang prohibition songs and the campaign closed with a mammoth parade. It all meant hard, continuous labor and often "skimpy" meals for the workers, but what a feast was spread before their eyes when the papers next morning announced:

"NO MORE SALOONS IN OUR TOWN!
"IT HAS GONE DRY!"

CHILDREN'S CORNER

THIS LITTLE PIG WENT TO MARKET

S. LUTLEY

This little pig went to market,
This little piggy stayed home,
This little piggy ate roast beef,
But this little piggy ate none;
While this little piggy cried squeak, squeak, squeak,
I've tasted no meat for a week, week, week,
Nor so much as a marrow bone.

This Mrs. Brown went to market,
This Mrs. Jenkins stayed home,
This Mrs. Perkins ate roast beef,
But this Mrs. Wiggins ate none;
While little Miss Wiggins cried squeak, squeak, squeak,
I've tasted no meat for a week, week, week,
Nor so much as a marrow bone.

Tell me why one goes to market,
Tell me why one stays at home,
Why Mrs. Perkins has roast beef,
And why Mrs. Wiggins has none;
And why little Wiggins cries squeak, squeak, squeak,
And never has meat for a week, week, week,
Nor so much as a marrow bone.

Well then, the Browns are teetotalers,
So they have money to spare
For to buy food in the market,
Or clothes warm and pretty to wear;
And the little Browns never cry squeak, squeak, squeak,
There's plenty to eat all the week, week, week,
And with others they often share.

—*Alliance Reformer*

THE WORK IN BURMA

MAY MACK, Superintendent of Young People's Work

L. T. Ah Syoo and family. Ma Mya, the wife of Saya Ah Syoo, was the first president of the Burmese W. C. T. U. of Monemen. The daughters belong to the Y. P. B.

The annual W. C. T. U. convention held at the Y. W. C. A. in Rangoon, October 21-23 was one of the finest. There was a large attendance at the business sessions and never have our members been more enthusiastic.

We also had a record gathering of the Anglo-Indian community at the reception when two hundred men and women were present.. At this gathering, Miss Flora Strout gave her report which was listened to with keen interest. At the close of her address a number of people responded to her appeal to buy and distribute literature.

Burma is recognized as one of the most difficult fields for reform work of any description, nevertheless, various reports showed marked progress in all departments. Continuous agitation has at least awakened the public conscience to the gravity of existing evils and to the need for immediate temperance reform.

The Vigilance Society which has for its president the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Rangoon, and as secretary, Miss Strout, is the outcome of a purity campaign started by the Burma W. C. T. U.

Four years ago the director of Public Instruction requested that scientific temperance should be taught in our schools, but perhaps because of a lack of equipment and a lack of pressure put upon those concerned, this request was not complied with. Now, however, a strict order has been issued for such teaching to be given and we believe this is due in a measure to the agitation which we have kept up and also to the lectures given by our organizing secretary, Miss Strout, who has been asked to furnish a list of lecturers for the European schools and an outline of her own lectures. Our great difficulty here is to secure a sufficient number of total abstainers who are qualified to deliver such addresses. Through the Co-operative Temperance committee, of which Miss Strout is chairman, the Gulick Hygiene Series have been recommended as text-books and forwarded to the book committee fully endorsed by the Bishop of Rangoon and other members of the educational syndicate.

An interesting feature of the convention was the discussion on "What Can be Done to Reach the Burmese, Karen, and Indian Communities?" Saya Ah Sou represented the Burmese, Ma Maria the Karens, and Mrs. Aaron, an Indian lady, the Tamils and Telegus. They all strongly urged getting into personal touch with the women of the country by visiting them in their homes. The discussion proved helpful as the pledge for native women includes tobacco which naturally makes our work slow.

Miss Strout has had the joy of organizing the first Karen W. C. T. U. in Burma with Ma Maria San Bo as its president. At the time of Miss Strout's first visit to these women they were not a bit sympathetic because of the anti-tobacco and anti-betel features of her campaign, but when she returned a year later their attitude was entirely different, due, as Miss Strout says, to the tactful work of the missionary in charge.

A most interesting paper was read by Rev. C. H. Riggs, principal of the Burmese Boys' Methodist School, on "How can the W. C. T. U. Help the Teachers?" A lively discussion followed and many of the suggestions were adopted to be acted upon later. Among other things it was decided to run a teachers' column in the *Life Line* to aid them in teaching scientific temperance.

We have thirty children's societies and twenty-six young people's societies with a total membership of 1,900. These societies furnished more than half of the delegates to the convention. This was an entirely unexpected pleasure as the schools and colleges had all just re-opened and we did not think the young people would be granted leave of absence to attend.

Two Karen boys came from Nyaunglebin and were present at every meeting. I have since received a letter from them stating how much they enjoyed the whole convention, especially the school of methods conducted by Miss Strout. The school of methods was an experiment which proved so helpful that we have decided to have a whole day for the study of methods early in the new year.

Splendid temperance entertainments have been given by the young folks which have not only done much to educate public sentiment but also have added considerably to our funds. Temperance sentiment is growing among the children who are influencing their people at home. Not very long ago I heard of a little Burmese child disapproving entirely of her father's choice of a stepmother for her on the grounds that she was a smoker and chewed betel.

In reviewing the work of the year we realize how greatly we are indebted to our organizing secretary for all of the time and effort she has put into the work, and the resolutions framed and adopted by the convention included one of thanks to the World's W. C. T. U. for extending Miss Strout's term of service in Burma and also for its generous grant of money which has enabled us to do so much that otherwise could not have been attempted.

GRAPPLE THE BOGY

JENNIE FOWLER WILLING

You have heard the old story of the man who was haunted by a ghostly object just outside the light from his campfire When he was wide awake he dashed out into the bushes to find that the cause of his excitement was an old white horse grazing around! The bogy that hindered us in our great Congressional victory from routing the liquorites, horse, foot and dragoon, was simply the one that we have been shying, for peace sake, ever since the Civil War—state rights. Like the man at the campfire let us have at it once for all!

It is granted that prohibition may be settled by majority vote in town, county or state. It is not left to the individual. The size of the territory is not specified in the public judgment. If it is right for a majority to banish harmful habit-forming drugs and drinks from a given section, why not from the whole region of towns, counties and states?

The general government protects its wards, infants, idiots and insane from harmful foods and habit-forming drugs and drinks and no one accuses it of infringing upon state rights. It is simply meeting a moral obligation.

Every temperance man, woman and child must work to the very utmost to lay the moral aspects of this case upon the conscience of every voter and legislator. One look into a drunkard's hut shows the extravagant waste. Science has spoken the last word about the destruction of life and health. It is "up to us" to drag the old bogy into the light of the moral campfire. It must be made a moral issue. We do not leave it to states to say whether or not thieves and murderers shall be tolerated and protected. This home-wrecking business is either right or wrong. If it is wrong, out with it—on the double-quick!

The Supreme court that settles such mooted questions has in its hands at this writing two cases—one from the North, the other from the South—of convicted murderers whose destiny must be fixed not by state law, but by the highest legal authority, upon the principles of right and wrong involved in each.

We must spare no pains, night or day, to crowd the right or wrong of this drink traffic upon the live consciences of American voters and law-makers. Above all we must hold it by our daily prayers, before the supreme court of High Heaven, for it involves the salvation or loss of hundreds of thousands of souls.

New York City.

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—WHICH IS THE WORD OF GOD—
Complete Help to Personal Work. Convincing Scripture Answers to Excuses. Quick Reference Index. Aid in Leading to Salvation and Guide for the Christian Life. Most recent book on these subjects. Practical, Spiritual, Scriptural. Vest Pkt. size, 128 pages. Cloth 25c, Morocco 35c, postpaid, stamps taken; Agts. Wanted.
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What Lillian M. N. Stevens Said

Compiled by ANNA ADAMS GORDON

A Souvenir Book

of selections from addresses delivered before the National W. C. T. U. annual conventions, 1899-1913, together with portrait, brief biographical sketch, Mrs. Stevens' historic proclamation, the closing paragraph from her last public address and her last message to her country. A book of ninety-six pages, daintily bound in olive green cloth.

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National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

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4 for $1.00

A calendar which should be on the desk of every white ribboner.

National W. C. T. U. Publishing House

Evanston, Ill.

When I have to argue the prohibition or suffrage question I think of the story that Emerson tells of an abolition meeting held in Boston during the anti-slavery days. Sojourner Truth was present and had made a most effective speech, and when she closed her remarks, a politician arose and talked on the other side, calling Sojourner Truth vile names and insisting that this question ought not to be discussed. Everybody wondered what Sojourner Truth would do or say, and some imagined she would possibly weep, but she was not made of such material. She arose and pointing her black, bony finger at the politician, she said, as she tapped her head significantly, "Honey, I sure would tell you something, I sure would, but I see you ain't got nothing to carry it home in." So I do not feel like arguing with those who "ain't got nothing to carry it home in."

—*Florence D. Richard*

A SURPRISE AT HARRISBURG, PENN.

HENRIETTA JOHNS

Seldom has the capital of the proud keystone state recorded victories for the temperance arms. Possibly this fact will increase the interest in a recent demonstration within the Pennsylvania citadel of the "booze" forces. We desire to introduce to you the W. C. T. U. of Dauphin county at the front and making news for the "war columns."

Not, alas, that "we have met the enemy and they are ours," but they have seen us march in goodly numbers past their cursed bar rooms, beneath their brilliant and costly, though shameless, electric signs. They have heard us sing the songs of the King of righteousness with whom we fight against their godlessness. We do not know whether our marching strength disconcerted the enemy, but we do know it amazed ourselves and our friends. It was an unexpected answer to many fervent prayers.

Last fall there came an evangelist among us, and with him a young woman mighty in her preaching, magnetic in her influence and co-operative in the highest degree with him in his expressed antagonism to the liquor traffic. On a certain beautiful Sunday afternoon Miss Palmer addressed the Harrisburg women on the subject of "The American Python." Our largest auditorium was packed to the doors and hundreds were turned away. Even the chairman of the committee of arrangements was barred out in the big rush, the ushers being positively forbidden to admit one more to the bulging interior.

There almost seven hundred names were added to the W. C. T. U. of Dauphin county, and a demonstration for the following Tuesday night was announced. A parade, starting from a church in the very center of the city and composed of W. C. T. U. members and sympathizers was to march through the main thoroughfares to the big tabernacle to be there addressed by the popular evangelist.

Now because of past Lilliputian deeds, the good old members were dubious over the success of such a demonstration —*in Harrisburg.* One usually optimistic officer predicted fifty marchers as a goodly number, though another suggested one hundred as a high water mark—*on a clear night.* Would this not lead to ridicule and bring disgrace rather than strength? Would there not be nine thousand on-lookers at the tabernacle to criticize and jeer at our puny showing? Could the staunchest members be expected to turn out and in the face of such defeat? We had not been trained to so much publicity, it would savor of boldness to conservative minds.

Seemingly to clinch this argument about four o'clock on the afternoon of Tuesday, December 1, the clouds, which had been close about the city all day, lowered and released their temperance contents in uncompromising persistence for almost two hours. Where were optimistic predictions then?

The gay paper and bunting trimmings of loaned automobiles were stripped off for fear they might "run," and ruin the varnish. But the anxious thought was, "Will the women 'run' too?" The chairman's phone was kept busy answering one question: "Hello! Is the parade postponed?" And over the dripping wires she sent one answer: "Miss Palmer is chief marshal! She has sent no word. We remain under marching orders. Ours but to walk or flounder in the mud!"

At six o'clock there were no signs of clearing but the rain had ceased. The chairman, umbrella raised lest the lull might prove treacherous, alighted from a trolley car, and picked her lonesome way among the standing pools to the dark rendezvous. Simultaneously another solitary female figure, muffled in raincoat, but bearing a huge white ribbon bow on the handle of her closed and folded "storm-weapon" approached the gloomy building from another quarter. This was Miss Palmer, and as the two leaders entered together the deserted structure, following a far off light, they exchanged no words regarding the weather.

What a contrast was the scene an hour later just before the procession moved! To many of us it was the biggest surprise party of our lives! The large church overflowed with W. C. T. U. members, their husbands and other honorary members, and the tabernacle chorus. Overhead hung the only wet blanket of the occasion—the ominous clouds in the vault of heaven, but like the mouths of Daniel's lions, they continued closed till the great procession was housed in the beautiful tabernacle. In very contrast to the black night were the cheer, the light, the victory of that great assemblage.

And then we marched. Led by a band the great tabernacle chorus went swinging and singing at the head. Clearing the way was an auto bearing upon its hood and back inscriptions painted in such letters that he who ran might read:

"For God and home and native land!"
"We strike, a death-blow at the liquor traffic."

Behind the chorus the honorary members rallied around a transparency, and one hundred Pennsylvania voters challenged the liquor interests with the daring acrostic, boldly set on all four faces of their standard:

Whisky
Can't
Terrorize
Us!

Then came the women, rank and file, four by four. And they continued to come, hundred after hundred, until eight hundred had passed in review. The new members, with Miss Palmer at their head, and banner aloft, stepped out first, followed by the separate unions, each with its own banner, and many other banners and signs such as "Save the Boys," and "Safety First Means No Alcohol." Many of the women were dressed in white, and each carried a 6x9 United States flag tied just below its colors with a bow of white.

Two honoraries—let us name them Valiant and Trueheart—bore the great banner which was to find place on the tabernacle wall. In startling red and white, prominence being given by black filling to the initial letters to make clear the acrostic, appeared this legend:

With
Christ
Temperance
Unites

The parade wound up with a half dozen autos bearing the members, active and honorary, who could not otherwise join in the march. All the machines were more or less decorated, and bore such inscriptions as

The Liquor Traffic
1908 Going!
1914 Going!!
1920 Gone!!!

Then all but the last entered the tabernacle and surged down the sawdust trail while the band played "Onward, Christian Soldiers," and the vast assemblage cheered to the echo, the greatest compliment to the success of our undertaking.

A basket of huge white chrysanthemums tied with a shower bow of white ribbon was presented to Miss Palmer as a token of our appreciation of the tremendous service she had rendered, also a silk American flag, appropriately inscribed and tied with the white ribbon.

Now our taste of service for the King has whetted our spiritual appetites. The battle for the Lord and His righteousness is on in Harrisburg, and

"He has sounded forth the trumpet
That will never call retreat!"

PENNSYLVANIA WORKING FOR 13,000 NEW MEMBERS

Special Correspondence

The name of Rev. William A. Sunday or "Billy" Sunday is heard on every hand in Philadelphia. People are saying, "Have you been to the Tabernacle?" "You ought to go." There never was "anything like it." The reason for these remarks is that the great Tabernacle is filled twice daily for five days, and three times on the sixth day, Sunday. Not only does "Billy" preach to these great throngs but his assistants invade every corner of the big city speaking to men and women in their working places at the noon hour or immediately after the close of the business day. The church people, eager to co-operate in the great evangelistic work, provide a simple repast at some nearby church and while the people dine, one of Sunday's workers addresses them. The thousands of neighborhood prayer meetings have brought the people of Philadelphia into closer relations as well as quickened their spiritual life. On the afternoon of February 18, the W. C. T. U. and the women's clubs are invited to the Tabernacle. Happy is the woman who holds the coveted check for her reserved seat. A most remarkable feature of the campaign is the manner in which the Philadelphia newspapers vie with each other in giving space. A page a day is the usual allowance.

HOME VS. SALOON

BILLY SUNDAY

The normal way to get rid of drunkards is to stop raising drunkards. I don't know what you'll do in Pennsylvania, for your legislature looks as if it were soaked and pickled in alcohol.

If you men haven't decency enough to enact laws to protect the homes, then give the women a chance to vote, and they'll do it.

If I remember rightly, we had a war in this country once because of taxation without representation.

Nine-tenths of the opposition to woman suffrage crawled and wriggled out of the breweries and distilleries. They know that when the women go to the polls and drop a ballot, it will be the doom of the grog shop.

It makes me sick to see some weasel-eyed, drunken, whisky-soaked degenerate depositing a ballot and keeping clean women away. The nation that refuses to grant the requests and calls of women to protect the homes from the forces that are eating out their vitals is doomed, whether it is this or any other nation.

Judging from the results of Mr. Sunday's campaigns in other towns, the W. C. T. U. of Philadelphia county should be greatly enlarged by this winter's work. Our semi-annual conference was honored by the presence of Mrs. Sunday who "belongs" and wears the white ribbon.

The morning of January 14 was devoted to prayer for National Constitutional Prohibition by the Philadelphia county W. C. T. U. led by Mrs. S. G. McFarland. In the afternoon the following county superintendents led discussions on their work: Mrs. A. C. Peacock, Mrs. M. McCauley, Mrs. M. M. Simpson. Mrs. Ferguson not being able to be present sent a paper on her work, "Sabbath Observance."

"A Study in Black and White" was the leading feature of the evening program. Forty-eight girls were arranged on the platform to represent the map of the United States. Those representing the dry states were dressed in white with crowns bearing their names; the local option states, white with black girdles; the license states, black. Each wore the name of the state in large letters on a badge from shoulder to waist. The suffrage states also wore the familiar "Votes for Women" legend. Miss Elizabeth Harp Cornog sang the verses of "Our Nation's Hymn," as sung by the Flying Squadron of America, and "Make the Map All White," the forty-eight girls joining in the chorus.

The board of superintendents has planned five institutes of two sessions each to be held during the year. The morning meetings will be in charge of Mrs. Olive Pond Amies who will conduct a school of methods. The officers for the year are Mrs. F. A. Janney, Mrs. Ernest Vail, and Mrs. J. E. Fricke.

The state officers, Mrs. Ella M. George, Mrs. A. B. Parsels, Mrs. Sylvia B. Norrish, Miss Margaret Irwin and Mrs. Leah Cobb Marion have published a helpful New Year letter in which the unions are admonished to work for the gain of 13,000 members, that being the stint set at the last state convention. Counties sending dues by August 1 for ten per cent gain in membership will receive as prizes to be paid from the state treasury subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL. This was one of the successful ways of working last year. The officers called attention to the sad fact that Pennsylvania has not measured up in its support of THE UNION SIGNAL, only about one-twentieth of the members being subscribers. Surely the present year will make a better showing.

Mrs. Ella M. George, president of the Pennsylvania W. C. T. U., is ever a welcome guest as well as a practical and inspiring helper at county conventions.

Literature for Distribution in Public Meetings

Assorted in packages containing

200 leaflets	35 cents
300 leaflets	50 cents
400 leaflets	60 cents
500 leaflets	70 cents
1,000 leaflets	$1.35

Packages containing

200 leaflets, 100 blotters	55 cents
300 leaflets, 200 blotters	80 cents
400 leaflets, 300 blotters	$1.00
500 leaflets, 400 blotters	1.30
1,000 leaflets, 500 blotters	2.00

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

EVANSTON ILLINOIS

SOUTH AFRICA WHITE RIBBONERS CELEBRATE TWENTY-FIFTH BIRTHDAY

Special Correspondence

The white ribboners of Cape Province, South Africa, were much disappointed at not being able to hold their annual convention this year owing to the European war and the consequent unsettled state of the country. It had been decided to meet this year at Alice in the Eastern districts and the convention was to be a very special one, it being the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the W. C. T. U. in South Africa, and the Alice union hoped to celebrate its coming-of-age birthday. However, in place of the convention, on November 5-6 a meeting of the executive committee larger than the usual quarterly meeting was held in Cape Town to consider urgent business and hear reports of officers. Miss Emilie Solomon, president South Africa W. C. T. U., presided and the devotional services were conducted by Mrs. William Abbott, acting superintendent of the Evangelistic department. The reports of the corresponding secretary and the two "Y" secretaries were encouraging, showing an increased membership. The address of the president was a review of the twenty-five years' work of the organization in the course of which Miss Solomon recalled how in 1889 Mrs. Mary Clement Leavitt visited South Africa to extend an invitation to all women to join the white ribbon movement which had accomplished such wonders in America. Prior to this there had been in existence one union at Woodstock organized by Mrs. Devholm as a result of a visit to America some time previous, and this branch was affiliated directly with the World's W. C. T. U. A union was organized and the following year the first convention, lasting three hours, was held, Miss Ferguson of the Huguenot Seminary presiding. At this meeting the W. C. T. U. of Cape Colony was organized with Miss Virginia Lee Pride (a sister of Mrs. Frances P. Parks) as president, and a delegate was appointed to the first World's Convention in Boston in 1891.

Loving tribute was paid to the workers and organizers from other lands who had done so much for South Africa.

The W. C. T. U. has done much to secure a more general observance of Temperance Sunday and initiated the movement against the sale of liquor in defense force camps. It was also through the efforts of the W. C. T. U. that the Duxhurst Home for Inebriate Women was established.

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We have trained thousands of women in their own homes to earn $10 to $25 a week as nurses. Our graduates number 7000—a record unequaled by any institution. Send for "How I Became a Nurse" 248 pages with actual experiences. *48 illustrated lesson pages free to inquirers.*

There is a Chautauqua nurse in your vicinity. Ask her about our training. Her address and the above literature will be sent if you will enclose this advertisement.

The Chautauqua School of Nursing

513 Main Street Fourteenth Year Jamestown, N.Y.

CHALK TALK CHARTS

Mrs. Ellen A. Dayton Blair, National organizer and lecturer, has prepared charts for use in giving chalk talks which are being used with fine success by many Loyal Temperance Legion leaders and Sunday school workers. Faint outlines of pictures are traced upon large sheets of manila paper, which, though plain to the teacher, cannot be seen by the school. Soft charcoal pencils and colored crayons are used to fill in these outlines in the presence of the children. The verbal lessons to be given while drawing the pictures accompany the charts. The following are a few of the topics of charts which Mrs. Blair is prepared to furnish: "The Temperance Gloves," "A Cigaret Trap," "Fruit Bottles," "The House that Rum Built," "From Beer to Bier," "Cords of Appetite," "The Two Wine Glasses," "The House We Live In," "A New Declaration of Independence," "A White Life for Two," "The Jugarette and Cigarette," "The Value of a Boy," "Saloons and Rattlesnakes," "Word Arrows," "Miss Prudence and Mr. Smoke Cloud."

The price is one dollar per set of six lessons and twelve cents for postage. For the charts and for further information address Mrs. Ellen A. Dayton Blair, 910 Grand View St., Los Angeles, Calif.

Agents $60 WEEKLY

Robinson Folding Bath Tub. Big seller. Costs little, no plumbing, little water. Weight 15 lbs., folds into small roll. Full length baths, far better than tin tubs. Guaranteed 10 years. $10 a day easily made. Write for free tub offer. Robinson Cabinet Mfg. Co., 770 Factories Bldg., Toledo, Ohio

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Campaign Edition (monthly) 25c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER - - 25c a year
Sample Copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.
Single Copies, 2c each Per 100, $1.75

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THE YOUNG CRUSADER - - 37c a year
Address Evanston, Ill.

UNION SIGNAL DAY

Souvenir cards, with picture of Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens on one side and upon the other side a facsimile of her autograph letter, written in acknowledgment of the "birthday subscriptions" of 1914, will be furnished by Addie A. Austin, National superintendent of Literature, Evanston, Illinois, to all local unions observing UNION SIGNAL Day.

We are sure that special effort will be made to secure many new subscribers, and it will be well at an early date to send in your request for sample copies of the paper as well as the number of souvenir cards desired.

Let us have the greatest number of "birthday subscriptions" ever sent in, thus making a loving memorial to Mrs. Stevens.

WE REJOICE TO KNOW

That the Signal Is a Help to W. C. T. U. Workers and Others as Well

I have been a subscriber to THE UNION SIGNAL only one year and I find it a great help. I have arranged several interesting programs from clippings from it, and have had other clippings printed in our local paper. It encourages me in the work in our own union when I read of the great accomplishments in other places. Long may it live and bring better news each week. *Richland, Mo.*

A stray copy of THE UNION SIGNAL has come into my hands. I am so delighted with the news contained in the paper, and the spicy, racy way in which the facts are set forth attracts me so much, that I wish to become a subscriber.
Glasgow, Scotland

We have many papers and magazines but nothing takes the place of THE UNION SIGNAL which increases in value every week. I have little time for reading but no page of that paper is neglected.
Mrs. Helen L. Bullock, Elmira, N. Y.

I enclose herewith one dollar for my renewal of our dear old reliable SIGNAL. Although I am not so actively in the work as formerly yet am just as deeply interested, and I keep tab on the progress of the great cause we all love—prohibition.
Mrs. Louise S. Rounds, Clifton Springs, N. Y.

Northern orators of the temperance reform have found much satisfaction in sounding the changes on the "slavery parallel," but at the very vital point now under discussion there is no parallel between the controversy that preceded the Civil War and the prohibition propaganda. The United States government never held slaves. The Federal government was never in partnership with slavery. No golden stream of revenue ever flowed from the slave holders into the National Treasury.—*Daniel A. Poling*

PROCLAMATION FOR NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS

President National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

PORTLAND, MAINE, SEPTEMBER 10, 1911

"IN THE NAME OF THE WORLD'S AND NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION, WE HEREBY MAKE THIS PROCLAMATION FOR A GREAT CRUSADE TO CARRY THE VITAL TRUTH TO THE PEOPLE THEMSELVES IN ALL LANDS, AND THROUGH THEM TO PLACE PROHIBITION IN THE ORGANIC LAW OF ALL NATIONS AND ULTIMATELY IN THE ORGANIC LAW OF THE WORLD; AND TO THIS HIGH END WE INVOKE THE GUIDANCE AND BLESSING OF ALMIGHTY GOD AND THE CO-OPERATION OF THE MEN AND WOMEN OF ALL LANDS WHO LOVE THEIR FELLOW-MEN, AND

"TO AMERICA, THE BIRTHPLACE OF THE LOCAL, STATE, NATIONAL AND WORLD'S WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION, WE HEREBY PROCLAIM THAT WITHIN A DECADE PROHIBITION SHALL BE PLACED IN THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES; AND TO THIS END WE CALL TO ACTIVE CO-OPERATION ALL TEMPERANCE, PROHIBITION, RELIGIOUS, AND PHILANTHROPIC BODIES; ALL PATRIOTIC, FRATERNAL AND CIVIC ASSOCIATIONS, AND ALL AMERICANS WHO LOVE THEIR COUNTRY."

The Proclamation has been prepared in permanent form, ready for framing—to be used in exhibits, state headquarters, churches and Sunday Schools.

Set in gothic type, mounted on heavy plaster board, beveled. Size 30x40 in.
Price, postpaid, $2.00.
Printed on heavy glazed paper.
Price, postpaid, 25 cents.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
EVANSTON, ILL.

"The vote on woman suffrage was so close in Nebraska that it is safe to say the activity of the saloon against it was sufficient to defeat it. It is disappointing that in so intelligent a state as Nebraska those who conspire against the home should be able to tie the hands of the mothers of the state while they—the conspirators—plot against the sons. In a little while the people will understand who are the real force against woman suffrage, and why, and then 'votes for women' will win by an overwhelming majority" said William J. Bryan, in a recent speech.

Will You Come Home Sober, Papa?

A NEW TEMPERANCE SONG BY REV. J. C. HARRISON of the ALABAMA CONFERENCE. This is one of the best Temperance songs written in years. Its beautiful story of a young girl's plea to her father is really a Temperance sermon, while its melody is one of the sweetest ever written. Ask your music dealer for it, or send 10c to the publisher. P. J. Howley Music Co., 102 West 42nd Street, New York. Special rates on quantities to Societies or Temperance Organizations.

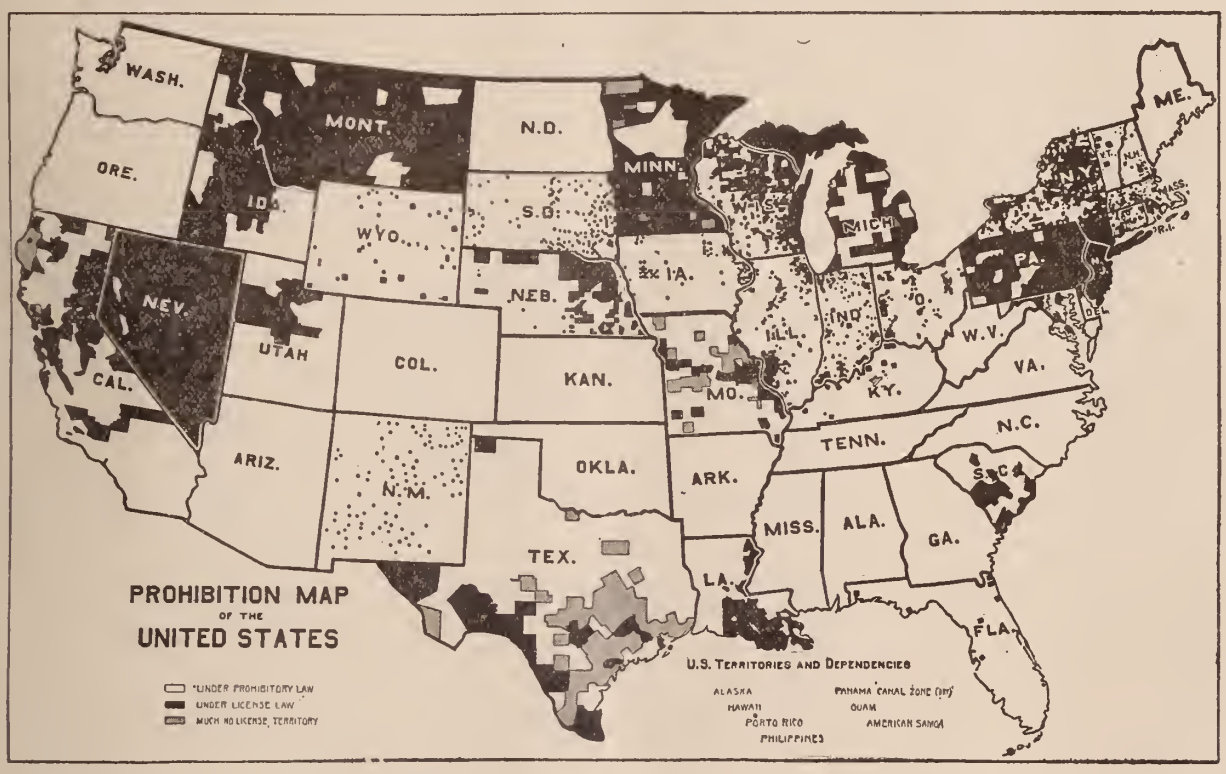
"The Campaign edition of THE UNION SIGNAL is to me the best boiled-down temperance newspaper there is."
AN OHIO READER

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XLI | EVANSTON, ILL., FEBRUARY 25, 1915 | No. 9

PROHIBITION MAP REVISED TO DATE



Latest Legislative Victories for Prohibition

IOWA

On February 18, the lower house of the Iowa legislature passed the measure repealing the mulct law, theretofore acted favorably upon by the senate. Upon receiving the signature of the governor this measure will restore to Iowa its statutory prohibitory law, and make it the seventeenth prohibition state.

IDAHO

The lower house of the Idaho legislature has passed a statewide measure, which if concurred in by the senate, will go into effect on January 1, 1916.

MONTANA

A referendum measure submitting to the people a prohibition statutory law has passed both houses of the legislature. The measure will be voted upon in 1916.

VERMONT

The lower house of the Vermont legislature has passed a prohibition referendum bill.

CAMPAIGN EDITION

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

CHILD-LABOR BILL PASSES HOUSE BY VOTE OF 232 TO 44—CONGRESS TO HURRY THROUGH MEASURES APPROPRIATING $90,000,000 A DAY—WORK FOR SMITH-HUGHES FILM CENSORSHIP BILL—MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR FRANCES E. WILLARD HELD IN STATUARY HALL, WASHINGTON

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, Nat'l W.C.T.U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

Congress again this week has been wrought up to a high pitch of excitement over the Ship Purchase bill. In the Senate the filibuster continued until Wednesday night, when, by general agreement, the bill was referred to the conference committee, where it is at the present time.

After a short lived filibuster in the House, conducted by a few Southern Democrats from the cotton-mill states, the House passed the Palmer Child Labor bill by a vote of 232 to 44. The bill now goes to the Senate.

Opposition to the bill was based on the contention that it interfered with the rights of the states. The measure declares that it is unlawful for producers, manufacturers or dealers to ship or deliver for transportation in interstate commerce the products of mine or quarry made wholly or in part by children under sixteen years old; or products of mills, canneries, workshops, factories or manufacturing establishments made by children under fourteen years old, or those between fourteen and sixteen who work more than eight hours a day, or more than six days a week, or after seven o'clock at night. Inspection by the Department of Labor would be authorized and fines of from $100 to $1,000 or imprisonment from one month to a year, or both, imposed for violation.

Mr. Palmer explained that many states already have Child Labor laws in substantial accord with this bill. This is the first measure of its kind that has ever passed either House of Congress. Fifteen states have adopted the age of sixteen years with respect to mines and quarries, and fourteen states have adopted the standard of fourteen years in respect to labor in workshops, mills and factories. Twenty-two states have laws forbidding more than eight hours of work for children, and thirty-six states have adopted the standard of forbidding any work on the part of children.

Senators and Representatives Show Fatigue

That Senators and Representatives are worn and wearied is evidenced more and more by the too frequent outbursts of temper shown during the present week. After the Child Labor bill had passed, there was a general set-to in the House, which narrowed down to members of the Pennsylvania delegation indulging in personal vituperation which became so heated an adjournment was called. In the Senate, where courtesy and dignity are usually observed, physical force was threatened when Senator Clark, a Republican from Wyoming, during a heated discussion on the Ship Purchase bill, virtually called Senator Reed of Missouri a liar. Senator Cummins of Iowa, who had the floor, in a few sentences smoothed out the difficulty.

Congress to Push Through Measures Appropriating $90,000,000 a Day

Hoping to avoid the necessity of calling a special session, Congress has now settled down to hurry through the measures appropriating $90,000,000 a day for the next eleven legislative days, which will supply the billion dollars needed to run the government during the next fiscal year.

The House committee on education has reported unanimously the Smith-Hughes censorship bill. In an interview with Mr. Hughes this week, he assured us his committee was very favorable to the bill, but, as the time before adjournment was so filled, it would not be possible to get it passed at this session. He expected, however, to push it at the opening of the new Congress, whether in extra or special session.

The memorial service to Miss Willard in Statuary Hall on February 17 was among the best we have ever held. There was a large audience, a fine program, and uplifting music by a group of young colored men from Howard University.

The Washington Times, an evening paper of the District, not essentially a temperance paper, in its issue of February 17 says in big headlines:

"Half of States by 1917,"
New Slogan of 'Drys.'
"One Fourth of Population, in One-Third of States, Already Under Statewide Prohibition—Many Hard Fights Now Under Way."

Then follow nearly two columns, giving facts and figures in support of these headlines. *The Times* says: "Never has there been a time when any matter of legislation 'back home' was watched with such absorbing interest by public men in Washington, as the sessions now are being observed with reference to the liquor issue. Public men at this end of the line, as party leaders, are constantly being called upon for counsel and direction in matters concerning their party interests in their states and right now they are busy giving advice about handling liquor legislation in all parts of the country."

Saturday, February 20, 1915.

WORK FOR SMITH-HUGHES FILM CENSORSHIP BILL

It would be well for every one believing in the necessity of protecting our children and youths from demoralizing film pictures, to write a few lines to Hon. D. M. Hughes, M. C., Washington, D. C., assuring him of a desire for the passage of this bill. An avalanche of brief letters should be sent to Mr. Hughes IMMEDIATELY. Don't put it off; write yourself and get your friends to write. He can use these letters in bulk when introducing his measure, to show Congress the people want this legislation. School teachers, Sunday school teachers—ALL should write.

MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR FRANCES E. WILLARD IN STATUARY HALL, FEBRUARY 17

MRS. EMMA S. SHELTON, President District of Columbia W. C. T. U.

Through the courtesy of the Vice-President of the United States, the sergeant-at-arms of the Senate and Mr. Elliott Woods, superintendent of the Capitol Building, the use of Statuary Hall was granted the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the District of Columbia in which to hold the memorial service, on her heavenly birthday, for our beloved leader, Frances E. Willard. A platform was erected near the statue and hundreds of chairs were placed for the comfort of visitors. The Frances E. Willard union furnished the flowers that as always adorn the statue on these occasions. The day was a perfect one and the audience the largest ever assembled for such a meeting, and as Congressmen and Senators passed through the hall on their way to the House or Senate, many stopped to listen to the addresses and music.

The chief speaker was Hon. S. D. Fess, U. S. Representative from Ohio, and president of Antioch College, who said in part:

"If great movements are but the lengthening shadows of a great personality then it is easy to understand the sweep of influence of Frances E. Willard as embodied in the great Woman's Christian Temperance Union movement as now witnessed throughout the world.

"Leadership as shown in her life consists of three qualities: First, intellectual grasp which enables one to comprehend a situation in its details to the extent to know what must be done; secondly, a sympathetic attitude toward a cause for the sake of its success, which would induce one to embrace the opportunity even though it be at variance with popular favor; thirdly, an indomitable will that brooks no defeat but battles in the conviction that what ought to be done will be done, and must claim one's entire devotion until it is done.

"The world is full of people of intellect. It does not suffer from want of this light. But intellect without heart will never win a reform. The world is full of people of heart. But that without intellect will never win permanently, since great causes are never blindly conducted. The world has many people of both intellect and heart, but who lack volition or confidence in their ability to accomplish anything. Every leader of a successful movement must have power to see clearly, to feel sympathetically and constructively, and to do willingly. Frances E. Willard in a large sense was a successful leader. Any movement should be congratulated upon the good fortune of having her life and influence for its heritage."

The impressive program was participated in by Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis, National superintendent of Legislative work; Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher, World's and National superintendent of Work among Soldiers and Sailors; Mrs. Wilbur F. Crafts, World's superintendent of Sunday School Work; Mrs. Don P. Blaine, National W. C. T. U. lecturer and organizer; Mrs. Theo. T. Moore; Miss Jennie Smith, National W. C. T. U. evangelist; Rev. Earle Willey, D. D. pastor of the Garfield Memorial Christian Church, and Rev. Henry F. Lutz. The music was led by Mrs. Clayton E. Emig and an octette of colored students from Howard University, with Prof. Charles H. Wesley as leader, gave a number of Miss Willard's favorite songs.

We were honored by having present the wife of the United States consul to Newfoundland, Mrs. James S. Benedict who is also president of the W. C. T. U. of Newfoundland.

Record-Breaking Progress of Prohibition

THREE STATES PASS PROHIBITION LAWS—THREE REFER QUESTION TO PEOPLE—MEASURES PENDING IN MANY LEGISLATURES

The rapidity with which the prophecy, "We'll make the map all white," is being fulfilled in these days of glorious prohibition victories is a cause for gratitude almost too great for expression. A year ago we gratefully counted nine states which had outlawed the liquor traffic; today the number is sixteen with little doubt that Iowa, Idaho and possibly Utah will soon be added.

Alabama led the way in January by passing a statewide measure over the veto of the governor. Early in February, the legislature of Arkansas honored itself by enacting a measure which made Arkansas the sixteenth prohibition state. Last week the law-makers of Iowa, who had for some time had under consideration a resolution submitting to the people a constitutional prohibition amendment, decided to rid the state of the liquor traffic by a shorter route, and passed a measure repealing the mulct law, thus restoring statutory prohibition. While this bill passed both houses, it still, at this writing, awaits the signature of the governor. If not vetoed, it goes into effect on January 1, 1916.

Early in the year Idaho's legislature passed a resolution submitting the question of statewide prohibition to a vote of the people at the general election in 1916, and as all three political parties of the state have declared in favor of it, there is little question of its being adopted by the voters. Later, acting on the recommendation of Governor Alexander, the lower house of the Idaho legislature adopted a statutory measure, which, if passed by the senate, will give Idaho a prohibition law which will go into effect January 1, 1916, the same day that the laws of Oregon and Washington begin operations, thus preventing the liquor interests of these states transferring their business across the state line.

South Carolina, tiring of its inadequate and ineffective dispensary law, has for some time been hoping for something better. Its legislature has now passed a bill referring to the people on September 14 the question of whether or not they wish statewide prohibition.

Almost simultaneous with the action of Iowa and South Carolina was the passage by the Utah senate of a prohibition bill providing for statewide prohibition. It is expected that the lower house will act favorably upon this measure, and that it will become a law in the near future.

Even Montana, which is handicapped by much license territory, although blessed by woman suffrage, has shown its intention of outlawing John Barleycorn. The lower house passed a bill providing for prohibition by legislative enactment, after killing the senate bill providing for prohibition by an amendment, and on February 20 the senate passed the house measure as a substitute to its own bill. The substitute provides that the question be left to a referendum vote of the people in 1916 to ratify or reject the legislative enactment.

The agitation for prohibition, however, is not confined to the South and West, for on February 18, the lower house of the Vermont legislature passed a referendum bill looking to the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Within a few days petitions are to be circulated to initiate a prohibition amendment to be voted on in Ohio next November.

Statewide bills have been introduced in several other legislatures and many states are planning to inaugurate campaigns in 1916. The people have spoken and the law-makers of the country have heard their voice and are obeying it.

"Votes for Women" Popular in the Legislatures

FOUR STATES TO VOTE IN 1915

Woman suffrage is having its triumphs in every section of the country. By a most satisfactory majority the legislatures of the states of West Virginia, New York, Massachusetts and New Jersey have submitted the woman suffrage question to the voters at the next general election. A similar action has been taken by the legislature of Arkansas, but owing to a provision that only three constitutional measures can be submitted in one year, it cannot go to the voters. One house of the Pennsylvania, Iowa, North Dakota and Vermont legislatures has acted favorably upon a woman suffrage measure, and in the first three of these states this is the second legislature to vote for submission, which makes it probable that the citizens of these states will have an opportunity to pass upon the question this fall. Both houses of the Tennessee legislature have adopted a resolution for submission, which, however, must be acted upon by a second session before submission.

REVIEW OF PROHIBITION VICTORIES OF PAST SIX MONTHS

September

Virginia voted for statewide prohibition by a 32,500 majority on September 22.

October

Emperor Nicholas of Russia declared his intention of prohibiting forever the sale of alcoholic drinks in Russia.

November

National prohibition of alcoholic liquors declared in Russia.

Oregon voted for statewide prohibition at the general election by a majority of 36,480.

Washington voted for statewide prohibition by 18,632 majority.

Colorado voted for statewide prohibition by 11,572 majority.

Arizona voted for statewide prohibition by 3,144 majority.

Nevada and Montana adopted amendments to the state constitution providing for equal suffrage.

December

On December 22, the United States House of Representatives gave a majority vote in favor of the Sheppard-Hobson Amendment to the United States Constitution.

January

Arizona's prohibition law went into effect January 1. It closed all saloons, breweries and distilleries in the state.

January 6. The French Cabinet approved the submission to Parliament of a measure making permanent the prohibition of the sale of absinthe and other similar liquors.

January 14 both houses of the Alabama legislature passed a statewide prohibition bill over the governor's veto.

On the first of January, 1915, the prohibition law of Iceland forbidding the sale, manufacture and importation of intoxicating liquors went into effect.

The Idaho legislature passed a resolution to submit to a vote of the people the question of statewide prohibition, at the general election in 1916.

February

A measure repealing the mulct law passed both houses of the Iowa legislature. This will automatically make Iowa dry, by restoring statutory prohibition.

A statewide prohibition measure was passed by the lower house of the Arkansas legislature on Feb. 1, by a vote of 72 to 22. On Feb. 5 the senate passed it by a vote of 33 to 2. The law will go into effect January 1, 1916.

The South Carolina legislature adopted a resolution to submit to a vote of the people the question of statewide prohibition, on September 14, 1915.

PROHIBITION SPELLS HIGHER WAGES

MRS. KATHARINE LENT STEVENSON, President Massachusetts W. C. T. U.

A new and interesting proof of the attitude the business world is taking towards the prohibition of the liquor traffic has recently been afforded in the town of Millbury, Massachusetts. Millbury has been a confirmed license town for years, but the sentiment for local prohibition has been increasing very much of late and the recent organization of a Woman's Christian Temperance Union has helped in the growth of sentiment for the outlawing of the saloon.

On January 27 the W. W. Windle Company, a local manufacturing firm, surprised the citizens by sending out a statement that if the town voted "no" on the following Monday, there would be an increase of ten per cent in the wages paid to all teetotal employes of that firm. Mr. Windle backed up his offer by strong statements to prove that the firm could well afford this increase, although paying unusually high wages at that time, because of the better workmanship and increased safety guaranteed through prohibition even when limited to the township area. He said: "Business men are waking up to the fact that rum and business do not mix. A saloon in town means more accidents, poorer production, higher taxes, sickness and hundreds of other evils. Only a short time ago an out-of-town manufacturer, who owns considerable property here, told me he would never build another dollar's worth of property as long as there was an open saloon in Millbury."

Alas, the offer was made only a few days before election so there was not time to make it much of a campaign slogan. The town again voted "yes," though with a greatly decreased majority. But the incident is of value as furnishing one more to the thousands of proofs of the indisputable fact that the day when the liquor traffic can fool the people on the line of an aid to prosperity has forever passed. Better success to Millbury in 1916! Better success to Massachusetts, rather, in its efforts to rid itself of the clumsy, inefficient machinery of its high license, local option law.

Kansas Legislature Proclaims Its Satisfaction With Prohibition

In the following resolutions, the Kansas senate (the house concurring) on February 9, without a dissenting vote, affirmed its belief in the advantages of prohibition. The resolutions are aimed especially against a lobby of alleged Kansans who have been trying to persuade the Utah legislature that prohibition has been a failure in Kansas.

Whereas, The liquor interests throughout the country, and those allied with them in their nefarious business, are publishing abroad in form of paid advertisements in the newspapers, certain false and defamatory statements to the effect that prohibition in Kansas has caused increase in crime, death rate, homicides, suicides, divorces and juvenile delinquents, and

Whereas, The saloon trust is making use of juggled statistics, falsehoods manufactured by criminal interests allied to the alcohol venders, and derogatory statements made by a few unreliable and irresponsible citizens of Kansas, all with the intention of creating prejudice in the minds of the legislators of other states, and thus influencing proposed anti-liquor legislation, and

Whereas, There is a lobby, the members of which profess to be Kansas men, operating in the legislature of the state of Utah, and alleging that evil follows in the train of prohibition, and that the enforcement of the prohibitory law in Kansas has resulted in multiplying crime, and deteriorating all the mental and moral faculties of the people of Kansas; therefore be it

Resolved, By the senate, the house of representatives concurring therein, that all of such charges are libelous and false, and do but represent the sentiments of men who, when this state exiled the saloon, were compelled to leave Kansas for her good.

Resolved, That the reverse of these statements is true; that the state of Kansas is cleaner, better, more advanced in mental culture, and stronger in moral fiber and conviction; that her homes are happier and more comfortable, her children better educated than ever before in her history; that crime is less prevalent and poverty less general and that all this is due largely to the fact that the saloon is such an outlaw that none of her school children have ever seen a saloon, and are unacquainted with the appearance of a saloon-keeper; and be it further

Resolved, That we, as representatives of the people of Kansas, hereby declare our allegiance to the cause of temperance, sobriety and right living, as exemplified by the ultimate result of constitutional prohibition, and its enforcement in our midst, and that we are opposed to any return to the domination of intoxicating liquors, and that no proposition looking to a resubmission of the prohibitory amendment, and that no law which has for its object the re-establishment of places for the sale of liquor anywhere in Kansas, will be given serious consideration, either by the legislature or by any of its committees.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the journals of the house and senate, and that the chief clerk of the house, and the secretary of the senate are directed to send certified copies of this resolution to all states of the Union which now have legislatures convened and in session for the enactment of laws.

MAJOR DAN MORGAN SMITH'S CONVERSION

MRS. FLORENCE D. RICHARD, President Ohio W. C. T. U.

One of the most encouraging, as well as surprising bits of news that has come our W. C. T. U. way for a long, long time is that concerning the recent conversion to the prohibition cause of Major Dan Morgan Smith, of Chicago, formerly general counsel for the National Model License League and, without doubt, the biggest, brainiest man in the whole liquor camp.

I am asked to relate to the readers of THE UNION SIGNAL an experience which had to do with Major Smith's change of heart on the prohibition question: Some two years ago I delivered an address in Fremont, Ohio. It was the night before election and bitterly cold, but notwithstanding that fact I spoke to a big crowd on the street while the liquor speaker held forth in a comfortable hall not far distant. The next morning a blizzard raged. It was a regular North Dakota one in full blast, but as I had an appointment for the next evening it was necessary for me to take an early car. I was hurrying as best I could and struggling with a good-sized valise when a pleasant voiced gentleman asked: "May I help you with your baggage?" I replied, "Thank you! You surely may." As we entered the car we were greeted with cheers and loud laughter. "Well, what in the world is the matter?" exclaimed the gentleman. I rubbed some of the snow from my eyes and for the first time caught a glimpse of my escort. "Why," I replied at once, "I think I know what is the matter. They think it's a joke because the 'wet' speaker has helped the 'dry' speaker to board the car." That served as an introduction all round and quite a debate followed, nearly everybody taking some part in the good-natured though earnest discussion.

The snow-storm prevented our car from making much headway and finally stopped it altogether. At four o'clock in the afternoon, my license friend, and another man, concluded to see if something to eat could not be found. They started toward a farm-house not far away, and soon returned with a supply of bread and butter sandwiches, hard boiled eggs, cookies and doughnuts, but one of them took occasion to remark as the good things were being distributed: "The dear little woman didn't want any pay for all this, but we insisted on giving her some money anyway, and now, I suppose, every one here will have some of this provender, except Mrs. Richard. She won't because it was bought with brewer's money." I replied, "Don't you be too sure about that. I am a Methodist and I feel like singing that good old hymn,

" 'This is the way we long have sought,
And mourned because we found it not.'

For years we W. C. T. U. women have been trying to get you brewers to put your money into bread and butter and now that you have, we'll take some, if not all of it." There were four saloon-keepers on the car and they, with the rest, saw the point and cheered heartily.

> And so fails me each argument that once seemed so plausible, for the foundation of my faith and the cornerstone of my argument was the success of regulation and the failure of prohibition, and with the failure of regulation and the success of prohibition, my faith is gone and my cornerstone displaced, my structure has fallen, and it remains for me to help build another, founded on a new faith with a cornerstone as enduring as truth, and that faith shall be called Temperance, and that cornerstone shall be Annihilation.
> —Major Dan Morgan Smith.

We reached the city about midnight and separated, some going home and others of us to hotels. When I shook hands with my liquor friend, as I bade him good-by, he expressed his pleasure in the day's discussion of the prohibition question, saying: "This has surely been a profitable day. I have learned one thing, if nothing more, and that is, that a woman can talk on all phases of the liquor question without ranting or losing her temper." I replied that no one ever became angry in a debate unless he or she ran out of arguments and that I could sustain my side indefinitely; that I had only just begun on my barrel of facts against the licensed liquor traffic. Major Dan Morgan Smith is on *our side* now, and is kind enough to say, that that day on the snow-bound car was the turning point in his relations with the Model License League. Surely "God moves in a mysterious way His wonders to perform" and employs humble instrumentalities in His work. I can only thank Him and rejoice that "He which persecuted us in times past now preacheth the faith which once he destroyed."

Major Smith made his first prohibition speech at the "Ohio Dry" convention on the subject, "License Fails to Regulate More Than Prohibition Fails to Prohibit." He dealt the licensed liquor traffic sledge-hammer blows and showed how false is their claim or their desire for any kind of regulation. From the beginning of his address until its close he held the close attention of his audience, the only interruption being loud and prolonged applause.

The National Anti-Saloon League has secured his services for the greater part of the year and we hope they will place him some of the time at least, in Ohio, where he would be a great factor in helping to win statewide prohibition this fall.

NEAL DOW'S CONTRIBUTION TO PROHIBITION

Wherever men of enlightenment are laboring for the betterment of the race, there the name of Neal Dow is a household word. Wherever men have sought to suppress the harmful traffic in intoxicants, there the action taken harks back by inevitable force of circumstance to the position which the state of Maine took under Neal Dow's leadership so long ago.

He had the ability to foresee what must be done with the saloon and its attendant evils if civilization is to reach the point which idealists wish it to gain. That foresight of a man a half century ago told him, what every reformer everywhere sees to be true today, that to legalize and make respectable by such legalization the sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes is erecting a bar to prevent the accomplishment of the highest and best in citizenship as well as in individual life.

And Neal Dow had the courage to undertake the work of convincing men that his view was the right one. He had the determination to persist, despite obstacles which would have disheartened a less courageous man. He was logical enough to be convinced that there could be no underlying necessity for a trade that worked such evil, and now science is demonstrating that he was right. When he inaugurated the movement, it was opposed by the best scientific and medical thought of the times. Now that same best scientific and medical thought endorses his position. Then business believed itself to be dependent in great measure upon the existence and continuance of the traffic in alcoholic stimulants; now business knows that it is only injured by it, that every dollar that goes into the till of the rumseller is withdrawn from the channels of legitimate business. Today we are witnessing the triumph of the principles for which Neal Dow stood.—*Portland* (Me.) *Express.*

Neal Dow, the "Father of Prohibition"

Employers of Labor Laud West Virginia's Prohibitory Law

GOVERNOR H. D. HATFIELD of West Virginia

[Excerpts from first biennial message to legislature]

The general results thus far in the matter of prohibition have been most satisfactory, and the co-operative spirit of the majority of our people has been most pleasing and of the greatest benefit in bringing about this result. The law has been effective only since July 1, 1914. The results for good have been felt throughout our commonwealth, and many who were actually against the adoption of the prohibition amendment originally and voted against it, have repeatedly said to me that if an opportunity presented itself in the future they would reverse their former action and favor prohibition.

I am sure it will be of interest to you to hear the opinions of some of the state's leading business men on this subject, which I have received in communications from time to time. The first quotation is from a gentleman who has in his employ a great many men:

"I am just in receipt of your favor of the 24th, and want to say, since prohibition went into effect we have had comparatively no trouble regarding our men laying off from work, fighting, etc. There is not a family who were so unfortunate as to have a father or sons that were drinking but that has been better taken care of and is very perceptibly more prosperous. It has saved the operators many dollars. We are troubled a little by bootleggers, but I assure you there is not one pint used now to gallons before prohibition went into effect. If our officers will do their duty the good that will come to West Virginia is impossible to estimate."

This gentleman has the management of two of the largest and best collieries in the state.

The second letter is from one of our best judges, who has had a long and varied experience in the enforcement of the law, and who informs me that his court has had a decided decrease in criminal cases, but an increase in bootlegging cases, and that his information is that at the next session of the court there will be a still greater falling off of felony cases. And he makes the further assertion that

"There is no question but what the commission of felony crimes has materially decreased in my jurisdiction since the going into effect of prohibition."

Another letter comes from one of the state's best business men, who has been a large employer of labor for the past twenty years, and is connected with three of the largest mines in our state. He says:

"The efficiency of the men since the adoption of the prohibition law has materially increased. We are now getting more work per man than ever before. Notwithstanding the exceedingly light run, the overdrafts of our men have been less than we could expect to see, which is due to the fact that less script and money is being spent for liquor than previously. We have had less trouble than ever before in getting the men back to work after pay-day. The number of brawls and fights in the camps has decreased very much, and the few that we do have, have been due to liquor brought into the camp. If labor generally is now doing better under the protection of the law than before and spending less for liquor, it follows that with equally good industrial conditions they will all necessarily have more money to save or spend upon their families and in other directions, and I firmly believe that prohibition has worked and will continue to work to the interest and benefit of the entire state. And were it not for liquor shipped and brought into this state from outside there would be a still better condition shown."

The judge of the criminal court of Fayette county writes me as follows relative to the results of prohibition in that county:

"I am of the opinion that crime has decreased at least fifty per cent in Fayette county from the first of July up until the middle of December, 1914. Three or four murders have been reported within the holiday week, and it is generally understood that several of the participants in these homicides were drinking, and that they ordered the intoxicants themselves from without the state. I am expecting a wave of petty larceny offenses from now on until industrial conditions in this coal field improve, for many people are actually in want and many cases of larceny are reported."

From another employer of labor in the state I have received the following expression as to the effects of prohibition on the men in his employ:

"I am very glad to say that the general results have been very satisfactory indeed. The number of overdrafts now in our office have very materially been diminished since the law went into effect, and there seems to be more comfort and happiness among our employes and their families. I am fully convinced that this law has greatly increased the sobriety of our men as a whole, and their efficiency has been raised very materially and their general welfare promoted as a result of same. Not a single case of burglary or house-breaking has been reported on our work, and there seems to be a feeling of security that did not prevail prior to the time the law took effect."

I quote sections of these letters from my personal files to show conclusively the economic value of the enforcement of the prohibition law to the laboring man. I have been told by numerous business men and by those closely identified with labor, and who are large employers of labor, that while the coal run has been dull there is no question as to the great change for good that has been brought about in the interest of the laboring people and for all classes since the adoption of the prohibition law.

FROM THE GOVERNORS' VIEWPOINT

PROHIBITION QUESTION FOREVER SETTLED IN KANSAS

GOVERNOR ARTHUR CAPPER of Kansas

Our material prosperity, our high standards of public morals, our personal well-being are largely due to the fact that for more than thirty years the open saloon has been an outlaw in this state. Our physical development has not been stunted, and our moral sense has not been blunted by the degenerating influences of drink. And we may rejoice that the Kansas election of 1914 forever settles the saloon question in this state. That vote emphasizes as never before that prohibition is a distinctive political policy of Kansas. There can be no turning backward from the course which has brought such manifold blessings to our people. We may confidently expect the liquor evil, like murder, arson and highway robbery, to show itself at times, but I promise you this administration will not for a single moment relax the most searching, stringent, vigorous and continuous enforcement of the prohibitory law.

ALCOHOL A CRIME PRODUCER

GOVERNOR ROLLAND H. SPAULDING of New Hampshire

One of the principal functions of government is to protect society from crime; to exercise what we call the police power in such a way as to preserve order and to promote peace, happiness and prosperity. It is my opinion that crime is very largely the result of the use of intoxicating liquor. In so far as we can diminish the use of liquor we shall prevent and eliminate crime. I believe the best way to diminish the use of liquor is to prohibit not only its sale, but also, in the first instance, its manufacture; and to that end should be directed, I think, the efforts of those who earnestly and sincerely seek social betterment.

SENTIMENT FOR PROHIBITION GROWS STRONGER

EX-GOVERNOR LEE CRUCE of Oklahoma

"Oklahoma has now been a state almost seven years, during which time a thorough test has been given the prohibition law," wrote Ex-Governor Lee Cruce last August to a friend in Virginia. He said further:

"Statistics in most states show that more than half the expenses of maintaining the criminal courts are brought about by the prosecution of persons charged with crimes directly traceable to the liquor traffic. Where this traffic is eliminated, this source of crime is destroyed. The law has also tended to foster and develop legitimate lines of business in the state. Notwithstanding the fact that we have had crop failures continually since the adoption of our constitution, and a national period of depression has ensued, almost every line of legitimate industry has prospered.

"The tax values in Oklahoma during these seven years have doubled. Educational institutions of the state have more than doubled in number, are better sustained by popular tax, and the number attending these institutions has increased more than a hundred percent. Crime has shown a marked decrease, notwithstanding the population of the state shows an increase of almost a hundred percent.

"The number of homicides committed in the state is showing a substantial and steady decrease year by year. The money that once was spent in the open saloon is now used to purchase needed clothing, food supplies and homes for women and children who hitherto were neglected.

"Happiness and prosperity have followed in the wake of the law until it is hard to find a really intelligent, substantial, thinking man in this state who will contend seriously that the open saloon would improve either the financial, moral or intellectual welfare of our people."

PROHIBITION A MORAL AND FINANCIAL BENEFIT

GOVERNOR L. B. HANNA of North Dakota

I believe that prohibition has done much for North Dakota, both from a moral and financial standpoint. The law is respected and easier of enforcement each year, and I am satisfied that the people of the state will never repeal it.

ABSOLUTE DESTRUCTION OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC DEMANDED

GOVERNOR MOSES ALEXANDER of Idaho

I am proud, as a citizen of Idaho, to be able to say that the cause of temperance and sobriety has made such strides among our people that the day has arrived when the licensed saloon has no longer a right to existence in our state. There is no longer any ground to stand upon in defense of the dispensing of alcoholic liquors by consent of the state. Local option had its day, but that day is past. What the people now demand from us is the absolute destruction of the liquor business.

PROSPERITY FOLLOWS PROHIBITION

GOVERNOR LOCKE CRAIG of North Carolina

As to the effects of prohibition upon the finances of North Carolina, I will say that the total revenue from all sources during the year 1908, the last year during which whisky was sold under license, was $2,616,439.62. During the year 1913, the total receipts from all sources were $3,668,085.07. In 1908, the last year that whisky was sold, the average term of the public school in North Carolina was barely four months. This year many counties in the state will have a full six month term and in some counties it will be much more. North Carolina has never known in all her history a period of greater prosperity than that through which she has passed since prohibition was adopted. Real estate in all of the cities and larger towns has greatly enhanced in value, and every line of business has prospered.

A NON-PRODUCTIVE TRAFFIC

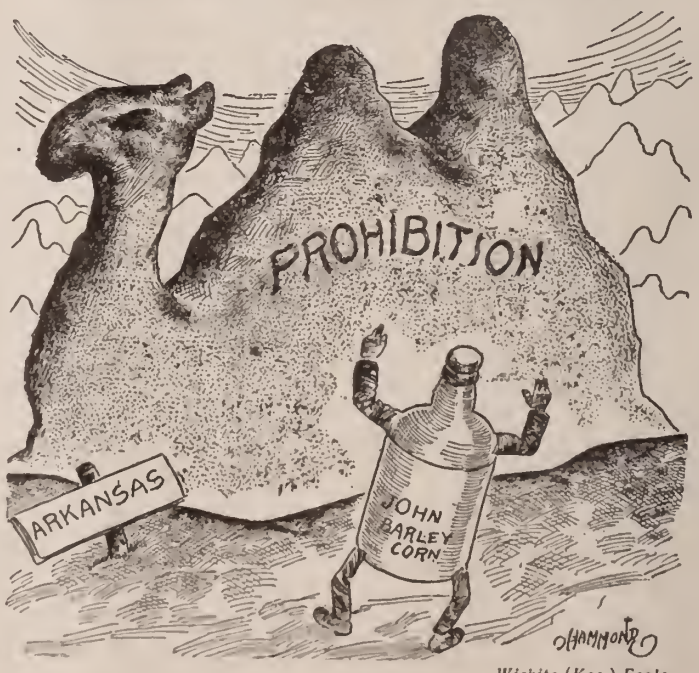
GOVERNOR GEORGE W. HAYS of Arkansas

The liquor question is one that is not only attracting the attention of the citizenship of Arkansas but of the entire nation. This question is a serious one. It has played its part, the result of which is apparent to everyone, and its day is doomed in our entire country. It has corrupted in a measure the politics of the country and legislation. The evil effect of this traffic cannot be told in words. It has ruined and destroyed manhood, brought poverty to homes, has caused many heartaches and done more to discredit, disorganize and retard the moral uplift of manhood than all other evils combined.

An investigation of the record of those who are confined in our state prisons, those who are condemned to die in the electric chair or those convicted of any other crime, will disclose the fact that the greater per cent of such crimes resulted from the use of intoxicating liquors. You will also find that this one evil is responsible for a large per cent of those who are confined in the institutions for nervous diseases.

The liquor traffic is absolutely non-productive except of dissipation. It produces no wealth except to the few who are engaged in the traffic. It does not induce immigration or capital to come to our state. The sale of same amounts to the few dollars revenue paid by those as a privilege to engage in this business. On the other hand, the millions of dollars spent in this manner can hardly be estimated which, if spent in more legitimate and moral channels, would raise the standard of our citizenship, give a greater and nobler people, enable many to provide better for their families in the way of food and clothing and better educate their children and make happier homes.

NEW MOUNTAIN SCENERY



Wichita (Kas.) Eagle

Prohibition's Onward March Around the World

PRODUCTION OF BEER IN GERMANY REDUCED

Official Order Cuts Output of Breweries Fifty Per Cent

Restrictions are reported to have been imposed on the production of beer in Germany, to become effective February 15, according to the *Lokal Anzeiger*. From that date until March 1, it is said, the breweries are forbidden to use more than fifty per cent of their usual quantity of malt, and after March 1 they must decrease forty per cent. The authorities later will fix definitely the amount of malt each brewery may consume.

"A NATION ON THE WATER WAGON"

"To Emperor William we owe a debt greater than to any other, and we should thank him." This was the remark made by Mr. Benislowsky, director of the Russian-American Steamship Company, a member of the Duma, to a group of his countrymen in front of the German embassy in Petrograd, as reported by Mary Isabel Brush in an article, "A Nation on the Water Wagon" in the *Saturday Evening Post* of February 13. This remark, comments the writer, was not well received by the Russians, but Mr. Benislowsky hastened to explain, "The German Emperor has put us in the way of saving ourselves. Not he, but drink, was our enemy; and the Kaiser has slain our enemy for us. He has made us adopt temperance and nothing can defeat us now."

The above is one of the striking paragraphs in the graphic story of Russia's transformation under prohibition. According to the writer, to one man goes the credit for terminating indefinitely the unspeakable condition caused by the drink evil in Russia, and he is the Czar. She says, "Others would have stopped it merely for the mobilization. The Emperor is said to have expressed the wish many times to inaugurate a temperance measure, but members of the bureaucracy protested that it could not be done; the Czar held his own counsel but did not abandon his determination." When his prime minister declared a prohibition measure "impossible," he requested his resignation, and shortly afterward issued the mandate to close the vodka shops.

"Never again is the government to conduct a liquor business; never again is an intoxicating beverage to be manufactured within its confines, except in limited amounts and with low percentages of alcohol. Meantime the country not only manufactures no alcohol but would seem to contain none. And the people are happy. * * * Russia, entirely sober for the first time in her national existence, stands up bright and buoyant, with a new hope and a new joy. She has no regrets and no problems.

"Even the Minister of Finance, His Excellency Mr. Bark, says she has not, as he stands smiling with optimism in the capital of his emancipated country and faces the situation of raising—to replace the revenue from vodka—the modest sum of a thousand million rubles a year."

PROHIBITION GAINING IN FRANCE

Judging by reports received from France, the campaign for temperance is growing in extent and influence. It is said that the Academy of Political and Moral Science, inspired by the example of the Academy of Sciences, has forwarded to the minister of Finance a resolution urging the immediate adoption of more drastic measures to stamp out the drink evil. On February 12, the chamber of deputies adopted a bill prohibiting the sale of absinthe, and in the debate on the bill, Deputy Edouard Lachaud is reported to have said, "Absinthe suppression is only the commencement. We will arrive at the suppression of all similar appetizers."

FROM THE GOVERNORS' VIEWPOINT

THE SALOON IS DOOMED

GOVERNOR G. W. CLARKE of Iowa

It seems to me that the saloon in Iowa is doomed, and that its abolition is only a question of time and not a very long time. Public sentiment, which almost always moves in advance of the enactment or enforcement of law, has now reached such a point in Iowa that old conditions with reference to the liquor traffic will no longer be tolerated.

A MENACE TO THE STATE

GOVERNOR CHARLES W. GATES of Vermont

I think my attitude on the temperance question is pretty well known, and I did not suppose anyone had any question in regard to my firm belief in the necessity of abolishing the licensed saloons just as rapidly as possible. They are a menace to the proper development of our state and I am in full sympathy with all reasonable efforts to abolish them.

GOVERNOR LISTER OF WASHINGTON RECOMMENDS LIBERAL APPROPRIATION TO ENFORCE PROHIBITORY LAW

In his message to the legislature recently, Governor Ernest Lister made the following recommendation with reference to the statewide prohibition law:

"The passage and adoption of the prohibition law brings about a radical departure from existing conditions. It is probable that, in some directions, there may be a disposition shown to violate its provisions. While it is the duty of the prosecuting attorneys of the different counties to bring action against law violators, this act is of such a character that I feel that the officials of the state ought to lend their aid in its enforcement and would respectfully recommend that a special appropriation of $50,000 be made by your honorable body, to be used under the direction of the governor and attorney general of the state in securing evidence and prosecuting violators of the law. If the money is not required it will not be expended."

"THE PROHIBITION LAW SHALL BE ENFORCED," SAYS GOVERNOR RYE OF TENNESSEE

The friends of prohibition in the state of Tennessee are rejoicing over a regime of law enforcement which has made the illicit dealers in liquor beg for mercy at the courts of justice. "You may publish it abroad," writes the president of the Tennessee W. C. T. U., "that Tennessee is now indeed and in truth a dry state. Nashville is dry. Memphis is dry. Not a drop to drink. We have passed a stronger ouster law than has Kansas, and it has cleaned up the state."

In his inaugural message at the opening of the legislature, Governor Tom C. Rye urged a most strict enforcement of the laws. He said in part:

"The Democratic party, as well as all other political parties, stands pledged to the enforcement of the temperance laws and to the enactment of such laws as may be necessary to bring about this result. As the representative of the Democratic party, I pledged the people that, if they would elect a legislature in sympathy with the platform pledges of the party who would give me their assistance, that the temperance laws would be enforced, if the enactment of other laws for that purpose could possibly bring about that result. To this end, I earnestly recommend the enactment of such laws as, in your judgment, may tend to bring about this result. There can be no difference of opinion upon a question of law enforcement, and no state can prosper as it should whose citizens tamely bmit to the open nullification and disregard of the laws of the land. I am led to believe that in an effort to enforce the laws we will have the co-operation of every honest officer in the state who is charged with the duty of enforcing laws."

MICHIGAN'S LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR TALKS ON LIQUOR QUESTION

At the opening of the Michigan legislature, the president of the senate, Lieutenant Governor Ross, explained that he had been overwhelmed with requests from reporters, journalists, and men of all occupations and classes to express himself on the prohibition question. He said that any reference he might make to the liquor traffic could not be better stated than in the words of one of our influential dailies, which recently published the following concerning the present situation:

"This epochal phenomenon was not forecast even by the most shrewd ten years ago. Careful observers have been able to anticipate it only within the past four years. It is immaterial on which side one's personal inclinations lie, for we are in the presence here, not of prohibition hopes and liquor-interest fears, but of an actual development. Remarkable beyond all other political developments of recent years is this prohibition movement, touching our personal lives so much more minutely than mere tariffs or political theories. It is of small moment whether one is opposed to the idea, the fact is present."

"I might say, however," remarked the lieutenant governor, "that I have not been approached by the extremists of either side of this question, but have been flooded with requests by those occupying the middle ground—those interested in our great industrial enterprises, our colleges and schools, our criminals and unfortunates, our moral and social relations—and without exception they ask for advanced temperance legislation. I could not be true to my constituency if I did not turn these matters over to you. They are in your hands, and I have confidence in you that you will give them your most careful consideration, and when you have arrived at the result it will be the product of honest conviction."

The Union Signal

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Evanston, Illinois, February 25, 1915

National W. C. T. U. Convention, Seattle, Wash., October 9-14, 1915

GOAL FOR 1915—FIFTY THOUSAND NEW MEMBERS

SUGGESTED PROGRAM FOR PROHIBITION RALLY DAY, MARCH 20

Music—"In His Name," No. 92 "The Temperance Songster."

Scripture Reading—Psalms 99 and 100.

Roll Call—Responses by members of union from "Prohibition's Onward March."

Music—"Onward, Christian Soldiers," No. 69 "The Temperance Songster."

Reading—Neal Dow's Contribution to Prohibition

Address—Reviewing the Past Year's Prohibition Victories

Solo—"Victory"

Exercise—"From the Governors' Viewpoint," to be participated in by members of the union.

Paper—"The Voice of Science." See article pages 15 and 16.

Reading—Proclamation for National Constitutional Prohibition by member of the Young People's Branch

Presentation of Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund

Music—"Stand up for Prohibition," No. 90 "The Temperance Songster."

Aaronic Benediction

The keynote of the Prohibition Rally Day meetings (March 20) should be gratitude. Most marvelously during the past six months has God answered the prayers and honored the faith of his people, in arousing the voters and lawmakers of the nation to the necessity for vigorous and prompt action in banishing from our land the enemy of the home—the legalized liquor traffic. In reviewing the recent wonderful victories for prohibition, we will keep ever in grateful remembrance those inspired pioneers and leaders of our movement: Neal Dow, Frances E. Willard and Lillian M. N. Stevens, the reward of whose self-sacrificing labors we are now enjoying.

AN AWAKENED CONTINENT

ANNA A. GORDON

Glorious is our sure, steady, upward climb toward the high, dry ground of National Constitutional Prohibition!

If we could construct our own railroad, we could today enjoy a journey from Old Virginia on the Atlantic to sunny California on the far Pacific, without passing through an inch of territory where the saloon is legalized.

Each victory mightily aids the "onward march of prohibition." Towns and cities voting out the liquor traffic inspire counties to go and do likewise. County victories incite a state to a successful prohibition campaign. As state after state grows white upon our map, and the mother-vote in many commonwealths is called into action, we praise God as we realize that within a few years a prohibitory law shall be written in the constitution of the United States. God speed our "fight for a clear brain—the holiest fight this side Jehovah's throne."

EDITORIAL NOTES

A year ago nine states were white upon the prohibition map. Today there are sixteen, with three more just waiting to have their black spots obliterated.

Which state will claim the honor of being the seventeenth prohibition state, Iowa, Utah or Idaho? Ask Governor Clarke—he may be able to tell you.

Heretofore prohibition orators have drawn imaginary word pictures of the happy condition of a nation freed from the legalized liquor traffic. Now, they need only to read to their audiences clippings from the Russian newspapers telling of a transformed people.

The Kansas legislature has passed a resolution unanimously endorsing the Sheppard-Hobson Resolution. Similar action has been taken by Tennessee, Oklahoma and North Dakota.

The Progressive party of Michigan at its state convention adopted a resolution in favor of state and National Prohibition.

At the "gratification" meeting following the passage of the Arkansas prohibition law, Governor Hays is reported to have said, "I believe the most manly act of my life, an act that will mean much to me, to my conscience, to my wife and my two little boys, and to the people of the state to which I owe so much, was the act I performed when I placed my signature to the bill which gave Arkansas statewide prohibition."

Many legislators are acting on the principle that it is better to make it "a short, short way to prohibition" by legislative action, pending the submission of a constitutional prohibition amendment to the people. An excellent idea, but it should always be borne in mind that the statutory law never can take the place of the constitutional, for an organic disease like the liquor traffic can be permanently disposed of only by organic treatment.

Prohibition not practicable? If any individual has the hardihood to venture such an assertion, refer him to the article on "Lights and Shades of Russian Prohibition," by George Kennan, in the February 17 Outlook. "Evidences of the beneficial effect of prohibition continue to accumulate," writes Mr. Kennan. "The efficiency of labor and the savings of labor have increased more than fifty per cent; the peasant population is better dressed, better fed than ever before; and 'hooliganism' has everywhere decreased."

The Pittsburgh Brewing Company has passed its regular dividend without payment. The growth of temperance sentiment in Pennsylvania is responsible. As a result of the company's action, the common stock was forced down several points, and Pittsburgh Brewing Company bonds dropped to a low record price. Independent Brewing common also declined three-fourths to two and three-fourths.

Why not order a supply of "Prosperity Postcards" advertised on page 16, as souvenirs to be distributed at the March 20 meeting?

It is said that the Russian government anticipates no difficulty in raising by indirect taxes a sufficient amount to cover the deficiency due to lack of revenue from the sale of liquors. The natural resources of the country belonging to the crown, such as oil fields, coal and copper mines, woodland and prairie which hitherto have not been exploited, have been given out in free concessions, and are about to be developed and from these the taxes, together with the land taxes, it is calculated, will aggregate a total of $347,000,000.

A questionaire has been sent out to the newspapers of Montana by *The Helena Independent*, asking for an expression of opinion on statewide prohibition. Of the 83 papers replying to the question, "Do you believe the present legislature should submit a constitutional amendment to the people of the state looking toward making the state dry?" 54 answered "Yes" and only 29 "No."

What are the causes of the wonderful succession of prohibition victories which have occurred in the last few weeks? The answer made by Fred O. Blue, state tax commissioner of West Virginia, when asked how he explained the magnificent majority of 92,000 by which his state outlawed the liquor traffic, gives some of the leading reasons in a nutshell: First, teaching in the public school of the effect of alcohol on the system; second, the control of politics by the liquor interests; third, the influence of employers of labor, who were for prohibition because of the demoralization of their men by drink; fourth, the large element in the state which had suffered personally from liquor.

PROHIBITION STATES

Arizona: Constitutional prohibition adopted November 3, 1914, in effect January 1, 1915.

Colorado: Constitutional prohibition adopted November 3, 1914, in effect January 1, 1916.

Georgia: Statutory prohibition enacted August 5, 1907, in effect January 1, 1908.

Kansas: Constitutional prohibition since 1880. Under the law of 1880 intoxicating liquor could be sold for medical, scientific and mechanical purposes. The Legislature of 1909 passed a law eliminating the three exceptions.

Maine: Statutory prohibition enacted 1851; repealed 1856; re-enacted 1858. Constitutional prohibition adopted 1884. February 11, 1911, the Legislature passed a resolution resubmitting the question. At the special election, September 11, 1911, the citizens of Maine, after a notable fight, voted for the retention of the prohibition amendment.

Mississippi: Statutory prohibition enacted February, 1908, in effect January 1, 1909. A bill to submit a constitutional amendment, brought before the Legislature immediately after the passage of the prohibition statute, failed by only a small vote.

North Carolina: Statutory prohibition adopted by popular vote, May 1908, in effect January 1, 1909.

North Dakota: When North Dakota entered the Union in 1889, the prohibitory clause of the constitution was voted upon separately and adopted. The first legislative assembly passed a strong law for enforcement. The constitutionality of the law has been sustained by the Supreme court, and its enforcement has been strengthened by legislative enactments.

Oklahoma: Constitutional prohibition adopted September 17, 1907. November 8, 1910, a local option and high license amendment was submitted to a vote of the people and defeated. Shipment of intoxicating liquors by freight and express has been prohibited by a federal court decision in that part of the state formerly known as Indian Territory, because of the twenty-one-year provision in the enabling act.

Oregon: Constitutional prohibition adopted November 3, 1914, in effect January 1, 1916.

Tennessee: Statutory prohibition enacted January, 1909; prohibition of sale in effect July 1, 1909; prohibition of manufacture in effect January 1, 1910.

Virginia: Satutory prohibition enacted September 22, 1914, in effect November 1, 1916.

Washington: Statutory prohibition adopted November 3, 1914, in effect January 1, 1916.

West Virginia: Constitutional prohibition adopted November 5, 1912, in effect July 1, 1914.

Alabama: Statutory prohibition enacted January, 1915, to go into effect June 30, 1915.

Arkansas: Statutory prohibition enacted February, 1915; to go into effect January 1, 1916.

NEAR PROHIBITION STATES

South Carolina: The question of statewide prohibition has been referred to the people by the legislature, vote to be taken on September 14.

Idaho: A constitutional prohibition amendment has been submitted to the people by the legislature, vote to be taken at the general election in 1916.

Utah: A statewide prohibition measure has passed the upper house of the legislature. If it passes the lower house and is signed by the governor, it will go into effect in June, 1916.

Montana: A statutory prohibition measure has passed both houses of the legislature.

STATES WHERE STATEWIDE PROHIBITION BILLS HAVE BEEN INTRODUCED

New York
Delaware
New Hampshire
New Mexico
Minnesota
Vermont
Pennsylvania
Indiana

STATES PLANNING FOR STATEWIDE PROHIBITION CAMPAIGNS IN 1916

California
Florida
Kentucky
Nebraska
Texas
Wyoming

LEGISLATIVE NEWS

Montana

Both houses of the legislature of Montana passed a bill providing for statewide prohibition by legislative enactment.

Indiana

Petitions for statewide prohibition, signed by approximately 20,000 men and women of the state, were presented to the legislature on February 19. A bill providing for statewide prohibition has been introduced.

North Carolina

The "anti-jug" bill, prohibiting delivery within the state of intoxicating liquors, for beverage purposes, was passed by the lower house of the North Carolina legislature on Feb. 19.

New Hampshire

A measure has been introduced in the legislature to repeal the present license law, which if passed, will restore statutory prohibition.

New York

A joint hearing on the statewide prohibition bill recently introduced into the New York legislature will be held on March 10, and the presence of New York white ribboners, under the leadership of Mrs. Ella Boole, the state president, will insure an able presentation of their side of the case.

Indiana

A bill providing for woman suffrage has been introduced in the Indiana legislature.

Arizona

The state supreme court of Arizona, confirming the conviction of Louis Gherna, on February 13, upheld the Arizona prohibition law on all points. Gherna sold a pint of whisky after the law went into effect.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

ON TO PROHIBITION

MRS. E. J. WRIGHT, Earlville, Iowa

(Air: Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys are Marching)

Hark! The bugle sounds, "Advance!"
Rouse and gird you for the fray,
Rum's embattled hosts now face us on the field;
But we will not fear their might and we will not shun the fight,
For to rum's dominion we will never yield.

CHORUS

On, on, on to Prohibition!
Courage! We shall win the day;
For our own beloved land, God and home as one we stand,
He who goeth forth to conquer, leads the way.

Long and hard may be the fight but the triumph of the right
Is as sure and true as God's unchanging word,
"Go ye forth; be not afraid; be ye strong and undismayed;
Surely, I am with you always," saith the Lord.

Long and dark has been the night of the hated tyrant's reign,
But a glorious dawn is breaking in the sky,
For the sign of cloud and flame in our van is moving on,
O'er a land redeemed our glorious flag shall fly.

We record here the name of a comrade and friend who has recently passed to the higher life:

MRS. IDA T. EAST, of Nashville, one of the pioneer temperance workers in Tennessee and until two years ago president of the Frances Willard union organized by Miss Willard on her first visit to Nashville. Mrs. East and her distinguished husband, Judge E. H. East, counted it a great privilege always to meet and entertain Miss Willard and Miss Gordon when they came to Nashville and numbered them among their dearest friends. Mrs. East was for years a familiar figure at National Conventions, was a most devoted W. C. T. U. worker, and in the days when prohibition was unpopular in Tennessee, gave herself, her time and her means to further the good cause. The oil painting of the martyred Senator Carmack, which hangs in the reception room of National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, was the gift of Mrs. East.

A real estate man of Raton, New Mexico, recently expressed himself as follows: "I confidently expect to see New Mexico vote dry at an early date; in fact, just as early as our law makers will give us an opportunity to vote on it. Many influential men in this county and men that have heretofore stood with the liquor interests, have declared for prohibition."

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

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HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

RED LETTER DAYS

MARCH 1—*Union Signal Day (birthday of Lillian M. N. Stevens)*
MARCH 20—*Prohibition Rally Day (birthday of Hon. Neal Dow)*

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, SEATTLE, WASH., OCTOBER 9-14, 1915

TRANSPORTATION NOTES

ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON

The dates for the National W. C. T. U. convention, to be held in Seattle, Washington, are October 9-14.

To reach the Pacific coast Friday evening, October 8, it is necessary that the "White Ribbon Special" leave Chicago not later than Tuesday evening, October 5. On this schedule, there will be no sight-seeing stops on the going trip.

After much thought and careful consideration the National General Officers have decided upon the following official route:

The Chicago & Northwestern, Union Pacific, Oregon Short Line and O. W. R. & N. via Omaha, Cheyenne and Portland. This will enable delegates from the east and south and from the middle, western and southwestern states to join us at Chicago or en route. There is not a finer or more complete depot in the west than the Chicago & Northwestern. It is but one block from the Union station and has every convenience for travelers, so, unless preferred, it will be unnecessary to go to a hotel.

Many delegates will reach Chicago early Tuesday morning and will have the day in the city. A sight-seeing trip to Evanston will be planned for those wishing to visit Rest Cottage and National W. C. T. U. Headquarters. The trip will be easy as one can take the Chicago & Northwestern R. R. for the round trip, returning to the same station from which the "Special" leaves in the evening.

We shall also plan for a sight-seeing trip through Marshall Field's store, the largest in the world.

Delegates from the northern states—Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, and (northern) Wisconsin—will find it to their advantage to make the trip over a northern route. Those who went to the Portland Convention will remember the splendid service given by the Northern Pacific Railroad on the going trip and this is a short and direct route to Seattle. Delegates not wishing to return by way of California can avail themselves of the $62.50 rate, going west on the "White Ribbon Special" and making the return trip through the St. Paul gateway.

A rate of $62.50 for the round trip from Chicago ($80 via California one way), and $50 from St. Paul has been named, with correspondingly low rates from points east and west of Chicago.

Later on, in THE UNION SIGNAL, there will appear advertisements and write-ups of the western trip, giving information to those who wish to visit the California Exposition and the scenic portions of California, Utah, Arizona and Colorado.

WARNING FROM SAN FRANCISCO

In view of the deplorable conditions now existing in San Francisco, the executive board of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Northern California begs to make the following statements:

1. There are at the present time hundreds of girls and women looking for employment, who can find none. Many of these girls and women are destitute, strangers in a strange city, having come to San Francisco with barely sufficient to pay their board and lodging for a few days.

2. Every day adds to the number of the unemployed and the conditions are growing constantly more serious. The Exposition authorities have ten applications for every position they have to fill.

3. The unemployed are from all grades and classes.

We ask that these statements be given all possible publicity in THE UNION SIGNAL and state W. C. T. U. papers, in the religious press, and in the newspapers generally throughout the country.

We also appeal for co-operation from all who read this article to assist in securing the desired publicity for this warning.

In view of the foregoing the executive board of the California Woman's Christian Temperance Union wishes to advise strongly that no girl or woman come to San Francisco to look for employment unless she has with her sufficient means to pay her living expenses while looking for work and to pay her return traveling expenses should suitable work not be found.

SARA J. DORR, President
ANNA MARDEN DE YO, Cor. Sec.

SUPERINTENDENTS

MEDAL CONTESTS

ADELIA E. CARMAN

A very opportune time for a medal contest program bearing directly on the liquor traffic is just prior to the spring and fall elections. We have chosen with much care and thought the following selections to be used in this pre-election contest, and most earnestly ask that there be concerted action concerning this important educational work. The recitations given are best suited to contestants whose ages are between sixteen and twenty. Those of more mature age may prefer the stronger orations contained in Number Twenty. The younger ones, or children, will probably make their selections from Number Seven or Number Fifteen. The contest should be held within two weeks of the spring election, which occurs April 13. We suggest as the date, the evening of the 9th for those for whom it is convenient. Let us all work together for an educational contest campaign.

PROGRAM

The W. C. T. U. contests are systematically training voters, and shaping public sentiment against us. They are making great headway. We should organize to fight against them.

—*From Liquor Dealers' Journal*

Motto: From Contest to Conquest
Contestants' March, "Onward, Christian Soldiers"
Invocation
Music, Solo and Children's Chorus, "There's a Shadow on the Home"
Short Sketch of the Work by the Local President or Contest Superintendent
Contestant Number One, "The Overshadowing Issue" (Number 19)
Contestant Number Two, "The Influence of One Vote" (Number 13)
Music, "All Round the World," Solo and Chorus (Temperance Songster)
Contestant Number Three, "The Second Election" (Number 16)
Contestant Number Four, "Why One Barroom License was not Granted (Number 16)
Music, Contest Song (Temperance Songster)
Contestant Number Five, "The Vote that Counted" (Number 16)
Contestant Number Six, "Get on the Water Wagon" (Number 19)
Song, "Brewers' Big Wagon" or "Bring Back My Flag"
Judges' Decision
March and Song by Young Campaigners, "Saloons Must Go"
Presentation of Medal
Benediction

In my official in THE UNION SIGNAL of February 11 the date of the pre-election contest was given as March 6. It should have been March 26.

5453 Winthrop Ave., Chicago, Ill.

WHOSE BUSINESS WAS STIMULATED?

A PROBLEM IN ECONOMICS

ROY L. SMITH

Now and then some one rises to declare that the saloon is a necessity from an economic standpoint: that it stimulates business, promotes industry and helps pay the taxes. Even good business men sometimes allow themselves to be fooled into this belief. Here is an interesting case from Indiana which presents a little problem in the economics of the saloon. Duplicate this incident in every community in which there is a licensed saloon and you have one of the fundamental economic considerations in the whole saloon problem. We would like to ask the groceryman in the case, whether or not the saloon helped his business.

A farmer and his wife drove up to the walk in front of a little country grocery and the woman alighted and went into the store to do some trading. As her husband drove off to the saloon he took with him the money that was to pay the bill. Once inside, the woman gave her order and the merchant put up the provisions in numerous packages and stacked them up on the counter. A goodly pile of groceries thus stood awaiting the arrival of the husband with the wagon. In the meantime the woman sat down to wait. An hour and more went by and then another hour. At last the team stopped outside and the husband sat in the wagon seat in the first stages of intoxication. The woman went outside to get from him the money to pay her bill but the drunken fellow had no money. It had all gone over the saloon bar during the last two hours.

The humiliated woman returned to the grocer and stated her case. He was naturally an accommodating fellow, but doing business on a small capital he found himself unable to extend credit to the family past the amount already due. A bill more than three months old of nearly $100, stood on his books and there seemed but little probability of ever being able to collect it. Consequently the poor woman returned to her husband, climbed into the wagon seat beside him, and taking up the lines, drove off home. No groceries, no money, a drunken husband, a humiliated wife. It may be a bit impertinent, but we would like to ask someone the question, "Whose business was stimulated?" Let us ask the grocer.

The grocery order which had to be put back into stock represented about fifteen dollars' worth of goods. Figuring on a ten per cent profit, the grocer's loss was one dollar and a half. Three months' interest on the unpaid bill at five per cent was another dollar and a quarter. It is evident that this grocer was out $2.75 on this family because of the presence of liquor in the community. Suppose it were true, as the liquor man says, that the saloons lower the taxes. That $2.75 would have paid something toward the increased burden. But this man was not the only farmer in that community whose earnings went over the bar of that crossroads saloon. Whose business was stimulated?

Let us ask the man himself who was driven home that night by his wife. The rest of the day he was unfit for work. The most of the next day was spent in bed sleeping off his stupor. It was the third day before he had risen again to normal efficiency. It was the plowing season and he was badly needed in the corn field. Let us ask the farmer whose business was stimulated. His credit was gone at the grocery because his money had gone to the saloon, and credit is one of the most valuable assets a man can have in these days. A man cannot borrow money at the bank when his grocery bills are three to six months behind, unless he pays an exorbitant rate of interest or mortgages valuable property. No one trusts him, *not even the saloonkeeper*. Let us ask that drinking man whose business was stimulated.

Let us ask the wife. The children went supperless to bed that night. The mother sat up late to repair clothing already worn past the point of respectability because no money could be had for new clothes. Was the dry goods business stimulated? The home was sadly in need of some new furnishings, the cook stove was badly cracked and almost unusable and two of the children sat on one chair at meal time. Was the hardware or the furniture business stimulated? The farm machinery was exposed to the weather because there were no sheds in which to house it. Was the lumberman's business stimulated? *Ask that family whose business was stimulated.*

A few years ago we were fighting the saloons on moral and humane grounds. Those trenches have been captured. The saloon business is an outlawed business in great sections of the country. We have captured the legal trenches in which a desperate stand was made. Now the saloon business is undertaking to intrench itself in the territory of "economic necessity," saying that the liquor business stimulates trade, promotes industry, defends personal liberty, etc. Whenever again we hear this argument let us ask the simple little question, "Whose business does it stimulate?" In these days of efficiency and economy, the saloon is making its last desperate stand. With the argument of economic necessity gone, its last great defense is shattered and it is a doomed thing. Keep on throwing this question at the saloon advocate, "Whose business is stimulated, whose industry promoted, whose taxes lowered, whose liberty defended? Whose?"

BEER ALWAYS AN INSIDIOUS POISON

T. D. CROTHERS, M. D., Hartford, Conn.

It is not true that beer is harmless because it contains so small a quantity of alcohol. The same amount in pure water would be far safer than in the form of beer.

Beer is a chemical combination of sugars, starches, extractive matters and yeast ferments, in a process of continuous change. This is a complex, chemical process which begins on the outside, and continues in the stomach.

The natural processes of waste and repair, in which food products are separated from the waste, are interfered with and checked. The cells for repair and building up are diminished, and the fatty and fibrinous matters are increased. Thus, in reality, the nutrition is diminished, and the beer drinker is really starved, as well as poisoned. He is starved because there are less food products prepared in the stomach for the needs of the body; he is poisoned because of the increased waste and new chemical agents that come from fermentation.

The activity of the kidneys and liver is greatly increased in overcoming this condition. The excess of fat and fibrin which follows is deposited over the body, around the heart and face, and gives the appearance of health and vigor. This is simply evidence of retained waste that cannot be thrown off, not of increased power.

Laboratory experiments show an enormous increase in the body waste thrown off through the bowels, kidneys and skin of beer drinkers, and even this is not sufficient to keep the body in its normal condition. In reality, the beer drinker takes into his stomach compounds of fermented matter which actually produce a species of intoxication. This is confirmed by the slowly diminished mental and physical activity, the sensory dullness of beer drinkers. All the normal processes of the body are disturbed. Sleep is intensified or diminished. Capacity for work, both physical and mental, is reduced steadily, and there is always low vitality. When hurt, recovery is slow and frequently injuries are fatal which would not prove so in the case of others. Added to this, there are delusions of health and vigor that laboratory experiments do not confirm. The poisons generated in the stomach are absorbed and make the person weaker.

> **RESULT OF BEER DRINKING**
>
> DR. HUGO HOPPE, Noted Nerve Specialist of Konigsberg, Germany
>
> Because the symptoms of chronic alcoholism appear more slowly, and are less readily observable in the heavy beer drinker than in the whisky drinker, the former is by far more frequently met than the latter. But thousands and tens of thousands of men who take their daily pint are rendered stupid, silly and dissolute by beer.

The boasted claims that beer is a food, and gives vigor and strength are contradicted by statistics. In Munich, Germany, where the largest quantity of beer is consumed, per capita, of any city, the mortality rate from heart and kidney diseases is double that of any other city. Everywhere this is confirmed. The beer drinker dies early from diseases of the heart and kidneys.

If beer had any food elements and were a tonic, exact measurements and studies of statistics would confirm it, but the evidence from these sources is entirely the opposite. The congested face, bloated body and dullness of body and mind are the best evidences of the poisoning and degenerative processes going on. There can be no conflict of opinions on this, because it can be measured and stated in mathematical terms, regardless of theories.

Alcohol absorbs the water from the cells and tissues, breaks up and diminishes their nutritive power, while beer creates new fermentive and chemical changes in the stomach. These processes are cumulative, not only destroying the balance between waste and repair, but adding immensely to the waste, which permanently disturbs and destroys the vigor and health of the body.

Beer is a most insidious poison because it produces other poisons, and starts new processes of degeneration that are unknown until the final collapse reveals them.

THE STRIKE AT ROCKVILLE

W. D. BROWNING, Seabright, Cal.

Rumor credited to Mollie Burke, the daughter of the Rockville quarry boss, the idea that finally developed into the organization of the B. B. B. Certain it was that it was Mollie's caustic wit that lashed Big Tim Burke, at the head of a committee of three quarry laborers, to go to the saloon where the latest outrage had been committed and entér a protest in the name of the B. B. B. I said an outrage had been committed and I reiterate the assertion, but it was an outrage that is committed so often, and in so many different cities and towns of this fair land of ours, that it seems trite in the telling.

A laborer in the quarry had fought himself free from the enslaving lust for drink, and had remained sober for nearly a year, and then succumbed to the invitation of friends to take just one glass of beer. The one, as is usually the case, was followed by another and when the poor fellow woke up the next morning his head was pillowed upon a pile of filth in the rear of the saloon, and his money belt, which had contained a little over one hundred dollars, was missing.

This was the case that caused Tim Burke and his companions, as representatives of the B. B. B., to call upon the saloon-keeper and nearly surprise that party into a fit by demanding that the stolen money be returned, and all of them being seasoned old topers, still further surprised him by refusing a drink while they talked matters over.

"There is nothing to talk over," said Big Tim. "Olaf Erickson had a hundred and eight dollars and some odd cents when he came into this place last evening; he didn't have a cent this morning. You may keep the eight dollars and the odd change, but as a committee of the B. B. B. we demand the hundred back inside of twenty-four hours." With this ultimatum, they departed.

The saloon-man took several drinks of his own stuff in an effort to decide just what to do. He certainly had no intention of giving back the money. A saloon-keeper give back the money he had drugged and robbed a man to get! Why whoever heard of such a thing? Didn't he pay the city and state and the United States a license fee to rob such chaps in one way or the other? The more drinks he took, the more of a joke the demand of the B. B. B. seemed to the saloon-keeper, and he finally reached the point where it seemed too good to keep to himself, so he called up the man higher up, the brewer, who supplied all the saloons of Rockville with their beer, and owned two-thirds of them. To him he told the demand of Big Tim Burke and his fellow B. B. B.'s.

"Ha, ha," laughed the brewer, "that's a rich one. They want you to give the chap his money back, hey? Why didn't you send them to the police?" As it was a general custom of the Rockville police force, when anyone made a complaint of being robbed by a saloon-keeper, to arrest the victim of the robbery, both considered this suggestion a great joke and laughed heartily. "Say, who or what is the B. B. B.?" asked the brewery man. "Search me," replied the saloon-keeper. "Near as I can learn it's some of the quarry workers who have organized to take care of themselves. Big Tim Burke seems to be at the head of it, but I imagine it's his daughter, Mollie, that's back of the whole scheme." "I don't like that," said the brewery man, uneasily. "Since the women have got the vote in this state they are causing us all kinds of trouble, and that Mollie Burke is as smart as a steeltrap and awfully liked by her father's men; still I don't think you need fear any organization of drinking men, for they never stick together, and Big Tim himself would step over his mother's dead body to get his morning drink. He's just bluffing." "That's the way I sized it up," said the saloon-keeper and hung up the receiver.

The conversation between the two men took place over what is called a ten party line, and at the time it took place Tim Burke happened to be trying to get a contractor who had ordered some crushed rock, and found that someone else was on the line. From the first sentence he recognized the saloon-keeper's voice and—well, they say that listeners never hear any good of themselves, and you will have to agree with me that the conversation I have just recorded was not very flattering to the quarry foreman. To say that Tim Burke was mad would be putting it mildly. As soon as he had cooled down enough to speak he told his daughter and the assembled boarders the gist of the conversation he had thus accidentally overheard; and although he withheld the most humiliating allusions to himself, he told them enough to cause them to be almost as angry at the saloon-keeper and brewer as he was. Indeed, some of them advocated wrecking that particular saloon without further parley, but Mollie Burke counseled another course.

"You all agreed to go on a meat strike last spring, when meat was so high, and you stuck to it until the butchers reduced their prices," she said, "so why not go on a whisky strike until you bring the saloon-keepers to terms?" The men were enthusiastically in favor of her suggestion. "Good," they cried, "we will not buy a cent's worth of whisky or beer at that saloon until Olaf Erickson's stolen hundred dollars are returned to him. We will show that saloon-keeper a thing or two." But here again Mollie Burke interposed. "If you strike against the one saloon but patronize the others you won't touch the brewer," she insisted, "and he is the real party responsible for this and a score of similar cases of robbery in Rockville, for if he did not uphold the saloon-keepers in such acts they would not dare commit them." In this manner the shrewd little woman argued until, in a town composed almost entirely of men who drank more or less, was inaugurated a strike and boycott as unique and at the same time as productive of as little real harm as any strike that was ever organized since the world began.

There were no idle men and hungry families, and no property was destroyed, but every hour that the saloons were open, the streets were patrolled by alert pickets who warned all comers that the saloons of Rockville were unfair to their customers, and should not be patronized. So generally was the warning heeded that the town practically went dry from the moment the strike was declared.

The saloon-keepers of Rockville and their backer, the brewery owner, laughed at the strike and scoffed at the idea of Big Tim Burke and the rest of the quarry laborers being able to do without their drinks for any length of time. "Wait until Saturday night," they prophesied; "just wait until the men get a week's pay in their pockets and you will see where the strike will end." But Saturday night came and except for a doubling of the force of pickets there was no change in the situation, and the following Sunday was the most quiet and orderly one that Rockville had experienced within the memory of the oldest inhabitants. Laborers' families, who any other Sunday would have been glad to have had liver, enjoyed beefsteak for breakfast. And there were a number of other things that the quarry laborers found they were able to purchase for their families—a new dress, for instance, a pair of shoes, or a hat—and even the moderate drinkers were surprised at the difference the strike made in the amount of their spending money.

A reporter for a city paper got an inkling of the situation, and interviewed Big Tim Burke, and talked with some of the wives and sweethearts of the strikers, and from the material thus gained, published an article in the city paper in which he commended the strike as one of the most beneficial on record, and jokingly advised that it be declared statewide and permanent. But this article, though well intended, indirectly caused the ending of the strike, for the liquor dealers' association, alarmed at a prominent publication advocating a course so detrimental to their interests, at once advised the saloon-keepers of Rockville and the brewer who backed them, to grant the strikers any reasonable thing they should ask, but to end at once this unusual form of strike. So the saloon-keeper who had robbed Olaf Erickson gave the man back his money, the saloon-keepers set up free drinks, and things seemingly went back to the state they had been in before the strike. I say they seemingly went back, but from that time on there was an ever active and growing discontent among the inhabitants of Rockville against the saloons that took such a heavy toll from them in the comforts and necessities of life. Women and children remembered the beefsteak, the new shoes, the hats they had when the strike against the saloons was in force, and single men looked at a necktie, or some other little bit of finery, and said, "Yes, I bought that when we were on the strike against the saloons. Wish we would strike again."

The fall election held that year saw the first serious opposition to the saloon element that had ever shown itself in Rockville—an opposition feeble enough at first, but fostered by the votes and work of Mollie Burke and her associates until it grew strong enough to finally sweep Rockville into the dry column.

"It was those B. B. B.'s that started the whole thing," mournfully asserted one of the defeated ones, as he sat on the curbstone outside of his closed saloon. "What does their B. B. B. button stand for, anyway?" asked another. "Benevolent Brotherhood of Boozefighters," answered a third. At first the B. B. B.'s were composed entirely of drinking men who were tired of being robbed and arrested by the police if they dared make a complaint. Most of the early B. B. B.'s fought drink in the old fashioned way—tried to drink it all up—but they have some women members now who have set the old timers to fighting drink with their votes. That's the way they knocked out the saloons of Rockville, and no one has yet seen the end of their work.

IT'S A SHORT WAY TO PROHIBITION

By MRS. W. F. CRAFTS

(Tune: "Tipperary.")

It's a short way to prohibition;
It's the right way to go.
It's a sure way to bring salvation
To the greatest land I know.
Let's all stick together;
Let this be our cry:
It's a short, short way to prohibition
And our Nation will go dry.

PASSING OF THE SALOON IN IOWA

Special Correspondence

February 12, the birthday of the "Great Emancipator," will go down in history as "Emancipation" day in Iowa. The senate started the movement that promises not only to free the state from saloons, but also from the bondage which forbids women the right of suffrage at the polls. In one day three of the most important measures ever before an Iowa assembly passed the senate, namely, a constitutional prohibition amendment, a woman suffrage amendment, and bill to repeal the mulct law and close all saloons in the state January 1, 1916. The house is favorable to all these measures, Governor Clarke is ready and eager to sign them, and the only doubt among the drys was with the senate. The mid-year executive was in session Feb. 11, and most of the women remained to witness the events. With tears in their eyes and with throbbing hearts they listened to the roll call of the senate. God grant that a new day has dawned for Iowa! The mid-year executive was well attended and among the many plans for future work were recommendations for a poster day, May 1, for issuing year book, for advertising meetings, for distributing literature, for securing members by the "win one" card pledges. "Money Getting, Money Paying and Money Giving" was ably presented by the state treasurer, Mrs. Lucile W. Shadle. Those who "have stayed by the stuff" these many years are going on with a new note of rejoicing. Iowa is surely going dry.

GOVERNOR ALEXANDER SPEAKS AT IDAHO'S MID-YEAR EXECUTIVE

Special Correspondence

The best mid-year executive ever held in Southern Idaho took place at Boise, February 9-10. Through the splendid plans of the state president, Mrs. Nettie R. Chipp, and her helpers, there were almost as many delegates present as at the annual convention. Enthusiasm marked every session from the opening to the closing mass meeting.

No other state can boast of a prohibition Jewish governor. He paid such a high tribute to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in his welcome address that applause greeted him at the close of every sentence. Governor Moses Alexander will be heard from more than once while he is the chief executive of the "gem state." The banquet given the first night was most unique and it would be well for other states to follow the plan which originated with Mrs. Chipp. The toasts were on "The Trial of John Barleycorn," and noted men of the state, among them Idaho's splendid new Congressman, Hon. Robert McCracken, pronounced John Barleycorn a natural criminal, a perjurer, a thief and a murderer; the source of disease and sickness; a menace to the home, and finally the judge was asked to pronounce the sentence. The judge was Mrs. Lulu Loveland Shepard, president of the Utah W. C. T. U., the speaker of the occasion, who in no uncertain terms sentenced him to eternal oblivion in the regions of darkness from whence he came. The toastmistress, Mrs. Clara Gish Work, is trying to put this trial into the form of a play, which later can be used by other unions. The two hundred guests present at the banquet pronounced it the greatest thing ever witnessed in Boise. While the executive was in session the lower house of the legislature passed a statutory prohibition measure and before this article is published, it may have passed the senate and have been signed by the governor.

Mrs. Shepard spent ten days in our state speaking at all the larger points, and everywhere enthusiastic crowds listened to her. At Pocatello, the largest audience in the history of the city greeted her.

GREATEST CONSTRUCTIVE LEGISLATION EVER ENACTED, SAYS GOVERNOR WITHYCOMBE

The measure providing for the enforcement of the constitutional prohibition amendment which passed the lower house of the Oregon legislature, on February 17, has been passed by the senate by a vote of 29 to 1. In signing the bill, Governor Withycombe declared it to be the greatest constructive legislation ever enacted in Oregon and pledged his office to a strict enforcement of its provisions. Mrs. Jennie M. Kemp, president of the Oregon W. C. T. U., was named by the speaker of the house as a special messenger to carry the bill from the house to the senate and to the governor for his signature.

In his inaugural message to the state legislature, Governor Withycombe urged the enactment of anti-liquor legislation which would insure the successful enforcement of the prohibitory law, and asked a liberal appropriation to aid in the work.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRESS IN MICHIGAN

MRS. E. L. CALKINS, President Michigan W. C. T. U.

A bill formulated after the Iowa red light injunction law has been introduced in the Michigan legislature. Two years ago such a bill was presented and the judiciary committee refused to report it out, saying the state had laws that covered every point in it. This has been found to be a mistake and there is a good prospect of the passage of the measure.

A bill will be introduced to raise the age of consent to eighteen years. It has been prepared and will be championed by Representative Moore of Lenawee county.

The anti-cigaret law absolutely prohibiting the sale of cigarets to minors, and making it a misdemeanor for a minor to smoke a cigaret or for any person to permit a minor to smoke a cigaret on his or her premises, has been a law in Michigan for six years. It was declared unconstitutional a few weeks ago by the supreme court because of a flaw in the title but passed the senate on February 11 without one dissenting vote.

Representative Flowers of Detroit has introduced a bill to control elections that seems to meet with almost universal approval. If it becomes a law it will prevent corrupt politicians from thwarting the will of the people as they did in 1887 in the statewide prohibition election, and again in the election of 1912 when no fair-minded person doubts that had the votes been honestly counted, the women of Michigan would have had the ballot.

VERMONT MAY ABOLISH LICENSE

Mrs. Ella A. Boole, vice-president-at-large of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, spoke recently at Montpelier, Vermont, at a public hearing in behalf of prohibition legislation. Vermont formerly had a prohibition law, but twelve years ago by a referendum a new law was adopted which contained local option and high license features. Under the present law every town must vote upon the question every year, and while a good many voted for license during the first few years, the number has been steadily growing less until last year only twenty towns voted for license and there were saloons in only seventeen. They cannot amend their constitution until 1923, but the proposed bill seeks a referendum on the question of abolishing the high license and local option privileges of the present law.

GOVERNOR AND MRS. CAPPER GIVE RECEPTION TO KANSAS W. C. T. U. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The members of the executive committee of the Kansas W. C. T. U. were the guests of honor at a reception given by Governor and Mrs. Arthur Capper, at their home in Topeka, on February 10.

Receiving with the governor and his wife were the officers of the state W. C. T. U., the district presidents and the president of the local union of Topeka.

In an address of welcome, Governor Capper referred enthusiastically to the legislative work of the W. C. T. U., and pledged his support to the measures they are "mothering." Mrs. Lillian M. Mitchner, president of the Kansas W. C. T. U., spoke in commendation of the efforts of the officials of the city of Topeka in enforcing the prohibitory law. A program of choice musical selections, in charge of Mrs. Maud Mary Cline, was one of the delightful features of the evening. About three hundred people attended the reception.

The District of Columbia W. C. T. U. is working for the appointment of a special teacher in Scientific Temperance Instruction in the public schools. The matter is in charge of a committee, consisting of Mrs. Emma S. Shelton, president of the District W. C. T. U., Mrs. Howard, state S. T. I. superintendent, Mrs. Blaine and Mrs. Henry, who have appeared before the committee on Public Schools in the Board of Trade. On presentation of the plan by Mrs. Shelton, to the District federation of Women's Clubs, it received hearty endorsement.

Kentucky white ribboners are rejoicing in the organization of sixteen new unions since January 1. Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, president of the Kentucky W. C. T. U., is now in western Kentucky on an organizing trip. Although the roads and weather have been unfavorable she is having splendid success.

THE DOCTOR'S WIFE

Agrees With Him About Food

A trained nurse says: "In the practice of my profession I have found so many points in favor of Grape-Nuts food that I unhesitatingly recommend it to all my patients.

"It is delicate and pleasing to the palate (an essential in food for the sick) and can be adapted to all ages, being softened with milk or cream for babies or the aged when deficiency of teeth renders mastication impossible. For fever patients or those on liquid diet I find Grape-Nuts and albumen water very nourishing and refreshing.

"This recipe is my own idea and is made as follows: Soak a teaspoonful of Grape-Nuts in a glass of water for an hour, strain and serve with the beaten white of an egg and a spoonful of fruit juice for flavoring. This affords a great deal of nourishment that even the weakest stomach can assimilate without any distress.

"My husband is a physician and he uses Grape-Nuts himself and orders it many times for his patients.

"Personally I regard a dish of Grape-Nuts with fresh or stewed fruit as the ideal breakfast for anyone—well or sick."

In stomach trouble, nervous prostration, etc., a 10-day trial of Grape-Nuts will usually work wonders toward nourishing and rebuilding and in this way end the trouble. Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look in pkgs. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

WHITE RIBBON SPECIAL TO THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION CONVENTION

Seattle, Washington, October 9-14, 1915

The official route selected to the Convention is via the Chicago & Northwestern, Union Pacific, Oregon Short Line and O. W. R. & N. Railways, passing through Omaha, Fremont, Columbus, Grand Island, North Platte, Cheyenne, Laramie, Granger, Huntington and Portland. Stopover will be made at Portland, en route. Special trains will leave Chicago from the palatial new passenger terminal of the Chicago and Northwestern Ry. Full information regarding date and time of departure will be given in a later issue of THE UNION SIGNAL.

JUBILEE SONG

MRS. ANTOINETTE A. HAWLEY

Tune: "Tipperary"

(Other prohibition states will doubtless seize upon this song as one adaptable to their own use as fellow victors.)

When the temperance forces said, "We surely must unite,
For we are determined to make Colorado white,"
Quick the people answered: "We will help you win the day,
And fight for prohibition," and now this is what they say:

CHORUS:
Oh, it's Glory! Hallelujah! Colorado's gone dry;
Oh, sing Glory! Hallelujah! for a mighty vote told why.
So good-bye, Mr. Brewer; farewell, whisky, too;
In the great wide state we love so dearly
There's NO PLACE for YOU.

Lawyers, doctors, business men came trooping into line,
Side by side with regiments of preachers brave and fine;
While the boys and girls deployed with caps and pennants bright,
And shouted, "VOTE for US," and so they sing with us tonight:

CHORUS:
Oh, it's Glory! Hallelujah, etc.

PROSPERITY COMES WITH PROHIBITION IN ARIZONA

The effects of the enforcement of the prohibition law are being felt in Yuma in many ways. Since the law went into effect there has not been a single arrest for drunkenness. The police court, which usually had a large grist of drunk and disorderly cases to handle each morning, has not had such cases since the first of the year. It is noticeable that in the evenings there are more men on the street with their wives than there were before the law went into effect. Men who used to have engagements down town almost seven evenings a week at the saloons, now find their favorite resorts closed and are seeking other amusements that their wives can share with them.

Trade of Every Kind Shows Good Effects

One of the first effects felt was noted in the bakery trade. The Clark bakery was sold out of bread the first Saturday of the new year and was forced to bake an extra quantity at the next baking. Since then the demand for bakery goods has increased to an unusual extent and one bakery has been obliged to increase its force in the bake shop.

The soda fountains report an increased demand for their drinks. One of the attendants at J. Homer Smith's stated that there had been a decided increase in trade. The demand for the mixed soda drinks has greatly increased. The proprietor of one of the leading markets stated that he had very quickly noted an increased demand for meats and that his cash sales showed an increase, particularly from a class of trade that had not been in the habit of buying much meat.

The restaurants also report better business. The cashier in one of the popular Main street restaurants said that in the past ten days more meals had been served than heretofore, and that the dinner hour had been prolonged. The checks show an increase in the amount of money spent per meal. Many men who before the new law went into effect were eating twenty cent meals now eat thirty-five cents worth or better. Many who considered a cup of coffee and a piece of pie a meal now buy more substantial food.

Phoenix and Tucson Also Prosper.

Very much the same conditions are reported from Phoenix and Tucson. The bakeries there report a greatly increased sale of bread. The city chain gangs in those two cities have ceased to exist and chain gang officers have been given something else to do. One of the clothing merchants reports an increase in his sales, and in discussing the subject he said that he was doing an unusual amount of business for this season, much better than he did a year before. Men are buying more and better clothes. On the night of January 8, pay day with the reclamation service boys, the men were seen in the various clothing and furnishing and shoe stores stocking up with wearables, whereas on the evening of the previous pay day a month before the saloons were crowded until closing time and the following morning there were a large number of cases in court, and in one instance a man was killed while wandering through the railroad yards in a befuddled condition caused by the use of liquor.

The picture shows have been crowded. This is partly accounted for by the fact that many who had been in the habit of spending their evenings in the saloons are looking for other amusements.

Last, but not least, there is a better attendance at the churches. Men have commenced to feel that they have overlooked this duty taught them in their childhood.

PLANS FOR NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION FOR MARCH

Each local union is to hold a public meeting in March; an offering to be taken for the Campaign Fund, this money to be sent through regular channels to the state W. C. T. U. treasurer, who shall transmit one-half to the National treasurer, this fund to be known in both state and National W. C. T. U. as the Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund. Young People's Branches are urged to have a share in the campaign adapting to their work plans proposed for the W. C. T. U. and enlisting other young people to become active and intelligent workers.

Enlist the Loyal Temperance Legion and all children as Young Campaigners for Prohibition and give them a part in public meetings.

Send to the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Ill., for the new Prohibition Map (price, 15 cents each; two for 25 cents) to display at March prohibition meetings as proof of the progress toward nationwide prohibition.

Envelopes for subscriptions to the Lillian Stevens Campaign fund have been prepared by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. These envelopes are to be furnished to the states at cost, to be sent by them free to every local union agreeing to place them in the hands of all members and as many others as possible, with the suggestion and hope that in March every local union will send a contribution to this Fund, averaging ten cents per member. This money should be sent through the regular W. C. T. U. channels.

The envelope form of pledge is as follows:

PATRIOTIC OFFERING
WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
THE LILLIAN STEVENS CAMPAIGN FUND (STATE AND NATIONAL)
My Offering is $.....
Cash or Pledged
Indicated by X
Name .....
Address .....

Pledges should be paid to W. C. T. U. treasurer within thirty days. Contributors of one dollar or more will receive for one year, the Campaign Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL.

The revised leaflet descriptive of the Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund can be secured at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters and should be widely distributed.

Will You Come Home Sober, Papa?

A NEW TEMPERANCE SONG BY REV. J. C. HARRISON

of the ALABAMA CONFERENCE. This is one of the best Temperance songs written in years. Its beautiful story of a young girl's plea to her father is really a Temperance sermon, while its melody is one of the sweetest ever written. Ask your music dealer for it, or send 10c to the publisher. P. J Howley Music Co., 102 West 42nd Street, New York. Special rates on quantities to Societies or Temperance Organizations.

What Lillian M. N. Stevens Said

Compiled by ANNA ADAMS GORDON

A Souvenir Book

of selections from addresses delivered before the National W. C. T. U. annual conventions, 1899-1913, together with portrait, brief biographical sketch, Mrs. Stevens' historic proclamation, the closing paragraph from her last public address and her last message to her country. A book of ninety-six pages, daintily bound in olive green cloth.

PRICE FIFTY CENTS

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

Winter is Play-Time for Healthy Childhood

and is "cold-time" for delicate, puny children.

If mothers everywhere would fully appreciate the strength-building, blood-making nourishment in ***Scott's Emulsion*** they would give it to children after their meals.

Its cream-like Cod Liver Oil brings healthy flesh and rosy cheeks while it warms the body by enriching the blood and fortifies the lungs.

No Alcohol in SCOTT'S. Avoid Substitutes.

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FRECKLES

Now Is the Time to Get Rid of These Ugly Spots.

There's no longer the slightest need of feeling ashamed of your freckles, as the prescription othine—double strength—is guaranteed to remove these homely spots.

Simply get an ounce of othine—double strength—from your druggist, and apply a little of it night and morning and you should soon see that even the worst freckles have begun to disappear, while the lighter ones have vanished entirely. It is seldom that more than one ounce is needed to completely clear the skin and gain a beautiful clear complexion.

Be sure to ask for the double strength othine as this is sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles.

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Bannerette and Sign Holders—Made of heavy wire, quickly attached to chair, pew, bench or other seat: will not mar furniture; clamps tipped with rubber. Light weight; take up little space. For prices, etc., write to DR. LUEMA G. JOHNSON, 1014 6th Ave. Tacoma, Wash.

What 15c Will Do

The little matter of **15c** in stamps will bring you the **Pathfinder** for **13** weeks on trial. The **Pathfinder** is an illustrated weekly, published at the Nation's Capital, for the Nation; now in its **21st** year of increasing success. The paper fills the bill without emptying the purse; it costs but $1 a year. If you want to keep posted on what is going on in the world, at the least expense of time or money, this is your means. If you want a paper in your home which is sincere, reliable, entertaining, wholesome, the **Pathfinder** is yours. If you would appreciate a paper which puts everything clearly, fairly, briefly—here it is at last. Send only 15c to show that you migh like such a paper, and we will send the **Pathfinder** on probation **13** weeks. The 15c does not repay us, but we are glad to invest in New Friends. **Or send $1 for full year; money back any time if not satisfied.** Address **Pathfinder, Bx T, Washington, D. C.**

Have You

The Lillian M. N. Stevens Calendar for 1915?

If not, your order should come at once as a limited number are in stock, which we offer at the special price of

4 for $1.00

A calendar which should be on the desk of every white ribboner.

National W. C. T. U. Publishing House

Evanston, Ill.

ALCOHOL AND INSANITY

The Fallacy of "Facts vs. Fanaticism"

MRS. MARTHA M. ALLEN, Superintendent of Medical Temperance for the World's and National W. C. T. U., Forest Hills, L. I., N. Y.

The liquor traffic has found a new defender in Dr. Ralph Reed of Cincinnati, a medical man without fame or notoriety until last October, when he wrote an article for the *Lancet-Clinic* on "Facts vs. Fanaticism." This article deals largely with the question of the effect of alcohol in causing mental disease, and is so pleasing a presentation of the innocence of alcoholic drinks that the liquor men have had it published in pamphlet form, and are sending it over the country, especially to physicians.

Dr. Reed opens his defense of drink by giving the familiar quotation from Sir Andrew Clark, physician to Queen Victoria, in regard to the ravages of drink to be observed on every hand in hospitals and asylums. This quotation he ascribes to "a prohibition advocate," and says, "Probably he has never seen the inside of an asylum." This statement is really ludicrous as applied to a great medical man such as Sir Andrew Clark and stamps Dr. Reed as ignorant of some "Facts" to begin with. He goes on to declare that statistics as to alcohol and insanity as given out by asylums are "worthless," even "rotten." After this thrust at the reliability of statistics which prove that alcohol is a causative factor in the production of mental disease, he proceeds to give over a page of statistics from his own private practice, and he actually seems to expect that readers will believe his unverified lists as compared with the established records of asylums! His statistics give a review of two hundred cases of mental and nervous disease, and, he says, "In only one of these can it be said that alcohol was the sole and primary cause of the disease. In four cases it acted as a secondary cause. * * * * We thus find that from the whole two hundred cases in only five cases was alcohol an important factor. * * * * The most interesting fact with regard to this list is not the small incidence of drinkers, but the large incidence of total abstainers. * * * * We are, therefore, as well, if not more, justified in making the statement that total abstinence predisposes to nervous and mental diseases than we are that the moderate or temperate or occasional consumption of alcoholic stimulants predisposes to nervous and mental diseases."

In a later issue of the *Lancet-Clinic* Dr. Reed answers a physician who accuses him of complicity with the liquor traffic by saying: "I sometimes feel that the brewers and saloon-keepers might have expressed their appreciation of my efforts by sending me a check for, say, $500. * * * * My opinions and the result of my experience are for sale. In fact, my opinion is purchased by every patient who enters my office." This shows the character of the man who is trying to sweep back the rising tide of medical opinion against strong drink. The liquor traffic is as surely wasting time and energy in circulating the Reed pamphlet as was the old woman who took a broom to drive back the ocean waves that threatened to engulf her.

Yet this pamphlet should not be entirely ignored, and it would be wise for temperance workers to publish in local papers the resolutions against alcohol passed in July, 1914, by the nerve specialists and insanity experts of America at their annual meeting held in Chicago, in which the statement is made that it has been clearly established that alcohol when taken into the system acts as a definite poison to the brain, etc. (These resolutions are in leaflet form and can be obtained from National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Ill., or from Mrs. Allen, at 25 cents per 100.)

The "rotten" statistics of which Dr. Ralph Reed complains are accepted as reliable by the State Charities Aid Association of New York in whose pamphlet on "Why Should Any One Go Insane?" it is said, "*Fully 30 per cent of the men and 10 per cent of the women admitted to the state hospitals are suffering from conditions due directly or indirectly to alcohol. * * * * A long series of careful tests performed by eminent authorities showed that even small quantities of alcohol may lower the mental capacity.*"

The testimony against alcohol as a producer of insanity is strong and comes from the foremost students of mental disease everywhere.

Dr. Frederic Peterson, professor of psychiatry in Columbia University, New York, said in an address before the New York state Conference of Charities and Correction: "*Alcohol is the chief poison factor in the production of insanity. Twenty per cent of all the insane in the United States owe their condition to alcoholic poison.*"

Dr. Forbes Winslow, the great English authority on lunacy, says: "*The true causes of insanity are the vices of civilization. * * * * First, drink; second, cigarets. * * * *.*"

The English Commissioners of Lunacy, in a report issued in 1909, state that *personal intemperance was responsible for 23.3 per cent of the male insane cases, and 8.9 per cent of the female cases in England and Wales during the preceding year.*

Dr. F. W. Mott, pathologist to the London (England) county asylums, says in "Alcohol and Insanity": "*A large proportion of the recoverable cases admitted to the London county asylums are drink cases, and of these 50 per cent are discharged within three weeks to six months of admission. They often return again in a short time, and some cases termed 'recurrent mania' are discharged and re-admitted many times.*"

Dr. Alfred Gordon, professor of mental diseases in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, gives the same invitation to the public to visit asylums and prisons to view the results of alcoholic indulgence as is complained of by Dr. Ralph Reed as the invitation of one "who never saw the inside of an asylum." Dr. Gordon says in an article on "Alcoholic Insanities" in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1907: "*In a study based upon 437 cases I was able to determine the fact that chronic alcoholism leads to a gradually developing feebleness, viz., dementia.*" Elsewhere he says: "The patient becomes depressed, his memory becomes clouded. The realization of his mental impotence leads him to delusive ideas which become intensified by hallucinatory images, and criminal tendencies are not infrequently observed. * * * * Certain individuals spend a considerable part of their existence between the saloon and the insane asylum."

Dr. M. S. Gregory, an alienist of Bellevue Hospital, New York, says in a report of that institution: "*In our annual admissions to Bellevue Hospital of over 3,000 patients in the wards for mental diseases more than 10 per cent were suffering from insanities due directly to alcohol, and in more than 40 per cent alcohol had played a most important part in the causation of the insanity. It seems to me that it would be the greatest aid to humanity if measures might be taken to reduce the consumption of this poison to a minimum.*"

Dr. J. N. Hurty, secretary of the Indiana state board of health, said in an address before the Medical Society of Kentucky in 1914: "*Insanity and crime trail after alcohol and in its wake come ill health and disease.* A high authority says 25 per cent of insanity is due to syphilis; 10 per cent is due to accident; 40 per cent is hereditary, and 25 per cent is due to alcohol. * * * * For every dollar of revenue derived from alcoholic beverages two dollars of public cost for crime, insanity and delinquency is endured."

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

Circulation Department

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CAMPAIGN EDITION

The president of the Colorado W. C. T. U. echoes the thought of many other state presidents, and especially those who found the Campaign Edition of inestimable value in their campaigns for statewide prohibition, when she says: "*The information contained in the Campaign Edition is sufficient to win for prohibition the most prejudiced person and to enable anyone to make a speech.*"

The information in the Campaign Edition is sought by ministers, lawyers, and business men, as it contains in a nutshell statistics and temperance news that would take days of valuable time to secure. Let us help these busy people to conserve their time by presenting to them a copy of the Campaign Edition and securing them as subscribers.

For only twenty-five cents, the subscription price, you can give to each of your friends each month a fund of information in most concise form.

ALCOHOL AND INSANITY

(Continued from Page Fifteen)

In a recent report on the insane in the United States (bureau of the census, Department of Commerce) it is stated that approximately one person out of every five hundred in 1910 was an inmate of an insane asylum. In commenting upon this report the *Journal of the American Medical Association* (January 30, 1915) said editorially: "*Alcohol and syphilis again established their superiority as man's most dangerous allied foes.*"

The report of the principal lunatic asylum of Paris sent out in 1912 gave figures showing *47 per cent of insanity among men was caused by drink and 20 per cent of that among women.* The report says: "*Most of these unfortunates are psychopaths descended from other alcoholics. * * * * Alcoholism supplies the men's side of the Paris asylums with three-quarters of their population.*"

Kraepelin, the great German authority upon alcohol, says that this poison stands first as a cause of insanity.

These are but a few out of multitudes of statements from leading brain specialists as to the evil effects of alcohol upon the mental structure. The liquor traffic will need to find something stronger than the article by Dr. Ralph Reed to overthrow the mass of evidence which asylums have collected relative to alcohol and insanity.

Three years ago a physician wrote to me as follows: "The American Distillers' Association, in co-operation with the Brewers' Association, is ever upon the alert when danger appears from any point. A heavy per cent of the medical students of today is coming from the distillery and the brewery. These young men are sent to these institutions for a purpose." This view is hardly correct as the outspoken defenders of alcohol among physicians are not numerous. It is well to keep in mind, however, that nearly half of those who signed a pro-alcohol medical manifesto in England a few years ago were doctors who owned stock in breweries or distilleries. There are doctors and doctors, and the best of them are leading in the fight against strong drink.

GOOD CAMPAIGN INVESTMENT

MRS. ADRIANNA HUNGERFORD, President Colorado W. C. T. U.

To win people, communities, states or nations for prohibition every worker must have the larger vision and the truth on her lips, so others will desire to help make the vision a reality. THE UNION SIGNAL, for one dollar a year, becomes a weekly messenger bringing the needed verified, up-to-date facts about the great world movement. In our campaign, we found no other literature equal to THE UNION SIGNAL. It was invaluable to reenforce arguments of speakers and in winning votes of readers. It is a favorite saying that "*The information contained in the Campaign Edition is sufficient to win for prohibition the most prejudiced person and to enable any one to make a speech.*"

There are many practical and desirable ways in which to extend the influence of THE UNION SIGNAL. If every W. C. T. U. woman would blue-pencil the pronouncements of various denominations on the liquor problem and send to doubtful leaders in the respective home societies and would use the statements of leading officials with those in similar positions, not forgetting marked copies for members of Congress and others who are quoted, there would be increased knowledge of the cause and respect for the organization.

State W. C. T. U. money is well invested when it sends THE UNION SIGNAL to colleges, universities and public institutions. Teachers find the clippings pertaining to the essay subjects most helpful material. These should be arranged in envelopes or on cardboard.

Every state representative of the National papers should have the active cooperation of her constituents in securing at least one $25 prize, and this invested in one hundred subscriptions for the Campaign edition to be sent to prominent men and women, including judges, attorneys, leading ministers and legislators in every section of the state, would be a great influence for the cause, and make the Woman's Christian Temperance Union more popular.

PROHIBITION AND PROSPERITY POST CARDS

A NEW SERIES JUST READY FOR CIRCULATION

OF INTEREST TO WAGE-EARNERS

No. 1

Wage-earners employed: In the liquor industry, 62,920; in the bread and clothing industry, 492,655.

Wages paid: In the liquor industry, $45,252,000; in the bread and clothing industry, $244,196,000.

Cost of raw materials: For intoxicating liquor, $139,199,000; for bread and clothing, $744,337,000.

The people of the United States spend $2,000,000,000 annually for liquor. It requires more men to sell bread and clothing worth that amount than it does to sell $2,000,000,000 worth of beer and whisky.

No. 2

WHAT EVERY MERCHANT KNOWS

In proportion as a man spends his earnings for clothing, household necessities, homes and land, he is a profitable customer to the merchant and the farmer, and a good tenant to the landlord.

In proportion as a man spends his earnings for drink he is an unprofitable customer to the grocer, the tailor, the shoemaker, the farmer, and a poor tenant to the landlord.

The liquor traffic is a destructive industry and all capital put into it is capital at war with the capital employed in constructive industries.

No. 3

PROSPERITY STATISTICS

	Missouri	Kansas
Age of states (years)	94	54
Population	3,300,000	1,690,000
Saloons	4,000	....
Per capita expenditure for liquor	$24.00	$1.48
Criminals to 3,000 population	10	1
Bank deposits per capita	$20.00	$140.00
Assessed property valuation per capita	$300.00	$1,700.00
Automobiles to every 100 farmers	1	20

No. 4

OF INTEREST TO BANKERS

Maine's bank commissioner reported in 1914 that the total assets of the banks, trust companies and building and loan associations of the state amounted to $244,000,000, or $328.68 per capita.

In Kansas the bank deposits alone have increased in ten years from $100,000,000 to $220,000,000. They are now $130 per capita.

North Dakota's bank deposits increased from $9,109,000 in 1898 to $90,321,000 in 1913, or 1,000 per cent —a per capita deposit of $150.

North Carolina in 1908, the last year of the saloons, had 375 banks with deposits aggregating $53,894,519. After four years of prohibition there were 461 banks with aggregate deposits of $98,799,645.

In Tennessee under prohibition the average increase in bank deposits is 114 per cent.

Other prohibition states show gains proportionate to the length of time the prohibitory law has been in effect.

No. 5

OF INTEREST TO TAXPAYERS

There is greater increase in the valuation of property under prohibition than under license. This means less tax rate because there is more property to tax.

Maine in ten years increased its taxable property more than $11,000,000 a year.

In Kansas there has been an increase of $120,000,000 every year for ten years. In 1880 under license the tax rate was 5.5 mills on the dollar; in 1914, after 33 years of prohibition, it had been reduced to 1.2 mills.

In North Carolina under prohibition the average increase has been over $54,000,000 annually.

In Georgia in 1914, after six years of prohibition, the comptroller general announced an appreciable reduction in the tax rate.

Other prohibition states, also dry cities and towns, testify to remarkable gains in taxable values and to consequent decrease in tax rates.

Price, 3 for 5 cents

50 for 60 cents; 100 for $1.00

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION PUBLISHING HOUSE

Evanston, Illinois

"THERE'S VICTORY IN THE AIR"

HERE is a great song. Its words grip, its music thrills you. It sets to soulful song the grand thought of nation-wide victory over booze. Use it in all your temperance and prohibition meetings. It is a remarkable song and it is cheap. Two for 10c; 12 for 20c; 100 for only $1.00. Get a supply for church, Sunday school, W.C.T.U., prohibition rallies, etc. Set the community to singing, "There's Victory in the Air."

Order today of REV. L. L. PICKETT, ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XLI EVANSTON, ILL., MARCH 4, 1915 No. 10

Latest Legislative Victories for Prohibition and Suffrage

IOWA

On February 25, Governor Clarke of Iowa signed the mulct law repeal bill, passed the previous week by the legislature, restoring to the state on January 1, 1916, statutory prohibition. The bill providing for a prohibition amendment to the constitution has also received the governor's signature.

IDAHO

On February 25 the senate of the Idaho legislature passed the measure for statutory prohibition which had already received favorable action in the house. It has been signed by the governor and goes into effect January 1, 1916.

SOUTH DAKOTA

On February 25, a resolution for statewide prohibition was passed by the senate of the South Dakota legislature. The resolution calls for a submission to the vote of the people at the next general election. The house passed, by a vote of 57 to 30, a resolution for a constitutional equal suffrage amendment.

MINNESOTA

Both houses of the legislature have passed the county option bill, and it has received the signature of the governor.

UTAH

On March 1, by a vote of forty-four to five, the lower house of the Utah legislature passed a statewide prohibition measure to become effective July 1, 1916. The senate had already taken favorable action and the measure now awaits the signature of the governor.

SPECIAL ARTICLES IN THIS ISSUE

Our Washington Letter—Iowa and Idaho Become Prohibition States—Great Britain May Stop Sale of all Liquors—Beer and Bread—Better Babies Contest—Russia's Financial Stability and Prohibition

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

COMMISSION VISITS WASHINGTON WITH HOPE OF HAVING LIQUOR ADVERTISEMENTS EXCLUDED FROM MAILS—INVESTIGATION OF DISTRICT EXCISE BOARD—CHILDREN PRESENT PEACE PETITION—DISTRICT DONATION WEEK—450 YOUNG MEN TAKE TOTAL ABSTINENCE PLEDGE—EMPLOYMENT PROBLEM DISCUSSED BY MONDAY EVENING CLUB

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, Nat'l W.C.T.U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

Word has just been received from Captain Hobson to the effect that a commission from Alabama has been in Washington recently for the purpose of interviewing Congressmen from Alabama and the Postmaster General with the hope of having excluded from the mails all liquor literature in the way of advertisements, etc. Liquor advertisements have already been excluded from the newspapers of Alabama.

With the prospect of an early adjournment, Congress is working far into the night over appropriation bills. Only four minutes were required to pass the pension bill, providing $164,000,000. Appropriations for national defense have occupied the attention of both Houses of Congress. The Senate discussed until late Saturday night the Army Appropriation bill, while the House continued the debate upon the fortifications bill. Increase for submarines and aviatiou is proposed by the sub-committee of the Senate naval committee, an amendment including a million for aviation.

Investigate District Excise Board

The Senate committee appointed to investigate the excise board of the District, is holding its sessions, and it has been found out, among other things, that no investigation by the excise board of places where licenses have been granted has been made since November. 1914, nor has attention to protests been paid since last November. The committee, headed by Senator Sheppard, and with Jones of Washington, author of the Jones-Works bill, and Thompson of Kansas as members, will leave no stone unturned to bring out all facts for or against the excise board.

Children Present Peace Petition

Twelve little girls of the Washington public schools presented to Secretary of State Bryan this week a two-and-one-half-mile protest from 350,000 children of the United States, scattered over forty-five states, against the continuance of the European conflict, and a plea to crowned heads of the countries at war to declare an armistice, and submit to the Hague their troubles involved in the present war. Secretary Bryan in his office in the State Department, where peace and arbitration have been negotiated, where the seals have been affixed binding the United States to submit to arbitration any international dispute in which it shall be involved, received the petitions, which came in rolls of several thousand names each, and deposited them on the desk where peace treaties have been signed and where more may be signed. The petitions were then taken to the big state reception room, where they were piled high on the tables, to become a part of the official archives of the State Department.

A copy of the petition is to be sent to the diplomatic representatives in this city of the nations at war, and they are to be informed, and are in turn expected to inform their governments, of the receipt of the petition and the fact there is on file at the American State Department such a petition.

District Donation Week

Flowers from the White House, the gift of Miss Margaret Wilson, tied into little boutonnieres with red, white and blue ribbon, are being sold in the lobbies of all the theaters as a feature of the District donation week effort for the relief of the endorsed charities. There is a peculiar heart interest in the White House contribution, for it continues a practice of Mrs. Wilson of sending large quantities of the choicest White House flowers to the charitable institutions in which she took sympathetic interest. It is in memory of her mother's love for the poor and needy that Miss Wilson has supplied the flowers to be sold for the fund that is being raised to care for all the needy of the national capital.

The leading florists of Washington have also contributed flowers for sale in some of the theaters, and this is the outstanding feature of the clubwomen's effort, led by Mrs. Ellis Logan, president of the District Federation of Women's Clubs, to provide for the poor. Mrs. Logan has had a ready response to the appeal for the support of the endorsed charities of the capital. Several sugar barrels full of groceries, vegetables and provisions were contributed by patrons of the Center market for the benefit of the Central Mission. This was the result of the "community barrel" set up on the north side of the market, all the contributions to which on each day during the "district donation week" are turned over to some charity that is feeding the hungry of the city.

Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher and Mrs. Emma S. Shelton were members of the executive committee, representing the W. C. T. U. of the District.

Speaker of House Preaches on Life of Washington

Speaker Champ Clark preached a sermon on the life of Washington to the congregation of the Vermont Avenue Memorial Christian Church last Sunday, and told his audience that patriotism, next to reverence for God, is the highest of virtues. The best way to learn patriotism, the Speaker said, is to study the lives of the wise and mighty men who gave this country for the people to love.

The Speaker designated Washington as "the foremost uninspired mortal in the entire history of the human race." "Many great men have lived and wrought in this glorious world," he said, "but in completeness of character and in the far-reaching important and beneficent results of his laborious achievements Washington overtops them all." Washington's greatest service, the Speaker thought, was not as commander-in-chief of the revolutionary army and the first President of the republic, but as president of the constitutional convention, where his commanding influeuce made the formation of the republic possible.

Four Hundred and Fifty Young Men Take Total Abstinence Pledge

Last Sunday, following a plea of Secretary Bryan of the State Department, an audience of 450 young men at a mass meeting of the Brightwood M. E. church arose and took a total abstinence pledge with the Secretary. The Secretary declared that he had been taking pledges to abstain from liquor ever since he could remember, and that he did not mind taking the pledge whenever he had the chance. "Many men say that they are only moderate drinkers and that it can do them no harm," said the Secretary, "but I never saw a drunkard yet that didn't come from a moderate drinker. Strong drink can do no good and certainly does a great deal of harm. It is a needless waste of money that can be put to good uses, and it sets a bad example for the growing boys."

Employment Problem Discussed by Monday Evening Club

At the annual dinner of the celebrated Monday Evening Club of Washington, social unrest and the employment problem were discussed by men who have made a life-study of labor conditions in this country. John B. Andrews, secretary of the National Association of Labor Legislation, said that at the present time there are in the United States 1,000,000 people out of employment. He also said that the unemployment problem is a big one, but that the rapid growth of social responsibility in the last ten years has done much toward its solution. Social insurance, backed by a system of public labor bureaus, was held as the best solution of unemployment in this country.

Saturday, February 27, 1915.

W.C.T.U. PRESIDENTS OF VICTORIOUS STATES

Mrs. Nettie R. Chipp
of Southern Idaho

Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith
of Iowa

Mrs. Minnie U. Rutherford
of Arkansas

Idaho's Two-Fold Victory for Prohibition

Special Correspondence

"It's been a long way to prohibition in our dear old Idaho" the women of the W. C. T. U. have been singing, as we worked early and late to make sentiment for prohibition, but our prayers have been answered and the seed sown has borne fruit. The climax of our ambition was reached on the day when hundreds of white ribboners and friends of temperance filled the senate chamber of the state capitol and for more than two and one-half hours watched half a dozen men opposed to statewide prohibition fight to defeat its passage by amendments. Very soon after the discussion began, it was apparent that theirs was a losing fight. Late in the afternoon of February 23 the vote was taken and when the count showed an overwhelming majority for our cause, the applause was tumultuous. To the chagrin of all the W. C. T. U. members, Senator Rockwell, who talked and voted against the measure, wore on the lapel of his coat our little badge of white, for which he was taken to task by Senator Pugmire, who also wore the bow of white, but was a loyal supporter of the statewide bill. Grateful are we to our magnificent Governor Alexander, who in his inaugural message was so outspoken for constitutional and statutory prohibition.

Never before in the history of the temperance work in this state have the white ribboners done such excellent organizing work. Headquarters were established at Boise in January, 1914, and more than 3,000 workers in every school district in South Idaho were listed. Almost every union and many unorganized places were visited by the state president. The state has had no outside organizers or public speakers, except during a period of three weeks, but sentiment has been created by personal appeals of our own workers. Prior to the fall election last year thousands of letters were sent to the voters of our state, and we have reason to be proud of the men elected as a result. Not only have nearly all of our legislators proven themselves champions of our cause, but most of those sent to Congress voted for National Prohibition.

IOWA AND IDAHO BECOME PROHIBITION STATES—SOUTH DAKOTA ON THE WAY

With the affixing of the signatures of the respective governors of the two great states of Iowa and Idaho to bills providing for statutory prohibition in the last ten days, John Barleycorn received legal notice that after January 1, 1916, he would be an outlaw. In both states a resolution providing for a constitutional prohibition amendment has been adopted, and the question will, in the case of Idaho, go to the people at the general election in 1916, and in Iowa the measure must pass another legislature and then be submitted to a vote of the people.

South Dakota took its first step on the "short, short way to prohibition" when its senate passed a measure referring the question to the people at the next general election. It is confidently expected that the house will concur in the senate's action. If so, South Dakota as well as South Carolina will be plunged into a statewide prohibition campaign for the summer months, the question to be voted on next fall.

Great Britain May Stop Sale of All Liquors

Chancellor Lloyd-George, in a speech at Bangor, Wales, on February 28, is reported to have said, "Drink is doing more damage to this country than all the German submarines put together.

"I have something to say that is unpleasant," he continued. "Most of our workmen are putting every ounce of their strength into this urgent work loyally and patriotically, but there are some who shirk their duty. Some workmen in the armament works refuse to work a full week for the nation's need. They are in the minority; the vast majority belongs to the class that we can depend on, but a small minority of workmen can throw whole works out of gear by reason sometimes of one thing and sometimes of another. But to be perfectly candid, it is mostly the lure of drink. They refuse to work full time, and when they do, their strength and efficiency are impaired through the way they have spent their leisure. Drink is doing us more damage than all the German submarines put together.

Points to Russia's Success

"Russia has stopped drink. M. Bark, the Russian minister of finance, with whom I conferred in Paris, told me that the output of Russian workmen had increased from thirty to fifty per cent since the sale of vodka had been prohibited.

"M. Bark admitted that he had lost $280,000,000 in yearly revenue which he certainly could not afford, but he added that if the government proposed to revert to the old condition there would be a revolution in Russia.

"The stoppage of the sale of drink in Russia has been due entirely to the Czar, and it was one of the most heroic things of the war.

Absinthe Ousted by France

"France abolished the sale of absinthe by a ten to one majority in a single afternoon. This shows how these great countries are facing their responsibilities.

"We propose nothing so drastic, but we are armed with full powers for the defense of the realm. We have great powers to deal with drink, and we mean to use them. We shall use them in a spirit of moderation and wisely, but quite fearlessly, and no doubt the country will support our action."

BEER AND BREAD

C. N. MARVIN, Editor *Sentinel-Post* of Shenandoah, Iowa

[To the many editors who are receiving from the Master Brewers' Association an offer of free, ready-made plate articles concerning beer, the following comments are recommended.—EDITOR.]

We are in receipt of an offer from the Master Brewers' Association of the United States to furnish us free ready made plates of articles in defense of beer. A sample article was sent with the offer. It undertakes to show that beer is much like bread in its origin, composition and uses.

We decline the offer, Mr. Brewer. Your comparison of bread and beer is but one of many that might be made of things as wide apart as heaven and hell, yet which have a common origin. The traveler at the parting of the way sees two roads diverge—one leads to the mountain top, the other to the abysmal swamp. Two mothers gaze fondly upon the babes at their breasts—they partake of the same food and care, yet one ends his career in the President's chair and the other in the electric chair.

So, too, when we look upon the golden grain ripening in the valleys and upon the hillsides we know that it possesses infinite possibilities for good or evil. As bread it may create brain and brawn to rule the world. It may save life. It may carry the message of mercy and fraternity from the people of one great nation to the suffering millions of another land, torn by the holocausts of war.

But as beer what good can that golden grain do? What good did it ever do? None. In this form it is a robber and murderer, a destroyer of every good impulse of the human heart.

It robs the working man of his efficiency as a laborer, prevents his promotion, reduces his wages and throws him out of a job when his employer finds it necessary to choose between the man who drinks and the one who does not.

It robs the family of the working man of clothes and books and food and home. Every dollar spent for beer is a dollar less to be spent for the necessaries and comforts of life—and worse, for the man full of beer very seldom has sense enough to spend his money judiciously.

The world needs every bushel of grain for food—for bread; it needs none for beer.

In every time of excitement or strife it has been customary for officials to close the saloons. Why? Because the sober sense of officialdom recognizes that beer is the enemy of law and order, the enemy of prudence and common sense.

If it is true in time of unusual excitement it is true at all times. Beer never leads men upward, never makes them better. Its influence is invariably downward, a drag on the individual, day by day and year by year pulling him downward. It is a drag on the community, the state, the nation, ever piling up taxes for the support of the poor, the insane, the criminals. It is an inspiration for crime.

The exhilaration that beer gives to the user is the hypocrite of the human emotions, deceiving him into thinking that it gives him strength of mind or body, but the most careful scientific tests have shown that beer weakens the user. The alcohol in the beer destroys more tissue than the small amount of food in it builds.

To liken beer to bread is sacrilege. Beer is a product of the life-giving cereals, it is true, but it is the Judas Iscariot of the family.

MONTANA'S AWAKENING PROHIBITION CONSCIENCE

MRS. MARY L. ALDERSON, President Montana W. C. T. U.

The fight between the awakening conscience of the people of Montana and those who know no way except the way of selfishness and greed has been vigorously waged at the legislative session during the past few weeks. The new chivalry is making advances.

At the request of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, a bill submitting a constitutional prohibition amendment to the people was introduced in both houses. It was carried unanimously in the senate, but was killed in the house committee. The prohibition strength in the house was only about one-third of its membership. A substitute bill referring a statutory law to the vote of the people in 1916 was then introduced by the committee that killed the bill submitting the amendment. It passed both houses. It was drawn along lines similar to the amendment asked for. The joker is in the date—which is December 31, 1918. It allows wine for the sacrament, and alcohol for scientific purposes, so the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is impressed anew with the need of education along these as well as other lines, and is preparing to enter an educational campaign of some magnitude.

A bill abolishing all kinds of race track gambling has passed the committees by so large a majority that there is every prospect of its becoming a law. This was a piece of legislation the governor advocated strongly in his message to the legislature. The racing men opposed it by large delegations from racing centers, literature and page advertisements in leading papers. The *Butte Miner* heroically led in one of the strongest fights ever made in Montana for a moral measure, and though the measure has only advanced through the committees in either house or senate, the majority in favor (over three-fourths) indicates that it will carry in spite of the opponents who are still at work lobbying and distributing literature, in a last forlorn hope to hold back the better civilization for which we are working.

Other bills for a further curtailment of the liquor traffic are pending in the legislature and the W. C. T. U. representatives are doing what they can to advance them.

Mrs. Ada Wallace Unruh, National W. C. T. U. organizer, has been in Montana since January 20, doing good work for us. One of the Helena pastors who heard her in the capital city said that her address was the most logical thing he had ever heard on prohibition. Mrs. Unruh has proved a most faithful field worker, doing all that can be done to advance W. C. T. U. interests along all lines, giving herself without stint in all she undertakes, whether it be a platform address, or the instruction or organization of a union.

OUTLAWING THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC WILL SAVE THE STATE LARGE SUMS, SAYS LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF MEXICO

Asserting that the abolition of liquor in New Mexico would save the state money, Lieutenant Governor E. C. de Baca, in a speech recently delivered in the house of representatives, at a prohibition rally, urged the submission of a constitutional prohibition amendment to the vote of the people. The meeting was presided over by Miss Harriet Lee Henderson, president of the New Mexico W. C. T. U., and was participated in by several members of the legislature.

After declaring that the question of statewide prohibition is the most important one in New Mexico, the lieutenant-governor expressed regret that many more legislators were not at the meeting. "I understand that this grave question will be presented for their consideration at the next session of the legislature, and I am surprised that more of them are not here tonight to hear this discussion," he said. "I am sure they should find this meeting interesting. I know there are several arguments raised against prohibition. One of these is that it does not prohibit. Opponents of temperance point to states that have prohibition and declare that alcohol is sold as much as ever.

"I am frank to say that I do not believe it. It is very likely true that drink has not been entirely wiped out. But is not the cause worth while if there is some diminution of the evil? Shall we say that our system of government in this country is a failure because crimes are still committed and have been committed since the beginning of time? People using these arguments merely wish to discourage you in your efforts in eliminating the greatest evil that afflicts humanity today.

Personal Liberty.

"A word as to personal liberty. Some say prohibition is unconstitutional as it restricts the personal liberty of the individual. But is it restricting the liberty of the individual to put a curb on the sale of opium, cocaine and other disease-dealing, mind-stupefying drugs? Does not drink split up the home, bring a bad example before the eyes of the drunkard's children, and end in the divorce court? Is it right to have children left without a roof over their heads and the home influences which should be for good?

"There is another side to this evil—the question of economics. Prohibition will work an immense saving to the state and I do not hesitate to declare that if New Mexico will adopt it, we could economize enough to support our jails and other institutions, and still have some money left over to pay some of those county salaries. It would hardly be necessary to have penitentiaries in this country if we did not have the demon rum to deal with."

Mr. de Baca then declared that it was not the man who takes an occasional drink that he is worried about. "It is for the sake of the weak beings in the clutch of the liquor habit that I ask you to pass this legislation," he exclaimed. "I think it is the duty of every one to think of these drink victims and legislate to protect them against themselves."

Following the speaker, Miss Henderson said she had no doubt that prohibition would carry in New Mexico by eighty-five per cent if submitted. "Wherever I go, people are saying they are eagerly awaiting the day when they can vote the saloon out of business."

BETTER BABIES CONTEST

MRS. FRANCES WAITE LEITER, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent Department of Health

Roger Hawley Wing

A practical phase of eugenics, bearing upon race betterment, was incidentally a feature of the Atlanta National W. C. T. U. Convention, and created unusual interest in the homes of that southern city.

Under the auspices of the National W. C. T. U. department of Health, co-operating with the Georgia branch of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Association, a Better Babies Contest was held, which far exceeded the expectations of those most interested in the effort. Through the organization named, an active local committee was secured, with Mrs. John Rowlett as the efficient chairman.

Bessie Cecelia Agnew

The contest was conducted in the convention tabernacle. Suitable quarters were set aside for this purpose, namely: An ample reception room for mothers, babies and nurses, and not a few interested fathers, a registration room, and a well lighted and comfortably heated parlor, with four tables duly equipped for the comfort and emergencies of the babies during the process of examination. Suitable scales, rules, measuring tapes, and calipers were in evidence. At each of the four tables presided a physician, and an assistant nurse and score recorder. From 9 o'clock a. m. till 5 p. m., during all the days of the convention, this was a very busy section of the tabernacle, entirely apart from the main auditorium.

All plans for these well organized contests, which are being conducted in various parts of the country, are under supervision of the Better Babies Bureau of the *Woman's Home Companion* (381 Fourth avenue, New York), which furnishes literature for free distribution to mothers, printed instructions for organizing a contest; also, suggestions to physicians.

Norman P. Pollitt, Jr.

To understand and appreciate the devised system for conducting a contest on a scientific basis, it is necessary to carefully study the literature and plans provided. These can be obtained without cost by addressing the bureau, as mentioned. This bureau co-operates with all societies and boards of any kind interested in public health and child welfare.

In these contests, mere beauty and good clothes do not count. Physical and mental development only are considered; and the purpose should be educational rather than competitive.

To the helps referred to, furnished without cost save postage or express charges, are added the score cards, the certificates given to each and every child examined, the diplomas presented to the boy and girl baby in each of the three divisions and the bronze medals awarded to the boy and girl baby with highest score irrespective of divisions. The medals and diplomas indicate the winners.

Parents, as a rule, do not enter these

James Albert Woolley

contests expecting, or even really hoping to win a prize. They want most to learn regarding any defects that exist in the child which may be remedied.

Besides the local committees necessary to make a contest successful, the professional corps of this Atlanta contest, in the final summing up, consisted of twenty-five physicians and twenty-seven nurses in relay service.

Instead of the 100 anticipated, 460 babies from six months to three years of age were registered and examined. After the registration book had closed, 273 more applications were received, making a total of 733.

(Continued on Page Six)

Anne Arden

AN ENEMY OF CHILDHOOD

The saloon is a treadmill, ever moving, carrying the children into industrial life when they ought to be receiving their education or, by play, developing their physical, mental and moral manhood and womanhood.

—JOHN B. LENNON,
Treasurer American Federation of Labor.

PROHIBITION AND SUFFRAGE BEING CONSIDERED BY NEW HAMPSHIRE LEGISLATURE—EX-GOVERNOR HANLY ADDRESSES THEM ON NATIONAL PROHIBITION

MRS. ELLEN R. RICHARDSON
President New Hampshire W. C. T. U.

Several bills introduced in the present legislature are of special interest to the women of the state. House bill No. 172 for the repeal of the local option license law enacted in 1903, claims our first attention. Resolutions protesting against the liquor traffic and favoring the passage of this bill have been sent out by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union to the various women's organizations in the state. These have been returned in large number not only by our unions, but by women's clubs, women's relief corps, Y. W. C. A. auxiliaries and other women's societies. Petitions to be signed by voters only, in favor of the bill for repeal, were sent out by the Anti-Saloon League. The committee on liquor laws has practically decided to kill all other proposed changes in the liquor laws, and the contest will be waged on the question of prohibition versus license.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is co-operating with the Equal Suffrage Association in an endeavor to secure the franchise for the women of New Hampshire. Two bills have been presented, one extending municipal suffrage and the other full suffrage. Public meetings have been held in various parts of the state addressed by suffrage speakers, but the largest and most enthusiastic was held in Legislative Hall, Concord, Feb. 16. Mr. A. J. Felker, state commissioner of agriculture, and Mr. J. S. B. Davie, state commissioner of labor, gave brief, earnest, forceful addresses in favor of equal suffrage from the viewpoint of the farmer and the laborer.

The above is the striking illustration on an attractive little folder containing opinions of prominent men concerning woman suffrage and sent to members of the New Hampshire legislature by women of the state in the interest of the bill now pending.

The principal address was given by our National superintendent of Franchise, Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, who captured the audience as she demonstrated in her vivacious and logical manner that women for many years have been preparing themselves for political freedom by their educational and economic training.

The members of the legislature who were present in large numbers and the friends of the cause were so pleased with Mrs. Livingston's presentation of the subject that an effort is being made to have her return to Concord to speak at the public hearing February 24. Some of Mrs. Livingston's department leaflets have been mailed to each member of the legislature. We are hoping New Hampshire will not be left out in the list of New England states securing favorable legislative action for their women.

A bill to authorize the appointment of women as special police officers has been favorably reported by the judiciary committee.

On February 11, at the close of the forenoon session, Ex-Governor Hanly of Indiana addressed the legislature on National Prohibition. He was introduced by Governor Spaulding, who is a strong supporter of National Prohibition, and his earnest, convincing address, heard with deep interest, was frequently interrupted with applause from the members of the legislature and the large audience crowding the gallery.

BETTER BABIES CONTEST

(Continued from Page Five)

Two weeks later, when the score cards had been carefully reckoned, 500 mothers and babies assembled in the tabernacle auditorium to listen to a helpful address by Dr. Charles Boynton, and to receive the certificates.

Diplomas were presented as follows:

First Division—	Age	Rating
Bessie Cecelia Agnew,	7 months	97 %
Norman Pollitt,	8 months	97¼ %
Second Division—		
Elna Dorothy Brinn,	15 months	96¾ %
Roger Hawley Wing,	15 months	98 %
Third Division—		
Anne Arden,	32 months	97¾ %
James Albert Woolley,	27 months	96¾ %

Medal Winners—

Roger Hawley Wing,	15 months	98 %
Anne Arden,	32 months	97¾ %

It is an interesting fact that the parents of Roger Hawley Wing, whose score was the highest, were eugenically married, having exchanged health certificates. The little son bears evidence of his heredity in health, temperament, and ability to eat and sleep according to rule. He is a happy, rollicking boy; has never been walked with at night, nor rocked to sleep.

Since the contest closed, eleven of the examining physicians have voluntarily expressed willingness to enter another contest some time during the present year, as the interest evidently warrants it.

In early January, a committee from the Evangelical Ministerial Association of Atlanta was appointed to draft an eugenic bill to be presented to the Georgia legislature, to prevent the marriage of those who are physically and socially unfit for family obligations.

The W. C. T. U. department of Health is indebted to Mrs. Howard Payne (of Elberton), president of the Georgia branch of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Association, for valuable personal assistance in preliminary work for the contest.

ALCOHOL FATAL TO BABIES

"Not long ago a young mother was mourning the untimely death of her babe," says Mrs. Martha M. Allen, National superintendent of Medical Temperance, in a leaflet entitled, "Save the Babies." "Questioning brought out the fact that the attending physician had advised that the child be fed upon a drug-store 'food' which contains a considerable percentage of alcohol. The young mother had no idea that her child had been both starved and poisoned to death; starved because this so-called 'food' was not a food, and poisoned by the alcohol in it.

"Multitudes of babies have died as a result of soothing syrups given in ignorance that these contain alcohol or morphine, or both. Morphine cough and croup syrups and diarrhoea medicines have added their quota to the death list. *Drugs and soothing syrups and alcoholic liquors should never be given to babies.*

"A doctor should be called if baby is sick, but if he advises alcoholic liquor or patent 'foods' get another doctor. Some of the best doctors in the world say that alcoholic liquor is very bad for children, sick or well, and it is wise to be on the safe side and keep such poison out of the baby's weak little stomach. Dr. Ira S. Wile, editor of the *Medical Review of Reviews* of New York, who helped for some time in clinics for poor babies in that city, says: 'The less alcohol given to children as food, drink or drug the better for the children.' This is the opinion of most physicians today who have studied the nature and effects of alcohol.

"Do not give any alcoholic liquor. Alcohol in its full strength is quick poison. Diluted alcohol, such as beer and wine, is slow poison. It may not kill outright, but it will do some harm somewhere. Much of the craving for alcohol shown in adult life is due to sowing the seeds of desire for it in the sicknesses of childhood. Do not use alcohol to rub on the baby, either. Use water or olive oil. Alcohol chills the body."

Russia's Financial Stability and Prohibition

In an interview with the Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, on February 4, M. Bark, the Russian Minister of Finance, in answer to a remark that what most challenged the admiration of foreign nations was the heroic message conceived by the Emperor, and applied by M. Bark, renouncing entirely the large revenue from the state monopoly of alcohol, the minister replied that he felt proud of being the Czar's executor in a work at once so grandiose and beneficent, the happy effects of which had already visibly infused a new spirit into the Russian people.

"I have always cherished a great faith in the potentialities of the Russian nation, but I must admit that even my optimistic anticipations have been greatly exceeded by the reality. As you know, there was a considerable deficit to be covered in the ordinary budget of the year 1914. Well, we have stopped the gap without difficulty or effort. We had 500,000,000 rubles in the free reserve, and other available funds from which we drew, and the problem was solved. I increased some few taxes during the remaining months of last year, and I found that the solvency of the peasants has been raised very considerably by the law prohibiting the consumption of alcohol, and that the beneficent operation of this edict continues to make itself felt progressively."

Diminution in Crime in Russia

"It is difficult for foreigners to realize," M. Bark continued, "how great are Russia's economic resources, and how much greater they have become since the promulgation by His Majesty of that humanitarian law which, I may add, is felt by the Russian people themselves, not as a restriction, but as an inestimable boon conferred upon them by their provident monarch. I can assure you that the productivity of every class of workman in Russia, whether we examine those engaged in agricultural or industrial pursuits, has already increased by from thirty to fifty per cent, and I need hardly point out to you what that one act connotes in a population of 170,000,000, to say nothing of the cessation of the waste which formerly accompanied and followed the consumption of alcohol. Again, the rates for the maintenance of prisoners have fallen, because crime has everywhere diminished, and in some districts has disappeared altogether.

"Another indication of the welcome change which has come over the nation is afforded by the returns of the savings banks. In war time people are everywhere nervous; and in Russia, as elsewhere, large sums were withdrawn from the savings banks as soon as war was declared. Well, since the total prohibition of alcohol, the accounts I have received from these institutions throughout the country are so encouraging that even I, whose faith in the Russian people has always been large and firm, did not anticipate the rapid and splendid result which they denote. Although only a few months elapsed between the promulgation of the Czar's humane and patriotic edict and the end of 1914, the excess of deposits over withdrawals amounted to 84,000,000 rubles (£8,500,000), or twice the amount of the preceding year. Russia's economic situation, therefore, is not merely excellent, but it is rapidly improving, and my faith in her future—not a blind, but a carefully reasoned faith—is boundless."

SIGNING OREGON'S PROHIBITION BILL

An impressive scene was recently enacted in Salem, Oregon, when a small procession of prohibition enthusiasts wended their way to the office of Governor Withycombe for the purpose of witnessing the chief executive sign substitute House bill No. 362 by Representative J. E. Anderson, the prohibition measure intended to carry into effect the constitutional enabling act adopted by the people under the initiative last November. Heading the company of temperance victors was Mrs. Jennie M. Kemp, president of the W. C. T. U. of Oregon, who had been appointed by the speaker of the house to place the legal document in the governor's hands. Accompanied by Representative Anderson, Mrs. Kemp had previously, upon commission from the same authority, carried the bill from the house to the senate.

"I think this the greatest piece of constructive legislation in Oregon history," was the comment of the governor as he signed the bill. "In my opinion the passage of this act alone is well worth the cost of the legislative session, because it means so much for the state and its people."

A photographer had made preparations for a flashlight picture, his camera being in position and everything in readiness for the event which was to form the climax of prohibition legislation in Oregon. At first Governor Withycombe's native modesty caused him to demur to this phase of the program, but he was finally induced to consent by the representation that thousands of people of the state, who could not be present, would be pleased to see a picture of the scene.

"Well, as long as we are to have a picture," said the governor, "I would like the camera focused so as to show the life-sized portrait of Governor George Abernethy there on the wall. I think it peculiarly fitting that on such an occasion his portrait should be included in the photograph. He was provisional governor of Oregon before the creation of the territory. I am informed that he signed the first prohibition bill ever coming before an Oregon legislative assembly in 1844, and that it was repealed over his veto two years later."

Phyllis May Adelman

SOUTH AMERICA'S FIRST "LITTLE WHITE RIBBON PARTY"

A baby party, with dainty invitations printed in gilt for the wee guests, is the latest thing in W. C. T. U. activities in Montevideo, Uruguay, South America, where Miss Hardynia K. Norville, World's white ribbon missionary, is teaching temperance truths with fine success to children and adults. About seventy-five mothers, many of whom had shown no previous interest in the work, brought their babies, and the program was furnished by the kindergartners of Crandon Institute. A most attractive certificate of membership in "The Little White Ribbon Band," printed on heavy white paper in gilt, with a pledge for the mother to sign, "Trusting in God's help, I solemnly promise to teach my child to abstain from the use of alcoholic drinks, including wine, beer and cider; from the use of tobacco in any form, and from profanity," was presented to each baby. It made a charming souvenir of the occasion when the baby's name had been added on a blank line, the baby's picture put in a little space on the left of the certificate framed in a dainty gilt design, and the outline of the baby hand traced in gilt over the prophetic words, "Tremble, King Alcohol, We Shall Grow Up." No doubt these certificates will be kept in the homes for many years and will furnish a constant reminder to the parent and the child of the dedication of the young life to a righteous cause and the promise of the mother to give the necessary instruction in ways of temperance and purity.

BREAD OR WHISKY?

Noted Medical Authority Deprecates Waste

"What shall we now plant, barley to poison and kill our citizens, our young mothers and the unborn, or wheat, to grow bone and brawn and blood and brains and bravery for Britain?" asks Dr. C. W. Saleeby, F. R. S. E., the noted English medical authority, in an article in the *Daily Chronicle* of Manchester, England, entitled "Bread or Whisky? Which is the Greater National Need?"

He deprecates the worse than waste in raising barley to make beer and whisky; and turning food material into poison. He quotes the words of the Czar of Russia to his minister of finance, "It is not meet that the welfare of the exchequer should be dependent upon the ruin of the spiritual and productive energies of numbers of my loyal subjects," and urges his fellow countrymen "in this epoch-year of 1915" to "plant wheat instead of whisky; bread instead of beer; life instead of death," adding that "never, perhaps, was there a more fateful choice for the English nation."

Secretary of State William J. Bryan has promised to deliver an address at a popular temperance meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church, to be held in Rochester, N. Y., on May 27. A nation-wide pledge-signing campaign is being organized and Mr. Bryan's address will be in line with this movement.

The Union Signal

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GOAL FOR 1915—FIFTY THOUSAND NEW MEMBERS

As we go to press, the "family" at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters are gathered in the editorial rooms to observe UNION SIGNAL DAY, the birthday of Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, March 1. A further account of the occasion will appear in next week's paper.

In the past six months the number of prohibition states has doubled. If we do as well in the next six months, we will have the required number—thirty-six—for a ratification of a Prohibition Amendment to the Federal Constitution.

"Tremble, King Alcohol, we shall grow up," cried the children twenty or thirty years ago, and the liquor men laughed and said, "Just hear the babies. What can they do?" They have grown up—those youthful champions of the temperance cause—and today in legislative halls they are making King Alcohol not only tremble but totter on his throne, and the liquor men—well, it is anything but a laughing matter to them.

"A TRIBUTE TO THE PROHIBITION STATES"

Numerous requests are reaching Miss Gordon to bring up to date her new playlet, "A Tribute to the Prohibition States." There were nine prohibition states, including West Virginia, when this program was prepared. In most of the new prohibition states the law goes into effect January 1, 1916.

Miss Gordon is anxious to bring the program "down," or "up" to date, but thinks it will be better to do so after January 1, 1916. It is suggested that when the program is used the presiding officer should make a statement concerning the additional prohibition states, securing her authentic information from THE UNION SIGNAL of February 25.

HIS LAST VOTE FOR LIQUOR

Many a member of our state legislatures is probably entertaining very much the same thoughts as were given expression to by the Arkansas legislator who, after voting "No" on the statewide prohibition bill, asked the privilege of explaining his action. While he felt in duty bound to his constituents to fulfill his promise to vote against the measure, he declared, "This shall be the last vote I will ever cast in the interests of the whisky traffic." As a representative of the labor organizations he gave it as his opinion that the time has arrived when their interests are best safeguarded by supporting the prohibition cause.

As a matter of fact that time arrived years before the gentleman from Arkansas came into this world, but he is to be congratulated on having even at this late day caught the vision of what is necessary to properly protect the interests of his constituents. "Big Business" with its strict regulations in regard to liquor drinking and an enlightened public sentiment have tended to create a clearer atmosphere through which the maker of laws has discerned the social and political necessity for removing from labor its greatest hindrance and enemy—the liquor traffic.

In every state there are legislators and voters who are "almost persuaded" to never again cast a vote for liquor. A little tactful persuasion or pressure on the part of their constituents may be all that is needed to encourage them to take this stand.

"BETTER BABIES"

"Better Babies Contests" are becoming increasingly popular and deservedly so, for they are proving a factor of real importance in educating mothers and fathers in caring for their little ones. "Better Babies" might well be one of the slogans of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, for until the liquor curse is eliminated from our civilization, a great army of babies will stand little or no chance of attaining to the standards demanded of "Better Babies." The mothers of the race have a right to demand a social condition which will remove temptation from the fathers of their children and prevent, so far as laws can, wasting in drink the money which should be spent for the food, clothing, shelter and education of their offspring.

Every one of the winsome faced medal winners in the Better Babies Contest at Atlanta, pictured on page 5 of this issue, is an eloquent argument for a prohibition nation.

"Closed twenty years for repairs," is a sign that appears on one of the saloon windows of Des Moines, Iowa. Yes, and ten times twenty, for Iowa, having once started on the good road, is doing the thing thoroughly, and with statewide prohibition to go into effect January 1, 1916, and constitutional prohibition and woman suffrage on the way, there is little hope of the doors of Des Moines saloons ever again opening.

If the Hon. Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer of Great Britain, deems the fact that the productivity of labor in Russia has increased between thirty and fifty per cent, of sufficient importance to formally announce it in a speech in Parliament, it is worthy of the serious consideration of every voter of the United States in determining his action at the next election where the liquor question is an issue.

THE WHITENING MAP

We realized when we placed on the cover page of last week's SIGNAL a prohibition map labeled "revised to date" that quite probably before the paper reached our readers the map would be "out of date" by reason of other states enacting prohibition legislation, and we hoped and prayed that this would be the case. We were not disappointed. Hardly had the paper gone to press when a telegram was received at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters telling that Idaho had taken the final action to pass a statutory prohibition bill, and only a few hours later there came from Iowa a message, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow. Iowa is free." Six months ago we gloried in nine white states; today we count double that number—eighteen. In a few months that number should be increased to twenty-one, if the legislatures of Utah and South Dakota take the action that is expected of them, and the voters of the latter state and South Carolina live up to their privileges.

Meanwhile there was never greater need than today for a campaign of education with reference to the dangers of even moderate drinking. Realizing that the doom of the saloon is sealed, the liquor interests are bending all their energies to secure legislation to enable them to sell liquor at cafes, restaurants, hotels and similar places, something after the fashion which prevails in continental Europe. Already they are endeavoring to buy up the press of the country to publish articles on the food value of beer and the stimulating qualities of malt liquors and light wines. The public must be educated and warned by press and poster, from pulpit and platform, that the use of alcohol as a beverage or as a medicine in any form is fatal to health of body, mind and soul.

GENERAL VILLA ISSUES PROHIBITION ORDERS

General Villa has issued an order greatly restricting the sale of liquor in the province which he controls, nearly three-fourths of Mexico, and has threatened to punish with death any man caught disobeying his order.

GERMANY'S SUPPLY OF ALCOHOL SHORT

A cablegram from Berlin to the Associated Press indicates that Germany's supply of alcohol is so far below the demand that the so called "spirits central" organization, which primarily supplies the army's needs, has announced that it will be compelled to limit deliveries of brandy and spirits for other purposes, especially for drinking. About 40 per cent of the former amount will be allowed the larger industries for use in March and slightly more to small concerns. The supply of denatured alcohol for fuel lights also must be curtailed.

An effort will be made to save for human consumption a large part of the supply of potatoes now in distilleries and to induce distilleries to undertake the production of crude sugar.

W. C. T. U. HONORED

The high esteem in which the W. C. T. U. of Oregon is held by the legislators of that state was evidenced recently when the speaker of the house called to his desk the president of the state organization and entrusted to her the prohibition bill to be taken to the senate, and from there to the governor for his signature. The act was a recognition of the part taken by the women of the state in the recent statewide prohibition campaign.

STATES WHICH HAVE OUTLAWED THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Maine, Kansas, North Dakota, Georgia, Oklahoma, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, West Virginia, Virginia, Oregon, Washington, Colorado, Arizona, Alabama, Arkansas, Idaho, Iowa.

"SALOONS MUST GO" ASSERTS UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM IOWA

In an authorized interview in Washington, Senator Albert B. Cummins of Iowa recently declared himself in favor of the abolition of the liquor traffic. In enumerating what he considers the vital problems of government of the present day, he said, **"The saloon must go. Sobriety must be the rule of conduct for the future."**

The Senator is believed to be taking this stand for national prohibition as the result of his careful study of the question and the effect of the traffic upon the nation as a whole.

The *Philadelphia North American* comments on the far-reaching political effect of this declaration—the first on the subject made by any recognized presidential possibility in either of the old parties. They refer to the fact that the leaders of the national prohibition movement have declared their intention to exert themselves to obtain the nomination and election of a presidential candidate who will be in sympathy with the movement and willing to aid in its promotion.

GENEROUS CONTRIBUTION TO BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Busily occupied as are the W. C. T. U. women in legislative and campaign work, they are not forgetful of the needs of the war victims across the sea. Mrs. Lindon Bates, chairman of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium, writes to National W. C. T. U. Headquarters that the contributions received from the W. C. T. U. have been generous and the spirit accompanying the gifts a real inspiration. She adds:

"The situation at the front is becoming truly appalling. The report of the Rockefeller Foundation is published and they bear us out in much more than we have ever asserted regarding the situation in Belgium. They say that by the first of April the entire seven millions of people will be starving. We are hoping for intervention of the totally unforeseen before that time to avert catastrophe."

NEWS OF VICTORY RECEIVED WHEN "SOME GLAD DAY" WAS BEING SUNG

A Willard Memorial meeting had just been called to order in the home of Mrs. Ida Wise Smith, the president of the state W. C. T. U. and the assembled company were singing "Some Glad Day" when a telegram was received saying the glad day for Iowa had arrived, for the governor had signed the bill restoring statutory prohibition. Mrs. Smith excused herself from the meeting long enough to fly "Old Glory" and thus proclaim to the world the good news. "It was a strange coincidence that Governor Clarke addressed a Fathers and Sons banquet in Cedar Rapids that evening," writes Mrs. Smith, "and the W. C. T. U. sent to him, as a token of its appreciation, a sheaf of the finest roses the city afforded."

Spring fashions in the legislatures seem to run largely to prohibition and woman suffrage.

STRICT ANTI-DRUG LAW WENT INTO EFFECT MARCH 1

The Harrison bill, known officially as the Harrison Narcotic law, which is intended to prevent the increasing and illicit use of drugs, went into effect on March 1. It is believed by physicians to be the most far-reaching law relative to drugs ever enacted in this or any other country. The substance of the bill is as follows:

"On and after March 1, 1915, every person who produces, imports, manufactures, compounds, deals in, dispenses, sells, distributes or gives away opium or coca leaves or any compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, or preparation thereof, shall register with the collector of internal revenue of the district his name or style, place of business, and place or places where such business is to be carried on.

"Also on or before July 1, annually thereafter, every person who produces, imports, manufactures, compounds, deals in, dispenses, sells, distributes or gives away any of the aforesaid drugs shall pay to the said collector a special tax at the rate of $1 per annum."

FROM THE WAR ZONE

Unspeakably tragic is the news that comes to us from our comrades over the sea, who are in or near the war zone. Mrs. Anderson Hughes Drew, who will be remembered by all who attended the Portland (Ore.) National Convention and the Brooklyn (N. Y.) World's Convention, writes of some of the sad scenes brought to her attention, as follows:

"We in Southampton see perhaps more of the horrors of this terrible war than any other residents in England. All our noble young men, fresh and strong, embark from here for the continent and this is the port to which they return maimed and wounded. The sad Red Cross trains run many times a week—almost within a stone's throw of my window. My husband's duties take him frequently to the hospital near here, where there are many wounded German prisoners, also wounded Belgians, as there is no safe hospital left for them in their ruined little land. Here, too, are our wounded British boys.

"Many Belgian refugees come to Southampton. Among them a few weeks ago was a poor, wee mite of only twelve weeks whose two feet had been blown off by a shell, and another with one hand and one foot gone—a child of two years of age. There are many little ones who are so young they cannot tell their names, but who reach us with neither parents nor anyone who knows who they are."

NEW JERSEY PLANT INTERFERES WITH PERSONAL LIBERTY

An order has been issued by the Florence Iron Company, located at Florence, New Jersey, forbidding beer wagons to stop at any of the 300 houses owned by the company and occupied by employees. Any employee who occupies a company-owned house is forbidden to drink intoxicating liquors, and all agents of breweries are prohibited from soliciting upon the premises.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

THE LAND OF FREEDOM

KATHERINE CALL SIMONDS, FRANKLIN, N. H.

In this blessed land of freedom
Where aloft "Old Glory" waves,
Men have legalized the traffic
That a nation's life enslaves.

Hush, a mother's cry of anguish
Rises high as heaven above,
For a mother's boy has wandered
From the fold of mother love.

Mother hearts lie crushed and bleeding;
Mother eyes o'erflow with tears,
Mother lips in prayer are pleading
Pleading, lo, these many years.

Shall the lives of men be bartered
And a nation's honor spilled?
Licensed be th' accursed traffic
That our coffers may be filled?

No, thrice no. This land of freedom
While aloft "Old Glory" waves
Shall forever CRUSH the DEMON
That a nation's life enslaves.

Hush, I hear a song of gladness
Borne on wings of mother love,
And I hear the angels singing
In the Fatherland above.

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

MRS. MARY J. BROWN, New Hartford, Mo., an honored and loved member of the local union.

MRS. STELLA HARRELSON, also of New Hartford, Mo., a charter member of the union and one who will be greatly missed.

MRS. CASSIE C. SAYRE, New London, Mo., district superintendent of the Flower Mission department, a loyal worker who delighted to carry cheer to others.

MRS. SUSAN HART, Bath, Mich., a loved member of the local union and a staunch friend of our righteous cause.

MRS. M. S. A. WEBB, Savannah, Ga., beloved honorary president of the local union.

AMANDA SMITH, the noted leader and evangelist of the colored people, did much to educate her race along temperance lines. She had a wonderful gift of song and used it to preach the gospel of total abstinence and prohibition. She will be remembered as having been present at the Asbury Park National Convention and other national meetings. She passed away at the age of eighty-seven. The committal service was held at Chicago.

FANNY CROSBY, the writer of eight thousand hymns, has gone to her reward at the age of ninety-five. Blind from her infancy, she had a wonderful insight into the needs of the human soul, and used her talents of versification in composing some of the best-loved sacred songs ever written, among them, "Saved by Grace," "Blessed Assurance," "Rescue the Perishing" and "Safe in the Arms of Jesus."

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

GENERAL OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT
MISS ANNA A. GORDON, EVANSTON, ILL.
VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE
MRS. ELLA A. BOOLE, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS. FRANCES P. PARKS, EVANSTON, ILL
RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. E. PRESTON ANDERSON, JAMESTOWN, N. D.
ASSISTANT RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. SARA H. HOGE, LINCOLN, VA
TREASURER
MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON, EVANSTON, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

RED LETTER DAYS

MARCH 20—*Prohibition Rally Day (birthday of Hon. Neal Dow)*

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, SEATTLE, WASH., OCTOBER 9-14, 1915

SUPERINTENDENTS

TEMPERANCE AND LABOR

MRS. MAE M. WHITMAN

Wake up! Wake up! The song of the robin should be ours.

When our great body of women realize the importance of the labor vote; and how necessary to success are the sympathy and co-operation of wage-earners, we shall have gone a long way toward carrying prohibition in state and nation.

More and more is it being conceded that a powerful factor is this great army, hitherto so often manipulated by the enemy. There are many vital economic arguments for the reasonableness and advantages of total abstinence and prohibition which we need to make plain. Rightly understood, the labor department has to do with five fundamental activities, the home, the school, the church, the state and economics. The first three are already in the harness and are being made to serve the common people,—to a degree, at least; the fourth is in process of development and the fifth an ideal toward which we are working.

It would seem that never since the crucifixion of Christ has there been such turmoil in the world as exists today.

In our Declaration of Principles, we say, "We believe in a living wage; an eight-hour day; in courts of conciliation and arbitration; in justice as opposed to greed of gain; in peace on earth and good will to men." True to these fundamentals, let us use the powers of conscience and intellect in the practical application of the Sermon on the Mount, thus becoming true co-workers with God in the great work of overcoming evil with good.

Children of one Father, it ought to be possible to live as brothers and sisters even in the industrial world. Everywhere the world is clamoring for a closer harmony between capital and labor. It goes without saying that a nation can never rise to high efficiency so long as it is under the bonds of appetite. The problem of unemployment, or rather the need of a practical plan furnishing wide-spread employment, is looming up larger and larger. The cost of living steadily increases, yet many continue blind to the great economic waste resulting from the decomposition of fruits and grains so greatly needed as wholesome foods, but which are given over to the manufacture of health-destroying, brain-destroying, character-ruining drink, making wrecks of homes where peace and prosperity and happiness might have dwelt. If there was ever a time when our nation needed sober thinkers and clear thinking, it is now, for we as a nation are passing through a crisis, stupendous and far-reaching. Total abstinence has become an absolute necessity to wage earners. While we need their support for the fulfillment of our aims, they as truly need the help of total abstinence and prohibition.

Many laborers have little time to read leaflets, but would be impressed with prohibition and economic truths displayed on posters. During the 1914 prohibition campaign, many of us found that posters making simple, striking statements did work for us where leaflets were futile. In one campaign we had a hundred or so cheap easels on which to display posters in front yards of people willing to help in that way. These were printed in very large type, easily read even by passengers on the flying street cars. Then there are the anti-alcohol lantern slides with picture illustrations and scientific and economic truths.

Temperance and labor are both powerful agencies in the progress of the world. It is our privilege to unite them in a way that shall accomplish wonders for God and humanity. Reforms go hand in hand. The co-operation of great movements is the necessity of the hour and all need waking up to its imperative requirements.

Campbell, Calif.

HUMANE EDUCATION

MRS. MARY F. LOVELL

The department of Mercy is now called the department of Humane Education. For several reasons the latter seemed the more appropriate name. It was approved by the National W. C. T. U. Convention at Atlanta and is the name which has always been preferred by the World's W. C. T. U. As not every one sees the World's W. C. T. U. Report the following letter received from Mr. Kiyoshi Sugiura of Japan, may be of interest:

Yokohama, Japan, Jan. 17, 1915.

My Dear Mrs. Lovell:

Please accept my very cordial thanks for the attractive and beautiful book which you so kindly sent to me through Miss M. L. Hansee of Keiogizuku. "Black Beauty" is valuable in itself, but I shall doubly esteem it as a gift from you.

At the second annual meeting of the Keio Language Society of the Commercial and Technical School of Keiogizuku, November 21-22, 1913, I gave the recitation, "Webster's Speech in Reply to Hayne." Mr. M. Tsuboi was one of the Americans, Jefferson Winwood of the "Boston Tea Party."

I am a business man just now, and I daily discharge my official duties with no interruption from ill health. I am in the export business, and our company has just received an order for two thousand tons of beans from Liverpool and Marseilles. It will be my business to oversee the selection of these beans, examine the weight and send them on shipboard. There are about one hundred and thirty boys and girls employed to do this work.

For four years I had the pleasure of receiving Miss Hansee's kind instruction, so that now I—even I!—can speak and understand a little English—I mean now as I take my way through the world a life member of the Band of Mercy, the owner of the prized Yarrow Mercy button, and also a member of the Yokohama Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, to help mankind to the best of my ability.

Will you please send me one hundred pledge cards and one hundred of the sixth report of the World's W. C. T. U. department of Mercy. We intend to organize a Band of Mercy in Keio, and will do so as soon as Miss Hansee has time. She is so busy she does not have time to do all the Mercy work we should like to get her to do. Miss Hansee has friends in the Meiji University, and we hope to organize a Band of Mercy there soon. Please send me some literature to help us in organizing.

I have a strong desire to further any plan that will increase our knowledge of American institutions and that will help us in promoting peace. My wish is that the battleships of each nation may be turned into floating institutions of mercy.

Again thanking you for your beautiful and much appreciated gift and the kind thought which prompted it, believe me,

Very cordially yours,
KIYOSHI SUGIURA

1811 Negishi Machi, Yokohama, Japan

Mr. Sugiura's enthusiasm to help mankind to the best of his ability is surely worthy of imitation, and it is plain that he understands that the scope of the department of Humane Education is very wide and that its aim is to teach kindness to every living creature, thus laying a foundation of love and gentleness which is not only an earnest of good treatment and compassion for all that are helpless or suffering, but is also a necessary factor in the work of undermining and destroying the war spirit.

Jenkintown, Pa.

Mr. Frederick H. Wright, Ridgewood, N. J., superintendent of the Italian Missions of the Methodist Episcopal church, in the United States, has signified his desire to receive THE UNION SIGNAL in order that he may translate into Italian articles from it for use in the Italian Christian weekly, *La Fiaccola*, of which he is editor. Mrs. Ella B. Black, National superintendent of Work among Foreign-Speaking People, in forwarding subscription of Mr. Wright, rejoices in this additional medium through which temperance truths may reach our Italian population.

LEGISLATIVE NEWS

South Carolina

An anti-polygamy resolution has passed both houses of the South Carolina legislature.

Kentucky

One candidate for governor of Kentucky, Mr. J. W. Newman, has announced himself squarely in favor of statewide prohibition. The election of a governor occurs next fall.

Idaho

The senate of the Idaho legislature, on February 23, passed the prohibition bill heretofore passed by the house, providing for statewide prohibition by legislative enactment, to go into effect January 1, 1916.

Indiana

Both houses of the Indiana legislature have adopted the anti-polygamy amendment.

Limited suffrage for women was approved by the state senate on February 20 by a vote of 37 to 3.

Minnesota

By a vote of 66 to 62 (one more than the required majority) the Minnesota house of representatives, on February 24, passed the county option bill recently passed by the senate. The measure now goes to the governor, who has said that he would sign it.

South Dakota

A resolution calling for the submission of the question of statewide prohibition at the next general election was passed on February 24 by the South Dakota senate. The house is said to be in favor of the amendment. The house, on the same day, passed by a vote of 57 to 30 a resolution in favor of the submission of an equal suffrage amendment.

North Dakota

The lower house of the North Dakota legislature has passed a bill creating the office of state enforcement commissioner, the purpose of which is to place in the hands of a suitable person, who shall be appointed by the governor, general supervision over the enforcement of the law prohibiting the sale of intoxicants and other laws closely allied to it in spirit and purpose.

Iowa

The Wilson bill, providing for the submission of a constitutional prohibition amendment, which was recently passed by the senate of the Iowa legislature, on February 24 was passed by the house by a vote of 92 to 14. If acted upon favorably by the legislature which convenes two years hence it will be submitted to the people. A resolution for a constitutional amendment for woman suffrage, heretofore passed by the senate, was adopted by the house by a vote of 84 to 14.

Colorado

The Colorado house of representatives, by a vote of 63 to 0, on February 24, passed a bill for the enforcement of the statewide prohibition constitutional amendment. The bill differs from the senate measure by forbidding the sale of liquor by drug stores, or by any other agencies or individuals. It will be sent to a conference.

LIQUOR INTERESTS OPPOSE INDIANA'S SUFFRAGE BILL

Special Correspondence

The bill for partial suffrage for the women of Indiana passed the senate on February 20 by a vote of 37 to 3. The house had been canvassed and was considered perfectly safe. On the morning of the 22nd, the alarm having been spread among the liquor men, they dropped upon the state capitol like a horde of hungry vultures on a wounded horse, packing the corridors of the capitol, overriding the anti-lobby law, and stampeding the Democratic majority.

The situation has developed into practically a hand-to-hand fight between the liquor traffic and the noblest band of women in the state, with the moral forces of the commonwealth going to the aid of the women.

Secretary of State Bryan and Senator Owen of Oklahoma both urged the passage of a woman suffrage bill during the present session, but the liquor forces from all over the state have hurried to the capital to prevent it.

BLIND—OR NEAR BLIND?

KATHARINE LENT STEVENSON

So subtle is the human mind in its subconscious workings that no psychologist has as yet solved the problem as to whether the average man, if forced to a choice between the two alternatives, would rather be considered a knave or a fool. True, we shrink from the essential wrong doing involved in knavery, but do we not shrink still more from the aspersion cast upon our intellectual acumen in the charge of folly? To be considered foolish enough to think, say, or do certain things is often the last straw laid upon the burden which is crushing one's self-respect.

Other things being in any way equal, it is our firm conviction that the best of people would rather be considered a little wicked than very foolish. If this be true, it is a fact which those dealing in any public capacity with their fellowmen cannot afford to ignore. Many an oratorical spellbinder has been remanded to "innocuous desuetude" because he failed to attach due weight to the intelligence of his constituency. Many an argument has failed to convince because founded upon the hypothesis that certain fundamental facts were unknown to the opponent, or that he lacked the logical mind which would enable him to detect the errors in a certain line of reasoning. A very persistent strain of logic runs through the human mind and through society as a whole. Woe to the man who frames his public policy without regard to that logic. His fall may not be speedy, but it is sure.

"The bearings of these observations lie in their application" to the line of reasoning adopted by certain representatives at Washington when called upon by their constituencies to account for their vote against the Sheppard-Hobson bill. Two Massachusetts representatives, in particular, have spoken with no uncertain sound and, by one of those singular coincidences not infrequently noted in the political realm, their letters are almost identical in certain paragraphs. They both lay great stress upon the fact that, although not voting for the Hobson resolution, they did vote for the two Mann amendments, the one to strike out the words "for sale" and the other to refer the measure not to the legislatures of the several states, but to the direct vote of the people. Their contention is that these two amendments were much stronger than the original resolution and that by voting for them they proved their allegiance to the principle of prohibition.

Can it be possible that these learned gentlemen think they are dealing with a constituency of fools? Does not the veriest novice in the world of politics know that this is a favorite device of the opponents of any measure? An amendment may serve one of two ends. It may be presented to strengthen the measure under consideration and it may also be presented to overthrow and destroy that measure. Who can doubt the purpose for which the Mann amendments were offered? What did they mean when put into plain English? Simply the voting down of a practicable measure of reform through the pretense of substituting for it something manifestly impracticable and impossible. Representative Mann and those who stood with him knew that to strike out the words "for sale" was to present a proposition so drastic that it could not possibly pass through Congress since the manufacture of alcohol for the arts and sciences, to say nothing of certain other purposes, is still a necessity. They knew that to submit the measure to the legislatures of the several states was the simplest and most direct way of reaching the people of those states, since the calling of a constitutional convention is a method fraught with such difficulty and, in a sense, danger that it would be vigorously opposed all over the nation. They knew that the amendments which have already been made to the constitution of the United States have been made in the manner proposed. Do they really think that the people at large can be deceived by mere words and mistake a filibuster for a genuine effort to advance the cause of prohibition?

The American people long have shown themselves to be "near-blind" on this subject, but they are not yet stone blind. Already the signs are many and encouraging that the veil of blindness is being lifted. Possibly when the returns from some of their districts shall be counted another year these gentlemen who relied upon the ignorance of their constituents may awaken to a realization of this fact.

SEVEN FRAMED PICTURES OF MISS WILLARD FOR OKLAHOMA SCHOOLS

Mrs. Abbie B. Hillerman, president of the Oklahoma W. C. T. U., who has recently been in Payne county, writes as follows concerning W. C. T. U. activities: "I spent an afternoon and evening at Stillwater where a schedule of marvelous possibilities had been arranged by the county and local presidents. Beginning at 1:15 six framed pictures of Frances E. Willard were presented to the schools of the city and the Agricultural and Mechanical college. At the latter a fine audience of young people assembled in the beautiful new library building. A copy of the 'Compendium of Temperance Truth' was also presented, and the young people were urged to enter the essay contest and win a prize for Oklahoma. Splendid appreciation of the pictures was expressed by all the recipients and a beautiful tribute paid to Miss Willard by one of the college professors.

"The next morning we went to Perkins where a fine county institute was held. This union had also arranged to present a picture of Miss Willard to the beautiful new high school. The W. C. T. U. members attended in a body and were seated on the platform. The principal of this school is in hearty accord with the work of the union and after the presentation of the picture he expressed his great appreciation of it and we felt sure that so far as he could do it, the pupils would be taught to emulate the beautiful life of Miss Willard. That evening I spoke to a crowded house on 'Legislation Passed and Pending.'"

THE ONE WAY OUT

"A LITTLE CHILD SHALL LEAD THEM"

ALICE W. JENISON, Jacksonville, Florida

The three girls—Nan Robinson, her chum, Marion, and Nan's wee little sister, Doris—arrayed in their new winter finery made as pretty a picture as one could wish to see, as they walked down the avenue in the waning light of the autumn afternoon. Both Nan and Marion were very proud of little black-eyed Doris in her new red velvet cloak and bonnet.

As the girls drew near a large church which stood on the corner, they heard singing and Doris, who was passionately fond of music, begged to go in and listen. A W. C. T. U. meeting was announced on the bulletin board and the girls stopped to look at the notice. "Wonder what 'W. C. T. U.' stands for?" mused Nan, as they ascended the steps. Entering the door they were greeted by a bright-faced lady who showed them to seats. The music was greatly enjoyed by the girls, but it soon ended and a woman speaker arose to address the audience. Doris, her curly head nestled in sister Nan's lap, settled herself for a nap. The speaker had made only a few remarks when Marion, with a contemptuous look, whispered to Nan, "A temperance lecture! What would our fathers think to see us in here!" Noting Doris' comfortable position and drooping eyes, she sighed and whispered, "We shall have to stick it out, I suppose."

Nan made a gesture of impatience at Marion's interruption for, from the first word, her attention had been arrested and her heart was going out to the sweet-faced women about her, all of whom she noticed wore tiny white ribbon bows. No matter how scathingly the speaker scored the saloon, the girl's heart told her she was right and her father wrong, and as her mind eagerly accepted truths and facts she had never heard before, she made a prayerful resolve to go home and beg her father to close his saloon, for Nan's parent was a saloon-keeper.

Just as the speaker finished, little Doris, more charming than ever, awoke. The presiding officer, the president of the local W. C. T. U., asked that little children whose parents were interested in the work might be brought to the platform at that time, and be made white ribbon recruits. Marion mischievously whispered to Nan, "Wouldn't it be a joke on them to take a liquor man's baby up? Come on, Nan, let's do it!"

With an expression of sublime determination upon her sweet face, Nan arose, and the two girls, leading the lovely child, went down the aisle to the rostrum. A murmur of surprise ran through the convention audience when the liquor dealers' daughters were recognized.

As the president tied a dainty ribbon around Doris' dimpled wrist, she said: "With this snowy emblem we dedicate this baby to the W. C. T. U. Let us work to keep her pure little life forever untainted from the evils of the drink traffic, and let us help to prepare her and others to take up the work as we pass on."

Even Marion was sobered by the solemn words and when the girls turned to leave the platform, the serious look upon Nan's face prompted the president to say: "My dear, may I not place the white ribbon bow on you, too, that you may become a worker for your little sister's safety and happiness?"

Nan stood for a moment in deep thought, then her eyes brimming with tears, she nodded her head. Marion seized her arm, whispering, "Come on, Nan, your father would never permit you to do this silly thing!"

"Hush, Marion" Nan replied, "We both know that our fathers' business is wicked and wrong, and I am going to try to persuade him to give it up. You would better put on the white ribbon with me, and work for your father, too."

The bow was pinned on Nan, and her promise was given that she would come later and sign the temperance pledge. With an impulsive movement Nan put her arm around Marion's shoulder and coaxed, "You, too, Marion! We've gone into everything together; let's not separate now. It's going to be mighty hard for me, and I shall need your help."

Impulsive Marion responded to her friend's appeal, and the two girls and the baby walked down the aisle and out of the door with the tiny white bows gleaming against their glossy furs, while the convention joyfully sang, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow!"

Nan's thoughts on the way home were a strange mixture of prayers, fears and resolves, and when she entered the luxurious living room, where her parents were awaiting the summons to dinner, she was an animated firebrand. Her eyes glowed as she led Doris to her father, and in simple words told the story of the afternoon. Doris was the apple of her father's eye, and as she confidently climbed into his lap to show him her "pwetty wibbon," sure of his unfailing understanding of this new joy, the man's heart was strangely touched.

Removing her furs and cloak, Nan pinned the bow upon her dress, and smiling upon her mother, whose disapproval she greatly feared, she tremulously asked, "How do you like it?"

The mother's thoughts suddenly went back to her college days, and she remembered the consternation of her schoolmates when they found she was engaged to marry a saloon-keeper. She recalled how the girls had tried to be as friendly as before, but her own proud reticence had kept her aloof from them. She thought over her marriage, and the many thoughts and questionings that had haunted her through the past years. She went back in memory to the birth of her beautiful Nan, and recalled how thankful she had been that the baby was a girl, and so would not have to follow her father's business. In her heart she had hoped that the baby's coming would give her the courage to beg that a change of business be made. When, fourteen years later, Doris had been born, and she noted from the first her husband's utter devotion to the baby, she had dared to dream that her husband might voluntarily forsake his business. With both her girls on the right side tonight, a voice in her heart whispered, "Now is the time."

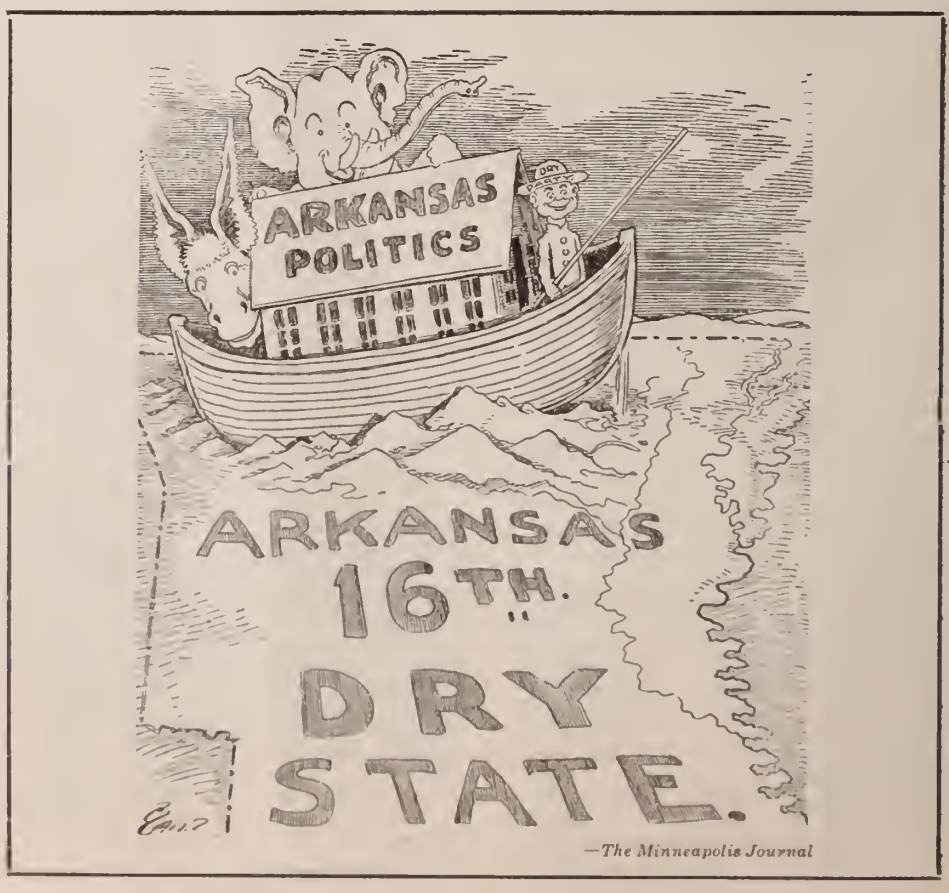
The room was electric with deep feeling, as Nan stood waiting for her mother's answer. Doris snuggled in her father's arms, her baby fingers smoothing the pretty ribbon. Her father's face was inscrutable, but his arm was tight around the baby's shoulder, as he, too, looked at mother, and awaited her answer to Nan.

Mother's voice trembled with deep feeling, as she exclaimed, "Joe, your 'women folks' are all against your business! For years I've prayed for strength to influence you to quit making drunkards, but it has taken our daughters, with their greater courage, to bring me to the speaking point. I am with Nan in this."

With a happy sob, Nan was in her mother's arms. Mr. Robinson put Doris down gently and began to walk the floor, thinking deeply. The maid entered to announce dinner, but Mrs. Robinson motioned her away, telling her to postpone the meal. Then Mr. Robinson stopped suddenly before Nan and her mother.

"I hate the business, too. I've always hated it!" he exclaimed. "But what could I do? As a young man, there was no other business for me but father's. When I was courting you, Jennie, I greatly feared you would turn me down because of it. After we were married, I found that it gave me the power to do so

(Continued on Page Fifteen)



—The Minneapolis Journal

AMONG OUR WORKERS

The Texas W. C. T. U. convention will be held at Houston, April 27-30.

The Evanston W. C. T. U. held its Frances E. Willard Memorial meeting in the reception room of National W. C. T. U. Headquarters. The program was participated in by Dr. Porter of Evanston, Miss Gordon, Mrs. Parks and Mrs. Hutchinson, who paid loving tribute to Miss Willard, and her work.

The New Philadelphia (Ohio) W. C. T. U. and Y. P. B. observed National Prohibition day, January 14, with an all day prayer and rally service. An excellent program was rendered in which all of the ministers participated, and a fine attendance of the best people of the town was secured. The young people and the Y. C. P.'s, under the leadership of Mrs. J. L. Guthrie, furnished musical numbers.

The W. C. T. U. of Martinsville, Va., was fortunate in the observance of Willard-tide this year. At the meeting previous to February 17 a program concerning the uses of the Willard Memorial Fund contained an account by the president of Mrs. Marmaroff and her work at Ellis Island. The local treasurer distributed small envelopes to the members present and forwarded others to those absent, asking, through an enclosed explanatory card, that every one should share in a self-sacrifice breakfast, February 17, and bring to the meeting the money equivalent of any luxury or other food done without. The response was most gratifying and sums varying from five cents to a welcome dollar note were received. Two pretty little school-girls became members. The treasurer found time to send an evergreen wreath tied with white ribbon for the Willard picture in the public school, where a country school fair was in progress.

As the beginning of an effort to drive the saloons from Kankakee, Ill., revival services under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. have been held in the Baptist church. On Ash Wednesday, Rev. Mary L. Moreland, National W. C. T. U. evangelist and pastor of the Congregational church of Mazon, Ill., conducted a Willard Memorial service. On the following day a co-operative missionary and temperance meeting was held, at which the various church missionary societies were represented and several of the pastors assisted, giving strong messages in the discussion of "Our Needs."

Miss Ellen M. Stone, National W. C. T. U. lecturer, addressed the audience while the judges made their decision at the grand gold medal contest held in Washington, D. C., February 19. Winfield Johnson, eleven years old, was awarded the medal for his delivery of the oration, "Where to Begin." The program was in charge of the Red Letter Day department, of which Mrs. Louise H. Earll is state superintendent. The Medal Contest superintendent co-operated by furnishing the seven contestants. On account of the large number of silver medal contests that have been held in the public schools during the past fourteen months Mr. E. L. Thurston, superintendent of schools, was invited to attend. In his reply he said, "I have learned with interest of the way these contests are working out, and I am inclined to believe that they are of genuine benefit to the pupils who take part in them, and those who are indirectly interested in them."

The service of prayer for National Constitutional Prohibition as observed by the W. C. T. U. of Edgewood, Ia., began with a sunrise prayer meeting at eight o'clock, and closed with an evening meetings when a program of songs, readings and addresses was given. The morning and afternoon services followed the National W. C. T. U. program, concluding with a poster parade through the city at four o'clock, fifty school children leading the procession.

The board of education and teachers of Deshler, Ohio, were tendered a reception by the local W. C. T. U., Mrs. Kathryn D. Gebhardt being the guest of honor. On the day following Mrs. Gebhardt gave a talk on Scientific Temperance Instruction in the schools, as a result of which the scientific temperance charts will be used from the primary grades to the high school.

A union meeting in observance of National Constitutional Prohibition Day was held by the unions of La Junta, Swink and Holbrook Valley, Colo., in the Presbyterian church at La Junta.

The board of trustees of South Orange, New Jersey, has taken action to have enforced the law which prohibits the sale or giving away of cigarets or tobacco in any form to persons under eighteen years of age.

The Frances E. Willard union of Joliet, Ill., observed its seventh annual memorial meeting by presenting to "the little red school house on Washington street" a framed portrait of the renowned leader. A fine paper telling of the life and works of Miss Willard was presented by Mrs. Webster, and the other features of the program were of equal interest.

An executive meeting of the Delaware Woman's Christian Temperance Union was held in the Methodist Protestant church of Dover, February 4, with the president, Mrs. Lena H. Messick of Bridgeville, presiding. The child labor law was unanimously endorsed by the committee and the request was made that women be retained on the commission. September 24, 25 and 26 were selected as the dates for the state convention, which will be held in Harrington. At the close of the morning session a bountiful luncheon was served by the Dover union in the parlor of the church. At the afternoon session, J. B. Mills of Baltimore, the attorney for the Anti-Saloon League, spoke upon the temperance measures before the legislature.

The presentation of a picture of Miss Willard to the Fairfield (Fla.) school by the East Jacksonville-Fairfield union was an occasion of interest to the children and to visiting white ribboners and members of the Fairfield Mothers' club. The picture was accepted by the president of the Mothers' club.

Mrs. Ella A. Boole, vice-president-at-large of the National W. C. T. U. and president of the New York state W. C. T. U., gave several addresses at the institute of the Kent county (Del.) W. C. T. U. held at Wyoming, recently. National Constitutional Prohibition Day was observed by most of the unions of the state, the children being given a part in many of the meetings. An important executive meeting was held at Ellendale not long ago by the Sussex county W. C. T. U., the president, Miss Lillian Cade, presiding. The unions of Felton and Wyoming have each contributed $30 for the furnishing of a room in the Delaware Industrial School for Girls.

ALASKA'S FIRST TERRITORIAL CONVENTION TO MEET MAY 13-14

The first territorial convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Alaska will be held at Skagway, May 13-14. The occasion will be an historic one, for it marks a milestone in our progress as an organization in the far Northwest. Though rarely heard from, Alaska is struggling upward in the scale of social betterment, and it is confidently expected that at no very distant day the liquor traffic will be an outlaw in the Empire of the North. Sitka, the old Russian capital, is already dry under local option; saloons are closed on Sunday, by Federal law, all over the territory; and, through the petition of our W. C. T. U. leaders at Ketchikan and Juneau, the saloons of the first division were closed on the last two election days. Temperance workers and sympathizers have also contributed their quota of petitions to the National Congress for the Falconer bill for prohibition in Alaska, and for National Constitutional Prohibition.

MAY BE COFFEE

That Causes all the Trouble

When the house is afire, it's about the same as when disease begins to show, it's no time to talk, but time to act—delay is dangerous—remove the cause of the trouble at once.

"For a number of years," wrote a Kansas lady, "I felt sure that coffee was hurting me, and yet I was so fond of it, I could not give it up. At last I got so bad that I made up my mind I must either quit the use of coffee or die.

"Everything I ate distressed me, and I suffered severely most of the time with palpitation of the heart. I frequently woke up in the night with the feeling that I was almost gone—my heart seemed so smothered and weak in its action. My breath grew short and the least exertion set me panting. I slept but little and suffered from rheumatism.

"Two years ago I stopped using the coffee and began to use Postum and from the very first I began to improve. It worked a miracle! Now I can eat anything and digest it without trouble. I sleep like a baby, and my heart beats strong and regularly. My breathing has become steady and normal, and my rheumatism has left me.

"I feel like another person, and it is all due to quitting coffee and using Postum, for I haven't used any medicine and none would have done any good as long as I kept drugging with coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum comes in two forms:

Regular Postum—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50 tins.

Both kinds are equally delicious, and cost per cup about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

In connection with the Frances E. Willard Memorial Day program of the Bellflower (Ill.) W. C. T. U., "The Life of Frances E. Willard," by Anna Adams Gordon, was presented to the public library of the township high school. Songs by children from the public school and a temperance address by Rev. Pull of Farmer City were interesting numbers on the program. The Bellflower W. C. T. U. sends *The Young Crusader* to each grade teacher of the town and has presented large framed pictures of Miss Willard to two of the schools. Under the leadership of Mrs. S. A. Brower the union is gaining new members and is a power for good in the community.

PROHIBITION AND PROSPERITY POST CARDS

A New Series Just Ready for Circulation

No. 1
OF INTEREST TO WAGE EARNERS
No. 2
WHAT EVERY MERCHANT KNOWS
No. 3
PROSPERITY STATISTICS
No. 4
OF INTEREST TO BANKERS
No. 5
OF INTEREST TO TAXPAYERS

Price, 3 for 5 cents
50 for 60 cents; 100 for $1.00

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION PUBLISHING HOUSE

EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

IN MISSOURI'S SOUTHLAND

Jasper district, the banner W. C. T. U. territory of Missouri, is very much awake. The president, Mrs. J. T. Steele of Webb City, is striving for an increase of three hundred paid members this year. Mrs. La Mance was in the district in January, immediately followed by Mrs. E. B. Ingalls, National superintendent of Anti-Narcotics, and Rev. Berthe Bowers of Iowa, an expert on temperance and labor problems. She is the very one to get next to the miners and win them to prohibition. She will hold important meetings in Joplin, and the Joplin unions have been getting ready for her coming. Another wise move of Mrs. Steele's is to co-operate with woman's clubs and church societies in the four cities and numerous towns of the district. Mrs. La Mance addressed the Unity and Reciprocity clubs and the Baptist District Missionary association in Joplin, and a joint meeting of the unions of Webb City, Carterville, Oronogo, Prosperity and Tower of Light.

The liquor men passed over Howell county, with its live unions, but brought on a local option fight in Oregon county, by its side, an inland mountain county, where every W. C. T. U. had gone down. They did the same thing a little west of this, in passing over Stone county with its flourishing unions and attacking Taney county, the wildest and most mountainous in the state and where there was only one feeble union. Mrs. Coppage, an all-round campaigner, was hurried into Oregon county. She drove miles and miles and then some. She put in three unions, one at Alton, the county seat, and others at Koshkonong and Thayer. It was a well-fought battle and Oregon county has gone dry by nearly 700 majority. Mrs. La Mance could spare but a week for Taney county, but it was used to the limit. The worst roads in Missouri were at their worst, and every livery man but one charged extra for driving over them. In spite of mud, rain, snow and sleet, there were large audiences and much enthusiasm. We believe Taney county will go dry.

At Garber, the scene of "The Shepherd of the Hills," the speaker was entertained by "Old Matt" and "Aunt Mollie" of the story, and the characters are true to life. One of the neighbors hitched a span of strong mules to a strong spring wagon and literally "snaked" the lecturer over unbelievably bad roads, sideling, stairsteppy, steep, stumpy and ledgey, to the schoolhouse in sight of "the old trail." The road was too bad to return over before the night address, so after talking to the school, the speaker, school ma'am and the largest of the girls stayed there until the crowd came at night. A cold picnic feast spread out on the seats was thoroughly enjoyed. At night the schoolhouse was so crowded that every seat was full and farmers sat cross-legged all over the floor and in the aisles.

Hollister and Branson, strongholds of the enemy, were stormed. There was a revival in each town, but the evangelists not only gave up their services for the campaigner's appointments, but made rousing speeches themselves. Drives overland to Taneyville and Forsyth brought other leading towns into line, and two new unions were organized. Stone county had fine audiences wherever sleet did not hinder. Crane did itself proud, Galena ditto. At Galena, Mrs. Yocum, an old-time member who has never forsaken us, for more than sixty years a singer in the choir, sang for us. Not long since, Mrs. Yocum, her daughter, Mrs. Mary McCord, and the grandson, Charles McCord, sang a trio, alto, soprano and baritone.

Webster county had a series of meetings, and every one was a success. This county is as awake on equal suffrage as it is on prohibition. Prof. England had the entire high school of Rogersville take notes at the special suffrage lecture that was given. At Fordland, in this county, a little town of not over 500, in raising funds for state work, pledges were made by the W. C. T. U., the Y. P. B., the Christian Endeavor, the B. Y. P. U., both Sunday schools, and every member of the entire corps of teachers. What towns of its size can give a better record? Seymour, another small town, gained eleven new members. Marshfield, Niangua, Northview, all had enthusiastic meetings in spite of mud. Laclede and Phelps counties had flying visits as the speakers went through. Meetings were good. Other speakers will follow.

The Ozarks are full of minute men and minute women. They are ready for a battle to the death with the liquor traffic.

TEXAS W. C. T. U. ACTIVITIES

Special Correspondence

Mrs. Nannie W. Curtis, president of the Texas W. C. T. U., is on the wing, visiting unions and speaking to immense audiences. At Cleburne, although it rained, the Woman's club and missionary society gave her a fine reception and a large audience. In her home town, Waco, she spoke in the Presbyterian church, which was packed to the utmost, and many were turned away for want of standing room. In Tyler she had a fine meeting. In Terrell she spoke to a large audience and also to the public school pupils in their beautiful high school building just completed, and presented for the W. C. T. U., a large picture of Miss Willard. Mrs. Curtis goes so fast and does so much that not having an auto your correspondent cannot keep up with her. In Waco the Anti-Saloon League held a great convention at which Mrs. Curtis spoke on "The Woman's Part." The Waco W. C. T. U. has the promise that no more whisky advertisements are to be given away at the Cotton Palace Exposition. It seems that last year these were given to children.

Ennis women keep up their quiltings and comfort tackings to help their finances. Austin union is much interested in the Training School for Girls, also in the wages and general condition of working women. Fort Worth recently, in one week, held a rummage sale and a bake sale from which was realized something over $100. Mothers' meetings continue to improve in quality as well as quantity. Mrs. W. P. Lane, wife of the former state comptroller and candidate for governor, has returned to her home in Fort Worth and joined our union. Hon. W. P. Lane has stood by our organization in more than one hard fought battle for righteousness.

The superintendent of Medal Contests, Mrs. C. A. Crites, and her assistant, Miss Iva Gilbert, are doing such excellent work in their line that the writer is almost afraid to say that in one month Miss Gilbert held nine contests.

Recently Rev. George C. Rankin, D. D., the editor of the *Texas Christian Advocate* and one of the strongest men of our state, perhaps of the United States, passed away after a few hours' illness. Dr. Rankin was the founder of *Home and State*, as well as a Methodist minister and a strong prohibitionist. When our state convention met in Dallas several years ago the W. C. T. U., because of the help he always gave our cause, presented to him a handsome loving cup suitably inscribed. Until his death he loved to tell how he at one time introduced Miss Willard to an audience. A memorial to Dr. Rankin in connection with the Methodist University in Dallas has been started by Rev. J. D. Young. This will be a boarding house for poor boys who, as did Dr. Rankin, have to struggle for an education.

Two other Texas ministers who have been in sympathy with W. C. T. U. efforts and aims have recently been promoted: Rev. I. Z. T. Morris, who was in charge of the Texas branch of the Children's Home society, and who has placed in Christian homes more than a thousand children, and Rev. Homer T. Wilson, formerly of Fort Worth, whose lecture on "Frances E. Willard, the Uncrowned Queen," will be remembered. Mrs. E. M. Goode, a member of the Dallas union, has also been promoted. She lived and taught our principles and was a power for good.

RECRUITS FOR PROHIBITION FROM THE COLORED RACE

Mrs. Eliza E. Peterson, National W. C. T. U. superintendent of Work Among the Colored People, writes most optimistically of the results of a recent visit to Indianapolis. She says:

"Mrs. M. A. Clark, Indiana's able superintendent of Work Among Colored People, with the co-operation of white ribboners of both races and the loyal-hearted ministers of the colored race, perfected arrangements for my two weeks' visit in Indianapolis, which resulted in a whirlwind campaign of rich seed-sowing and the most largely attended meetings among the colored people which I have ever witnessed in a city where there are so many things to attract the attention of the people. Ministers did not hesitate to give me an opportunity in their services for the presentation of the gospel of total abstinence and prohibition. Such wonderful white ribboners to help the earnest superintendent! Such wonderful ministers to encourage and to help financially the work among our people!

"Notable among those who testified that they would become total abstainers was Madam C. J. Walker, the philanthropist of her race, a woman of wealth whose richest possession is her heart of love for humanity. She declared that as a full member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union she would do her best to help rescue man from the low estate to which he has fallen through the curse of drink. She at once took up the Loyal Temperance Legion work, with the able assistance of Misses Kelly and Barnes. In this same wonderful meeting, Mrs. Mollie Saunders, another fine woman, told how as a result of strong drink her boy lost his sight for a period of ten days, and through prayer and faith it was restored, but she had not before seen the need of joining the W. C. T. U. to help save other boys."

During her three weeks' campaign Mrs. Peterson delivered fifty-two addresses and distributed 30,000 pages of literature, as well as doing much personal work.

THE LIFE OF FRANCES E. WILLARD
ANNA ADAMS GORDON

CLOTH, $1.50 MOROCCO, $2.50

Miss Willard's biography is an inspiring gift. I've given forty, I think, the last year or two and never have received more enthusiastic thanks, nor have I ever given books or other gifts which were more appreciated by my friends. One had it put into a high school library, another into a girls' dormitory, another read it to rest her before dinner, another just before retiring, to sleep on—for which hour she reserves her choicest reading, and so on.

MRS. MARY SAYERS KOEHNE.
Waynesburg, Penn.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

THE ONE WAY OUT

(Continued from Page Twelve)

much for your comfort that getting into something else seemed more impossible than ever. When the girls came, I gave up ever getting out of it, for there was so much I wanted to do for them. A man of my years cannot take up anything new. We shall just have to make the best of it, dears, and try to stifle the voice of conscience that, it seems, has been pleading with us all." He patted his wife's shoulder, and bent his lips to Nan's cheek.

"Oh, papa, how glad I am you hate it! Now I know you'll get out of it!" Nan exclaimed, and the mother, too, looked hopeful at this unexpected stand her husband had taken.

"There is no getting out of it," Mr. Robinson said wearily. "In these tight financial times, a change of business would ruin me. Let us say no more about it," and he reached for the evening paper.

"When a thing is wrong, papa, there is no moral excuse for its existence. You say we shall be ruined. Think of the many, many families which have already been ruined through your instrumentality. It is only fair that we should take our turn. The hard times are caused by the liquor traffic, as you yourself must know. The speaker today said that if all the dimes and nickels that pass over the saloon counters were kept in a vault and not put into circulation, in sixteen months there would be no dimes and nickels in the United States. I never knew before what misery we were causing to get luxuries for ourselves. I had never been told." Nan was crying now, and removing her gloves, she stripped off her rings, placed her bracelet and brooch on the little gleaming pile, and sobbed, "All bought with blood-money! I can never wear them again!"

Her mother put her arm around the girl's waist, and said, "I have had these thoughts so many times, dear. It is new to you, but I have often loathed the comforts I have, knowing the suffering caused to others through the sale of the poison which surrounded me with luxury."

Mr. Robinson was resting his head on his hand and the paper lay unheeded in his lap. He realized that a crisis had come, and his conscience approved, but the question of what to do loomed large before him. Finally he inquired,

"What did your lecturer suggest would become of all the men in this business if prohibition prevailed?"

"She didn't get that far, papa dear, but if you only decide to give it up, I am sure some way could be found for you to make a living. I will go to work, papa, so you will only have mama and Doris to provide for. I know I could clerk in a store, for I do so love to handle pretty clothes, and I know more about them than anything else."

The father's eyes were moist as he met Nan's eager look, and he said,

"You're so full of this, daughter, possibly you have an inspiration. Come, tell me if you have not thought of a way out."

With eager voice and sparkling eyes Nan told him of the vision of the way out which had come to her on the walk home with Marion.

"I thought that you could at once close the saloon, empty all the liquor into the river, and sell the building," she said. "We could move from this city which would always be haunted for all of us with memories of our sinful luxury. I think we ought to go to another place, so that Doris could grow up without having to face the stigma of being a saloon-keeper's daughter." At this the father winced, and the parents exchanged glances of intelligent understanding of what Nan must often have suffered in silence. Nan continued, "I think it would be right to borrow for the establishment of a new, clean business, but that which we would realize from the sale of the saloon, this house and furnishings, the auto and Doris' pony and cart, ought to give us a start. But, father, as soon as the new business were sufficiently established to spare the amount, I should favor putting it all into the treasury of some temperance organization to help rid the country of the evils of drink!"

"O Nan, Nan," her mother tearfully exclaimed, "God has inspired you with this plan. It is the way I have so often prayed about, the only way in which we can even approach restitution."

Nan's father put his hands upon the girl's shoulders, and gazing into her clear eyes, said,

"Thank God for a daughter with the courage of righteous convictions. Nan, mother, Doris, we are forever through with the saloon.

And Nan, happy and grateful, exclaimed,

"Thank God for a father brave enough to face all that will come to him in this fight!"

NATIONAL PRESIDENT SPEAKS AT KENOSHA (WIS.) FRANCES E. WILLARD MEMORIAL MEETING

The W. C. T. U. of Kenosha, Wisconsin, received a wonderful impetus in its work on the occasion of its Frances E. Willard Memorial meeting, at which Miss Anna A. Gordon, President of the National W. C. T. U., was the speaker. A large and representative company of women were in attendance. A tribute to Mrs. Mary C. Upham, former president of the Wisconsin W. C. T. U., was given by Mrs. Theodore Faville. "Saloons Must Go," written by Miss Willard, was sung by a chorus of boys, and a vocal solo was rendered most acceptably by Mrs. Fred Ingley. A reception followed the program, and many new members were added.

MRS. SAMUEL C. DICKIE ELECTED DISTRICT PRESIDENT

Mrs. Samuel C. Dickie, wife of the president of Albion College, has been elected president of the W. C. T. U. of the third district of Michigan. The Albion union, of which Mrs. Dickie has been president for a number of years, is the largest in the district, having a membership of over 400. It is known as one of the most progressive organizations in the state. Mrs. Dickie gives the secret of the success of the union in these words: "Every member in our organization is a recruiting officer, and I believe that it is their good work that has placed us so high in the ranks of the unions. We seldom hold a meeting at which one new member at least is not brought in. We are also catering to young mothers—and I do not believe that any union is complete unless there are several young mothers in the organization."

You Can Weigh Exactly What You Should

You can be Strong, Vigorous — full of Life and Energy.

You can be free from Chronic Ailments—every organ of your body strong as nature intended.

You can have a Clear Skin.

You can have a Good Figure—as good as any woman.

You can increase or reduce your weight.

I no longer need to say what "I *can* do" but what "I HAVE DONE." I have helped 70,000 of the most cultured, intelligent women of America to *arise to their very best—why not you?*

No Drugs—No Medicines

My pupils simply comply with Nature's Laws.

What My Pupils Say:

"Every one notices the change in my complexion, it has lost that yellow color."

"Just think what you have done for me. Last year I weighed 216 lbs., this year 146, and have not gained an ounce back. I am not wrinkled either. I feel so young and strong, no rheumatism, or sluggish liver. I can breathe now, too. It is surprising how easily I did it. I feel 15 years younger."

"Just think! I have not had a pill or a cathartic since I began and I used to take one every night."

"My weight has increased 30 lbs. I don't know what indigestion is any more, and my nerves are so rested! I sleep like a baby."

"Miss Cocroft, I have taken off my glasses and my catarrh is so much better. Isn't that good?"

"I feel as if I could look every man, woman and child in the face with the feeling that I am growing—spiritually, physically and mentally. Really I am a stronger, better woman. I don't know how to tell you or to thank you."

Reports like these come to me every day. Do you wonder I want to help every woman to vibrant health and happiness? Write me your faults of health or figure. Your correspondence is held in strict confidence. If I cannot help you I will tell you what will.

My interesting book tells how to stand and walk correctly and contains other information of vital interest to women. You are welcome to it. Write for it. It is FREE. If you do not need me, you may be able to help a dear friend. I have had a wonderful experience and I'd like to tell you about it. I am at my desk daily from 8 until 5.

SUSANNA COCROFT
Dept. 37, 624 Michigan Ave., Chicago

Miss Cocroft is a college-trained woman. She is the recognized authority upon the scientific care of the health and figure of women, and is daily in personal charge of her work.

Circulation Department

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Address Evanston, Ill.

LIFE OF FRANCES E. WILLARD

Many are taking advantage of the offer made by THE UNION SIGNAL and are working for increased subscription lists, thereby securing a copy of the biography of Miss Willard, written by Anna Adams Gordon. This book is offered for ten subscriptions to the weekly UNION SIGNAL—either new or renewals, sent in at one time.

The following have received copies since November 1:

1. Mrs. Cenia A. Patton, Jonesboro, Tenn.
2. Miss E. M. Francis, Providence, R. I.
3. Miss E. M. Francis, Providence, R. I.
4. Mrs. M. J. Philpot, Cedar Falls, Iowa.
5. Mrs. Margaret McKinney, Saginaw, Mich.
6. Mrs. J. De Mots, Sioux Center, Iowa.
7. Celestia Bush Hatch, Atlanta, N. Y.
8. Mrs. Sara H. Hoge, Lincoln, Va.
9. Mrs. Effie Sheldon, Ripon, Wis.
10. Lucena M. Potter, Hartwick, N. Y.
11. Miss Lillie A. Brong, Brodheadsville, Penn.
12. Mrs. A. E. Potter, Brooklyn, N. Y.
13. Mrs. W. J. Lehman, La Kemp, Okla.
14. Mrs. David Kavanah, Brushton, N. Y.
15. Mrs. Grace Ford, Warren, Ohio.
16. Mrs. F. O. Palmer, Ashland, Kans.
17. Mrs. Walter Barbee, Vandalia, Mo.
18. Mrs. M. E. Gould, Chattanooga, Tenn.
19. Mrs. Maria W. Coxhead, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
20. Mrs. A. E. Potter, Brooklyn, N. Y.
21. Miss Flora B. Foster, Grand Ridge, Ill.
22. Mrs. Carrie C. Ballou, Roxbury, Mass.
23. Mrs. E. A. Haner, Hudson, N. Y.
24. Mrs. Henry Candlin, Greeley, Colo.
25. Mrs. Fannie Van Gelder, Ithaca, N. Y.
26. Mrs. Bettie Hoag, Hagerman, New Mex.
27. Mrs. Lily Rude, Waymart, Penn.
28. Mrs. Covia Lee, Plainfield, Iowa.
29. Mrs. L. Y. Ramsey, Ashville, N. Y.
30. Mrs. Henrietta Frostad, Oak Harbor, Wash.
31. Mrs. James A. Finley, Belzoni, Miss.
32. Mrs. B. W. Kurtz, Huntingdon, Penn.
33. Mrs. F. J. Cordry, Mahaska, Kans.
34. Mrs. E. W. Lott, Springville, Penn.
35. Miss E. M. Francis, Providence, R. I.
36. Mrs. J. S. Craft, Knoxville, Tenn.
37. Mrs. Mary E. Cortland, Greensboro, N. C.

RENEW IN ADVANCE

"The paper grows better and better. I would not try to do without it. All my family read it and I take it to the W. C. T. U. meeting with me. Renew my subscription, which expires February 24."
—KENTUCKY SUBSCRIBER.

(This friend sent in her renewal on February 6, and in that way there could be no possible interruption in the receipt of her paper. CIRCULATION MANAGER.)

GOOD NEWS FROM GEORGIA

Woman's Missionary Conference Will Work For Prohibition

MRS. AUGUST BURGHARD

The following resolution, presented by the social service committee at the annual meeting of the Southern Georgia Methodist Woman's Missionary conference, in session at Cordele, Ga., February 5-9, was adopted by the conference (representing 8,500 women) without one dissenting vote:

"Whereas, the liquor traffic is the greatest evil in our land today, we recommend that a temperance committee be appointed in every auxiliary of the Woman's Missionary Society to co-operate with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and that every member, so far as practicable, be urged to become a white ribboner and use her influence in every way possible for National Constitutional Prohibition."

Rev. E. C. Dorgan, D. D., pastor of the First Baptist church of Macon, Ga., and president of the Southern Baptist Association, preached a series of Sunday night sermons in February on "Hopeful Signs in the Fight Against Alcohol," recalling the wonderful advance in sentiment and conditions since he introduced Frances E. Willard to a Southern audience thirty years ago.

It Does Not Pay

Seven (near) beer saloons in Macon, Ga., have decided not to operate because the business was not profitable. Educate, agitate against the use of beer.

A Leader in the Irresistible Conflict

Mrs. Mary Harris Armor is lecturing for a month in her home state, Georgia, where she attracts larger audiences than any visiting speaker of national reputation. She spoke twice recently in her home city, Macon, in two of the largest auditoriums in the city, which, even in a rain storm, were crowded.

The Anna A. Gordon L. T. L. of Macon (Mrs. M. B. Merritt, leader), held beautiful and elaborate Arbor Day exercises on February 12, planting a dogwood tree —the tree whose snowy blossoms are the glory of the southern forests in early spring. The Allie Kennedy L. T. L. (Mrs. Dr. A. Warlick, leader), had charge of the temperance Sunday exercises at the Tabernacle Baptist Sunday school in the morning and at Centenary Methodist in the afternoon. Both of these lively legions took part in the program at the Willard Memorial service, at which Rev. W. L. Pickard, D. D., president of Mercer University, delivered an eloquent address on "The Life and Influence of Frances E. Willard."

In the death of Mrs. Mable Evans, the Macon (Ga.) union has lost a valued member. She was rescued by white ribboners from an evil life and placed in Tabernacle Rescue Home, where she was converted and rapidly "grew in grace." The last five years of her life she was matron of the home and was used mightily in the salvation of many precious souls, among them a number of straying girls.

"THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC MUST GO" PENCIL

A lead pencil of superior quality with our slogan, "The Liquor Traffic Must Go," printed upon it. A fine pencil to distribute in the public schools. Every white ribboner should keep one on her writing desk, at the telephone desk and in her hand-bag. Price, 5 cents each; per dozen, forty cents.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Ill.

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Will You Come Home Sober, Papa?

A NEW TEMPERANCE SONG BY REV. J. C. HARRISON

of the ALABAMA CONFERENCE. This is one of the best Temperance songs written in years. Its beautiful story of a young girl's plea to her father is really a Temperance sermon, while its melody is one of the sweetest ever written. Ask your music dealer for it, or send 10c to the publisher. P. J Howley Music Co., 102 West 42nd Street, New York. Special rates on quantities to Societies or Temperance Organizations.

TO ALL ORGANIZATIONS THAT MEET IN CONVENTIONS:

Bannerette and Sign Holders—Made of heavy wire, quickly attached to chair, pew, bench or other seat; will not mar furniture; clamps tipped with rubber. Light weight; take up little space. For prices, etc., write to DR. LUEMA G. JOHNSON, 1014 6th Ave. Tacoma, Wash.

GREENE COUNTY DRY FOR THIRTY YEARS

Special Correspondence

Greene county, in the southwestern corner of the state of Pennsylvania, has been dry for thirty years, longer than any other county in the state, and during the last ten years three distilleries and one large brewery have been closed, and this year not a single license application has been filed. All this has been accomplished by remonstrating in the manner provided by law and proving violation of law under the so-called "model" but really infamous Brooks law, for in this county the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has stood upon the license court calendar against every retailer and manufacturer. Moreover the judges in Greene county have never posed as "dry." Many times they have been brought from license counties to preside, but they have been virtually compelled to withhold license under the provisions of the Brooks law, whose local option feature permits men and women of legal age to remonstrate. It is a hard and costly process, but we thank God for the victory.

Have you heard the great prohibition song Count On Me? 90,000 sold. Send ten cents for 96 page hymn book containing it. Wm. E Marks, 1603 West St., Wilmington, Delaware

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XLI | EVANSTON, ILL., MARCH 11, 1915 | No. 11

A Call to Fearless and Faithful Service

In four states temperance and liquor forces are contending for and against state-wide prohibitory laws. In a fifth state a red-hot campaign is about to be precipitated, and we hereby call to fearless and faithful service every member of the Young People's Branch in the five great commonwealths of

South Carolina—Montana—Idaho—South Dakota—Ohio

To help hold prohibitory laws and to aid in their enforcement, we summon to fresh activities all young people in our grand prohibition states of

Maine	*Mississippi*	*Oregon*	*Arkansas*
Kansas	*North Carolina*	*Washington*	*Iowa*
North Dakota	*Tennessee*	*Colorado*	*Idaho*
Georgia	*West Virginia*	*Arizona*	*Utah* (bill awaiting governor's signature)
Oklahoma	*Virginia*	*Alabama*	

To assist in creating a public sentiment that will demand and secure the coveted boon of state-wide prohibitory laws, we claim as Christian temperance soldiers every young patriot in

New York	*Nebraska*	*California*	*Nevada*
Delaware	*Wyoming*	*Kentucky*	*Rhode Island*
New Mexico	*New Jersey*	*Texas*	*Wisconsin*
Vermont	*Illinois*	*Massachusetts*	*Connecticut*
Pennsylvania	*Maryland*	*Michigan*	*District of Columbia*
Indiana	*New Hampshire*	*Missouri*	
Florida	*Minnesota*	*Louisiana*	

What is a campaigner's equipment for service? First, "the whole armor of God." Second, a whole-souled devotion in carrying out our admirable campaign plans. Talk, sing, pray, toil, shout, play for total abstinence and prohibition. Be a worker, never a shirker. Dear younger brothers and sisters of the Young People's Branch, we beseech you to be fleet-footed on the King's errands. Develop your own moral muscle, and inspire additional thousands of young people to become total abstainers, and active campaigners for prohibition.

Anna A. Gordon

SPECIAL ARTICLES IN THIS ISSUE

A Challenge to the Young People—Greetings from the National W. C. T. U. General Officers—Campaign Message to the Young People—Iowa's Emancipation from the Liquor Traffic—Utah Wins Prohibition by Good Majority—Massachusetts' Unique Campaign—Liquor Advertising in Magazines Shows Great Decrease—Our Washington Letter—A Beer Drinking Physician's Experience.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS ADJOURNS—NUMEROUS APPROPRIATION BILLS PASSED BY SENATE—SHIP PURCHASE BILL DEFEATED—HOUSE DEVOTES LAST HOURS TO SPEECHES FROM PROMINENT MEMBERS—INVESTIGATION OF EXCISE BOARD SHOWS LIQUOR TRAFFIC FAVORED—BILL FOR ELLEN WILSON MEMORIAL HOMES PASSED BY BOTH HOUSES

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, Nat'l W.C.T.U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

Interest in Washington this week has been centered on the Capitol, where the Sixty-third Congress has been holding all-day and some all-night sessions, preparatory to adjourning at noon Thursday, March 4. With the exception of a five weeks' recess, this Congress has been in continuous session since April 7, 1913.

The numerous appropriation bills, carrying over a billion dollars to pay the expenses of the government, were passed with the exception of the Indian and Postoffice bills, provision being made for them by continuing the appropriations of the present year. An attempt was made during the closing hours of the Senate to bring the ship purchase bill up again, Senator Fletcher making a motion for the Senate to ask the House for further consideration of the bill in conference, but, later, seeing that it was useless to press the bill further at this session, the Senator withdrew his motion.

In congratulating his colleagues afterward on the defeat of the ship purchase bill, Senator Lodge said, "This ends the greatest fight in the history of the Senate."

Ship Purchase Bill Defeated.

The defeat of the ship purchase bill led to the signing of a petition by forty-two Democratic senators just before the adjournment, calling on Senator Kern, chairman of the Democratic caucus of the Senate, to appoint a committee of five Senators to report to the Democratic caucus, at the beginning of the next session, a revision of the rules of the Senate which will permit the moving of the previous question. The Republicans will oppose this cloture on the grounds that it is un-American. To make this a success, the Senate committee must be able to convince the Senate that the freedom of the debate in that body is an evil and has been employed to defeat good ends. The whole effect of cloture will be to endanger liberty and freedom of discussion. This freedom of speech has saved the country from much dangerous legislation in the past.

While the discussion of the appropriation bills was going on in the Senate, the House was equally busy considering bills as they came from conference.

As the hour of adjournment approached in the Senate, a vote of thanks was given the Vice-President for the manner in which he has presided over the Senate, to which he replied, saying, among other things, "I know that I have made mistakes, errors, sometimes of the head, but, thank God, I can look you in the face and say to you that there has never been an error of the heart * * * * May God guard the republic and keep it long to the glory of humanity."

House Hears Speeches From Prominent Members

The House devoted its last hours to speeches from prominent members, Speaker Clark among the number, who, after praising the leaders for their excellent work, uttered a heartfelt, "God bless us every one." Women were singing in the galleries (which were packed to overflowing) and members were cheering when Speaker Clark declared this session of the House of Representatives "adjourned without date."

President Wilson had, as usual, gone early to the Capitol to sign bills passed by Senate and House during the last hours. He assured the legislators that, unless something unforeseen occurs, there will be no extra session this spring.

President Wilson Feels Gravity of Situation

One of the last acts of Congress was to pass a joint resolution, empowering the President to more rigidly enforce the neutrality of the United States, and to use the army and navy of the United States, if necessary, to carry out the purposes of the resolution. Although Congress has adjourned, President Wilson is so impressed with the gravity of the foreign situation and the possibility of complications that may involve the United States that he is unwilling to leave Washington at the present time. He may decide to abandon his trip to Panama in July for this reason and from the fact that Congress failed to provide the necessary appropriation for the expenses of such a trip.

The committee appointed by the Senate to investigate the excise board of the District, with Senator Sheppard as chairman, made its report to the Senate on Wednesday. The committee finds no evidence of corruption among the members, but scores them for "approving and encouraging plain evasion and perversion of the law." The report shows that the board has disregarded the underlying purpose of the law, favoring the saloon in every instance, and fostering the liquor traffic to the fullest extent, instead of acting in the interests of morality and good government.

A number of members of the Senate and House have promised to help, by speeches and otherwise, in the suffrage campaign. More than half these members are from non-suffrage states.

Modern Juvenile Court Proposed

A model juvenile court in the National capital, which would regard children coming within its jurisdiction, not as criminals, but as wards to be saved for the state, was proposed recently in a report to Congress by Attorney General Gregory. Children would not be called upon to answer the complaint of the criminal law, nor would they be arraigned nor put on oath with the requirement that they plead guilty or not guilty. The court would take testimony regarding the surroundings of a child, and after hearing, might allow it to remain at home, commit it to the board of children's guardians, or to a training school. Medical inspection, power to try adults who contribute to the delinquency of children, and authority for the juvenile court judge to certify exceptional cases to the criminal courts, are proposed.

Under the new law combining the revenue cutter service and the life-saving service under one head, commissioned officers of the new coastguard are now eligible for the national medal of honor awarded to military and naval men for heroic deeds. Under the old regulations governing the revenue cutter and the life-saving services this condition did not exist, and it was only brought about by a special amendment to the law which passed Congress recently. This gives great pleasure to the men of the coastguard service, as their deeds of heroism will now be fittingly recognized by the government.

Ellen Wilson Memorial Homes for Washington

The bill incorporating the Ellen Wilson Memorial Homes here in Washington was passed by both Houses of Congress before adjournment. This provides for the erection of a block of model sanitary houses in memory of Mrs. Wilson's personal interest in the housing conditions of the poor. These houses are to be erected by popular subscription by the women of the country. They will be rented to the poor at the lowest possible rental and will replace unsightly and insanitary houses that have been condemned by Congress.

Saturday, March 6, 1915.

Governor Withycombe Signing Oregon's Prohibition Enforcement Measure, Representative Anderson, Author of the Bill, Standing by the Governor's Chair.

The picture in the background is that of George Abernethy, provisional governor of Oregon before the creation of the territory. In 1844 he signed the first prohibition bill ever coming before an Oregon legislative assembly. It was repealed over his veto two years later.

The W. C. T. U. delegation standing near watched the signing of the bill.

A CHALLENGE TO THE Y. P. B.

DANIEL A. POLING

Millions of young men have been called to the colors and are fighting today under many flags on the battle-fields of Europe. They are dying, as they believe, for highest patriotism. From the frozen fields of Poland and out of the bloody trenches of Flanders their brave spirits are going up to God, whose Son is the Prince of Peace.

However we may reprobate war—pitiless, ghastly and craven, inflicting its costliest wounds upon the innocent and helpless—we will always treasure the courage and self-sacrifice of those who give themselves upon the altar of their country.

But the greatest battles are not the battles fought with sword and cannon. The more vital conflicts are the constructive conflicts of peace. The young manhood and womanhood of the United States are called to *their* colors today for the final battles of the world's greatest reform.

The Young People's Branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is playing a most important part in the educational and inspirational propaganda of the temperance and prohibition crusade. It is creating divisions of fighting men and fighting women who have been thoroughly educated as to the evils of alcohol and the liquor traffic and who are equipped in mind as well as in spirit to deal with the liquor problem.

What a day this is in which to live! What a privilege to face so great a task, conscious of the eternal righteousness of our cause, inspired by numberless past and present victories, and knowing as we do that ultimate triumph cannot much longer be delayed!

God is on our side! We cannot fail if we are true!

IOWA'S EMANCIPATION FROM THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

MRS. IDA B. WISE SMITH, President Iowa W. C. T. U.

Iowa, the seventeenth prohibition state by legislative enactment effective January 1, 1916; a resolution to submit a prohibitory amendment to the state constitution successful in its first passage, and the resolution for woman suffrage passed the second time and now ready for the vote of the men of the state—such is Iowa's situation today.

The prohibition history of Iowa covers a period of sixty years. The victories and defeats have been many, the defeats in their effect covering the longer periods of time.

In 1882, by a majority of almost 30,000, prohibition was voted into the fundamental law of the state. Because of a technicality, an error of the engrossing clerk, in no way affecting the sense of the measure, the amendment was declared unconstitutional. The next legislature sought to satisfy the demand of the people by passing a statutory prohibition law. This still remains upon our statute books. No provision was made for its enforcement, and the situation, especially in the river cities, grew to be very grave. Private individuals did very heroic work in law enforcement, sacrificing money, business, friends and, in some cases, even life itself. Iowa counts more than one martyr to the cause.

Political chicanery was at the bottom of it all and entered boldly here and gave to the state the most peculiar law ever placed on a statute book—a law authorizing, for a money consideration, the violation of another law. Its name—mulct—denotes its character. Webster says, "a fine, especially for a misdemeanor." Its provisions were local option in character. Great claims of good results have been made for it, but because of it twenty-two of Iowa's ninety-nine counties have the legalized saloon.

But this is soon to be history only. Through all the years the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and some other temperance organizations have not only sought to obtain resubmission, but also the repeal of the mulct law. Six years ago the Constitutional Amendment association was organized to deal specifically with this matter. Splendid local Business Men's Temperance associations have been formed to resist saloon petitions. The united efforts of these three organizations now bear fruit.

February 12, 1915, will be known as the high day in Iowa's reform history. In twenty minutes the senate passed favorably a resolution to submit constitutional prohibition to the voters. In the same time it passed a resolution to submit woman suffrage to the voters, and while we almost held our breath and wondered if we were dreaming, it proceeded to repeal the mulct law. Can you not imagine the spirit of Abraham Lincoln, who said, "*when there shall be neither a slave nor a drunkard on the earth,*" abiding in benediction over such an act on his birthday!

Do not think this was an easy procedure. Every step of the way had been hotly contested, but the majorities were overwhelming.

The petition of the saloons of Des Moines, the capital, was in the courts, and the crowning glory was that on the next day the city council declared that on February 15 the saloons must close. The petition is defeated, the fixtures, many of them very costly, are removed, and last night I walked around and looked into vacant buildings where ever since I can remember I have seen the traffic carrying on its devastating work. It is accepted that this is the end in Des Moines.

The house of representatives decided to celebrate Washington's birthday in like manner. But the opposition of the liquor element grew so aggressive that on February 16 it passed the repeal of the mulct law and on February 23 the two resolutions.

The pressure was then directed to the governor to compel his veto of the repeal. But the loyal citizenship of the state rallied to his support and on February 25 he affixed his signature to the death warrant of Iowa saloons. There will be struggles yet, but Iowa has come to her own and will verify it by writing prohibition into her constitution "some glad day."

On that memorable evening the governor addressed a banquet of fathers and sons in Cedar Rapids. In behalf of the state Woman's Christian Temperance Union he was presented with beautiful flowers, and he paid a wonderful tribute to the organized white ribboners and their work in bringing about the result of the day.

The suffrage resolution having passed two legislatures now goes to the voters, probably in the primary election of 1916. Iowa is therefore a double campaign state.

The last legislature heard the seventeen-year-long prayer of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union for the establishment of a woman's reformatory. The tax was levied and work will soon begin. Our bill this year related to commitments and establishment of industries, etc.

There seems an excellent prospect that the bill raising the age of consent to eighteen years will pass. In all this work Mrs. Anna M. Edworthy has been an efficient helper in the legislature.

UTAH WINS PROHIBITION BY GOOD MAJORITY

MRS. LULU LOVELAND SHEPARD, President Utah W. C. T. U.

Twenty-five years ago the beloved Frances E. Willard paid her first visit to Salt Lake City to organize the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and next September her faithful followers in Utah expect to celebrate their silver jubilee in a most fitting manner, for during all this quarter of a century the work she so carefully planned has been faithfully carried on, sometimes under discouraging circumstances and again under prosperous conditions.

Every bit of temperance sentiment in this state has been fostered by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, as we have had no Prohibition party and only five years of the Anti-Saloon League work. I have been present at every state convention except the first one, so I have been able to watch the growth of our organization and temperance sentiment as well, and the work now being brought to a culmination in the 1915 legislature is the victorious answer to the prayers and work of the faithful band of white ribboners.

Before our annual meeting in 1913, every minister in the state was asked for his co-operation in bringing about "Utah Dry in 1915," and almost to a man, we received their most hearty co-operation. President Smith of the Mormon church was consulted and he also promised me the support of his church. The next step was the organization of large committees in Salt Lake and Ogden to

Mrs. Lulu L. Shepard

look after the election of men and women pledged to support our bill. The election of last fall resulted in our favor and the activity of our legislators in passing so many good moral bills has been the cause of much rejoicing on our part. Judge George F. Goodwin, who is fathering the bill in the house, was attorney-general of North Dakota when it secured prohibition, and we are proud of his work in Utah. For years he was closely associated with Judge Charles A. Pollock and we find in him one of our most helpful and loyal representatives.

The Wootten bill, as our prohibition measure is known, was introduced early in the session and passed the senate on February 12, with fifteen for and only three voting against it. With a large lobby continually at work, the liquor dealers have done everything possible to defeat our measure, but on March 1, after an all day's session, a vote was reached in the house with forty votes for and only five against, and we are rejoicing and praising God for the victory.

The Wootten bill is modeled largely after the West Virginia law and has some strong enforcement clauses. It is a good bill, but it will take time to show its defects and weaknesses. If the governor signs it—and we believe he will—it will become effective July 1, 1916, and Utah will be listed as the nineteenth dry state. It is hard to keep up with the prohibition movement in this day and age, we are making history so rapidly.

Liquor Advertising in Magazines Shows Great Decrease

The Temperance Society of the Methodist Episcopal church has just given to the public the result of a poll of the leading magazines on the question of liquor advertising. It publishes a list of over sixty "abstaining" magazines, not including women's publications, which it is assumed are all, or practically all, without such advertising.

This investigation has shown that the number of magazines refusing liquor advertising has increased during the last seven years at least fifty per cent.

In connection with the list of publications above referred to, there are given significant quotations from letters received from publishers of prominent periodicals. For instance, *Outing* and *Golfers* says, "We will not continue to carry liquor advertising when current contracts expire," and the advertising manager of the *Strand* Magazine says, "We have taken liquor advertising, but if I can get my way we will not in future."

"A very large percentage of the better magazines now refuse to print either whisky or beer advertising," comments Mr. Frank A. Arnold, president of the company which publishes the *Countryside Magazine* and *Suburban Life*, and he continues, "It has been found that magazines which adopt the policy of not printing whisky or beer advertising receive many times more favorable consideration by large national advertisers who wish to reach the best homes."

The *Independent* calls attention to the fact that it refuses advertisements of cigarets as well as whisky and beer, and the *Youth's Companion* makes the following emphatic comment:

"We do not think that the advertising of whisky or beer is half as injurious to the morals of the American people as the advertising of cigarets and tobacco. Not only are the boys of this country taught to smoke cigarets by the weeklies and monthlies of largest circulation, but the women are taking it up now. It's time that the Methodist Episcopal church and others take some action on this great evil."

Such high-class publications as the *Atlantic Monthly* and *Scribner's* do not accept advertising of strong liquors, but make an exception in favor of beer, ales and cordials. Quite a number of magazines which are not in the list below refuse whisky advertising, but accept beer. Some of them accept only advertising of malt tonics, which they do not class as an alcoholic beverage. A very few evade a direct answer. For instance, one says: "The ———— Magazine prints very few advertisements of any kind," and another, "No whisky or beer ads are in the magazine." But most of the replies are as frank as that of the *American Sunday Monthly Magazine*, which says: "Emphatically no!"

A few magazines express open hostility to the liquor traffic. One which accepts beer advertising says that each year several articles against the use of alcohol are given space. *Physical Culture* declares: "For over fifteen years it has been the policy of the *Physical Culture* Magazine to attack gluttony, alcohol, tobacco, drugs, prudery and muscular inactivity." And the publishers of *Everybody's* claim to be the pioneers in declining liquor advertising. They say:

"The Ridgway Company, Publishers of *Adventure* Magazine and *Everybody's* Magazine, has for many years made it a definite part of its policy not to accept the advertising of intoxicating liquors. In fact, *Everybody's* Magazine was the first publication of its kind to take a decided stand on this question."

"We have never accepted a liquor advertisement and have done all in our power to work against the accursed traffic," say the publishers of the *West Coast* Magazine.

The *Out West* Magazine, which is fast growing in circulation and influence, says that it actively supported the dry campaign in California last autumn, and will support it again when the next campaign opens. It outlines some highly interesting plans for effective participation in the forthcoming second battle for prohibition in the Golden State.

The list of "abstaining" magazines follows:

Argosy, New York City.
All-Story Magazine, New York City.
Associated Sunday Magazine, New York City.
American Boy, Detroit, Mich.
American Homes and Gardens, New York City.
American Review of Reviews, New York City.
Arts and Decorations, New York City.
American Magazine, New York City.
American Sunday Monthly Magazine, New York City.
All Outdoors, New York City.
Black Cat, Salem, Mass.
Boys' Magazine, Smethport, Pa.
Book News Monthly, Philadelphia, Pa.
Business, Detroit, Mich.
Countryside Magazine, New York City.
Cavalier, New York City.
Christian Herald, New York City.
Century, New York City.
Collier's Weekly, New York City.
Current Opinion, New York City.
Country Life in America, Garden City, N. Y.
Country Gentleman, Philadelphia, Pa.
Everybody's Magazine, New York City.
Fra, East Aurora, N. Y.
Garden Magazine, Garden City, N. Y.
Good Health, Battle Creek, Mich.
House and Garden, New York City.
Harper's Magazine, New York City.
Hearst's Magazine, New York City. (Beer not answered).
Independent, New York City.
Illustrated Sunday Magazine, New York City.
Lippincott's, New York City.
Little Folks Magazine, Salem, Mass.
Leslie's Weekly, New York City.
Literary Digest, New York City.
Munsey's Magazine, New York City.
Metropolitan Magazine, New York City.
McClure's Magazine, New York City.

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

GREETINGS FROM THE NATIONAL W. C. T. U. GENERAL OFFICERS

HELP OF THE YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN NEEDED

THE JOY OF SERVICE

MRS. ELLA A. BOOLE, National Vice-President-at-Large

Not every state is engaged in a campaign, but every state needs the help of young people in the work for total abstinence and their active endeavors to make sentiment for National Prohibition.

The Young People's Branch is establishing young men and young women in temperance principles and this work is more valuable than any reformatory work can possibly be. Besides the need for the young people, they will find in the work of temperance reform what the joy of service means. Wendell Phillips once said, talking to young men, "Attach yourself to some great reform, even though an unpopular one, and fight manfully for it."

The trend of science, the emphasis on efficiency, the safe-guarding of public health, and even the preservation of our country emphasize the temperance reform as vital.

Every local W. C. T. U. should aim to enlist young women, even if it does not seem practicable to organize a Young People's Branch at once.

May the result of the observance of April 14, the birthday of Mrs. Frances J. Barnes, who gave so many years of her consecrated life to the work of young people, mean many new members in the Branch and increased interest in the campaign for National Constitutional Prohibition.

HELP IN OUR MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN

MRS. FRANCES P. PARKS, National Corresponding Secretary

It is a great pleasure to meet you, dear young people, even on paper. If the membership campaign is as successful as it promises to be, we shall meet more Y. P. B. delegates at the National Convention in Seattle, Wash., than were ever before in attendance at one of these justly famous gatherings. And why should it not prove a successful campaign? One of the most hopeful signs of the times is that our young people are being grouped in great societies which are in touch with the vital movements of the day. No organization furnishes so great an opportunity or such inspiration as does the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Through it youth, with its optimism and its energy, is given a wide field for using its talents. Colleges are ready to assist in the progress of the temperance reform by their welcome of a well-informed, inspirational speaker. The young man or woman who can speak authoritatively on this live question is in great demand by Sunday schools, church societies of young people, and even by the missionary societies. Public schools are welcoming more and more temperance essay contests and debates. A constant stream of letters comes to National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, asking for help along these lines. The Y. P. B. can become—and it will—that source of help for its school or community.

The need of training leaders for the Loyal Temperance Legion and Young Campaigners for Prohibition cannot be too frequently urged. It is not strange that as head of the department of organization, my first plea should be for increased membership; my second, for organized study of every phase of the temperance question, for there is nothing more dangerous than ignorance at work.

A SACRED MESSAGE TO OUR YOUNG PEOPLE

Written by MRS. L. M. N. STEVENS, for the Y. P. B. Campaign Edition, 1914

Loving greetings to you dear younger brothers and sisters of the Young People's Branch of the National W. C. T. U.

We know you are strong, courageous and obedient to the responsibilities crowding today upon you and upon all humanity-loving people. We look to you to aid in the development of our many departments of work. We confidently count on your help in furthering our great principles of total abstinence for the individual and prohibition for the state and nation. We believe you will faithfully endeavor to add to our membership and to strengthen and extend our organization.

We hail you as valiant fighters in the glorious struggle to secure National Constitutional Prohibition, and I am confident you will act well your important part in this wonderful campaign which is to end in victory.

It is a most blessed union we represent —a union of hearts whose desire is to overthrow the liquor traffic, a union of heads to devise the best and speediest way to do it, and a union of hopes that by 1920 this country will rejoice in nation-wide prohibition of the sale, the manufacture for sale, the importation, exportation and transportation for sale of all alcoholic liquors.

MESSAGE FROM FIRST WORLD'S AND NATIONAL "Y" SECRETARY

MRS. FRANCES J. BARNES, New York

A righteous cause may wage a peaceful warfare slowly but surely, but the long drills, the increase of knowledge and tactics, the work of the mothers of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, lo! these many years, and the shout of the Loyal Temperance Legioners, "We shall grow up," together with the efforts of the brave young people who have grown up, have all combined to bring success for constitutional prohibition in many states.

There is inspiration in numbers and victories, but it is not time now to cease activity nor rest before our laurels are won. So with hearty good will and in unity of the spirit, I join my prayers most earnestly with yours and bid you press on and on until National Constitutional Prohibition shall be proclaimed from our Nation's Capitol at Washington.

WELCOME, NEW RECRUITS

MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON, National Treasurer

"I thank my God upon every remembrance of you, dear young comrades." You have our thanks for the splendid way in which you are helping supply the sinews of war in these wonderful days.

May you reach your membership goal and speed on far beyond it, giving us not alone the dues for our treasury, but far better—the new recruits who will help bring victory to state and nation.

HELP US PUSH THE BATTLE TO THE GATES

MRS. ELIZABETH P. ANDERSON, National Recording Secretary

It is a great privilege to be living in these days when we are seeing the consummation of the patient toil and sacrifice of the years that are past; when every morning paper brings news of victory; when the goal of National Constitutional Prohibition is in sight. It is a magnificent thing to be young in these days; to have the spirit, courage, enthusiasm and dash of youth.

We who have fought a score or more of years, salute you. We recognize in the Young People's Branch of the W. C. T. U. our trained reserves, our splendid reinforcements, and we depend upon you to help us push the battle to the gates and win National Constitutional Prohibition in 1920.

EQUIPMENT FOR SERVICE

MRS. SARA H. HOGE, National Assistant Recording Secretary

Our young people can do a great deal in campaign work. Every state should be doing campaign work, either for statewide or nationwide prohibition, or *for both*. Will you not help?

Plan parades, with attractive floats, and use stirring prohibition songs at all public and social meetings.

Most important of all—inform yourselves as to conditions in prohibition states and be ever ready to answer conclusively the oft-repeated assertion, "Prohibition doesn't prohibit."

Go out and enlist other young people to swell your ranks and let us all together give "Mother National" the best year's work she has ever known.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

"It is glorious to man a Lifeboat, but better to build a Lighthouse"

MRS. ROSS HAYES SCHACHNER, National General Secretary Young People's Branch, Evanston, Ill.

CAMPAIGN MESSAGE TO THE YOUNG PEOPLE

MRS. ROSS HAYES SCHACHNER

My calendar tells me it is February 22, the birthday of George Washington, and, therefore, a day long to be remembered by all true, liberty-loving Americans. What better time could there be to pen a "campaign" message to the young people of these United States who are enlisted in the name of God and Home and Native Land? Truly, ours is a patriotism of the highest order. And there is another day coming which shall be long remembered —the day which shall give to the United States of America National Constitutional Prohibition. That day is surely coming because in this "land where our fathers died, land of the pilgrim's pride" great forces of men and women for the sake of the common good and the common liberty are organized into a veritable Gideon's band to overthrow the chief foe of good and of liberty—the legalized liquor traffic.

Victory is coming, aye, that we know right well, but how soon it is to come may depend in large measure upon the enlisting of new recruits. The advance guard, in which marched Frances E. Willard, Neal Dow, Lillian M. N. Stevens and many others whose names are sacred to us now, has gone on before! The main body is now attacking the forces of the enemy. What an honor to be a part of the attacking force; to follow in the wake of such leaders as these! It is no longer a long distance fight; it is a hand-to-hand conflict between the forces of evil and the forces of right, and we must line up on one side or the other, for the count is being taken. It is a conflict worthy of noble men and women—it is a conflict worthy of the mettle and vigor of youth. Scarcely is the European war being watched with graver concern than is the war waged here in America on the ground of prohibition.

"Seeing, therefore, that we are encompassed about by so great a cloud of witnesses, let us lay aside every weight and run with diligence the race that is set before us." We have engaged, as it were, in a race during the month of April, because we know that competition fires the enthusiasm of youth, and we have set a few prizes before you, well knowing, however, that the all satisfying prize will be the consciousness of duty well done, and this prize shall be to all who run with diligence.

May April, filled with righteous, enthusiastic endeavor, but serve as a mighty impetus which shall spur us on until we reach the goal.

"My native country, thee,
Land of the noble free;
Thy name we love;
We love thy rocks and rills,
Thy woods and templed hills."

Do we love it enough to work and fight and pray for the overthrow of its greatest enemy—the liquor traffic? I think I hear you say, dear young people, "Of course we do," and I am sure you do. Then from this time forth, press on and on, enlisting others and yet others that by 1920 "the Star Spangled Banner in triumph shall wave, o'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

WHAT ANY BRANCH MIGHT DO DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL

Are there in your community or neighborhood available billboards, barns, gates, fences, etc.? Then utilize them by painting thereon brief, telling statements which can be easily grasped or read by the traveler or wayfarer. In these days when we are hearing so much about "Safety First," why not print: "Sobriety First and Safety Follows," "Cut Out Booze, Safety and Success Follow," "A Saloonless Nation by 1920." It would be especially effective if such signs might be painted along interurban car lines, near railroad stations, postoffices or other places much frequented.

Secure some of the splendid posters of our National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, and have them placed in mills, factories, physicians' offices, rescue missions, etc. You will in this way compel men and women to read temperance lectures in one minute.

Have a Sunday school campaign in which members of the Branch will themselves visit the Sunday schools of the community, distribute literature to the young people, and endeavor to secure pledge signers and members at the close of the school. After such a campaign by the Branch of Liberty, Mo., forty-five young men in one class signed the total abstinence pledge.

Furnish leaflets to merchants of your town ("Temperance Talks for Busy People" are especially good) and ask them to include these in packages going to the country.

Order extra copies of this edition of THE UNION SIGNAL and circulate among young people, day school and Sunday school teachers, leaders of young people's societies, and others.

Save clippings from THE UNION SIGNAL, newspapers, current magazines, etc., read and discuss at meetings, put into scrapbooks, and place same in lumber camps, mines, mills, factories or any place where they may result in good.

Make an effort to have each member write an original campaign "yell" or rally cry. Offer a prize for the best composition.

Have a "peanut quiz" by writing on small slips of paper pertinent questions regarding the status of prohibition in this and other lands, and placing each question in an empty peanut shell tied up with white ribbon. The peanuts are distributed and each recipient reads the question contained therein. If desired, a small prize may be offered the one answering the most questions. Visitors may also be invited.

Secure permission to place posters in as many front windows as possible.

Make original posters by cartooning or printing on cardboard, or by cutting pictures and letters from magazines and pasting them on cardboard to illustrate a certain temperance truth.

All Branch members can use "Liquor Traffic Must Go" stickers (20 cents per 100) on personal correspondence and send campaign post cards (15 cents per dozen).

Any Branch can double its membership if each member will "Win One."

THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S PART IN OREGON'S CAMPAIGN

MRS. LINNIE CARL, State Secretary

The value of young people in a prohibition campaign is sometimes underestimated. Having spent the greater portion of the two years preceding the Oregon election in active field work, and mostly with the young people, I have personal knowledge of some of the many things they accomplished. Had the young people been overlooked I feel safe in saying Oregon's victory could not have been so great. About two thousand of the young people of the state were organized for special campaign work. Full of zeal and optimism, what they do they do with a will. Their zeal demands consideration and their earnest appeals often touch the consciences of the wet voters, some of whom, at least, look back and consider how much better and more useful might have been their own lives had they not faced the ever present temptation to drink. The young people have a message of their own for which there is no substitute.

Y. P. B. FUND COIN CARDS READY

The Y. P. B. Fund coin cards are now ready. These contain space for ten dimes and can be obtained of Mrs. Fannie R. Danser, Skaneateles, N. Y., price 65 cts. per 100

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

NEWS ITEMS WHICH MAY BE HELPFUL TO BRANCHES AND SECRETARIES

All honor to Strong Y. P. B., Monmouth county, New Jersey! This is the Branch which won the pennant at Atlanta for having held the largest number of contests last year—twenty-nine in all, nineteen silver, eight gold and two grand gold. This Branch reports that at present there are four grand gold medals among its members and it hopes to make the number eight before Y. P. B. Day, when it will hold a diamond medal contest. Mrs. Carman, National superintendent of Medal Contest work, states that this will be the first Y. P. B. in the United States to hold a diamond contest with all contestants members of that Branch.

Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, corresponding secretary for West Washington, and National superintendent of Institutes, writes: "I have 'mothered' a Y. P. B. here in Seattle for the past fourteen years. It was organized as a result of the meeting of the National Convention in Seattle in 1899. I am glad to say it has had a continuous existence and has done a splendid work. Of course the same young people have not remained! Many of them have families of children now." And so the good work goes on. We trust Branches will "spring up like grasshoppers" in West Washington after the 1915 convention.

By mistake the name of Mrs. L. B. Hubbs, Dalton, Ga., the new general secretary for that state, was omitted from the Year Book. Mrs. Hubbs is laying splendid plans for young people's work in Georgia this year. In a recent letter to her state paper she seeks to emphasize the study course as follows: "Study to show thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be reproved." "The lack of efficiency is the greatest hindrance we suffer in our work. We can not interest others until we ourselves are well informed." In an appeal to W. C. T. U. presidents Mrs. Hubbs further writes: "It matters not how efficiently the work is conducted, there must be great loss in the end unless,in the meantime, there are trained recruits to carry on the work begun. 'It is better to train ten workers for service than to do the labor of ten workers yourself.'"

A most interesting program contest has been conducted by the Y. P. B. of Penn Yan, N. Y. On December 14 the young men rendered the program with appeals for prohibition and suffrage, numbers by the chorus with triangle accompaniment, humorous readings, and a presentation of the study, "Does It Pay," using blackboard and readings. We have not heard the decision of the judges which was to have been rendered after the young ladies had given their program.

In a letter to the Minnesota *White Ribbon*, the state Y. P. B. secretary, Miss Edna Larson, writes: "Branches are springing up like magic. Everybody is talking Y. P. B. I received six letters at one time asking how to organize and carry on Branches." Miss Larson further writes of a certain Branch whose members earn their dues together.

A most interesting little paper which comes to the desk of the general secretary at regular intervals is the *Pennsylvania Joy Bells*. It is a bulletin of plans and a messenger of good tidings to the Y. P. B's of Pennsylvania. *Joy Bells* seems a most fitting name for such a splendid paper.

Mrs. Althea G. Quimby, president of the W. C. T. U. of Maine, writes encouragingly of a brand new Y. P. B. at Gardiner, Maine, which is soon to be visited by Miss Winchester, the state Y. P. B. secretary.

The spirit of co-operation is most beautifully exemplified in a letter to the *Wesleyan Advocate*, the official organ of the North Georgia Methodist Conference from Miss Kate C. Pitts, conference second vice-president of the Epworth League. Miss Pitts urges the co-operation of Leaguers with all social agencies working for the prevention of vice and the uplift of humanity. She especially urges leagues to adopt the resolution favoring the Sheppard-Hobson bill, and to secure from National W. C. T. U. headquarters suitable literature for programs and distribution, emphasizing, "A Prophetic Message" written by Mrs. Stevens. Miss Pitts further urges the Social Service committees to lead the leagues into "becoming intelligent, progressive prohibitionists," and closes by saying: "Shall the North Georgia Conference Epworth Leagues go on record in this matter? The leagues can not afford to miss the manifold blessings sure to follow such concerted action."

The West Park Branch of St. Louis, Mo., has been requested by the pastor of the West Park Baptist church to assume charge of the temperance meetings of the Young People's Union which occur quarterly. The young people will comply and are now planning interesting programs for these meetings.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S PROHIBITION RALLY No. 2

Song by Chorus

Scripture—Using leaflet, "Manning our Prohibition Ship," by Mrs. Mary E. Kuhl

Prayer

Children's Demonstration—Have a crowd of children (wearing Young Campaigners' regalia if possible) march to the platform singing "Children's Happy Day." Let them give their rally cries, etc., and one of their number a recitation, and march off singing the chorus of the song

One-minute Speeches. "Why We're Out for Prohibition," by a number of young people using either their own words or any of the following leaflets: "Why Kansas Is Committed to Prohibition," "The Liquor Traffic and Child Labor," "Can't be Stopped," "Laboring Men, Stop and Think," "It Saves the Boys," 15 cents per 100; "The Liquor Traffic a Law Breaker," "No Real Revenue," "Boy or Beer Barrel, Which?" 20 cents per 100

Quartet—"A Saloonless Nation in 1920," or solo, "Y. P. B. Vision"

Pantomime from leaflet, "Put 'Em on the Dry Line," using eighteen dry states

Chorus—No. 31 in Chorus Book, singing it as a round

Reading and adoption of resolution endorsing Sheppard-Hobson amendment

Appeal for pledge signers and new members—explaining Y. P. B. campaign month, why chosen, etc.

Silver Offering

Song—No. 40 in Chorus Book

[Material for this program including the Y. P. B. Chorus Book (with the exception of "Y. P. B. Vision") can be secured from National W. C. T. U. Headquarters for 35 cents]

YOUNG PEOPLE'S CHRISTIAN CITIZENSHIP MASS MEETING

(Sunday afternoon or evening preferably)

Song—"Coronation"

Scripture—Jer. 51:1-9

Song—"My Country, 'Tis of Thee"

Three-minute greetings from pastor of church, from each of the young people's societies represented (including Y. P. B.), and member of the W. C. T. U.

Song—"The Fight Is On"

"Personal Responsibility for Present-Day Evils," ten-minute addresses by a member of Y. P. B. and a member of another young people's society

Quartet—"A Saloonless Nation in 1920"

"The Responsibility of Christian Societies Regarding Present Evils," fifteen-minute address by a pastor

Song—"Onward, Christian Soldiers"

"The Value of Pledge Signing," a brief talk, quoting prominent men and women, and making an appeal for pledge signers

Reading and adoption of resolution endorsing Sheppard-Hobson amendment for National Constitutional Prohibition

Song—"Stand Up for Jesus"

Collection

REMEMBER

That the third prize offered by the National W. C. T. U. to the Y. P. B—$10 in UNION SIGNAL subscriptions—is to be awarded the state securing the largest number of paid-up members during the month of April (names for subscriptions to be furnished by the state secretary), and that the National general secretary will award suitable prizes to the county Y. P. B. secretary organizing the most new Branches during the month and to the individual member anywhere in the United States securing during the month the most new paid-up members. It is desired, so far as possible, that the Birthday Post Cards to be secured from Mrs. Ross Hayes Schachner, 5025 Maple avenue, St. Louis, Mo., be used in sending the names of new members to the National secretary in order that they may be used for demonstration purposes, but if these are not used the names must at least be certified by the local treasurer and reported before May 15.

That "I Won One" buttons should be presented at or before the end of the month to all who have gained new members during the month—a button for each member gained. Price, 3 cents each; 2 for 5 cents; in lots of 25 or more, 1 cent each. Order of Mrs. Schachner.

That a collection for the Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund, the Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund, or the Y. P. B. Missionary Fund should be taken at each meeting.

The Union Signal

Official Organ of the NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Published Weekly by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Evanston, Illinois

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF, MISS ANNA A. GORDON
MANAGING EDITOR, MISS JULIA F. DEANE
CIRCULATION MANAGER, MISS ADDIE A. AUSTIN

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Evanston, Illinois, March 11, 1915

National W. C. T. U. Convention, Seattle, Wash., October 9-14, 1915

GOAL FOR 1915—FIFTY THOUSAND NEW MEMBERS

SOUTH DAKOTA'S LEGISLATURE VOTES FOR SUBMISSION OF PROHIBITION AND SUFFRAGE

Both houses of the South Dakota legislature have passed resolutions providing for the submission to a vote of the people of statewide prohibition and woman suffrage at the general election in 1916.

INTERSTATE CAMPAIGN CONFERENCES

The National W. C. T. U. General Officers have arranged a W. C. T. U. Interstate Campaign Conference for the Southern states, to be held in Jacksonville, Florida, March 24 and 25. Mrs. Sara H. Hoge, assistant recording secretary of the National W. C. T. U., will preside and Miss Minnie E. Neal, president of Florida W. C. T. U., will be associated with Mrs. Hoge in the conduct of this conference.

Plans for campaign conferences are a new departure for the National W. C. T. U. It is hoped such meetings will create added enthusiasm for all lines of W. C. T. U. work, while primarily promoting campaign methods and law enforcement plans.

A second conference for the group of states in the Northwest will be held at Boise, Idaho, April 7 and 8. Mrs. Adrianna Hungerford, state president of the Colorado W. C. T. U., will represent the National organization at this meeting, and Mrs. Nettie R. Chipp, president of the Southern Idaho W. C. T. U., will ably assist in local arrangements.

The holding of similar conferences in other sections of the country is now under consideration.

STATES WHICH HAVE OUTLAWED THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC	
Maine	1851
Kansas	1880
North Dakota	1889
Georgia	1907
Oklahoma	1907
Mississippi	1908
North Carolina	1908
Tennessee	1909
West Virginia	1912
Virginia	1914
Colorado	1914
Oregon	1914
Washington	1914
Arizona	1914
Alabama	1915
Arkansas	1915
Iowa	1915
Idaho	1915

STATES WHERE STATEWIDE PROHIBITION WILL GO TO THE VOTERS DURING 1915

South Carolina
Ohio

STATES PLANNING FOR STATEWIDE PROHIBITION CAMPAIGNS IN 1916

California
Florida
Idaho
Kentucky
Montana
Nebraska
South Dakota
Texas
Wyoming

LIQUOR MEN FEAR COLLEGE VOTE

No greater compliment could be paid the college students of the nation than the efforts of the liquor interests of Wisconsin and Minnesota to deprive student voters of their right of franchise. It is an eloquent testimony to the commendable part played by them in prohibition campaigns, local and state. In the legislatures of Wisconsin and Minnesota bills have been introduced by the terms of which the legal residence of every student in any educational institution of the state, who is in any degree dependent upon his parents for support, shall be the home of his parents. Every such student will have the right to vote only at the home of his parents. This means that those students who are voters will be deprived of their franchise, not only in local elections, but in state and federal as well. In order to vote at the homes of their parents, they would have to reside there at least ten days prior to the election, something which would be obviously out of the question. As a matter of fact, if these measures become laws, they will deprive the students of a vote.

Naturally the indignation of the student body has been aroused by the introduction of these bills, and the students of the University of Wisconsin, at Madison, have already taken measures to defeat the one introduced in their legislature. *The Daily Cardinal*, a student publication of that university, refers in the following emphatic fashion to the proposed measures:

"*This bill evidently aims to rule intelligence out of elections. Are we going to stand idly by and permit the precious right of suffrage to be taken from us? Without organized opposition, this bill may conceivably secure the requisite number of votes for passage. To defeat the bill we must get our point of view before the legislature. An ignorant, morally debauched hobo can cast a ballot in Madison, if he has been in Wisconsin for one year and been a resident of the precinct for ten days. Yet this bill would deprive the relatively intelligent student voter of the right to vote on the same terms.*"

A petition against the passage of such a bill has been widely signed; students have written to friends and relatives in every part of the state and meetings are being held in the interests of the movement. The liquor interests will soon discover that they have stirred up a veritable hornet's nest and aroused in students who had no pronounced convictions on the drink question, an aggressive antagonism which will count for much when Wisconsin enters her campaign for statewide prohibition.

The action of the liquor men in these two states ought to be a challenge to the students of the educational institutions of every state to demonstrate to the world that they, as a body, are precisely what the liquor men have shown they believe them to be—intelligent, conscientious enemies of John Barleycorn.

GOVERNOR CLARKE'S SHOWER OF TELEGRAMS

If Governor Clarke of Iowa had had any intention of vetoing the Clarkson bill repealing the mulct law, the shower of eloquent appeals in the form of telegrams received by him would certainly have led him to decide not to take such action. As reported in the *Des Moines* (Iowa) *Leader*, messages by the hundreds came pouring into his office from business and professional men, educators, heads of organizations and individuals.

"I have five boys. For God's sake sign the bill," wired a Waterloo business man.

"We feel that the best interests of Waterloo will be protected if you sign," was the message of the Association of Charities of the same city.

"As a grocer and a coal dealer I favor the mulct law repeal," read another telegram.

"May the Almighty Father guide the governor's pen these days," was the plea of the editor of the *Farm and Home*.

"In the name of humanity screw down the lid on that coffin by signing the mulct repeal as it is before the effluvia arises therefrom," was the wording of one message.

"Can the prayers of a redeemed drunkard help you to sign the mulct repeal bill?" was the query of one citizen.

The traveling men of the state were well represented among those making contributions to the "shower." The president of the National Gideon Association, an Iowan, wired the governor not to listen to the liquor interests, but for the sake of the citizenship of the state to sign the bill.

ANOTHER ARGUMENT FOR NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION

Temperance advocates see in the recent decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in the Kirmeyer liquor case only another argument for National Constitutional Prohibition. Kirmeyer went across the river into Missouri, established a warehouse there, and continued to deliver beer in Kansas. The Kansas Supreme court held that his removal was a mere device to evade the Kansas liquor law, and that the trade was not interstate commerce "in good faith." The U. S. Supreme court held that Kirmeyer was entitled to protection for his trade as interstate commerce and dismissed an injunction issued by the Kansas Supreme court.

So popular was the issue of February 11 in which appeared a number of programs for the young people's work, that it was soon exhausted. By special request we are reprinting in this number some of the most important of the program material.

HOME-GOING OF MR. STEVENS

On March 3, after a brief illness during which his beloved daughter, Gertrude Stevens Leavitt, was by his side, Mr. M. Stevens of Portland, Maine, passed on to the Homeland not far away. Among the treasures in Frances E. Willard's Den, the sacred shrine in Rest Cottage, is a pretty, attractive picture of a fine old colonial home. In Miss Willard's characteristic handwriting is inscribed, "Stevie's Home in Maine—A Weary Woman's Rest." It was in this substantial home eighty-two years ago that Mr. Stevens was born—of a family whose honorable and God-fearing ancestry can be traced through many generations. It was here on Friday, March 5, 1915, that the last service in his memory was held.

It is not quite a year since Mr. Stevens, mourning with profound grief the earthly loss of his wife, our late beloved president, Lilian M. N. Stevens, was solaced by hundreds of tender messages sent by sympathetic white ribboners from all over the world.

Mr. Stevens' magnanimity, his unselfish joy in the service Mrs. Stevens rendered to humanity through her activities in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, are well known to a large circle of friends. Since his great loss, his most frequent written and spoken message to those long associated with Mrs. Stevens has been, "Do not forget to give my love to all the white ribboners." In coming close to them he seemed to be in touch with her whom he so sorely missed. For him the light of the home so rich in beautiful memories and in bountiful hospitality had gone out forever, and during his brief illness, with pathetic earnestness, he repeatedly said, "I want to go Home."

In the prohibition campaigns of the state of Maine, and in all the W. C. T. U. work of the world, Mr. Stevens was always deeply interested. In his own city ward, he was often the first voter at the polls, and was a great help in securing new friends and voters for the prohibitory law and its enforcement. He will be greatly missed, and the loss of the two who have made the century-old home a beacon light for temperance and reform leaders and for the friendless and lonely, seems irreparable. The tenderest sympathy of a great host of white ribboners is extended to the now doubly bereft daughter, our own beloved comrade, Gertrude Stevens Leavitt.

TRIBUTE TO MR. STEVENS

The high esteem in which as a citizen and business man Mr. Stevens was held is voiced by one of Maine's leading papers, the *Portland Evening Express*. An extract from the tribute in the issue of March 4 follows:

"The business associations of Mr. Stevens were connected with Portland in the early sixties and even before. He was a member of the once noted salt packing firm of Stevens & Co., William H. Stevens, a nephew, being the only survivor of those early days of business activity. The company owned and operated salt mills, the headquarters of the business being on Commercial street.

"Mr. Stevens was a good business man, and he showed his astuteness in many ways. The price of cloth of which bags in which salt was shipped were made, soared with other manufactured products during the civil war, and Mr. Stevens showed his resourcefulness by conceiving the idea of shipping his product in wooden boxes. The plan was adopted, and after the price of cloth dropped following the close of the war and there was a return to more normal prices, the wooden box continued to be used as the more desirable means of shipping the product. Other dealers followed the practice of this firm by using the same means of shipping in wooden boxes. Mr. Stevens was recognized by all as the originator of the plan, and his firm the first to use it.

"Another way in which Mr. Stevens showed his business acumen was in seizing opportunities for advancing the interests of his business in a way that would give permanency to it.

"All through his life Mr. Stevens took more than an ordinary interest in the politics of his home city, his state and the nation. Those who knew him personally state that he was a politician in ability, but he always chose to keep in the background excepting as he without reserve gave of his efforts to secure the support of men and measures in which he believed. His advice was often sought, and even to the last state election he was determined in his effort to do all he could for the support of the side which he espoused. At half past five election morning, with his grandson, Ralph Ames Leavitt, he started out by automobile to take voters to the polls and lend what support he could in bringing out a good vote in his voting precinct.

"As a temperance advocate Mr. Stevens had always been more or less prominent and pronounced. He took pride in his personal acquaintance with some of the great temperance leaders, among them Gen. Neal Dow, Miss Frances E. Willard, Miss Anna A. Gordon, the president of the National W. C. T. U., who in this position succeeded Mrs. Stevens, for sixteen years the head of the organization.

"Mr. Stevens married Mrs. Stevens in 1867, and throughout her active life in the temperance work, he seconded her every effort. As promotion came to her and success in the task which she undertook there was no one more pleased than the husband at home. He was an advocate of the ballot for women, and for many years took the keenest interest in following the progress of the movement."

THE UNION SIGNAL AT HOME

In the large, sunny, editorial rooms of THE UNION SIGNAL the National W. C. T. U. Headquarters "family" gathered at noon on March 1 for a simple luncheon, and for the observance of UNION SIGNAL DAY, the birthday of Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens. Miss Anna A. Gordon, editor-in-chief of THE UNION SIGNAL, conducted sympathetic and appropriate exercises. Brief quotations from Mrs. Stevens' addresses, typewritten on the back of dainty cards bearing her picture and the message, "The Blessed Tie," were read in turn by the assembled workers. To each card was attached with a bow of narrow red ribbon a red carnation, red being the day's colors. The General Officers and THE UNION SIGNAL and Publicity department heads participated in the Red Letter Day program. An acrostic descriptive of the sterling characteristics of our promoted leader and comprising the letters of Mrs. Stevens' name, was given by Miss Gordon as follows:

S—STRENGTH; sympathy
T—TOLERANCE; thoughtfulness
E—EAGERNESS; earnestness; encouragement; endurance
V—VALOR; veracity; vigor
E—ENTHUSIASM (God in us); enterprise; energy
N—NOBILITY (dignity and high-mindedness)
S—SAGACITY; sanity; sincerity

A telegram of greeting was sent from the meeting to Mr. Stevens, to Mrs. Gertrude Stevens Leavitt, and to a sister of Mrs. Stevens.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

PUT IT THROUGH!

Something that you want to do?
Put it through!
You can do it if you will,
Think so now, and think so still
In the doubt and failure hour.
Strong desire will summon power.
To your wish be bravely true—
Put it through!

Has a vision come to you?
Put it through!
Never mind what others say.
All the world will come your way
Once you make the thing you mean
Stand out bold and firm and clean.
If you start it, finish, too—
Put it through!

Does your way seem queer and new?
Put it through!
Seek no model—have no fear.
What you are, is first time here.
Keep your dream before your eyes
In your earthly enterprise.
Live the life that's born in you—
Put it through!

—*Ruby Archer Doud.*

"IF THEY ALL HAD A VOICE"

A clever cartoon in a leading cosmopolitan daily, represents a warlike figure presiding over a great convention—composed of rulers, soldiers in full uniform, women and children. "All in favor of continuing the war, say *aye!*" cries the presiding officer, who wears a helmet and all the accoutrements of war. A conspicuous row of masculine, crowned potentates seated in private boxes, are the only ones who respond, each one eagerly crying, "*aye;*" The negative is not put, and the gavel, grasped in a powerful fist, pounds the desk as the sanguinary president shouts, "The *ayes* have it!" Vast multitudes crowd the convention, but they are absolutely voteless. The women, the soldiers and the children have no voice. "If they all had a voice it would be different," is the caption of this cartoon—that so strikingly teaches a great truth.

In order to give power and pre-eminence to the moral forces of the home, the voice of the home needs to be heard. It should be a vital factor in the decisions of government. In the homes of this nation hundreds of young men and young women are engaged today in constructive study—the study of governmental and patriotic questions. The things that damage, demoralize, and eat out the life of the nation must go! Already the voices of the young men and young women in eighteen prohibition states have been heard. From the remaining thirty states the deadly liquor traffic that destroys more lives than "war, pestilence and famine combined" must be driven out. All those against it, say NO! Young people, let your clear, ringing, protesting voices be heard! Help keep our country in peace, and give to it the priceless boon of statewide and nationwide prohibition.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

GENERAL OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT
MISS ANNA A. GORDON, EVANSTON, ILL.
VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE
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CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
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ASSISTANT RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. SARA H. HOGE, LINCOLN, VA.
TREASURER
MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON, EVANSTON, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

RED LETTER DAYS

MARCH 20—*Prohibition Rally Day (birthday of Hon. Neal Dow)*

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, SEATTLE, WASH., OCTOBER 9-14, 1915

SUPERINTENDENTS

SOCIAL MEETINGS AND RED LETTER DAYS

Dear Young People:

The department of Social Meetings and Red Letter Days should be a great help to you in educating public sentiment to the standard of total abstinence and prohibition, in gaining members, and in making this nation, even before 1920, "A Saloonless Nation."

April 14, Young People's Branch Day—the birthday of Mrs. Frances J. Barnes, our first National and World's "Y" secretary—should be observed by holding a meeting in every Branch at which should be read her life sketch prepared by her personal friend, Mrs. F. S. Evans, and published by your National W. C. T. U. superintendent of Social Meetings and Red Letter Days. The booklet may be purchased from Mrs. Tomlinson or from the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Illinois. Price, 10 cents.

Yours to assist,

MRS. MARY DAVIS TOMLINSON

212 E. 7th St., Plainfield, N. J.

ROUTE-MAKING FOR ORGANIZERS

ROSE A. DAVISON

At the Atlanta National W. C. T. U. convention the organizers and lecturers thought it well to call the attention of route-makers to certain conditions that make for success or failure in arranging public meetings. For this purpose they wish to recommend the use of such leaflets as those prepared by Mrs. Sara H. Hoge and Mrs. Silena M. Holman, to be enclosed in letters sent out by state, district, or county president, or secretary, to the local unions to which a speaker is to be sent. By underscoring certain paragraphs in these leaflets, or by letter, the local unions should be taught the importance of advertising and having all details well arranged before the meeting. Circumstances do not always warrant a lecturer going into a town and advertising her meeting after she arrives, as one plucky woman did last summer, by means of a "tin band" (that is, a crowd of street urchins pounding on tin pans and buckets!)

If the route-maker does not become familiar with map and time-tables, when making appointments, she is apt to find that the speaker is left to sit half the night in a waiting room at some little junction point where it is impossible to get any train for her destination until it is too late. First, it is of utmost importance to know positively that the trip you wish the speaker to make is possible, and, second, that it is practicable. Night travel and very early morning trains should be avoided if the worker is to lecture every night.

Organizers need to be supplied with a copy of the state paper, a report, state hand-book and other literature giving special state plans. They appreciate very much, also, having sent them as early as possible a list of appointments, including the name of correspondent, or the hostess, for each place, and a little information regarding the town. The name of a town in a strange section means nothing to the organizer and it is far better for her to know before she arrives whether her meeting is to be a reception among city people, or whether she is to be taken to a country schoolhouse over muddy roads where a reception gown would be decidedly out of place. A clear, definite outline of plans prevents many difficulties.

PRIZES FOR BEST CARTOONS

At the National W. C. T. U. Convention at Atlanta, Ga., Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, president of the Kentucky W. C. T. U., offered a $25 prize for the best cartoon on any phase of the liquor question, d awn by a high school boy or girl, and asked that local, county or district and state contests be held. It is her hope that this may be made an annual prize, the awards to be made at the National Convention, where all cartoons may be exhibited. In Kentucky as many as six contests in each district are required.

The National superintendent of the Christian Citizenship department has offered a prize of $35 for the best cartoon drawn by a college student.

AMONG OUR WORKERS

The Baroness de Laveleye, president of the Belgium W. C. T. U., is working in the Belgian Field Soldiers' Hospital at Dunkirk in the north of France. She is well and very busy, writes Miss Agnes E. Slack, honorary secretary of the World's W. C. T. U.

The white ribboners of Lehigh county, Pa., have this year published in each of the five local papers, as a paid advertisement, the names of signers of applications for licenses in the city of Allentown. The liquor interests have retaliated by publishing the names of remonstrants in the county, and the fight is on.

Framed pictures of Miss Willard were presented by the Kendrick (Fla.) W. C. T. U. to the church and school of the community on the occasion of the memorial service to Miss Willard on February 23. Arrangements have been made by this union for a medal contest in Fesenden academy, one of the largest colored schools under missionary support in this section.

A number of very successful contests have recently been held in Iowa. The last three reported the following respective receipts: $32, $25 and $40. One of these contests was held in a country place where there was only a store and a postoffice. In addition to the field contest workers the state makes use of the services of Miss Richmond of Gibson, Ill. In a new country union she recently trained two classes, every member of which signed the pledge. She hopes to organize an L. T. L. and a Y. P. B.

The president of the Oklahoma W. C. T. U. writes that on one day, framed pictures of Frances E. Willard were presented to six schools of Stillwater, Okla. Are the schools of your city supplied with a picture of the great leader, and have you presented to your public library a copy of "The Life of Frances E. Willard," by Anna Adams Gordon?

Those who attended the Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund Day meeting of the Fitzgerald (Ga.) W. C. T. U. at the Christian church found the platform furnished as a cosy sitting room, decorated with potted plants and flowers. The chief feature of the program was "An Evening with Frances E. Willard," published in THE UNION SIGNAL of January 21, which was rendered by members of the North Methodist church. Other numbers on the program were the quiz, "Frances E. Willard," by the "Sunbeams" of the Baptist church, quotations from Frances E. Willard by a boys' class of South M. E. church, and the reading, "How Still She Stands," by a young girl. Special music included the solos, "Victory," and "Won't You Come Home Sober, Papa," and the quartet, "Wine is a Mocker." A generous sum was realized.

MASSACHUSETTS' UNIQUE CAMPAIGN

KATHARINE LENT STEVENSON, President Massachusetts W. C. T. U.

In all states and in all communities "conditions are peculiar," if the verdict of their citizens is to be accepted. We who have been at the forefront of the battle in many parts of the field have come to accept those words as a grim joke. I know at least a hundred towns or cities which are "the hardest places in the world for temperance work." Probably every other state president or National worker knows an equal number. In vain does logic affirm that there can be but one "hardest." Each community is sure that itself is It! Really the one peculiarity not as yet discovered would be that section of the nation which should boast that it was *not* "peculiar."

And yet we must all admit a foundation of real truth in the hackneyed statement. No two states, no two communities meet exactly the same conditions; in no two can the selfsame methods be trusted to produce similar results. Other things being equal those who live in a given community ought to be the best judges as to what would work for its highest interests. It is not to be wondered at that they feel this and that they often place restrictions upon the methods to be employed by those not "to the manner born." And yet, who of us has not seen a perfect stranger enter a community and proceed at once to shatter all preconceived opinions as to what would or would not "do" in that particular section? Sometimes the plea of peculiarity is only another name for undue caution or unrecognized cowardice.

We grant all this and yet dare to claim that Massachusetts is a peculiar place for certain forms of white ribbon activity, more especially those forms which are claiming our present best endeavors, namely, statewide and nationwide prohibition of the liquor traffic. Local option has been considered for so many years the one perfect method of dealing with the liquor problem that any doubt or criticism as to its effectiveness seems to the majority to savor of treason. Nothing can be hoped from the state legislature since the fixed policy for several years has been to make no change in the license law and to grant no concessions either to friend or foe. The Prohibition party is a mere handful in the state, brave in its agitation, but powerless to effect results. It becomes clearly manifest, therefore, that a campaign for prohibition in the Old Bay state, if it is to accomplish anything, must be planned along new lines. Such a campaign is in process of evolution. Let me unfold the tale!

The basic thought emanated from the Prohibition party and is not a new one, but is a modification of the plan already tried with but small success for years, namely, an effort to secure the signatures of at least fifty thousand voters to a pledge to vote only for men nominated by a party which will put a straight prohibition plank in its platform and nominate a candidate for governor who will stand openly for the principle and policy of prohibition. The unique feature appeared when William Shaw, general secretary of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, consented to allow his name to appear at the head of the ticket providing the following paragraph was inserted in the pledge:

"As this is a movement for the recognition of a principle rather than the success of a person or party, it is understood that, in the event of the recognition of this principle and the insertion of an unequivocal state and National Prohibition plank in its platform by either of the dominant political parties, and its acceptance and advocacy by its candidate for governor, Mr. Shaw will withdraw his candidacy, and the signers will be released from their specific pledge and will be free to vote for the candidate so pledged to prohibition."

It is too early to prophesy results from this movement, but one thing is already manifest, it will mean a tremendous shaking up in partisan camps and such an advertisement of the principle and policy of prohibition as the Old Bay state has not known since its constitutional amendment campaign of 1888. Already the movement is assuming large proportions. Already it is exciting strong opposition from both the liquor traffic and from partisan politicians. Not all the friends of the temperance reform are united as to its wisdom, but the vast majority are standing by what we believe is the one definite challenge it is possible for us to make with any hope of attracting attention. In no state in the nation have temperance and prohibition interests been more relentlessly sidetracked than in Massachusetts. If nothing else comes of this movement, we shall at least have come into the open with a policy rather than a petition.

Of Mr. Shaw's fitness for the position of governor there can be no question. He is a self-made man in the very best sense of the word and has made himself along highest lines. He is known all over the world in his official capacity, is a forceful writer, a fervid, eloquent speaker, a master of assemblies, a born leader. Should the seemingly impossible transpire and he become governor of Massachusetts, he would make a governor of whom any state might well be proud and would take high rank even in the brilliant line of prohibition governors the nation over.

We are quite well aware that this plan of campaign may be without value to any other state, which fact brings us to our original proposition that Massachusetts has "peculiar conditions." No less an authority than Richmond Pearson Hobson has aptly characterized it as "the most rum-doped state in the nation." That characterization exactly fits the situation. We may not be as rum-*soaked* as are certain other states, but we are rum-*doped*, and the mind and conscience of our citizenship are necessarily lethargic for this reason. If the William Shaw campaign does not arouse them, nothing can and Massachusetts, the home of the pilgrims, must be left to be dragged into the goodly land of prohibition by the votes of states with clearer vision. Will not the white ribbon sisterhood, the nation 'round, join with special fervor in the prayer so often uttered: "God save the commonwealth of Massachusetts."

LEGISLATIVE NEWS FROM MICHIGAN

MRS. E. L. CALKINS, President Michigan W. C. T. U.

A statewide prohibition bill was introduced in the Michigan legislature by Senator Straight, on March 30. The senate committee of the whole had spent two hours in a heated debate over liquor bills: First, Senator Straight's bonding bill to curb the Michigan Bonding Company, was attacked by Senator Murtha of Detroit. He said, "I am a total abstainer; nevertheless I am opposed to all of this foolish legislation against the liquor traffic." Then Senator Damon's screen bill added fuel to the fire. In the midst of the debate Senator Murtha, who is the leader of the liquor men in the senate, said, "What is the use of pestering and picking at this particular business with such bills as these? Introduce your statewide prohibition bill and I'll amend it so that it will be as bad for the man who drinks as for the man who sells. Now go to it." Senator Straight, who had been holding his statewide bill in abeyance for some time, waiting for the co-operation of the Anti-Saloon League, accepted the challenge and introduced the bill.

All of the temperance forces of the state will combine in an effort to secure its passage, and while it will be one of the most strenuous battles in the history of the state, we believe that we have a good chance to win. If the bill passes it will come before the people in the fall of 1916.

PUBLICITY METHODS IN HAWAII

The temperance leaders of Hawaii are maintaining a live educational campaign under the leadership of Mr. John W. Wadman, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, and Mrs. J. M. Whitney, president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. They have recently made an ingenious use of the Press Paragraphs issued by the Publicity Bureau of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, by printing on the reverse side of the sheet items of local interest. These sheets they circulate extensively throughout the island.

ALBERTA IN CAMPAIGN

Mrs. I. G. Burbeck, corresponding secretary of the W. C. T. U. of Alberta province, Canada, represented the Woman's Christian Temperance Union at the time of the presentation to the provincial legislature of the petitions which resulted in the government naming July 21, 1915, as the day for a vote of the people on the question of province-wide prohibition. In the campaign now on the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is holding essay contests among the school children and preparing for many medal contests. Each union is being provided free of charge by the provincial union with all the literature that it can wisely distribute. Special work will be done to educate the foreign vote. Later, campaign speakers will be placed in the field.

STRENGTH

Without Overloading The Stomach.

The business man, especially, needs food in the morning that will not overload the stomach, but give mental vigor for the day.

Much depends on the start a man gets each day as to how he may expect to accomplish the work on hand.

He can't be alert with a heavy, fried-meat-and-potatoes breakfast, requiring a lot of vital energy in digesting it.

A California business man found a food combination for producing energy. He writes:

"For years I was unable to find a breakfast food that had nutrition enough to sustain a business man without overloading his stomach, causing indigestion and kindred ailments.

"Being a very busy and also a very nervous man, I had about decided to give up breakfast altogether. But luckily I was induced to try Grape-Nuts.

"Since that morning I have been a new man; can work without tiring, my head is clear and my nerves strong and quiet.

"I find that Grape-Nuts, with a little sugar and a small quantity of cold milk, makes a delicious morning meal, which invigorates me for the day's business."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

HIS ONE CHANCE

PHRONIA ECKES SMITH, Winfield, Kansas

"Tom," said Mrs. Bradley to the new hired man, "I heard yesterday that you drink. You see I am coming to you for the truth about the matter instead of going to some one else."

"I wish I could deny it, Mis' Bradley," said the man shamefacedly.

"Why don't you stop it, Tom? We like you as a hired man but we can't tolerate whisky on the place. It makes a fool of a man. It robs him of his muscle as well as his brain. You can't do your best, Tom, in anything if you don't let liquor alone."

"I know it, Mis' Bradley. I know what it's going to do for me. I knew before ever I tasted whisky jest what it would do. I saw my father die of delirium tremens. For the sake of my mother I steered clear of liquor until I was grown.

"Five years ago I was bit by a rattlesnake. It was an awful bite. The man I was working for said I'd die if I didn't have whisky. I said I'd rather die, but they poured it down me, a spoonful at a time, until I had taken a pint.

"They said I preached a mighty good temperance sermon while I was drunk. I guess it must have been good for the old man decided that he wouldn't keep whisky on hand any more for snake bites and colds.

"But it treated me jest as I had expected. It started a craving in me, and whenever I smell liquor I can't let it alone. I don't hanker after it, though, unless I smell it and then I've got to have it."

"You must stay away from town, Tom," said Mrs. Bradley earnestly, "and I can assure you that we will never offer it to you even as a medicine, for there is always something else that is better."

"I don't want to die such a death as my father did, and I was going to ask Mr. Bradley not to send me to town any more," Tom continued.

"If you would sign the pledge, Tom, it would help you."

"O Mis' Bradley! It would be awful to break a promise and I can't keep from drinking. I ain't got the will power. Seems like I was born that way."

Many times Mrs. Bradley begged Tom Hunter to sign the pledge, but he continued to refuse even though he was eager to promise that he would stay away from town.

One evening Pete Cummins saw Tom plowing in the field and rode over to him. "We've missed you, Tom," he said. "We've been having some high old times down there at Pat's place. Say, don't they give you anything to drink out here? You look mighty dry. Have something de-e-licious." He uncorked a bottle as he spoke and thrust it under Tom's nose

Tom emptied the bottle but there was no satisfaction in so small an amount. It was tantalizing. It was maddening.

"Give me more," demanded Tom.

"Plenty more down to Pat's place," said the other grinning at the misery he had caused.

Tom unhitched and went to the barn, then, taking the best horse, he followed Pete to town and began a long debauch. Mr. Bradley searched for both man and horse but they could not be found Evidently Tom, with others, had gone to one of the mountain resorts where there was no danger of arrest for disorderly conduct.

A week later Tom rode slowly into the yard. As he dismounted he said penitently, "I'm awful sorry, Mr. Bradley I'll pay all damages. If Pete Cummins hadn't offered me that bottle I would have been all right here. The smell drove me crazy and I couldn't help myself."

"Tom," said Mr. Bradley sorrowfully, "I hoped to see you conquer in this fight, but I will have to get some one else to do my work, some one I can trust."

"I don't blame you, Mr. Bradley. I can't keep from it as long as they keep the stuff around and I s'pose there will always be saloons in Reedville."

For a year after Tom left the Bradleys, he led an up and down life, most of it being down. He could not secure steady employment for it was known that he could not be trusted. When starvation was staring him in the face, he returned to Mr. Bradley and again he was hired.

Mr. and Mrs. Bradley felt such an interest in the young man that, even though he was gone occasionally on a spree, they kept him in their service hoping to be able to help him.

One day when Mr. Bradley was talking to Tom about the curse of drink, the young man exclaimed piteously, "Oh! if there wasn't a saloon in all the country! If they'd stop making whisky, some of us would have so much better chance to live."

"I have a brother in Kansas," said Mr. Bradley. "How would you like to go to live with him? You know they have no saloons there."

"If I could get some place where I could keep from whisky for a year, I believe I could get over the habit. If you would help me get away from here I'd be so thankful."

Soon the arrangements were made for Tom to go to Horace Bradley, who was a Kansas farmer, but before he left Mrs. Bradley again begged that he sign the pledge.

"I'll tell you what I'll do," said Tom jubilantly; "when I've been in Kansas a year I'll sign the pledge and send it to you. If I signed it here I might break it."

Mr. Bradley drove to town with the young man, purchased his ticket, and sat with him in the depot waiting for the train. Suddenly he was called to the telephone. He was gone but a minute, but during that short time Pete Cummins and his bottle had done their work. When Mr. Bradley returned Tom and Pete were starting across the street to a saloon.

"Tom, you musn't go over there," called Mr. Bradley.

"I've got to, Mr. Bradley, I've got to have one more glass before I leave. I've had a smell of liquor and that's enough."

"Tom, you are *not* going to that saloon," declared Mr. Bradley, running after the young man and seizing him by the arm.

"Let me go, Mr. Bradley," begged Tom piteously; "let me go. I've got to have one more glass."

"The train is almost here. You must come along with me, Tom."

"But I must have one glass first. You don't know anything about this awful craving. I'll die right here if I don't get something to stop it. I *must* have a drink." With a quick jerk he eluded the grasp of his friend and ran toward the saloon in the door of which stood the grinning bar-tender.

Again Tom was caught, and then began a desperate struggle during which he pleaded for a drink with tears running down his cheeks, and then fought for "jest one more glass;" but gradually he was forced back across the street to the station platform.

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

ANOTHER MERCHANT CRAFT NOW DOOMED TO GO UNDER.

—*Morning Oregonian* [Portland]

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

SUPPLIES FOR APRIL

Y. P. B. Chorus Books, 15 cts. each; $1.50 per doz.

"I Won One" buttons, 2 for 5 cts., 1 ct. each in lots of 25 or more.

Birthday post-cards for reporting new members, 20 cts. per 100.

Song leaflets, "The Time Is Now," and "Song of Consecration" (for use in public meetings).

Pledge cards, 30 cts. per 100.

Pledge books (containing double pledge), 10 cts. each.

Y. P. B. assorted leaflets, 15 cts. package.

"Temperance Talks for Busy People," 15 cts. per 100.

Helps for April programs, 20 cts. per package.

Life sketch of Mrs. Frances J. Barnes, 10 cts. each.

UNION SIGNAL subscription blanks (regular, campaign and Y. P. B. editions).

Orders for the birthday post-cards and "I Won One" buttons should be sent to Mrs. Ross Hayes Schachner, 5025 Maple Ave., St. Louis; all other orders to the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Ill.

Order in time.

HERE AND THERE

The state secretary of the Young People's Branch of Delaware, Mrs. L. V. Atkins, expects to carry out the National plan of making April the campaign month and will secure a Y. P. B. speaker to visit the state during that time. The plan of each one winning a member is being urged by Mrs. Atkins in suggesting methods of work to the Branches throughout the state.

A temperance instruction feature has been added to the extension department of the National Young Woman's Christian Association, the department which has in charge the industrial work of the organization. Mrs. Deborah K. Livingston, National superintendent of Franchise, is supplying Y. W. C. A. field secretaries with all possible helps.

A large body of students of Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa, are very active workers in its Prohibition club, which is taking a leading part in the crusade against the Cedar Rapids saloons. A team will go out over the county week ends, holding mass meetings and securing signatures to petitions to the city council to renew no saloon licenses. The club has a study course and hopes soon to have a temperance course as a part of the college curriculum. It will hold a prohibition contest this spring. One issue of the *Cornellian* was devoted to the interests of the club.

FRANCES J. BARNES MEETING

On or near April 14 it would be well for the W. C. T. U. and Y. P. B. to hold a joint meeting. At this time, have read the messages of National Officers, Mrs. Barnes and others from the March Y. P. B. Edition of UNION SIGNAL, also the life sketch of Mrs. Barnes. There should follow a talk from the W. C. T. U. president or a member, on "Why We Need the Young People in the Campaign for National Constitutional Prohibition," and a response from the Y. P. B. president or a member on "Our Aims." Intersperse the program with good music and follow with a social hour.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S PROHIBITION RALLY No. 1.

Songs from Y. P. B. Chorus Book, by chorus

Scripture—Isaiah 1:4-20; or a number of texts bearing on temperance and prohibition may be given out previously to young people

Prayer

Song—"The Time Is Now" (Song Leaflet)

Story of the Crusade—Let this be given by a young man or young woman, dwelling on the part played by the son and daughter of Mother Thompson

Solo—"The Battle Song" (No. 68, *Temperance Songster*). Have a line of young people (graduating in size from the tiniest child obtainable to the young people of the Branch) march in, singing chorus after last verse. They may sing the chorus after other verses in an ante-room of church, where they can be heard but not seen

Voice of the States—Let each state be represented by a young woman, preferably dressed in white and carrying an umbrella covered with red, white and blue and having in large letters across front, "Colorado (or whatever the state may be) expects to stay dry." If desired each representative can give a word, sing a song or otherwise represent her state. Then let a young man dressed as Uncle Sam come in carrying a red, white and blue umbrella under his arm. When he reaches the platform he raises the umbrella, on which are the words, "United States expects to be dry in 1920," and as he does so let chorus sing the chorus of "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," repeating it as the young people march off the platform. If desired, Uncle Sam may tell of the vote taken in House of Representatives on December 22 and any other up-to-date facts, and the chorus sing, "Help It On" as they march off the stage

"The Outlook"—Ten-minute address

Song—"A Song of Consecration" (Song leaflet)

Reading and adoption of resolution endorsing Sheppard-Hobson amendment

Appeal for pledge signers and members by a member

While cards are distributed and members secured sing No. 34 and "Helpers' Song" in Chorus Book

Students of the American School for the Deaf at Hartford, Connecticut, were recently given the opportunity to sign the temperance pledge following a chapel lecture concerning the dangers of drink. The more than sixty who signed were organized into a temperance society.

HIS ONE CHANCE

(Continued from Page Twelve)

"Take my team home, and tell my wife I had to go with Tom," said Mr. Bradley to a friend. "I am determined not to give him a chance to drink again." With the aid of his friend he took Tom into the car.

One year later, Mrs. Bradley, with tears streaming from her eyes, sat holding a pledge which bore in straggling characters the signature of Tom Hunter.

"That's what prohibition does for one of the least of these," she said aloud. "Horace says that Tom is one of the most trustworthy men he ever had on the ranch. Oh, think of the thousands who will be lifted to manhood, and from whom temptation will be removed altogether, when we have National Prohibition. God hasten that happy day."

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

STUDY BOOKS

Alcohol and Health, Vol I, Y. P. B. Course of Study, Edith Smith Davis.

Does It Pay? Economic Studies in the Liquor Problem, Vol II, Y. P. B. Course of Study, Prof. John Nicholls.

Alcohol and the Government, Vol III, Y. P. B. Course of Study, Hon. Richmond Pearson Hobson.

Young People's Chorus Book, Anna A. Gordon.

Price, 15 cents each; per dozen, $1.50

LEAFLETS

A Call to Young Women, Woodallen Chapman.

A Girl's Influence, Anna M. Vail.

Fair Play, Mary E. McDowell.

Our Unconscious Influence, Clara Parrish Wright.

Counting One, Eva Kinney Griffith.

The Community's Need of a Young People's Branch, Cora D. Graham.

Why Should Young People Sign the Total Abstinence Pledge?

There Go the Ships, Maltbie D. Babcock.

Questions Asked and Answered Concerning Young People's Branch, Mrs. Ross Hayes Schachner.

Hints for the Social Hour, Mrs. Ross Hayes Schachner.

Price, 3 cents each; per 50, 40 cents; per 100, 75 cents

Frances E. Willard's Influence Upon the Young People of the Age, Cora Seberry.

A Heavenly Vision, Nelle Burger.

What Can We Do? Ada Melville Shaw.

Why a College Y. P. B.? Bessie Lathe Scovell.

Hand Picking, Christine I. Tinling.

Don't, Girls, Rev. G. B. Minard.

A Mother's Prayer Answered, "Jac" Lowell.

Social Influence of Young Total Abstainers.

What is Your Value? Mrs. O. H. Scott.

Why Should a Young Man Be a Member of the Y. P. B.? Frank Spencer.

Price, 2 cents each; per 50, 20 cents; per 100, 35 cents

PROGRAMS

Duane's New Régime (concerning smoking), Mary Stewart Powers. Price, 2 cents.

Visitors at the Y. P. B. School, Mary Stewart Powers. Price, 2 cents.

Consecration of the Colors—A Patriotic Program, Nellie H. Bradley. Price, 10 cents.

A Temperance Tally-Ho Trip, Nellie H. Bradley. Price, 10 cents.

A Lark at Nonotuck Hall, Ruth E. Chew. Price, 20 cents.

A Tribute to the Prohibition States—A Playlet, Anna A. Gordon. Price, 10 cents.

OTHER SUPPLIES

Pledge Cards. Price, per 100, 30 cents.

Examination Questions, 10 for 15 cents.

Invitation Cards. Price, per 100, 25 cents.

Organizing Package, 50 cents.

Year Book, 2 cents.

Pin of blue enamel on silver. Price, 30 cents; per dozen, $3.00.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

SALOONLESS TOWN ONLY SAFE PLACE FOR STUDENTS

"Whisky, muddled brains, a fight—and I would be called on for bond," a resident of Columbia, Missouri, and a conductor of the Wabash railroad, told a *Kansas City Star* reporter was his frequent experience with the students of the State University of Missouri when Columbia was a liquor city. He went on to say that in the last three years since Columbia voted out the saloon, he had been requested to furnish bond only once, and that case had nothing to do with whisky. Formerly it was remarkable if four or five students were not in jail every Saturday night.

A Beer-Drinking Physician's Experience

TOTAL ABSTINENCE FROM BEER PRODUCES REVOLUTION IN HIS LIFE

The transformation of a so-called moderate drinker of beer and wine to a total abstainer and the pronounced beneficial effect of the change is told by Dr. Wilhelm Pfaff, a leading physician of Germany, residing at Kuchen, in a recent issue of *The Vindicator*. This, in substance, is Dr. Pfaff's story:

"Partly on account of physical troubles, and partly to see if I could carry out a program of abstinence, I gave up, on the first of January, 1903, all use of alcohol, and since then have lived entirely without it. Thus I have been able to know the difference between the influence of alcohol and a life of abstinence.

"I must first state that nothing else has been changed in my physical and other relations except the giving up of alcohol, and that afterwards it became possible to do more and more intensive work outside of my regular calling. From the year 1890, I had not been able to rest well, and could not relax except for a very short time. But soon after I stopped using alcohol, my whole physical and mental condition strikingly improved.

"I would not mention this if I were the only one who had had such an experience. When I have been among associates who have thrown alcohol overboard and have asked them about it, they have related to me the same experience, and you may safely conclude that it would be the same with every one after he had completely freed himself from alcohol and had conquered the longing which makes itself felt at the beginning of abstinence, and which is the result of changes which alcohol has produced in the body.

"If I now say to you that by reason of my experience nothing can persuade me to drink alcoholic liquors again, so long as I have a will of my own, you can not wonder, after what I have told you, and this will be still more intelligible to you if I detail somewhat my special experiences.

"I must first mention that I had no unpleasant sensation or symptoms at the beginning of abstinence, and comparing former feelings with those of abstinence, casual longing for beer or wine immediately disappeared or changed to the opposite.

"My experiences were as follows:

"1. Whereas formerly when out making calls, I became more quickly tired than now, and upon returning home at evening much fatigued, was unable to do a large piece of mental work, and often became sleepy at once; now, notwithstanding much physical fatigue, I walk from ten to twelve and more kilometers (eight to fifteen miles), every day. I can work several hours, if necessary, at mental work.

"2. Whereas formerly I often awoke in the morning more weary than when I went to bed, I now have refreshing sleep, and rise in the morning thoroughly rested.

"3. Whereas formerly I was constantly peevish and easily thrown 'off the hinges' by trifles, now I have become calmer.

"4. Whereas formerly I became fearful and anxious in the face of professional difficulties, now I am calm in every situation.

"5. Whereas formerly, and particularly if I had taken no alcoholic drink during the day, I experienced at evening a certain unrest that almost drew me to the tavern; now it always requires some resignation to have to go out on account of society.

"6. Whereas formerly I measured 1.1 meters around the waist, I now measure not quite 1 meter.

"7. Whereas formerly I could count from four to fifteen intermissions of the pulse in a minute, today I have to wait a long time to find one intermittent beat.

"8. Whereas formerly I became almost breathless in mountain climbing, now the steepest climb gives me no more difficulty than did then an easy Alpine path.

"9. Whereas formerly I was fond of acids and pungent foods, today the use of spices in my kitchen is greatly reduced, mustard and vinegar are almost vanished, and sweetmeats and fruits have become my delicacies.

"10. Whereas formerly I experienced much thirst and often had the feeling, particularly about four o'clock in the afternoon, as if I should faint—as a rule I took no alcoholic drinks before four o'clock in the afternoon—I am now seldom very thirsty; at least, I never feel the need of great amounts of liquid, not even in summer, when my calling keeps me long hours out upon dusty country roads.

"11. Whereas formerly, on going to bed after company in the evening, although I always drank moderately, I always had a fear lest I should be called out on a difficult case and not find myself quite clear; today it is different, the most difficult case finds me now at any time, mentally fresh and normal, and physically strong. It is this that makes abstinence a moral duty for the physician, because only by living abstinent can he be certain at all times to be equal to acting in the best manner possible if he is called suddenly to a severe case.

"I think that the enumeration of these points, taken specially from the realm of the sensations, will suffice to show what a great revolution abstinence has made in my whole life. It made this great difference in spite of the fact that I was a very moderate drinker, using seldom more than four glasses of beer or three glasses of wine a day, seldom drinking at home, and at meal time only when I had guests."

MISSISSIPPI'S SLOGAN, "NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION"

Special Correspondence

While the activities of the Mississippi W. C. T. U. are not of the intensely lively kind perhaps, yet we desire to be listed with those who are moving steadily onward in the propagation of the truths and principles for which our organization stands. From pulpit, rostrum and press we are feeding and fostering the growing sentiment in favor of National Constitutional Prohibition.

The state W. C. T. U. is pushing S. T. I. work through prize essay contests in the schools, offering in the grades a $10 prize; in the high schools a $10 prize; a teacher's prize of $25; in the colleges and universities a prize of $25 named after its donor, "S. E. Stanley prize."

We are laying plans and making ready to strike, when our legislature meets next year, for a prohibition law that will absolutely prohibit, at the same time taking interest in the enforcement of the laws we now have.

We are also seeking to reach and go beyond our apportionment of the 50,000 new members set as a goal for this year.

Miss Russell, National organizer, and Miss Crane, our Y. P. B. secretary, are doing splendid work afield, gaining new recruits and awakening and arousing old organizations to activity.

Mrs. E. E. Peterson will enter the field in March in the interest of the colored work.

Busy at home, we still find ample time to rejoice and swell the pean of praise for the mighty works accomplished in our sister states. "The Lord of Hosts is With Us."

Have you heard the great prohibition song, Count On Me? 90,000 sold. Send ten cents for 96 page hymn book containing it. Wm. E. Marks, 1603 West St., Wilmington, Delaware.

"THERE'S VICTORY IN THE AIR"

HERE is a great song. Its words grip, its music thrills you. It sets to soulful song the grand thought of nation-wide victory over booze. Use it in all your temperance and prohibition meetings. It is a remarkable song and it is cheap. Two for 10c; 12 for 20c; 100 for only $1.00. Get a supply for church, Sunday school, W.C.T.U., prohibition rallies, etc. Set the community to singing, "There's Victory in the Air." Order today of REV. L. L. PICKETT, ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA

TO ALL ORGANIZATIONS THAT MEET IN CONVENTIONS:

Bannerette and Sign Holders—Made of heavy wire, quickly attached to chair, pew, bench or other seat; will not mar furniture; clamps tipped with rubber. Light weight; take up little space. For prices, etc., write to DR. LUEMA G. JOHNSON, 1014 6th Ave. Tacoma, Wash.

FRECKLES

Now is the Time to Get Rid of These Ugly Spots.

There's no longer the slightest need of feeling ashamed of your freckles, as the prescription othine—double strength—is guaranteed to remove these homely spots.

Simply get an ounce of othine—double strength—from your druggist, and apply a little of it night and morning and you should soon see that even the worst freckles have begun to disappear, while the lighter ones have vanished entirely. It is seldom that more than one ounce is needed to completely clear the skin and gain a beautiful clear complexion.

Be sure to ask for the double strength othine as this is sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles.

Winter is Play-Time for Healthy Childhood

and is "cold-time" for delicate, puny children.

If mothers everywhere would fully appreciate the strength-building, blood-making nourishment in ***Scott's Emulsion*** they would give it to children after their meals.

Its cream-like Cod Liver Oil brings healthy flesh and rosy cheeks while it warms the body by enriching the blood and fortifies the lungs.

No Alcohol in SCOTT'S. Avoid Substitutes.

14-91 SCOTT & BOWNE, BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

Have You

The Lillian M. N. Stevens Calendar for 1915?

If not, your order should come at once as a limited number are in stock, which we offer at the special price of

4 for $1.00

A calendar which should be on the desk of every white ribboner.

National W. C. T. U. Publishing House

Evanston, Ill.

AVOID ALCOHOLIC NOSTRUMS

"One thing the anæmic individual must carefully avoid is the alcoholic nostrum," writes Dr. William Brady, M. D., in *The Chicago Daily News*. "There are a number of 'blood tonics' on the market which gently intoxicate the victim and mislead her in the fancy that she is getting better. In fact they make her worse—they carry her along on false stimulation (it is really narcotization), and then when the dope is discontinued she discovers she is not as well as when she began taking it."

PROHIBITION AND PROSPERITY POST CARDS

A New Series Just Ready for Circulation

No. 1
OF INTEREST TO WAGE EARNERS

No. 2
WHAT EVERY MERCHANT KNOWS

No. 3
PROSPERITY STATISTICS

No. 4
OF INTEREST TO BANKERS

No. 5
OF INTEREST TO TAXPAYERS

Price, 3 for 5 cents
50 for 60 cents; 100 for $1.00

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION PUBLISHING HOUSE

EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

LIQUOR ADVERTISING IN MAGAZINES SHOWS GREAT DECREASE

(Continued from Page Four)

National Geographic Magazine, Washington, D. C.
National Magazine, Boston, Mass.
Out West Magazine, Los Angeles, Cal.
Outlook, New York City.
Popular Mechanics, Chicago, Ill.
Physical Culture, New York City.
Philistine, East Aurora, N. Y.
Popular Science Monthly, Garrison, N. Y.
Railroad Man's Magazine, New York City.
St. Nicholas, New York City.
Scientific American, New York City.
Suburban Life, New York City.
Saturday Evening Post, Philadelphia, Pa.
Sunset Magazine, San Francisco, Cal.
Short Stories, Garden City, N. Y.
System, Chicago, Ill.
Technical World, Chicago, Ill.
10 Story Book, Chicago, Ill.
Watson's Magazine, Thomson, Ga.
Wide-World Magazine, New York City.
World's Work, Garden City, N. Y.
World's Advance, New York City.
West Coast Magazine, Los Angeles, Cal.
Youth's Companion, Boston, Mass.
Yachting Magazine, New York City.

The Methodist Temperance Society, in making the inquiry of the magazines, expressly stated that it had no desire to list those magazines which do accept liquor advertising, as it might seem as if an effort were being made to create an unfriendly feeling toward them in certain circles, but as the publishers of *Puck* seemed to desire to go on record as not wishing the friendship of prohibition advocates, the text of letter is given in full, as follows:

"Replying to your letter of the 13th relative to our accepting liquor advertising, we are very glad to say that we have a few of such accounts represented in our columns, and it pleases us to accept these orders.

"We are sufficiently old-fashioned to believe in personal liberty for every man; sufficiently patriotic to believe in the essential principles of democratic freedom on which our government is supposedly based; and sufficiently rational to believe, as useful citizens do, in moderation.

"It is a matter of the greatest indifference to us whether or not 'you say anything about it'—we are busy in our efforts to do away with real evils, and have very little time to waste regulating the personal habits of our neighbors.

"Very truly yours,

"PUCK PUBLISHING CORPORATION,
"Foster Uliay,
"General Manager."

You Are as Old as You Look

"Why is not the skin of your face as fair and firm as that of your body? If you look older than you are, it is because you are not doing what you should to help nature. My exercises in

Physical Culture For The FACE

do for the face what my exercises for the body have done for the health and figures of 70,000 women. Results are *quick* and *marvelous*. In six or ten minutes a day you can do more with these exercises at home than massage will accomplish in an hour a day in a beauty parlor."
—Susanna Cocroft.

Miss Cocroft, after years of experience, has prepared the instructions for this course, including also the care of the **Hair, Eyes, Hands and Feet.**

Wrinkles; Flabby, Thin Neck; Sallow Freckled Skin; Double Chin; Crow's Feet; Dandruff; Tired Eyes; Pimples; Thin, Oily Hair; Pouches Under Eyes, Sagging Facial Muscles; Tender, Inflamed Feet.

and many other blemishes are relieved and overcome. The expression is invigorated, the skin cleared, the hair made glossy, more abundant, the eyes stronger and brighter, the feet comfortable, hands smooth. Our pupils look 10 YEARS YOUNGER after our course. Write for FREE booklet today.

Grace-Mildred Culture Course 624 S. Michigan Ave. Dept. 16 CHICAGO

TWIN EVILS

Ex-Governor Oswald West of Oregon

In his farewell message to the legislature Governor West said:

"In studying this question of the drink evil it will be found that alcohol and habit-forming drugs—twin evils—are largely responsible for the population of our penitentiary and asylums. By voting the state dry the people have taken a long step toward removing one of the causes. It is incumbent upon you, therefore, to take the next step, and through appropriate legislation restrict, if not prevent, the sale of habit-forming drugs. Measures aimed to check this awful evil have heretofore been launched upon the legislative sea, but have been driven upon the rocks or sent into port in a battered and worthless condition. Under our laws a hundred gates are open to those who would engage in the illicit traffic of these drugs. No man should be permitted to capitalize the weakness of an unfortunate brother, and he who engages in or protects this traffic will have much to answer for when he stands before the great last tribunal. Should this legislature perform no other duty than that of restricting the sale of habit-forming drugs, it will be entitled to the thanks of all good people."

Copyright by The J. L. Mott Iron Works

Sanitary Drinking Fountains

We make a large variety of ornamental Drinking Fountains for man and beast.

Special Prices to Charitable and Temperance Societies.

The J. L. Mott Iron Works
118-120 Fifth Ave. New York
Write for Catalogue

Copyright by the J. L. Mott Iron Works

Circulation Department

THE UNION SIGNAL - - - $1.00 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly 25c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER - - - 25c a year

Sample Copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.

Single Copies, 2c each. Per 100, $1.75

Subscriptions to Foreign Countries:

THE UNION SIGNAL - - - $1.52 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 37c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER - - - 37c a year

Address Evanston, Ill.

WHAT SOME PEOPLE ARE DOING

Minnesota subscribes for twenty-five weekly UNION SIGNALS for its libraries and fifty Campaign editions for its pastors.

Centenary Union of St. Louis has a membership of fifty-one, and every member takes THE UNION SIGNAL.

I am sending you $1.00 that was given me last evening with the request that I should ask you to send as many copies of the Campaign edition as the $1.00 would pay for. This friend intends to write a personal letter and mail letter and paper to doubtful voters in our community, for he says that there are no more convineing statements than are found in THE UNION SIGNAL.

WASHINGTON SUBSCRIBER.

Garfield W. C. T. U. of Chicago has a membership of forty and has twenty-six subscribers to the Campaign edition of THE UNION SIGNAL. They are working to have each member a subscriber.

One of my pupils was so impressed with THE UNION SIGNAL stories I had been reading to the school that she took a copy home and obtained permission to subscribe for it.

A TEACHER.

"Enclosed please find 25 cents in stamps for a year's subscription to your *Young Crusader*. My daughter brought home a copy of the *Crusader* from school the other night, and we both liked it so much. I said I would send in a subscription in her name, as it is such a nice little paper for children. She is 11 years old, just the age to become interested in such a cause."

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

"I know you will be pleased to learn that in my circle THE UNION SIGNAL is watched with great care. The news which it gives of the struggle for prohibition and suffrage is accurate and pleasing, and it is practically invaluable to all who would keep track of the stirring events through which we are passing.

"T. D. CROTHERS, M. D.,
"President Walnut Lodge Hospital, Hartford, Conn."

THE LIFE OF FRANCES E. WILLARD
ANNA ADAMS GORDON

CLOTH, $1.50 MOROCCO, $2.50

Miss Willard's biography is an inspiring gift. I've given forty, I think, the last year or two and never have received more enthusiastic thanks, nor have I ever given books or other gifts which were more appreciated by my friends. One had it put into a high school library, another into a girls' dormitory, another read it to rest her before dinner, another just before retiring, to sleep on—for which hour she reserves her choicest reading, and so on.

MRS. MARY SAYERS KOEHNE.
Waynesburg, Penn.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

Will You Come Home Sober, Papa?

A NEW TEMPERANCE SONG BY REV. J. C. HARRISON

of the ALABAMA CONFERENCE. This is one of the best Temperance songs written in years. Its beautiful story of a young girl's plea to her father is really a Temperance sermon, while its melody is one of the sweetest ever written. Ask your music dealer for it, or send 10c to the publisher. P. J Howley Music Co., 102 West 42nd Street, New York. Special rates on quantities to Societies or Temperance Organizations.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF A DRINKER

"I'll tell you what it is, boys, if this here town goes dry it'll kill business deader'n a door nail. Just see what it'll do fer me. My wife washes clothes for three or four saloonkeepers' families every week and they pay a good price for it. Now if these here crank prohibitioners close up the saloons the saloonkeepers' wives may have to do their own family washing, and that will be taking bread out of my children's mouths. No siree, yer bet yer life I ain't going to vote against the saloons. My wife would if she had a vote, for she says if it wasn't for the saloons I would work and save my money instead of giving it to the saloonkeepers. That's just like a woman. What do the women know about business and politics? Don't the Bible say if a woman wants to know anything let her ask her husband. And don't the Bible say to take a little wine for your stomach's sake. Yer bet yer life it does and I am a fellow that's going to stick to the Bible."—*Britain* (S. D.) *Sentinel.*

EIGHTEEN WHITE STATES

NEW PROHIBITION MAP

Revised up to March 4, 1915

IS READY

Size 18x24 inches **Price 15 cents**

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

Become a Nurse

We have trained thousands of women in their own homes to earn $10 to $25 a week as nurses. Our graduates number 7000—a record unequaled by any institution. Send for "How I Became a Nurse" 248 pages with actual experiences. *48 illustrated lesson pages free o inquirers.*

There is a Chautauqua nurse in your vicinity. Ask her about our training. Her address and the above literature will be sent if you will enclose this advertisement.

The Chautauqua School of Nursing
513 Main Street Fourteenth Year Jamestown, N.Y.

THE LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS MESSAGE CARD

What a blessed tie is that of the white ribbon. If only we are true to its holy meaning we never shall be chilled by selfishness, nor daunted by danger, nor weakened by worthlessness, nor stifled by ingratitude, but shoulder to shoulder, heart to heart, shall go on endeavoring every day to follow Him who is "the way, the truth and the life."

Just the size to slip into a letter
Suitable for use in writing invitations to local union meetings
Convenient to carry a message to a friend
Appropriate souvenir for any meeting
Printed on white bristol, having a fine photo of Mrs. Stevens, and her message "The Blessed Tie"

Price, twenty-five, 15 cents; fifty, 20 cents; one hundred, 35 cents

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

"THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC MUST GO" PENCIL

A Lead Pencil of Superior Quality with Our Slogan, "The Liquor Traffic Must Go," Printed Upon It.

A fine pencil to distribute in the public schools. Every white ribboner should keep one on her writing desk, at the telephone desk and in her hand-bag.

Price, 5 cents each; per dozen, 40 cents.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

In Advertising Public Meetings Use the BILLBOARD POSTERS with your announcement attached.

No. 1. The Man Who Drinks
No. 2. Treating
No. 3. Abraham Lincoln

Size, 7x10 ft., printed in two colors. Large type. Price, fifty cents each.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

CRAYON ARTIST DESIRES ENGAGEMENT

LADY, EXPERT WITH CRAYONS, would like to join temperance workers for the summer. Any state. Rapid, colored illustrations of alcoholic effects on body,—cartoons, etc. Things seen this way are not soon forgotten; the watching rivets the attention. Good press notices. Wisconsin W. C. T. U. endorsement. Address, CHALK TALK, 450 ELDORADO ST., APPLETON, WIS.

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XLI EVANSTON, ILL., MARCH 18, 1915 No. 12

Latest Victories

The Poster Advertising Association, at its national meeting at Palm Beach, Florida, March 9-10, passed resolutions that no further contracts for advertising whisky, distilled or spirituous liquors will be accepted, and that under no circumstances will existing contracts be continued beyond December 31, 1915.

By action of the Kansas legislature, September 28, or the school day in each year nearest that date, has been designated as Frances E. Willard Day, for the purpose of giving instruction and conducting exercises upon said day relative to the history and benefits of prohibition. The bill has been signed by Governor Capper.

The senate of the Vermont legislature, on March 11 concurred in the previous action of the house, by passing a referendum statewide prohibition measure, providing for the submission of the question to the voters March 3, 1916. The bill has been signed by Governor Gates.

On March 15 by a vote of 37 to 11, the senate of the Pennsylvania legislature passed the joint resolution proposing a woman suffrage amendment to the state constitution which had already passed the house. The question will be submitted to the people next November.

Kansas Legislature Inaugurates Frances E. Willard Day in Public Schools

By enacting a law providing for the annual observance of a Frances E. Willard Day the legislature of the state of Kansas has inaugurated a movement of far-reaching importance. Alabama and New Mexico annually observe a Temperance Day, the day in New Mexico bearing the name of Frances E. Willard, but Kansas is the first state to place upon its statute books, by action of the legislature, such a measure. Its passage was secured through the efforts of the Kansas Woman's Christian Temperance Union and in recognition of that fact, Governor Capper presented to Mrs. Lillian M. Mitchner, president of the Kansas W. C. T. U., the pen with which the bill was signed. The text of the measure is as follows:

An Act

Designating Frances E. Willard Day in the public schools of the state, and requiring instruction and appropriate exercises relative to the history and benefits of prohibition upon said day.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

SECTION 1. That September 28th, or the school day in each year hereafter nearest to said date, shall be set apart and designated as "Frances E. Willard Day"; and, in every public school in the state of Kansas, not less than one-half of the school day shall be set apart for instruction and appropriate exercises relative to the history and benefits of the prohibitory amendment to the constitution and the prohibitory laws of the state of Kansas. It shall be the duty of all state, county, city, and school district officers, and of all public school teachers in the state, to carry out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

MR. PRESIDENT: Your Committee on Education, to whom was referred Senate bill No. 432, An act designating Frances E. Willard Day in the public schools of the state, and requiring instruction and appropriate exercises relative to the history and benefits of prohibition upon said day, has had the same under consideration, and instruct me to report the bill back to the senate with the recommendation that it be passed.

A. B. CARNEY, *Chairman.*

Poster Advertising Association Bars Liquor Posters

Mrs. C. E. Lindsay, National superintendent of Fairs and Open Air Meetings, on March 11, received from Mr. Barney Link, president of the Van Beuren and New York Billposting Company of New York, a telegram to the effect that the Poster Advertising Association, in session at Palm Beach, Fla., had passed a resolution that no further contracts for whisky, or distilled and spirituous liquors would be accepted; that all existing contracts would be carried out but under no circumstances would they be continued beyond December 31, 1915.

This association will be remembered as having used its billboards during the slack season in the advertising business for religious and educational posters brought out at its own expense.

It has most cordially and generously co-operated with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in placing posters in New York and other states, and has evinced a growing interest in and sympathy with the movement our organization represents. Mrs. Lindsay, who has been in correspondence with Mr. Barney Link, has taken every opportunity to urge him to use his influence to have the association take action against liquor advertising.

Vermont Legislature Passes Prohibition Referendum Measure

The senate of the Vermont legislature, on March 11 concurred in the action of the house, and passed the referendum statewide prohibition bill providing for its submission to the vote of the people on March 7, 1916. The bill has been signed by Governor Gates.

At the recent town elections in Vermont, Montpelier, the capital, voted out the saloons, as did also many other towns of importance.

Minnesota Acquires New Dry Territory

Special Correspondence

Of the 250 Minnesota towns voting on the license question March 9, 144 outlawed the saloon. This added 42 towns to the prohibition list. A few towns had heretofore passed on the question, making in all 147 out of 261 which have this spring voted against the saloon. There will probably be further victories at the April elections.

A bill providing for a constitutional prohibition amendment was introduced at the instigation of the W. C. T. U., in the senate, with good prospects of its receiving favorable action by that body. This was done because of the introduction of a similar bill in the house by the liquor interests while the temperance forces were waiting for the county option and statutory measures to be acted upon. The W. C. T. U. bill known as the Gandrud bill will probably pass the senate, and an effort will be made to have the house pass it also. A bill for the reading of the Bible in the schools also has been introduced.

LOCAL OPTION BILL HANGING IN THE BALANCE IN NEW JERSEY

As we go to press no word has been received of action of the house of the New Jersey legislature on the local option bill passed by the senate on March 2, by a vote of 11 to 9.

PLEA OF W. C. T. U. LEADER MOVES SENATOR TO TEARS—NEW YORK LEGISLATORS LISTEN TO APPEAL FOR PROHIBITION

With tears streaming down his face, Senator Samuel A. Jones of Chenango broke down and left the assembly chamber of the New York legislature as Mrs. Ella A. Boole, vice-president-at-large of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and president of the New York Woman's Christian Temperance Union, pleaded with the members of the senate and assembly excise committees to report the Wilson bill for statewide prohibition.

"On behalf of the women of the state who are the ones who suffer," said Mrs. Boole, "I plead with you to report this bill which would remove the preventable cause of intemperance, insanity and crime. On behalf of the women and girls, I plead, and on behalf of the children yet unborn, who may be brought into the world with a heritage of unsound bodies, I plead with you."

Senator Jones frequently wiped the tears from his eyes as Mrs. Boole spoke, and at last left the hearing room.

The bill as introduced would make statewide prohibition mandatory, but Assemblyman Hamilton Fish, Jr., of Putnam county, announced his intention of introducing an amendment which would provide for a referendum to the people on the question.

Mrs. Boole appeared as a representative of the Allied Forces for Civic and Moral Betterment. Rev. William Milton Hess, former professor of philosophy in Yale University, spoke for the measure, urging, "For God's sake and for men's sake, wipe out that which is making nil much of the work of the churches and schools."

Rev. Father George T. Zurcher of Buffalo, editor of *Catholic and Prohibition*, declared that the foreign element in the state was largely in favor of the bill. He quoted the words of Pope Pius, uttered shortly before his death, "Let Catholics everywhere come to the forefront in the fight for prohibition." "America sober will be invincible forever," declared Father Zurcher, "but America half drunk will be in constant danger from within and from without."

Mr. Nathan H. Very, master of the state grange, spoke for the bill on behalf of the grange, and Mr. Gordon H. Paine, representing the Good Templars of the state, read a letter from Governor Capper of Kansas telling of the benefits of prohibition.

Mrs. Boole presented a petition signed by 11,474 voters favoring the bill, and also various resolutions, and a telegram from Buffalo saying that the bill had been endorsed at a ministers' meeting representing forty churches.

"They have said that if prohibition comes, the laboring men would object," said Mrs. Boole. "I wonder how the wives feel. There are many women starving in New York because their husbands lost their jobs through drink and can't get another. There are many children going breakfastless to school because the money that ought to go for food goes for liquor. The argument has been advanced that real estate would depreciate under prohibition. The boyhood and the girlhood of the state and its homes are worth far more than the real estate. If the 28,000 saloons in New York are kept open this year, somebody's boy is going to be ruined. There is no financial question in the state that can compare in importance with this great liquor problem."

Mrs. Van Valkenburgh presented resolutions in favor of the bill from the Women's Home Missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church of Gloversville. Neal Dow Cranmer of Elmira spoke for the Intercollegiate Prohibition association; John W. Cummings of Brooklyn for the Brooklyn Sunday School Union board of managers; Dr. C. O. Sahlor of Kingston for the Ulster county civic league, and J. F. Burke for the Anti-Saloon league.

William H. Hirsch, representing the New York State Brewers' Association, in rebuttal declared that true temperance is not secured by law but by appeal to brains and conscience.

The assembly chamber was thronged with advocates and opponents of the bill

Big Business Protests Against Sale of Liquor Near Its Plants

Three big industrial plants of Philadelphia, Pa., the Midvale Steel Works, Link Belt Company, and the George W. Blabon Company, manufacturers of oil cloth, have taken a decided stand against the sale of liquor near their works. This attitude was made known when these concerns opposed the granting of a license to a saloonkeeper who wishes to establish his business in the neighborhood. Counsel for the companies pointed out that where thousands of men are employed in occupations involving great risk, it is an absolute necessity for them to be in perfect command of their mental faculties if accidents are to be avoided. "It requires the consumption of a very small quantity of alcohol," counsel informed the court, "to deprive a workman of this perfect self-control, and thereby imperil his life. For this reason these three establishments are strongly opposed to temptation being placed in the path of their men near the works."

In the case of another saloonkeeper who sought a transfer of his business to a temperance community because his property was in line with the parkway and had been condemned by the city, the president of the Law and Order Society declared: "Philadelphia is big enough and its treasury rich enough to reimburse in dollars and cents saloonkeepers who are forced out of business, but they should not be reimbursed at the expense of the morals of another section of the community."

COAL AND IRON COMPANY FORBIDS MINE OFFICIALS TO DRINK

The Pennsylvania Coal company and the Hillside Coal and Iron company of Scranton, Pennsylvania have issued orders forbidding officials of its mines and offices to drink intoxicants, either on or off duty, and threatening dismissal as the penalty for violation of this order. This order is said to be one of the most drastic issued by a Pennsylvania company. The reason given for the action was that drinking detracts from the efficiency of employes.

GOVERNOR OF WYOMING VETOES BOXING BILL

Governor John B. Kendrick of Wyoming for the first time exercised the power of veto imposed in the chief executive's office when he vetoed six measures passed by the state legislature, among them a bill providing for boxing matches. In a letter to the secretary of state of Wyoming, Hon. Frank L. Houx, Governor Kendrick makes the following statement concerning the bill:

"In withholding my approval from this measure I am actuated not so much by the question of the principle it violates but by a determination to balk the vicious influences and unworthy conditions which surround and characterize such contests.

"Our state is now expending one-fifth of the money raised by taxation for the education of its children along the lines of higher and better ideals and, in view of this fact alone, it would seem unfortunate to take any step calculated to nullify the influence of such teaching."

The Northwest Federation of Indian Tribes, in session in Tacoma, Washington, passed a resolution asking Congress to appropriate $150,000 to suppress the liquor traffic among the Indians.

HONORABLE LLOYD GEORGE'S PRONOUNCEMENT

Miss Agnes E. Slack, honorary secretary of the World's W. C. T. U., who, for a week during the month of February, was a guest in the home of Mrs. Lloyd George, wife of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, at the official residence in Downing street, London, sends the following statement recently made by Hon. Lloyd George in a speech before the House of Commons:

"Russia, since the war began, has enormously increased her resources by suppressing the sale of all alcoholic liquors. It is hardly realized that by that means she has increased the productivity of her laborers by something between thirty and fifty per cent. It is as if she had added millions of laborers to her labor reserve without increasing the expense of maintaining them. Whatever the devastation of the country may be, Russia has more than anticipated its wastage by that great act of national heroism and sacrifice."

TO PREVENT LIQUOR SALES THROUGH UNITED STATES MAILS

Prominent prohibitionists of Alabama were elected by the state legislature to present to the United States Congress a memorial to prevent the solicitation of liquor sales through the United States mails. The delegation was well received by President Wilson and the Postmaster General, and Judge Weakley of Birmingham was asked to frame a bill patterned after the anti-lottery law. Mrs. Annie K. Weisel, president of the Alabama W. C. T. U., writes that the white ribboners of Alabama are confident that all the temperance forces in the Uniou will rally behind this bill to protect dry territory from liquor advertisements and solicitations for orders, and that Congress will enact such a law.

PENNSYLVANIA'S COUNTY OPTION BILL

According to the press, Governor Martin G. Brumbaugh of Pennsylvania is determined to carry his campaign for the enactment of a county option law to a successful issue. The governor has declared himself gratified by the action of a majority of the house law and order committee, in sustaining his request that they refrain from reporting out the bill until he gives the word, and has also announced that if the legislature fails to pass the bill he will make it an issue in the state campaign two years from now, when a new legislature is to be elected.

A petition has been sent to the legislature from a mass meeting of citizens of Pittston, Pa., numbering 3,000, respectfully and urgently praying that honorable body to enact the county option bill.

From the number of letters and telegrams reaching the governor from various parts of the state, he is satisfied that the people are supporting him in the fight against the liquor traffic.

Meanwhile, the liquor organization is preparing to introduce a counter measure which will provide for local option in counties outside of incorporated cities and boroughs, permitting the latter to vote separately. A law similar to this has been tested in Massachusetts, New York, Kentucky, Illinois, Ohio, and other states and found wanting.

It is stated on good authority that seventy per cent of the cases handled by the Humane society of Youngstown, Ohio, are the direct result of the drink habit.

Chicago Divine Resents Approval of Liquor Interests

The day has passed when it is safe for a minister of the gospel, or indeed any man of prominence, to fail to be outspoken in favor of any agency of reform. Rev. Martin D. Hardin, pastor of the Third Presbyterian church of Chicago, up to a few days ago, refused to endorse the invitation extended by sixty-five churches to "Billy" Sunday to conduct a series of meetings in Chicago. The noted evangelist insisted that he would not come if Dr. Hardin and the Third Presbyterian church did not join in the invitation. Suddenly Dr. Hardin announced that he had changed his mind, and gave the following explanation:

"I found that I was the only pastor on the west side not advocating Sunday's coming. This made me a 'sane and sober citizen' in the eyes of the liquor interests. My name began to appear in their publications. Finally paragraphs of praise—pages of adulation—began to fill their magazines and pamphlets, and I thought then it was about time to go to the other side. Sunday is an avowed enemy of the liquor people. The Third Church will do all it can to make Chicago 'dry' next year."

"The climax came when the saloon advocates counted me as their friend," Dr. Hardin explained. "Now, if there is anything I hate with all my soul it is the saloon. When I was pastor of the Presbyterian church of Charlotte, N. C., I helped drive the saloons out of the place."

KENTUCKY DISTILLING HOUSES GO INTO BANKRUPTCY

The Mattingly & Moore Distilling company and the F. G. Walker Distilling company, two of the oldest concerns of the kind in Kentucky, filed voluntary petitions in bankruptcy in the United States District court. The Mattingly & Moore company lists its liabilities at $289,939 and assets $204,394. The F. G. Walker company schedules liabilities of $110,252; assets, $91,770. The largest liability in both lists is a mortgage for $60,000 given by both corporations to a Louisville trust company.

ANOTHER BREWING COMPANY GOES OUT OF BUSINESS

A receiver has been appointed for the Hammond Brewing company of West Hammond, Ind., scheduling liabilities of $327,000.

PROHIBITION LOWERS THE TAX RATE

The tax rate for Juniata county, Pa., has been reduced from 6 to 4½ mills. As there was a decrease of $33,000 in the debt of the county during one year of curtailed license and two years of absolutely no license, the county commissioners felt they could afford to grant this reduction to the taxpayers. Juniata county maintains no almshouse and finds little use for one even under the present business depression.

DELAYED VICTORY FOR DELAWARE WOMEN

The woman suffrage amendment recently before the lower house of the Delaware legislature failed of passage, the vote being 22 to 8 against it.

AN EPOCH-MAKING DECISION

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF YOST LAW UPHELD

MRS. LENNA LOWE YOST, President West Virginia W. C. T. U.

The decision handed down January 13 last by the United States circuit court of appeals, sitting in Richmond, Virginia, is regarded by many as the most decisive victory ever won in the interest of prohibition.

The decision means that the constitutionality of the Yost law is upheld, in so far as it relates to the interstate shipments of liquor and to the solicitation through the mails by circulars, letters or otherwise, of orders for intoxicants.

This tribunal reversed and remanded the decision of Judge Keller, in the United States district court for the southern district of West Virginia in the case of the state of West Virginia versus the Adams Express company, in which Mr. Fred O. Blue, commissioner of prohibition for the state, sought an injunction to restrain the express company from delivering intoxicants in this state. The suit was first brought in the circuit court of Kanawha county and Judge Littlepage granted the injunction. The express company appealed the case to the Federal court and Judge Keller refused to sustain the injunction. The state then took an appeal to the United States circuit court of appeals, which resulted in the encouraging and satisfactory interpretation of the West Virginia law governing the sale of intoxicants.

It is true that the common law, in dealing with a mail order transaction, regards the sale as taking place at the vendor's principal place of business; but the statute law of West Virginia provides, in the exercise of the state's police power, that, in the case of mail order sales of intoxicants, the old common law principle shall not prevail. When liquor is shipped into West Virginia by a seller and received by a buyer, our law provides that the sale shall be considered as taking place at the point of delivery.

Heretofore the passage of intoxicants from one state to another has been treated by the Federal courts as a part of interstate commerce, and the states have been forbidden to exercise powers of regulation or limitation infringing upon interstate commerce.

This Federal court decision arms every state that adopts prohibition with complete power to exclude from its territory alcoholic liquors of every kind and if the opinion rendered, which is substantially a reversal of the court decisions during the past one hundred years, is sustained by the Supreme court of the United States, it will establish a new theory of law, and an entirely new procedure as applied to the liquor traffic.

The following paragraphs from the court's decision are most significant and should be carefully read and given wide publicity by every prohibition advocate:

"1. *In trying to comprehend the legislative purpose in prohibition statutes it is important to remember that the ultimate end sought in prohibition legislation is not the prevention or restriction of the mere sale of intoxicants, but the prevention of their consumption as a beverage.* The sale being the most usual and obvious means by which drinking is accomplished, legislation is more often directed against the sale. But it is upon the recognized evil of individual consumption as a beverage that the right of a state under its police power rests to enact prohibitive legislation; and in the exercise of that right it cannot be denied that the state may legislate not only against acts which would constitute a sale at common law, but against other acts within its borders, such as deliveries by common carriers, which tend to defeat or weaken its public policy of preventing the consumption of liquor as a beverage.

"We are not concerned in this case with the question whether the state legislature or the state legislature and the Congress in conjunction can forbid a citizen to drink intoxicating liquors or purchase them in another state and bring them into the state of West Virginia for his own consumption; but with the very different question, *whether the state may forbid the sale of liquor in its borders and make the delivery by a carrier a sale at the place of delivery and whether the Congress can prohibit the transportation in the state by the common carrier of liquor so to be delivered contrary to the law of the state.* We think it can be demonstrated that this question must be answered in the affirmative—that it can be made perfectly manifest that shipments into the state and deliveries by common carriers, by which liquor dealers outside of prohibition states were enabled to thwart the efforts of state governments to save the people of the state from the liquor evil, have been forbidden by state legislation made valid by the withdrawal of the protection of interstate commerce from such shipments under the Act of Congress known as the Webb-Kenyon Act.

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"7. It makes no difference that the United States mail was used for the solicitation. The Federal government does not protect those who use its mails to thwart the police regulations of a state made for the conservation of the welfare of its citizens. The use of the mail is a mere incident in carrying out the illegal act, and affords no more protection in a case like this than a like use of the mails to promote a criminal conspiracy, or to perpetrate a murder by poison, or to solicit contributions of office holders in violation of the civil service law, or to obtain goods under false pretenses, *In Re Palliser*, 136 U. S. 257; *U. S.* vs. *Thayer*, 209 U. S. 39; *Hayner* vs. *State*, 83 Ohio 178; *State* vs. *Morrow*, 40 S. C. 221, 18 S. E. 853.

"As to intoxicating liquors, though universally recognized as deleterious, the Congress has not seen fit to exclude them entirely from interstate commerce, but has made the exclusion on this condition, namely, that they shall not be transported by common carriers into particular states when such transportation would be especially injurious to the public interest in that when they reach the state, they will derange and make inefficacious the police measures for the control of intoxicants which the state has seen fit to adopt. The courts can hardly find room to doubt that this qualified exclusion made in aid of the efforts of a number of the states of the Union to combat one of the greatest evils of human life is founded on deep reason and enlightened public policy."

Alcohol Potent Factor in Physical and Mental Degeneration

"The factors which enter into the cause of physical defects are many and may be classified under three headings: Congenital, acquired, and accidental. Alcohol is the principal factor entering into the three classifications," says Dr. Edward Wallace Lee, in an article on "Physical Defects, a Factor in the Cause of Crime," published in a recent number of the *New York Medical Journal*. "I emphasize alcohol because I believe it to be the most potent factor in physical and mental degeneration. It will take one hundred years of sobriety and abstinence even to begin to mitigate the physical harm it has done to the human race. . . . To sum it up in a very few words, alcohol as a beverage is a curse—it makes good men bad and bad men worse.

"Drink makes men and women not only gross and sensual, but also negligent, imprudent, and irreflective. The saloon takes men from their homes, while drink directly diminishes population. Other things being equal, it is found that the nations which abstain from alcohol, or those which are moderate consumers, are more prolific than those addicted to drink. Statistics show that a single drinking bout may have a blastophthoric effect. From this, and from other causes, result the deplorable consequences of coitus which take place during drunkenness. As already pointed out, alcohol greatly deteriorates the quality of man by blastophthoria, and we must agree with Darwin, Gladstone, Cobden, and Comte that alcohol, even in so-called moderation, does more harm to a nation than war, plague, and famine combined.

"The day will come when medical men who are addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors, and who prescribe alcoholic beverages as stimulants and tonics, will be considered a menace to the best interests of society, because it will be realized that the use of alcohol under such conditions leads to the formation of habits and desires that it is almost impossible for the average man to resist. As I have said before, it has been proved that alcohol is nothing but a narcotic when taken internally.

"I have witnessed eight legal hangings, and three or four that were not legal—the primary cause in all being alcoholic intoxication."

REGULATION SAVES THE SALOON, PROHIBITION SAVES THE HOME

MAJOR DAN MORGAN SMITH

(Excerpts from address delivered at Springfield, Ohio)

[Major Dan Morgan Smith was general counsel for the National Model License League (composed of brewers, distillers, wholesalers and saloonkeepers, one of the three largest anti-prohibition organizations in America) from 1908 to 1912. He was assistant corporation counsel of the city of Chicago during 1905 and 1906, and special assistant United States attorney of Chicago during 1913 and 1914. He is now judge advocate of the Illinois National guard, with the rank of major. He was born in Virginia and spoke for the liquor interests throughout the entire United States during the period from 1908 to 1912. Early in 1915 he declared himself for prohibition.—EDITOR.]

The saloon as it now exists stands convicted before the bar of public opinion. Its every defender admits its guilt; the question is simply one of sentence. The liquor lawyers plead that the saloon be regulated; protesting citizens insist that it be abolished.

Prosecutor and defender alike realize that the liquor business as now conducted is a corrupter of political parties, a menace to the youth of the country, a debaucher of virtue, a destroyer of intellect, a wrecker of homes and an impediment to eternal salvation. It is a stench in the nostrils of decency. Liquor lessens efficiency, increases crime and robs not only its victim, but his wife, parents and children. The saloon is a curse to its owner and its patron; to the city that licenses it, the nation that taxes it, and to **the voter that is responsible for its existence.**

Its ablest defenders are its severest critics, for prohibition is defeated only by the plea that I entered on its behalf: "Regulation that regulates is preferable to prohibition that does not prohibit!"—a plea that must be disregarded, for the defendants will not submit to regulating laws being enacted, and with the passage of the Webb-Kenyon law prohibition does prohibit. The promise to pass model license laws has been broken so often that only the uninitiated longer regards the promise as more than an attempt to fool the voters, something to be talked of before and forgotten after election.

As the experienced criminal lawyer admits, with a great show of candor, that the previous record of his client is bad, so the speakers for the "wets" admit the evils that are chargeable to the saloon, and none are louder than they in advocating reform before election.

Eloquently they plead for regulation, artfully they attack prohibition, skillfully they insist that the saloonkeeper can be legislated into righteousness, then loudly proclaim that prohibition is impossible of enforcement because mankind cannot be legislated into righteousness!

"Thou shalt not" will force the saloonkeeper to be good—"Thou shalt not" will lead the boys into temptation.

Absurd! If the hardened offender can be made to reform by law, why not the innocent boy?

There are those in the liquor business who would gladly make good on their promise to pass model license laws, but they are in the hopeless minority. Those in real control of the liquor forces are too arrogant to submit to control, too lawless to desire reform, too shortsighted to understand that decent voters only vote "wet" when they believe laws will be passed taking the liquor business out of politics and the law-breaker out of the liquor business.

Those in control of the liquor forces applaud speeches favoring regulation, for such speeches persuade the decent voter that he may vote wet without endorsing present conditions. They endorse regulation, because regulation is a vote-getter. They subscribe funds to the Model License League, for that organization wins elections, but they pigeon-hole model license laws, for they fear such laws would cut down profits. They do not regard regulation as a remedy for evil, but as an argument to defeat prohibition.

Regulation saves the saloon; prohibition saves the home.

With the passage of the Webb-Kenyon law making prohibition that prohibits not only feasible, but an established fact; with the failure of the liquor forces to pass a model license law or a model license ordinance anywhere in the United States, the voter no longer has the refuge of expediency

If his excuse for voting wet is one of loss of trade, without arguing the truth of such loss, I ask him, "Are you willing to admit that you put dollars above decency?"

If he excuses his vote on the grounds of financial support to the government, I ask, "Can this government in times of peace less afford to make the reform than autocratic Russia in time of war?"

If he seeks excuse in the example of Biblical characters, I ask, "Do you seriously believe that you forward the interests of Christianity when you vote wet?"

If his excuse be that prohibition interferes with personal liberty, the answer is this, "Does not the individual necessarily surrender certain personal privileges when he becomes a part of a community?" Can it be maintained that one can drink liquor without setting a bad example, without leading others into temptation, without danger to oneself, without wrong to one's wife or one's children? Can it be denied that personal liberty is the greatest possible freedom of the individual consistent with the rights of others? Can it be gainsaid that the use of liquor is an interference with the rights of contemporaries and posterity? Why not give up the right to drink for the good of mankind?

Another reason for voting dry is

Liquor Domination of Politics

The attempt of the liquor forces to dominate all branches of government should persuade all well-wishers of the United States to vote dry, for they have become a menace to the purity of the ballot, to the sanctity of the law, to the independence of legislators and the honesty of government.

The saloonkeeper, liquor dealer and brewer combine irrespective of politics to support the man who publicly stands for personal liberty and privately stands for personal interests—aldermen, legislators, mayors and governors are flattered, supported, condemned or threatened, cajoled or bought to do their bidding. They ask but one question, "Do you stand for liquor?" If so, they very reasonably assume he will stand for anything!

BUSINESS AND BOOZE POOR PARTNERS

In discussing the rapidly awakening conscience of men on the drink question the *Duluth* (Minn.) *Herald* tells the following incident:

"Not long ago something less than a dozen men, business men mostly, were together two or three days on a trip that was half business and half pleasure.

"Toward the end of the trip—it was on a special train—somebody suggested a drink. The button was pushed in due and ancient form, and the slave of the ring promptly appeared to take orders. Two took old fashioned drinks; the rest took charged waters.

"Later, comment arose over the fact that only a few years ago it would have been different. The suggestion of a drink would have come the first day, and pretty early, instead of the last day, pretty late. Instead of only two men taking real drinks, most or all of them would have spurred their systems with an alcoholic shock; and there would not have been one drink, but many.

"The discussion developed the fact that only a few years ago it would have been this way even if the same men had formed the party. One man said he quit because he found it didn't agree with him. Another man said he quit because he found himself getting underneath the habit instead of on top of it—it was becoming his master. Another man said: 'I found I couldn't keep up the pace in my business—it's pretty swift, you know—when my head was fuddled with drink or cobwebbed with the katzenjammer after-effects. So I quit it.'

"Still another man confessed that he had found himself saying and doing indiscreet and foolish things, when he had a few drinks aboard. 'I thought that I probably hadn't been endowed with any more brains than I needed,' he said, 'and I concluded I'd better not be imbibing something that would cripple what brains I did have. So I quit.' And he wasn't a man anybody would suspect of a lack of brains, either.

"The fifth man said his doctor told him that he would have to quit drinking or quit living—'and I was no soak, either.'

"And so it went. The two who had taken whisky for theirs looked rather shamefaced, said the other fellows were wise 'in cutting it out,' and added that they were thinking of doing the same."

A STORY WITH A MISSION

If you want to bring to the attention of some young friend facts concerning that evil of evils—the liquor traffic—place in his hands a copy of that attractive, thought-arresting volume, "Little Sir Galahad," by Phoebe Gray, published by Small, Maynard & Company, price, $1.35. The story has been called the "Uncle Tom's Cabin of Prohibition," "a book with a blessing," and a picture of "Christianity triumphant in practical life." To become acquainted with "Little Sir Galahad" and the friends whose lives were transfigured through his influence is to have a new vision of the opportunity of service. When you pass the volume on to your friends, put a marker between the pages on which appears the conversation of the great surgeon, Doctor Billy, with the "bad, good man," Francis Willett. It is worthy of careful reading:

"Do you think," commenced Doctor Billy, "that I should be kind if I spoke very frankly to you at a time like this? Or do you think it would be hitting a man who is down? No? Well, then, you will be surprised when I say that you are in a way personally responsible for the unhappy occurrences of the last few days. I remember that campaign here in Sheffield, six years ago. I remember you went to Europe, and I heard that a few people were bold enough to say that—well, if you had stayed at home the result would have been different. This may or may not be true; but so much is true; if you had been deeply concerned for the outcome, you never would have gone."

"But my opposition to license, my vote against it, has been no secret," returned John Willett. "I have always contributed liberally; in fact, that very year I doubled my usual contribution. How can you—"

Willett looked as puzzled as a child. He was hurt, even a little offended, or as much so as one could well be with Billy Jackson.

"You are," said Jackson, "what might be called a bad, good man. This splendid country of ours is teeming with men like you. You are the despair of the community. There seems to be no argument that can reach your hardness of heart until it is touched by some great personal grief."

John Willett, whose heart was so tender that it sometimes hurt him, said not a word. He stared straight before him at some quite impertinent object on the mantel, but he did not see it. What he did see was a bandaged head and a pale face on a pillow, with a mother bending over it in an agony of misery and hope. Did he do that? Had he struck that blow? He groaned with the pain of conviction that Doctor Billy was right.

Yes, Doctor Billy was perhaps more nearly right than he himself realized. A part of the profit on the very poison which had caused this thing might be his, since it had most likely been bought at the Waldemere.

"It is—like—striking a man when—he is—down," he said. "But—go on!"

"I hate to preach," said the physician, "but no one more than the doctor realizes the insidiousness of this evil. It not only destroys those who drink it, but demoralizes those who do not. It lowers the whole tone of the community. An intoxicated man is no curiosity. Even the children on the streets will not turn to look a second time at him. He's the regular thing in most cities.

"Your boy—not alone yours, but every boy in the community—grows up to see men like you, good men, honored men, men of prosperity and influence, wink at this thing. You salve your conscience by a single vote once a year and perhaps a check. You say to yourself that you have done your duty, that you have expressed your preference for the right thing, that you have set a good example.

"You don't drink; you don't want your boy to do so; but you, or most men like you, often say you 'have no objection to a man's drinking moderately, if he knows how to handle it.'

"It's all been gone over so many, many times," continued Doctor Billy, sadly. "There is no new argument; the whole question has been threshed out and out and out. Yet whole communities go on poisoning themselves. The Chinese government, whose civilization we presume to scorn, has forbidden its people to drug themselves with opium; the Mohammedans, whom we regard as heathen and barbarians, are forbidden by the law of their faith to use alcohol, and they are singularly free from the curse. But we, in civilized, Christian America, allow this daily temptation to surround our children; and it is the 'good' people of the community, the exemplary citizens, like you, John, who are, in their enlightenment, more guilty than the very makers and sellers of it, because you can stop it and won't.

"Forgive me, if I have hurt you so terribly, John. But I am a surgeon; it is my business to hurt people, I am sorry to say. Thank God it is often through that hurt that they are made whole."

Doctor Billy stopped, sank his face in his hands, and seemed to suffer from the pain he had inflicted. But John Willett stood quite erect, his gray careworn face lighted up with a kindling and sublime hope. He advanced toward his old friend, his hand outstretched; and as Doctor Billy looked up, the morning sun burst into the dim room, flooding it with the promise of a new day.

TRACING THE RESULTS OF BILLY SUNDAY'S "BOOZE" SERMON

Whether or not one approves the methods of "Billy" Sunday, no right-minded man or woman can fail unreservedly to approve some of the results on individual lives which follow his straightforward fashion of presenting the gospel. The *Philadelphia Ledger*, in a recent attempt to tell what effect "Billy" Sunday's preaching is having on the city of Philadelphia, relates the following incidents:

A saloonkeeper and his bartender sat in the rear of the tabernacle at a recent service. As Sunday gave his invitation the bartender took a bunch of keys from his pocket and pushed them toward his employer. "I'm done," he exclaimed, "here are the keys to the place." "Nonsense," remonstrated his employer; "put them in your pocket; you'll need them tomorrow morning." "I'm done," repeated the bartender. "I'm going forward to shake 'Billy's' hand." "Don't be a fool," protested his employer, and he refused to take the keys. "I'm done, do you understand me?" cried the bartender, and throwing the keys into the sawdust, he rushed down the aisle and grasped the hand of the evangelist.

Down in the neighborhood of Fourth and York streets, a certain part of the population is deploring the conversion of a popular saloonkeeper. The liquor dealer heard "Billy" preach his famous "booze" sermon. He went home, told his wife he was done with the saloon business forever and immediately advertised his place for sale.

The proprietor of one of the saloons in Tioga was noticed to be in a gloomy mood. "Confound it," he remarked to a friend, "between 'Billy' Sunday and Lent the bottom has dropped out of my business."

A student of the University of Pennsylvania, one of "Billy's" converts, tells this story: He said he was studying economics at the university and receiving financial aid from certain liquor dealers, who expected him, in return for their assistance, to use his university education in opposing the temperance sentiment sweeping over the country.

"After hearing Sunday's 'booze' sermon," said the young man, "I was done with the liquor business for good and all. I went down the trail as an evidence of my sincerity. From this hour I shall not take a dollar from my former friends, and throughout the rest of my life I intend to fight the liquor traffic to the last ditch."

SENATOR CUMMINS IN LINE WITH IOWA SENTIMENT

The majority of Iowans are proud of the stand taken by United States Senator Cummins on the liquor question. "Senator Cummins is now simply in line with Iowa sentiment," comments the *Perry (Ia.) Chief*, "and with two such men as Senators Cummins and Kenyon in the United States Senate, this state is sure to be proud of its share of the work of transformation and reformation which will soon be enacted into a national law—for the time is not many years distant when such will have been accomplished."

THE BRITISH CHANCELLOR HAS MUCH TO LEARN!

The *Kansas City* (Mo.) *Times* suggests that the American liquor men ought to set Hon. Lloyd-George, chancellor of the exchequer, aright on the matter of prohibition in Russia, and makes the following comments:

"Mr. Lloyd-George, chancellor of the exchequer, asserts that the prohibition of the sale of vodka in Russia has increased the efficiency of the Russian workers from thirty to fifty per cent.

"Evidently the British Chancellor has a lot to learn. Doesn't he know, for instance, that prohibition doesn't prohibit, and that the issuing of the no-vodka regulation was the signal for a much greater consumption of liquor in Russia than ever before? Hasn't he heard that if people are deprived of liquor—which they can't be—they will debauch themselves with drugs, and so be worse off than ever? Isn't he aware that Kansas has been virtually ruined by prohibition; that its desolate cities, its waste acres, its crowded jails and poor-farms are all testimony to the demoralizing influence of doing away with whisky?

"If Mr. Lloyd-George would only communicate with the American distillers and brewers he would learn how horribly mistaken he is about Russia, and how the truth is that the workers of the empire are simply demoralized and made inefficient by being prevented from going on their weekly drunks."

WHISKY AN ENEMY OF PRINTERS

"More printers are harmed by whisky than by all the insanitary shops in the world," President Wright of the Typographical Union No. 16 of Chicago, is reported to have recently said. "Every week dozens of jobless printers come to our relief committee for aid, medical and financial. Whisky is their trouble."

ENFRANCHISEMENT OF WOMEN INDICATION OF ADVANCE OF CIVILIZATION

HON. JOHN M. EVANS, Congressman from Montana

(Excerpts from address delivered in the House of Representatives at the Hearing on the Equal Suffrage Amendment)

Suffrage depends fundamentally upon the fact that the individual members of the human race were created free and equal and that the consent of the governed is the essential requisite in any republican form of government.

As I view the matter, the women have a fundamental moral right to vote, but they have not the legal right, and the only reason they have not that legal right is because our constitution and laws have been made by the other half of the population, and they have been too selfish to permit the enactment into law of the privilege of the franchising of women.

In my judgment, the female portion of our country have essentially the same qualifications as the male and are in all respects the same except in sex, and yet we deny to women the right to exercise this high privilege. We have thus far denied them this privilege, and under the law we have the power to continue to deny it, and we stand here today exercising the "privilege" which our forefathers gave to us, that of making the laws and of continuing to make them in such manner and fashion as to deny those equally qualified with ourselves a like privilege with ourselves. We say in effect to the women of this country, you shall be governed by the laws we make. You may own, buy, and sell real estate, do business in the commercial world, make contracts, collect wages, enter into marriage relations, raise your children, help pay the taxes, and generally bear your share of the burdens of the government, be amenable to the laws of the land, but you shall have no voice or vote in the determination of what the laws shall be. Such a situation is simply the doctrine of force. I can see no other explanation, no logical reason for it or sense to it, except as suggested that the men of the country have the power and hesitate to divide with the women.

Woman Suffrage Movement Shows March of Progress

This great movement for woman suffrage convinces me that civilization is advancing and that it can be only a comparatively short time until universal suffrage will be recognized by all the leading nations of the earth. It is simply a part of the continual and eternal march of progress of the human race toward a genuine democracy. The present civilization cannot, and will not, much longer permit the physically stronger half of the human race to ignore the plain rights of the weaker half. It has been very well said upon the floor of the House:

"The disfranchisement of woman is a brutal usurpation of power, a relic of primitive barbarity, when might made right, which has become unworthy of chivalrous modern manhood."

It has been suggested that equal suffrage would increase the number of electors who are poorly qualified mentally to exercise this right. In answer I wish to say that more girls than boys attend the public schools and, in my judgment, are as well educated as men, and the statistics show that of the criminals of the country only one of every twenty is a woman. And I think that every one will admit that if the women of the country had a voice in the making of the laws they would take as much interest and exercise as wholesome an interest in the enforcement of the law as do the men. With those who believe that the woman's social sphere is in her home I am in perfect accord, and yet I indulge the belief that the few hours devoted to the casting of the ballot would not deprive the home of the presence of the woman to any material extent. And with the influence and exercise of that ballot the home would be very much better protected.

No one will deny that women now enjoy many more rights and privileges than they did in the day of our forefathers. Why not make the emancipation complete, and this talk of emancipated women would then disappear in this and all other discussions? Except on the one question—the right of franchise—she has already been emancipated, and that one right is denied to her, not because of any physical infirmity, because, as heretofore suggested, she performs many of the arduous physical duties of her brother. Surely it is not because of mental weakness, because in the schools and colleges she competes with and wins equally high honors with her brother. Surely not because of lack of moral character. No one, however much he be opposed to woman suffrage, would make that suggestion. Every man, I think, within the sound of my voice will admit that she possesses at least an equal share of morality, and many of us freely admit she possesses much more. Surely it cannot be because of lack of patriotism. The history of the land is full of evidence of her heroic self-sacrifice, not only in times of war, but in times of peace. We do not relieve her from any burdens of taxation; we do not relieve her from burdens for any violation of the law, for her punishment is the same as that of men.

Status of Woman Suffrage

Full Suffrage

Wyoming	1869
Colorado	1893
Idaho	1896
Utah	1896
Washington	1910
California	1911
Arizona	1912
Kansas	1912
Oregon	1912
Alaska	1913
Nevada	1914
Montana	1914

Presidential and Municipal Suffrage

Illinois	1913

States to Vote on Suffrage at Next General Election

New York. New Jersey.
Pennsylvania. Massachusetts.

States to Vote in 1916

Iowa. South Dakota.
West Virginia.

Now, if she possesses the qualifications above stated, why, I ask you in all candor, should she not be accorded the right to vote? And the only answer is that she is a woman; that she differs from us in sex. Is there any reason why sex should be a barrier against voting? It is not a barrier against conducting a business, or managing a farm, or editing a paper, or writing a book, or clerking in a store, or teaching in schools, or working in a factory. We do not consider the question of sex when we impose a tax or inflict a legal punishment or build school-houses for the education of the young. And if all these things be so, why not make intelligence rather than sex the test of citizenship? Why not make intelligence and morality and civic virtue a standard of excellence in this country? And when you do you must of necessity accord to women at least an equal privilege with the men.

Woman a Power in Moulding Public Opinion

From the very earliest days of our civilization down to this moment she has played an active and often controlling part in both the domestic and governmental affairs of nations. Statesmen have paid homage to her ability and power. Authors, poets and sculptors have done likewise. Every succeeding period of the world's history has been marked by her achievements and recorded in poetry, art and literature. There is no field of human endeavor, however humble or exalted, in which she has not played her part and influenced the history of the time. All the world recognizes that she is potential in molding public opinion, instilling the principles of good citizenship into the youth, husbands and fathers of the land; that in all charitable, philanthropic and humanitarian works she is always in the lead.

It has been suggested that in the equal suffrage states no improvement is perceptible in its politics or its policies. This may be an accurate statement of facts; but, on the other hand, I challenge any opponent of this resolution to point to a state where equal suffrage exists and prove that its policies or politics have in any manner retrograded since women were clothed with the right to vote. It may be only a coincidence, but it is my observation that those influences largely inimical to clean politics have been universally found opposed to woman suffrage. Those interests that desire for their own selfish ends to control political conventions and elections; to name the men who shall execute the law—are almost invariably opposed to equal suffrage.

For my part, I am not afraid that politics will be polluted by the participation of women, nor am I afraid that the good women of this country will be polluted by their participation. On the other hand, I am morally certain that the women will preserve their own high standard and that they will have a tendency to raise the standard of our politics and politicians and the men chosen to make and enforce the laws.

The Union Signal

Official Organ of the NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Published Weekly by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Evanston, Illinois

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF, MISS ANNA A. GORDON
MANAGING EDITOR, MISS JULIA F. DEANE
CIRCULATION MANAGER, MISS ADDIE A. AUSTIN

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Evanston, Illinois, March 18, 1915

National W. C. T. U. Convention, Seattle, Wash., October 9-14, 1915

GOAL FOR 1915—FIFTY THOUSAND NEW MEMBERS

IMPORTANT

If any individual gives one dollar or more to the Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund, she is entitled to one subscription to the Campaign Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL.

Twenty-five cents in payment for this subscription should be deducted from the contribution and sent to the National W. C. T. U. before division of the balance is made between the National and state organizations.

Please bear in mind that twenty-five cents must be deducted by the state treasurer from the contribution and sent to the National treasurer in payment for the Campaign Edition before further division of the amount is made. (See plans for National Constitutional Prohibition for April on this page.)

ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON,
National Treasurer

A CHEERING OFFER

Doubtless many local unions are planning to send contributions to the Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund. Every amount, whether small or large, will be gladly received by the state treasurer.

A W. C. T. U. friend, whose name by her request is withheld, promises to send a check for the generous amount of $100 just as soon after the publication of this notice as the National W. C. T. U. receives from all sources the sum of $200 to be added to the fund.

This is a cheering challenge, which we believe will soon be met.

National Constitutional Prohibition Plans for April

1. If your local union or Young People's Branch did not hold a public meeting in March and secure an offering for the Lillian M. N. Stevens Campaign Fund, you are urgently requested to hold a rousing meeting in April. Here is a great opportunity to enlarge the state treasury as well as the Campaign Fund and your community needs this agitation and education.

2. Have a poster day and a poster parade. Invite the Sunday schools to arrange a poster parade for the intermediate or primary department.

3. The Young People's Branch will observe its special plans for April, all of them in harmony with efforts on behalf of National Constitutional Prohibition, and each local union is urged to heartily co-operate with the young people in the observance of their Red Letter Day, April 14.

Send to the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Ill., for the new Prohibition Map (price, 15 cents each; two for 25 cents) to display at all public meetings as proof of the progress toward nationwide prohibition.

Envelopes for subscriptions to the Lillian Stevens Campaign fund have been prepared by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. These envelopes are to be furnished to the states at cost, to be sent by them free to every local union agreeing to place them in the hands of all members and as many others as possible, with the suggestion and hope that in March every local union will send a contribution to this Fund, averaging ten cents per member. This money should be sent through the regular W. C. T. U. channels.

The envelope form of pledge is as follows:

PATRIOTIC OFFERING
WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
THE LILLIAN STEVENS CAMPAIGN FUND (STATE AND NATIONAL)

My Offering is $.....

Cash or Pledged
Indicated by X

Name .....

Address .....

Pledges should be paid to W. C. T. U. treasurer within thirty days. Contributors of one dollar or more will receive for one year, the Campaign Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL, the price of the paper (25 cents) being deducted before funds are divided between the State and National W. C. T. U.

The revised leaflet descriptive of the Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund can be secured at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters and should be widely distributed.

HONORING FRANCES WILLARD'S MEMORY

Happy indeed is Kansas's choice of memorials to Frances E. Willard. By the observance once a year of a Frances E. Willard Day in the public schools of the state, the wonderful personality of the great leader and the mighty movement of which she was so large a part, will be given proper prominence in the minds of the youth of Kansas. If the legislatures of every state in the Union would follow the example of the Sunflower state it would tend to hasten the movement for statewide and National Prohibition. What the Kansas legislators have done should be brought to the attention of the law-makers of other states. The text of the measure in full is given on page three and can be used to advantage in urging the passage of a similar bill in other legislatures.

SIGNIFICANT ACTION OF POSTER ADVERTISING ASSOCIATION

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union feels a special gratification over the passage by the Poster Advertising Association of a resolution barring all future liquor advertising. It heartily congratulates the members of the association on their action in thus lining up with the forces of righteousness. It is to be hoped that all friends of the anti-liquor movement will take early opportunity to express their appreciation of the commendable action of the association.

THEY WELCOME THE PROTECTION OF THE LAW

The suffering which the enforcement of the Harrison Anti-Drug law is causing the victims of the drug habit is making serious-minded people realize how great was the necessity for such a law. Not only did the unfortunates need the protection of the law but without it they were absolutely helpless to control their appetites. Many users of drugs express their gratitude for being deprived of them and say they are willing to endure their present tortures in order to aid the physicians in effecting a cure.

Not otherwise is it with the victims of the liquor habit. It is a well-known fact that many a dry victory has been won by the aid of the votes of drinking men who knew they were powerless to free themselves from the slavery of drink with the saloon so diabolically accessible; who earnestly desired to be deprived by law of their personal liberty, and to that end gladly cast their votes for prohibition.

How long can a government founded on the principle that every individual has a right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, ignore the needs and demands of the thousands of men and women whose will power has become weakened and often well nigh destroyed by drink. A long step in the right direction has been taken in enacting the anti-drug law; the next step must be the enacting of a national law which will make it difficult, if not impossible, for men and women to secure that poison of poisons, alcohol.

STATES WHICH HAVE OUTLAWED THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Maine	1851
Kansas	1880
North Dakota	1889
Georgia	1907
Oklahoma	1907
Mississippi	1908
North Carolina	1908
Tennessee	1909
West Virginia	1912
Virginia	1914
Colorado	1914
Oregon	1914
Washington	1914
Arizona	1914
Alabama	1915
Arkansas	1915
Iowa	1915
Idaho	1915

STATES TO VOTE ON STATEWIDE PROHIBITION IN 1915

South Carolina Ohio

STATES TO VOTE ON STATEWIDE PROHIBITION IN 1916

Idaho South Dakota
Montana Vermont

STATES PLANNING FOR STATEWIDE PROHIBITION CAMPAIGNS IN 1916

California Wyoming
Florida Michigan
Kentucky Minnesota
Nebraska New Mexico
Texas Indiana

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS OF SWEDEN APPEAL FOR PROHIBITION

The executive committee of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Sweden has just presented to the government and parliament a petition signed by women representatives of 400 organizations, asking for prohibition of the liquor traffic as long as the war lasts.

INCIDENT OF CLOSING HOURS OF CONGRESS

Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher, one of our National W. C. T. U. representatives at Washington, D. C., in a personal letter writes graphically of the closing hours in the House of Representatives, alluding to the musical features of the occasion as follows:

Miss Ellen Stone and I stood in the gallery near the Southern members, who were grouped together. They sang, "Way Down on the Suwanee River," "Aunt Dinah's Quilting Party," "Farewell, My Own True Love," "The Old Oaken Bucket," "Dixie," "America," "Three Cheers for the Red, White, and Blue," attempted the "Star Spangled Banner," sang "Nearer, My God to Thee," and "Old Black Joe." When the Congressmen joined in singing "Old Black Joe," I said to Miss Stone, "Let us sing, 'All Around the World the Ribbon White Is Twined,'" and we did sing two verses—with all our hearts. I think our Mrs. Stevenson never dreamed her hymn would be sung in the House of Representatives. Congressman Heflin of Alabama started "God Be With You Till We Meet Again," and gallery and House united in the dear old hymn, the men joining hands, giving us a realizing sense of the fact that we are brothers and sisters working for the same cause—the cause of God and of humanity.

PERSONAL MENTION

The son of Mrs. J. P. Nye, superintendent of the Press department of the Iowa W. C. T. U., Mr. John A. Nye, has been appointed vice-consul of Ceylon by Secretary of State Bryan. Mr. Nye sailed on February 20 from San Francisco for Colombo.

A SUGGESTION FOR OTHER UNIONS

The local union at Dexter, Maine, has the good habit of always beginning its local union meeting with the repetition or the singing of the "Invocation" in the "Temperance Songster." This same local union proposes to close each of its meetings with the repetition of Mrs. Stevens' message, "The Blessed Tie."

DES MOINES BENEFITED BY CLOSING OF SALOONS

No, it was not one of the temperance radicals who said it, but *The Chicago Banker*, a bank periodical, which, in its issue of February 27, under "Iowa Banking News," gave the following optimistic statement of the situation in saloonless Des Moines:

"Des Moines banks did a big business last Saturday, supplying cash to merchants and grocers. At first the cause for the sudden demand for coin was not apparent to the financiers. Then they realized that the saloons of the city had been closed a week. Workmen, who had been cashing their checks in the thirst parlors on Saturday nights and leaving a goodly share of the exchange in the saloonkeeper's till, were, instead, getting them cashed in legitimate places of business. Des Moines has been dry two weeks now. If business has been injured, as the wets so long predicted, there is no evidence of that fact. Already the merchants see a stimulation of business, and money which formerly went for booze is already beginning to go for food and clothing and in the payment of honest debts."

Requests for the revision of the leaflet, "Put 'Em on the Dry Line," are being received. As in the case of Miss Gordon's playlet, "The Children's Tribute to the Prohibition States," noted in a recent paper, it seems advisable to defer the matter of bringing this leaflet up to date until after January 1, 1916, when the laws in most of the new prohibition states will go into effect.

The passage of the statewide prohibition bill by the Arkansas legislature will close what is said to be the largest fruit distillery in the world, the Mason and Carson Distillery Company.

A bill to establish a dead line for all saloons one-half mile from the Kansas state line has been introduced in the Missouri legislature. It is said that the head of one of the large packing plants has written urging its passage, as have many others along the border line.

The significance of the fact that all but one of the forty-three Representatives who voted against the Palmer Child Labor bill in Congress also voted against a nationwide suffrage amendment, is being brought to the attention of the public by the suffragists. In both cases the states' rights argument was used.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

MEDITATION CORNER

One of the joys Christ gives His disciples is the joy of service. The brook that turns the mill wheel sings on its course; it is the stagnant pool that has no song.—*N. Fay Smith.*

The people in all lines of duty who do the most work are the calmest, most unhurried people in the community. Duties never wildly chase each other in their lives. One task never turns another out, nor ever compels hurried, and therefore imperfect, doing. The calm spirit works methodically, doing one thing at a time, and doing it well, and it therefore works swiftly, though never appearing to be in haste.—*J. R. Miller.*

In the quiet of home, in the heat of life and strife, in the face of death, the privilege of speech with God is inestimable. I value it more because it calls for nothing that the wayfaring man, though a fool, cannot give—that is, the simplest expression to his simplest desire. When I can neither see, nor hear, nor speak, still I can pray so that God can hear. When I finally "pass through the valley of the shadow of death," I expect to pass through it in conversation with Him.—*W. T. Grenfell.*

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

Mr. J. Burritt Smith, Madison, Wis., husband of Mrs. Marcia A. B. Smith, National organizer and lecturer. Mr. Smith was in the front ranks of temperance workers in his state, and was intensely interested in many lines of reform. As a writer he was of great aid to the cause of prohibition, his story, "High Joe" being recognized as of especial value. The hearts of white ribboners will turn to Mrs. Smith with loving sympathy in this, her hour of bereavement.

Mrs. M. E. Wheeler, Geneva, Neb., for many years a missionary in China. She was a long time friend of the organization and a constant reader of The Union Signal, which she delighted to pass on to others.

Mrs. Ethyl Matthewson Paine, Prescott, Arizona, a W. C. T. U. worker since early womanhood and for two years recording secretary of the state organization.

Bishop Henry L. Barkley, who for twenty-five years has served as an Oregon pastor, presiding elder and bishop, passed to the homeland on March 7. Mrs. Barkley, who survives her husband, is a devoted friend of the W. C. T. U., and in her years of effort for our organization she always had the loyal support and encouragement of the bishop. The sympathy of white ribboners is extended to Mrs. Barkley in her bereavement.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

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HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

RED LETTER DAYS

MARCH 20—*Prohibition Rally Day (birthday of Hon. Neal Dow)*

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, SEATTLE, WASH., OCTOBER 9-14, 1915

TREASURER'S REPORT

FRANCES E. WILLARD MEMORIAL FUND—LILLIAN STEVENS CAMPAIGN FUND

ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON

The following contributions to the Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund and to the Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund have been received since the closing of the National treasurer's books, October 30, 1914, in each case $2 unless otherwise stated:

MEMORIAL FUND

New Jersey—Middletown W. C. T. U., $100; A Friend, $25; A Friend, $25.

Canada—Red Deer, Alta, $1; Mrs. Wilhoite, $1.

New York—Albany (First), Cedar Hill, Ben Wood, Elmira (F. Willard), $3.10; Elmira Heights, Post Creek, N. Chemung, Columbus and So. Edmeston, Noxon Y. P. B., 50c; Bangor, Brashton, Chateaugay, Earlville, Tupper Lake, New Baltimore, Windham, Indian Lake, Manlius, Marcellus, Skaneateles, $5; Syracuse (Clover Leaf), Owego, Allens Hill, Boswells Corners, $1; Clifton Springs, $1; Port Gibson, Shortsville, Knowlesville, $4; Portlandville, Westford Y. P. B., Lansingburgh, Haverstraw, $3; Suffern, Glens Falls, Cayuga Lake, Monton Falls, Addison, $1; Apalachin, Newark Valley, Waverly, $2.25; Etna, $5; Somerset Y. P. B., $1; Mt. Kisco, Mt. Vernon, Ossining, Peekskill (Stewart), Yonkers, Yonkers (Central M. E. Church), Arcade, Penn Yan, Penn Yan Y. P. B., Brookton Y. P. B., $1.50, Wayland, Boston. Total $112.35.

New Hampshire—Alton.

Rhode Island—Cumberland, Ocean View, Phenix, Jamestown, Washington, Manton, Wakefield, Warren, $4; Waponong, Stevens Y. P. B., $1. Total $21.

New Jersey—Bloomfield, Hightstown, National Park, Califon, $1; Lumberton, Bloomfield, Bloomsbury, Cedarville, Clinton, Lambertville, Milltown, Mt. Holly No. 1, Newton, Perth Amboy, Sayreville, Wrightstown, Millville (Willard). Total $33.

Missouri—Verona.

Minnesota—Marshall.

Montana—Forrest.

Iowa—Argyle, Birmingham, Shell Rock. Total $6.

Arkansas—Amity.

Indiana—New Haven Y. P. B., $5; Logansport (W. Side), $1.37; Fremont, Stinesville, $1.15. Total $9.52.

Wisconsin—Markesan, Cornell. Total $4.

Pennsylvania—E. Brady, Valencia, North East, Dalton, Scranton. Total $10.

West Virginia—$2.

Illinois—Vandalia, Wilmette-Winnetka, Henry. Total $6.

No. California—$14; Arcata, $1.50. Total $15.50.

So. California—Pomona.

Kentucky—Paducah, Monticello, Chilesburg, Sanford School House, Paris, Pineville, Ashland (East), Cynthiana, $2.80; Morgantown, Burkville, London, Winchester, Lacie, Walnut Grove, West Point, Ashland (Central), Louisville (Parkland). Total $34.80.

Ohio—Belmore Y. P. B., Wilmington Y. P. B., $1.03; Hudson, Eagleville, $1.60; N. Baltimore, $1; Madison Twp. Y. P. B., 50c; Toledo (First), Sewellsville, Canton (First), $3.50; Cadiz, Butler, Chester Hill, Springfield, Sinking Springs, Dunkirk, $1. Total $26.63.

Kansas—Natoma, Balwin City, Manhattan (West End), Rose Hill, Onaga, Howard, De Soto. Total $14.

Michigan—Manistee, $1; Jackson, Weston, Grand Rapids, Benzonia, Chelsea (Methodist Home), $3; Owasso, Allegan, Gladstone, Fremont, Grand Rapids (So.), Cairo, Albion, Hesperia, Highland Park, Howard City, $1.15; Alma. Total $33.15.

Massachusetts—Dorchester, $4.92.

Tennessee—Knoxville.

Florida—Sanford, Alva, Reddick. Total $6.

North Carolina No. 2—$2.

Total to date, March 9, $506.87.

LILLIAN STEVENS CAMPAIGN FUND

Paid at National Convention, Atlanta:

Department Proportionate and Systematic Giving, $444.50; Flower Mission Department, $310.50.

A Gospel Temperance Friend, Scotland, $120.63; Mr. Witham, $40; Mrs. V. E. Mohler, $15; Two "Friends," $50; Organizers, in memory of May Pauline Sparks, $25; Mrs. Alice Barnes Hoag, $5; Mrs. Mary Babcock, $5; Mrs. Sara Capps, $1; *New Mexico*: $5; *Florida*: $7.60; *California*: $.45; *Minnesota*: Dawson, *Montana*: Phillipsburg, $1, *Missouri*: Cedar City, $2.40, *Ohio*: $1.54, Defiance, $1.50, Arthur, $1. Total, $4.04, *New York*: Hamilton county, $15, Andes, $3. Total, $18, *Rhode Island*: $10.75, *Illinois*: Wilmette-Winnetka, Bethel, $1. Total, $3.

One half of the amount raised by local unions in the following states sent to National W. C. T. U.; the balance kept in the state treasury:

New Jersey: $3.02, Newfield, $1, Hightstown, $1, Sayreville, $5. Total, $10.02.

Maine: Portland, $1.50.

Kentucky: Vine Grove, $1, Smithfield, $5.50, Lexington (Central), $11.39, West Point, Somerset, $3, Newcastle & S. S. H., $3.25, Sadieville, Cynthiana, $5, Paris, Shelbyville, $4.50, Chilesburg, $2.70. Total to National, $21.67. Total to date, March 9, $1,104.18.

MEDAL CONTEST NOTES

Rev. J. F. McKenzie, pastor of the Presbyterian church of Bartlett, Texas, writes: "We will soon hold our fourth silver medal contest, and when we have held our sixth we will hold a gold contest. In spite of the rain and the mud our last contest was a decided success. We had the largest attendance of any we have ever had. The interest is growing fast, and we believe that through these contests we are doing a great deal for prohibition; in fact more than we could do through regular lectures. We expect to keep the good work going."

Rev. R. B. Fisher of Monticello, Ill., who has held over seventy contests in the different churches of which he has been pastor, recently wrote that he is more interested in the work than ever before and hopes to keep it up.

How the Individual Benefits

Among the testimonials received telling of the benefits of contest work to the individual, the following are especially interesting:

"I maintain I am greatly indebted to the W. C. T. U. for the interest and special attention given me during my contest career. This course has been of benefit socially, because it has taught me how to meet people. Morally it has established a foundation for a resolute Christian character, and educationally it has enabled me to uphold and sustain the standard of total abstinence and prohibition."—CLIFFORD NADEN of Illinois state university.

"When I entered W. C. T. U. medal contest work it proved a turning point in my life, because it caused me to take an interest in the welfare of our country and to become a fighter against the liquor traffic. These contests not only make orators, but they also do what is far more important—build sturdy citizens."—ECKART VISSERING.

"The W. C. T. U. contest work has been an important factor in my life, and I feel I owe it a debt. It has helped me to choose my life work, the ministry, as it taught me I had a mission to fulfill. It is my aim and prayer that I may prove worthy and thus in some measure pay the debt."

—ROBERT ENSELMAN

In preparing for their life work, it is hardly necessary to say that whatever vocation these young men may choose, they will forever stand arrayed on the side of prohibition.

Frances E. Willard Bronze Tablets Presented to Chanute (Kansas) High School

The seventeenth anniversary of the heavenly birthday of Frances E. Willard was observed in the public schools of Chanute, Kansas, by the unveiling of two beautiful bronze tablets bearing the likeness of the great philanthropist and reformer. These bas-reliefs, one for each of the new high school buildings, are the work of Lorado Taft, the great American sculptor, whose services were donated, through the solicitation of Mrs. Mary L. Parsons, chairman of the committee in charge, the W. C. T. U. paying only the actual cost of the two castings from the model of the sculptor. The tablet in the junior high school building has been placed in the principal corridor at the right of the entrance, facing a bronze tablet bearing Lincoln's Gettysburg address.

Mrs. Lillian M. Mitchner, president of the Kansas W. C. T. U., formally presented the tablets to both the junior and the senior high schools, J. F. Hughes, superintendent of the city schools, presiding at the meetings afternoon and evening. Mrs. Mitchner spoke eloquently of Miss Willard's early life and of her success as an educator at a time when the profession was a new one for women. She told how she came to take up the great work which she carried through to successful completion, and dwelt feelingly upon the wonderful faith by which she was sustained and strengthened.

At the afternoon service more than five hundred students of the junior high school voluntarily pledged themselves to promote sobriety and a saloonless nation, at the suggestion of Franklin Brinegar, spokesman for the student body of the junior high school. At the exercises at the senior high school in the evening, Morgan Booe, spokesman for the student body, promised that when he and his comrades looked upon the tablet, they would remember the high ideals for which Frances Willard stood and would strive, like her, to serve their day and age.

A letter was read from Miss Anna A. Gordon, president of the National W. C. T. U., urging the students "with patriotism of true Kansans to help secure for the nation the law that today blesses the Sunflower state—prohibition, and prohibition enforced."

AMONG OUR WORKERS

Those who attended the Saratoga county mid-winter institute at Schuylerville, Pa., March 2, had the privilege of listening to profitable addresses by prominent educators and W. C. T. U. workers. That the cause is moving forward in the "dear old state of Pennsylvania" seems to be the popular verdict.

A courtesy, the first of its kind in the history of the state organization, has been extended to the W. C. T. U. of Alabama by the State University in an invitation to Miss Christine I. Tinling to speak at that institution. The privilege was secured through the efforts of Mrs. Ellen Peter-Bryce of Tuscaloosa.

"A Prophecy of 1920," published in THE UNION SIGNAL during 1913, was a part of the Willard Memorial day meeting of the Parishville (N. Y.) union.

Mrs. Leila O. Stratton, National organizer and lecturer, in a four weeks' itinerary through southwestern Alabama, organized fourteen unions and assisted in the organization of Mobile county. She also organized the first colored union in the state at Mobile, with Mrs. E. Grey Snell and Mrs. M. H. Leath, both wives of prominent pastors, as president and secretary, respectively. Mrs. Anna Brown Hall, president of Mobile county, in a follow-up trip of eleven days, organized five new unions, held a silver medal contest at Thomasville and secured subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL.

Mrs. Sylvia B. Norrish, corresponding secretary of the Pennsylvania W. C. T. U., was the speaker at the institute held at Kane, March 6. The children of the second, third and fourth grades of the Clay street school furnished musical numbers and gave a rousing temperance yell.

At the close of an all-day meeting in memory of Miss Willard held by the city federation of unions of San Diego, Mrs. Helen M. Stoddard, on behalf of the federation (of which she was the retiring president) presented to the newly elected president, Mrs. Eva C. Wheeler, National organizer and lecturer, a valuable gavel made from the limb of a cedar tree which was planted by Miss Willard in her childhood. Visitors from Illinois, New York, Colorado, Wisconsin, and Nebraska were present at the meeting.

Mrs. Eliza E. Peterson, National superintendent of Work Among Colored People, was one of the speakers at the funeral service in Chicago, of Amanda Smith, of whose home-going mention has been made in THE SIGNAL. Mrs. Peterson told what a blessing had come to her in having had the aged saint as her associate in her W. C. T. U. work since 1913. "She could not travel. Her voice was not to be heard from the platform in righteous protest against evil, as of old," said Mrs. Peterson. "That was not her purpose. God gave to her heart the burden of our department of Work Among Colored People, that while she abode in her beautiful home in Florida, she might pray for us and hold us up in the arms of her faith; and during her connection with my department, the women of my race have taken hold of this work with an interest surpassing anything in my past experience."

Mrs. Laura B. Hale, Iowa's state organizer, is at work in the Sixth district. In Council Bluffs alone, she gained 82 active members and eleven honoraries, securing ten subscribers to *The Young Crusader* and eleven to THE UNION SIGNAL. She will continue work in this district throughout the month of March and then go to the Fifth district, through the Fourth, Third and Second.

The Lewisburg (Tenn.) union, of which Mrs. Florence Ewell Atkins, National organizer and lecturer, is president, reports a most successful Willard memorial meeting on a Sunday night in February at the Methodist church. The program consisted of eight-minute speeches by pastors, Rev. Atkins speaking on "The Mother-heart of Frances Willard," the recitation, "How Still She Stands," by an elocutionist, and the presentation of the Memorial Fund with an address by Mrs. Atkins on "How We Seek to Honor Miss Willard." For the first time in the experience of Lewisburg white ribboners a W. C. T. U. meeting drew a full house, and a good collection was received, ten dollars of which was forwarded for the Memorial Fund. During the two months that Mrs. Atkins has been president, the union has gained eighteen new members, and the aim for the year is an increase of one hundred. The work of the union will include an effort to place the Campaign Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL in a large number of homes, to secure an appropriation from the county court for a rest room of which the W. C. T. U. will take charge, and where posters and literature will be displayed. Special work is being done in the public schools and over six hundred blotters and several hundred cigaret arithmetic stickers have been distributed.

CHILDREN SHOWED IT

Effect of Their Warm Drink in the Morning

"A year ago I was a wreck from coffee drinking and was on the point of giving up my position in the school room because of nervousness.

"I was telling a friend about it and she said, 'We drink nothing at meal time but Postum, and it is such a comfort to have something we can enjoy drinking with the children.'

"I was astonished that she would allow the children to drink any kind of coffee, but she said Postum was not coffee, but a most healthful drink for children, as well as for older ones, and that the condition of both the children and adults showed that to be a fact.

"I was in despair and determined to give Postum a trial, following the directions carefully. It was a decided success and I was completely won by its rich, delicious flavor.

"In a short time I noticed a decided improvement in my condition and kept growing better month after month, until now I am healthy, and do my work in the school room with ease and pleasure. I would not return to nerve-destroying coffee for any money."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum comes in two forms:

Regular Postum—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage **instantly.** 30c and 50 tins.

Both kinds are equally delicious and cost per cup about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

A TRIBUTE TO EVA

JENNIE N. STANDIFER, Gulfport, Miss.

"So Eva Carroll is dead!" I exclaimed

"Yes, she passed away more than ten years ago," said my friend with a sigh. "You knew her as a lovely young girl, but I wish you could have known her as a charming, Christian woman."

"I heard nothing of her after I left the community," I said. "Tell me a little about her life."

"Well," began my friend, "the Carrolls, as you know, were wealthy before the Civil War. They lost everything before Eva grew to womanhood except their plantation home, which was heavily mortgaged. To make matters worse, Mr. Carroll and his only son died the year after Eva finished school. Eva taught in the woman's college in our town and helped support her mother and younger sister, Annie.

"One summer, a Dr. Holbrook, newly graduated from an eastern medical college, located at Linden Hill. The old physician had died and all were glad to welcome the handsome, friendly young doctor. He boarded with Mrs. Carroll. Before the summer was half over everybody knew that the young doctor was heels over head in love with Eva. She seemed to return his admiration, and as they were thoroughly congenial, it seemed to be an ideal match. The community waited eagerly for the announcement of the engagement. Eva had resigned her position as teacher in the college, and the marriage might be expected to take place early in the autumn.

"One day Dr. Holbrook went to the railway station to get a package of medicines sent him by a city druggist. When he returned that evening, Dave Winters was driving the buggy and the doctor was huddled down by the dashboard, limp as a rag. Dave said it was a case of acute indigestion, and the Carrolls and everybody else believed it for a while. The neighbors were very sympathetic and much concerned about their popular young doctor. But one day Mrs. Carroll made a discovery. The maid who put the doctor's room in order found a number of empty flasks which had unmistakably contained whisky. The young man, when asked to explain, acknowledged having been on a spree, but declared that he would never again yield to the temptation of drink. The neighbors, one and all, expressed decided disapproval of such conduct. Later when another drunken bout showed that the drink habit could not be cured by a mere promise, the people became indignant. Dr. Holbrook had not only deceived the entire community, but had won the affections of a lovely young woman.

"Eva applied for her position in the college, and all knew that the engagement with the doctor was broken. No one was surprised when he left Linden Hill for a neighboring city to accept a position in a hospital. Many predicted that he would soon be dismissed because of his habit, but he was not, and in less than two years he had gained the reputation of being the most skillful surgeon in the state.

"Separation from Eva did not cure the young doctor's love for her. He made frequent visits to our town and at last it was rumored that the engagement had been renewed. When I was married Eva was one of my bridesmaids, and she confided to me that she had put the doctor on probation for a year. She still taught in the college.

"The year passed. Eva's marriage was to take place a few weeks after the college commencement. Dr. Holbrook was to come the very day his probation ended and there was to be a quiet home wedding, with only a few intimate friends present.

"I went to the station the evening the doctor was to arrive, to meet my sister, who was to spend her vacation with me. Eva and Annie Carroll were sitting in a surrey waiting for the train. I joined them and we jested and talked about the marriage until the train came. Uncle Ned, an old family servant, held the horses when we went forward to meet the expected arrivals.

"A crowd had gathered on the platform and we were forced to stand some distance from the train. My sister got off and then Dr. Holbrook with two other men. They were talking loudly and reeled as they walked. I met my sister and we joined Eva and Annie. I could see that Eva's face was white and drawn as from bodily pain. Her lover and his companions passed so near us that we could smell the whisky of which they had partaken liberally.

"Of course, the two girls could not return to their home at Linden Hill with only the negro driver at that late hour of the evening. I directed Ned to go home and tell Mrs. Carroll that her daughters would remain with me that night. Eva consented to my plan and went to her room before supper was served, requesting to be alone. She did not shed a tear, but the agony in her face haunted me for months.

"Next morning I sent a note to Dr. Holbrook at the hotel which he frequented, telling him that Eva would see him in my parlor at ten o'clock. He came at the appointed time—the picture of remorse and humility. After he left, Eva told me that she had consented to give him another trial.

"That summer Eva's sister married and went west. In August her mother died and the old place was sold. There was little left after debts were paid, so again Eva resumed her position as teacher in the woman's college.

"Throughout that year Dr. Holbrook continued to visit Eva and each time he confessed to having broken his promise of total abstinence. He still held his position in the hospital, but it was probably because he kept his habit hidden from the managers. Soon after school closed that year he came to see Eva and insisted upon an immediate marriage. He argued that she needed a home and he needed her to help him reform.

"She firmly refused to marry him or to name a day for the marriage, declaring that he must prove his reformation. He was very angry when they parted and asserted that she could not care for him or she would help him to be true to his vows. A week later the city dailies contained an account of the marriage of Dr. Holbrook and a Miss Bradford, a society belle.

"I went at once to Eva. She was now boarding with the housekeeper at the college. I found her lying on a couch in

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

GETTING MORE POPULAR.

Portland [Ore.] *Evening Telegram*

From west to east, from south to north,
We boys and girls are marching forth
To lay the liquor traffic low.
With happy hearts we are afield,
We're boys and girls who never yield,
The liquor traffic now must go!

Chorus:
In Nineteen Twenty comes the day,
Comes the children's happy day;
In Nineteen Hundred Twenty
There'll be prohibition plenty
When Columbia drives the drink away.
—*A. A. G.*

HER BOY

Cecile L. Houghton, Elkhorn, Wis.

"Hello, mother" shouted Glen, bursting into the little dining-room. "Is supper ready? What's this I'm getting mixed up in?"

"My chiffon," laughed his mother. "It stuck to your coat as you passed. Here, thief, bring it back!"

"What are you doing with such thin stuff?" asked Glen, carefully feeling the texture between his thumb and fingers.

"I'm trying to fix over my hat. It looked very well," she added half apologetically, "until after the picnic when we were caught in that shower. This gray will be rather pretty with my suit, I think, don't you?"

"H-m-m," agreed the boy, "only—" and he eyed his mother's work critically—"shouldn't there be something bright on it somewhere?"

"How observing you are, Glen! Yes, I was thinking that some pink roses or buds, perhaps, would look pretty tucked in there. I haven't anything in the house that I can think of, though." Not to have anything like that in the house usually meant doing without, so mother merely laid aside the hat and said, "Sit down, laddie, and I will bring our supper. You must be tired after your long walk."

"I'm in a hurry, mother," said Glen. "I'm going after my wheel tonight. Listen!" He merrily jingled some change in his knee pants' pocket. "The paper route won't know me when I go sailing around it Monday. Wasn't it lucky I saw that ad.? The bicycle is almost as good as new. You shall see it for yourself tonight—*tonight*, mother!"

"I am glad," responded his mother. "It will make your work so much easier. My! Doesn't it make me feel rich to know I have a son big enough to be out—in—business? Times were pretty hard for us when you were a little chap. More than once I have wondered where your next pair of little shoes was coming from. They wore out so fast, you know, and they cost most as much as big ones. But now for more than a year you have clothed yourself, haven't you, laddie, and saved enough for the wheel besides."

"Soon I'll be buying your shoes and dresses, too, and paying the rent. You won't have to work at all." Glen straightened proudly at the generous thought, while the mother's face shone with a pleasure which lasted long after her little business man had finished his hearty supper and gone gaily away on his errand.

"He will make good, I'm sure he will," she said to herself a dozen times. "Not all our difficulties are over yet. He does not know just how hard it is to make ends meet, but he is a boy to be proud of! To think of his planning for my happiness!" Suddenly Glen's rosy face was displaced in the woman's imagination by another resembling his but slightly older. She saw it as she had often done in the days that were past—full of love, contrition and hope. "*He* meant to be kind to me!" she assured herself. "When he did not drink, how happy we were! Let me forget the unhappy days, the cruel whisperings of his neglect by those who understood not the power of his temptation. For the boy's sake—our boy—I will think of him only as he was in the time of his victory." The busy fingers hastened to arrange the gray chiffon so as to cover the faded places on last year's hat. Before the work was finished, however, a light step was again heard on the porch and the door opened to admit an excited boy bearing a small parcel which he exultingly laid in the midst of the trimmings on his mother's lap.

"Open it and tell me if they are right!" he cried.

"Your wheel, dear, where is your wheel?"

"Oh—that can wait. I saw something I wanted worse just now. Will they do?"

"Will they *do?*" repeated the mother in surprise, admiring the rosebuds and the green leaves. "And what is this? Gloves—gray gloves to match the suit! Oh, Glen, boy, you shouldn't have done it!" and then Glen did not quite understand why a great wet tear splashed on his coat as his mother drew him close in her arms.

MARCH OF THE LEGIONS

Bring the good old temperance pledge,
And then we'll sing a song,
Sing it with a spirit that
Will start the world along;
Sing it, Loyal Temperance Legions—
What a mighty throng!
While we go marching to victory.

Chorus

Hurrah! hurrah! we bring the jubilee,
Hurrah! hurrah! the pledge will make you free,
So we'll join the chorus with the nations o'er the sea,
While we go marching to victory.

License high and license low
Is everywhere a sin;
War against King Alcohol
The children may begin;
"God and Home and Native Land"
The watchwords that will win,
While we go marching to victory.

We're young in years but strong in faith,
We'll fight him with a will,
Drive him right and drive him left
From every vale and hill;
Where sorrow reigns in many homes,
The hearts with joy shall thrill,
As we go marching to victory.
—*Marching Songs for Young Crusaders*

A TRIBUTE TO EVA

(Continued from Page Twelve)

her room, the paper containing the announcement of the marriage of her lover in her hand. I was shocked at the change in her appearance since I had seen her the day before. Her face was bloodless and her eyes sunken as from continued illness. She accepted my sympathy with a gentle dignity and whispered with a suppressed sob: 'We will never speak of that matter again, dear friend.' Two months from the day the news of Dr. Holbrook's marriage reached her, Eva quietly passed away.

"One October afternoon I was driving through the old family cemetery when a man came down the roadway. I looked up to face Dr. Holbrook. His head was bared and in his eyes were unshed tears.

"'I didn't know she was dead until today!' he moaned. 'O Eva, Eva, how empty the world is without you!'

"'You have no right to say that,' I declared indignantly. 'You are married, Dr. Holbrook.'

"'Yes, to a giddy, soulless butterfly I married in a fit of pique. I didn't know what I was doing. Why didn't you let me know of Eva's illness?'

"'Eva Carroll died of heartbreak, Dr. Holbrook,' I replied. 'Letting you know of a broken heart would hardly have wrought a cure.'

"'I loved her better than life itself,' he groaned with tears streaming down his cheeks and his stalwart form shaking with sobs. 'Oh, if I could only recall the past! If I could only atone! Had she married me perhaps I would have had strength to overcome the inherited love of drink and become a true man.'

"'Not one man in a thousand reforms after he wins the woman he loves. It is better that Eva was spared the life-long suffering of a drunkard's wife.'

"'I know I am weak,' he said sorrowfully, 'but if I could only atone for the suffering I brought into her life!'

"'You can, in a way, Dr. Holbrook. You can do it by giving your life to the service of humanity; by living the life you know would have brought joy and happiness to Eva.'

"For a moment he stood with bowed head in thoughtful silence, and then declared brokenly: 'God helping me—I will. So far as is in the power of mortal man I will atone. Hereafter my life shall be—a tribute to Eva!'"

PENNSYLVANIA KNOWS NO DEFEAT

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE

Mrs. Ella M. George, president of the Keystone State, says, "We remember that when Wilberforce first introduced his bill in the English Parliament for the abolition of the slave trade it was defeated by seventy-six votes. Five times the bill was voted down, but Wilberforce's strenuous faith knew no defeat and at the sixth introduction of his resolutions in 1807 it passed the house by two hundred and sixty-seven majority. The temperance people have no cause to worry when the Hobson resolution received a majority of the votes cast on December 22 by the House of Representatives.

"Billy" Sunday spoke in the state before enthusiastic audiences composed of white ribbon women, suffrage women, club women, and all kinds of women. Upon one occasion, glancing at an immense banner bearing the names of fourteen dry states, which was stretched along the wall of the church in which he was speaking, he commented: "I am happy to tell you white ribboners that I helped to make two of those states dry. Talking about the banner reminds me of the troubles of a woman in this state. After election in November, when the nine dry states were increased by five, she procured a small wall map and pasted white pieces of paper over the fourteen states. She has been kept on the alert ever since seeing that the white was properly applied. March 1, eighteen are shown white and now she is waiting impatiently for Utah or Wyoming to go dry so that there will be a *great white way* from the Southeast on the Atlantic to the Northwest on the Pacific. Utah has stepped over the line, and the bill only awaits the governor's signature."

Strenuous Work for Membership Gain

Mrs. Marion, the state treasurer, is urging every union to aim for an increase equal to one-third of its membership. If this is accomplished Pennsylvania will go up to the next convention 50,000 strong. She has faith that it will be done.

Temperance essays continue to be popualr in Pennsylvania schools and much temperance sentiment is thereby created.

Carbondale, Lackawanna county, is doing well. It has over one hundred and fifty members, meets weekly and presents interesting programs. Schuylkill county, one of the blackest counties, is trying hard to get the saloons reduced to one for every 500 of population instead of one for every 175, as is now the case.

Governor Brumbaugh is doing his best to secure county option, and many are hoping for success. Rev. William A. Sunday took a hand in the campaign while preaching to men in the afternoon and evening of February 28. About 24,000 responded to his request that all who would work for local option would rise. The churches will present petitions and no doubt they will be signed by thousands.

The suffragists are rejoicing in "Billy" Sunday's following appeal for votes for women:

"The normal way to get rid of drunkards is to stop raising drunkards. I don't know what you'll do in Pennsylvania, for your legislature looks as if it were soaked and pickled in alcohol.

"If you men haven't decency enough to enact laws to protect the homes, then give the women a chance to vote, and they'll do it.

"If I remember rightly, we had a war in this country once because of taxation without representation.

"Nine-tenths of the opposition to woman suffrage crawled and wriggled out of the breweries and distilleries. They know that when women go to the polls and drop a ballot, it will be the doom of the grog shop.

"It makes me sick to see some weasel-eyed, drunken, whisky-soaked degenerate depositing a ballot and keeping clean women away. The nation that refuses to grant the requests and calls of women to protect the homes from the forces that are eating out their vitals is doomed, whether it is this or any other nation."

Pennsylvania Railroad Cuts Last Connection with Rum

The Pennsylvania railroad has decided not to seek renewal of licenses for the sale of liquor in Broad street station, Philadelphia, and at the New York terminal of the railroad. The battle of the railroad with liquor began some years ago with the order affecting employes, who were told to stay away from saloons and who were threatened with discharge if they drank on duty. In July, 1912, the railroad ordered the abolition of rum on its trains. Up to May of last year three restaurants of the railroad sold liquor. On May 1, 1914, the liquor selling in the Pittsburgh restaurant was abolished. With the non-renewal of the restaurant liquor licenses the Pennsylvania railroad severs its last connection with rum.

Pennsylvania has nine dry counties, two, Forest and Tioga, having put on their white dresses this spring by the non-granting of license. Indiana county has but one licensed place left.

"Drys" Buy a Hotel

The temperance people of Snyder county have bought the Washington House, which is the only licensed house in Middleburg, and the largest hotel in the county. This hotel is located directly opposite the court house, and it was often said, would be the last hotel in the county to lose its license because of necessity. From present prospects the county seat of Snyder county will be made dry April 1, after having had rum sold in the village for more than a hundred years.

Children Ask for Temperance Legislation

Three hundred thousand Sunday school children of the state have signed the petition to the state legislature asking for temperance legislation. The separate petitions will be bound and prepared for presentation to the legislature as soon as the fight begins on local option.

HERE AND THERE

At the annual town meetings in Vermont, March 2, only 19 of the 246 towns and cities in the state voted to license saloons. Of this number three of the towns are so small it is believed no license will be issued.

Since the Alabama convention twenty-four new unions have been organized in the state, and the prospect is good that the state will meet its apportionment of one thousand new members for the year.

The Swift union of Pittsburgh, Pa., on March 4, celebrated its forty-first anniversary, the union having been organized in March, 1874, with Mrs. William Rhoades president and Mrs. Annie E. Duff, corresponding secretary. The exercises, participated in by Rev. S. Hampert, Professor Smith of Allegheny high school and a class of girls, were most inspiring, as was also the Frances Willard memorial meeting held two weeks earlier.

The Woodburn (Ind.) W. C. T. U., with the aid of loyal temperance men, has succeeded in making white that part of Allen county in which it is located. A remonstrance signed by 180 names (29 more than a majority) was filed on January 29, and on February 6 Maumee township was declared dry. One saloon closed February 5, one closes in June, and the last one on July 5.

Hon. O. O. Mickler, mayor of Callahan, Fla., and his wife recently entertained the members of the local W. C. T. U. at their home.

At a meeting of the federation of the Flint (Mich.) W. C. T. U. members of the four local unions and officers of the county union were entertained. Plans for a coming local option campaign were enthusiastically discussed.

Mrs. M. W. Newton, National organizer and lecturer, has recently organized four unions, four L. T. L.'s and nine medal contest classes. "She builds up the work of our organization wherever she goes and is always a benediction in a home," one worker writes of Mrs. Newton.

The third annual banquet of the Allegheny county W. C. T. U. was held in Pittsburgh late in February. Covers were laid for two hundred men and women, and Mrs. Elizabeth S. McMaster acted as toastmistress. Mrs. Ella M. George, state W. C. T. U. president, Rev. Mecca Marie Varney of Michigan, Dr. Samuel Black McCormick and Professor Charles Scanlon were among the speakers. A chorus under the direction of Mrs. Jennie DeVinney, county musical director, sang "A Saloonless Nation in 1920," "The Rummies Are on the Run," and other temperance songs. Mrs. R. B. Robinson acted as chairman of the banquet committee.

A CONTEST IN ORATORY IN SOUTH AMERICA

Some months ago a great mass meeting for the Loyal Temperance Legions of Montevideo was held in Theatre Solis, the largest and finest public building in the city. This "Fiesta" was announced as a "Contest in Oratory" and was arranged by Miss Hardynia K. Norville, World's white ribbon missionary to South America.

More than 1,500 children, with their parents, packed the great auditorium. Seven public schools, each of which has over five hundred pupils—the North American Academy for Boys, the Crandon Institute, the Scientific Temperance Club, and the Boy Scouts were all represented on the program.

Through the courtesy of Senor Lanza, the white ribboners were given the free use of the building. Eleven boy orators declaimed their selections most creditably. The Minister of Public Instruction, who is also the Minister of Foreign Relations, was invited to attend the contest. He replied that he was called to an audience with the President of the Republic, but would send his family to represent him.

A rose drill proved a most attractive feature of the evening program. The seventeen young girl participants have organized a "Helping Hand Club," and are wearers of the Y. P. B. silver badge. The queen of the rose drill is president of the club. This drill was so greatly enjoyed that Miss Norville is receiving invitations from some of the public schools to teach similar drills to the pupils. There is a medal offered by the public schools to the one that presents the prettiest drill at the close of the year.

THE LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS MESSAGE CARD

What a blessed tie is that of the white ribbon. If only we are true to its holy meaning we never shall be chilled by selfishness, nor daunted by danger, nor weakened by worthlessness, nor stifled by ingratitude, but shoulder to shoulder, heart to heart, shall go on endeavoring every day to follow Him who is "the way, the truth and the life."

Just the size to slip into a letter

Suitable for use in writing invitations to local union meetings

Convenient to carry a message to a friend

Appropriate souvenir for any meeting

Printed on white bristol, having a fine photo of Mrs. Stevens, and her message "The Blessed Tie"

Price, twenty-five, 15 cents; fifty, 20 cents; one hundred, 35 cents

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
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"FOR HUMANITARIAN REASONS"

KATHARINE L. STEVENSON

In this age of deadly strife and peril, when it seems sometimes as if all the gentler instincts had been ruthlessly swept away before a fierce tide of barbaric impulse, it is good to find here and there some proof that the fine flower of civilization has not been wholly lost. Such proof came to the world on February 16 in the report sent out by the Associated Press from the Electro Steel company of Pittsburgh, Pa., to the effect that, for humanitarian reasons, it had declined to make an estimate on 1,000,000 drop forge shells valued at $4,000,000 wanted by the British government. The profit to the company would have been at least $450,000. When questioned later in the day, Charles E. Bryson, president and general manager, said:

"Our company refused to consider this contract because we think warring nations should not be encouraged. So long as they are able to purchase supplies of this nature the war will continue. We are looking for business. but we would not consider the furnishing of munitions of war to any country that is engaged in conflict. In making this refusal we are not opposed to England and her allies, nor to Germany and her allies. We don't desire to make money from instruments that are used to slaughter people, and we think that other companies might do well to consider the matter in the same light."

"For humanitarian reasons." What other reasons should have weight in a Christian civilization? What others have so little apparent weight accorded to them by the world at large? If humanity and not the selfish ambition of the few were considered, how speedily this monstrous war would come to an end. How impossible forever after in the world's history would war become. How quickly would the liquor traffic and all its attendant evils be banished from the face of the earth.

Thank God that at least one great corporation is willing to take a stand "for humanitarian reasons.". May He hasten the day when this policy shall be the rule and not the exception throughout the entire world.

THE WHOLE STORY AGAIN

Here is the complete account of a Connecticut winter tragedy as told by the *New York Times:*

Arthur Davis, a fisherman of Greenport, L. I., reported tonight that a small boat was picked up off Fisher's Island this noon containing the bodies of two men who had been frozen. The boat contained six frozen ducks, two guns, and an empty jug labeled "Fishel & Levy, wholesale liquor dealers, Hartford." There was nothing on the bodies to identify them and no oars were found in the boat.

"There are many ways of committing suicide in cold weather—but how do such facts as these square up with the booze-boosters' billboard praises of whisky as the Sportsman's stimulant?" comments *Collier's Weekly.*

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Have you heard the great prohibition song, Count On Me? 90,000 sold. Send ten cents for 96 page hymn book containing it. Wm. E. Marks, 1603 West St., Wilmington, Delaware.

It is reported that the military governor of Strassburg, capital of Alsace-Lorraine, has prohibited the sale or consumption of absinthe. Persons who violate the order will be sentenced to a year's imprisonment.

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LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS BIRTHDAY MONTH

During the month of March special effort is made to secure new subscriptions for THE UNION SIGNAL, and we believe this year every subscriber upon our list will put forth just a little extra effort to secure the new subscriber to the weekly edition and become a member of the Win One Circle.

During this birthday month our Circle should cover the entire United States, and we are anxious that not one state shall be missing.

Let us have your birthday subscription at once so that we may enter your name and send you the membership card and white ribbon pin before the first of April.

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PROCLAMATION FOR NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS

President National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

PORTLAND, MAINE, SEPTEMBER 10, 1911

"IN THE NAME OF THE WORLD'S AND NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION, WE HEREBY MAKE THIS PROCLAMATION FOR A GREAT CRUSADE TO CARRY THE VITAL TRUTH TO THE PEOPLE THEMSELVES IN ALL LANDS, AND THROUGH THEM TO PLACE PROHIBITION IN THE ORGANIC LAW OF ALL NATIONS AND ULTIMATELY IN THE ORGANIC LAW OF THE WORLD; AND TO THIS HIGH END WE INVOKE THE GUIDANCE AND BLESSING OF ALMIGHTY GOD AND THE CO-OPERATION OF THE MEN AND WOMEN OF ALL LANDS WHO LOVE THEIR FELLOW-MEN, AND

"TO AMERICA, THE BIRTHPLACE OF THE LOCAL, STATE, NATIONAL AND WORLD'S WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION, WE HEREBY PROCLAIM THAT WITHIN A DECADE PROHIBITION SHALL BE PLACED IN THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES; AND TO THIS END WE CALL TO ACTIVE CO-OPERATION ALL TEMPERANCE, PROHIBITION, RELIGIOUS, AND PHILANTHROPIC BODIES; ALL PATRIOTIC, FRATERNAL AND CIVIC ASSOCIATIONS, AND ALL AMERICANS WHO LOVE THEIR COUNTRY."

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"Under the operation of the present prohibition law, wonders have been worked in North Carolina. The improvement can be seen in every city and hamlet, and many men who voted against the present law have since its operation become convinced that it has been more than worth while," says the *Charlotte Times* in speaking of the result of prohibition in North Carolina.

The public officials of Clarksburg, W. Va., are quoted by the *Clarksburg Telegram* as saying that but one-seventh as many arrests were made in the city during July, August, September and October under prohibition as were made during the corresponding months of last year. Three members of the police force have been cut off as a result of prohibition.

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XLI | EVANSTON, ILL., MARCH 25, 1915 | No. 13

Opinions of European Leaders of Finance on Liquor Traffic

Drink is doing more damage to this country than all the German submarines put together. We are armed with full powers for the defense of the realm. We have great powers to deal with drink, and we mean to use them. We shall use them in a spirit of moderation and wisely, but quite fearlessly, and no doubt the country will support our action.

—HONORABLE LLOYD GEORGE, Chancellor of the Exchequer of Great Britain.

It is difficult for foreigners to realize how great are Russia's economic resources, and how much greater they have become since the promulgation of that humanitarian prohibition law which is felt by the Russian people themselves not as a restriction, but as an inestimable boon conferred upon them by their provident monarch. The productivity of every class of workman in Russia has already increased by from thirty to fifty per cent, and I need hardly point out to you what that one act connotes in a population of 170,000,000, to say nothing of the cessation of the waste which formerly accompanied and followed the consumption of alcohol.

—M. BARK, Russian Minister of Finance.

Everyone will admit that it is necessary to protect the French race against the dangers which face the nation from alcoholism. If the Chamber stops at the suppression of absinthe it will not have gone far enough. There must be a reform of the legislation on all alcoholic liquors. This question will be forced on all governments consequent on the enormous evils flowing from alcohol. It is not a financial question only, it is a great moral question in which the interests of the nation are concerned. The government asks that the Chamber will take steps such as will do honor to itself and the nation.

—M. RIBOT, French Minister of Finance.

CAMPAIGN EDITION

SPECIAL ARTICLES IN THIS ISSUE

Secretary Bryan Leads 12,000 to Sign Pledge—National Prohibition Inevitable, Declares Governor Carlson of Colorado—No Life in the Bonded Whisky Market! Why?—Governor Clarke of Iowa Tells Why He Refused to Veto the Clarkson Prohibition Bill—Significant Remonstrance by Physicians—Is Prohibition Popular in North Dakota?—Regenerated Russia.

SECRETARY BRYAN LEADS 12,000 TO SIGN PLEDGE

Recruits for the total abstinence army to the number of 12,000 are reported to have been gained at the spectacular temperance demonstration at Philadelphia, the evening of March 15, when Secretary of State William J. Bryan spoke from "Billy" Sunday's platform. The meeting was the first of a series to be held in the principal cities and towns of the country in a movement which originated with the temperance committee of the Federal Council of Churches.

Mr. Bryan Attacks Liquor Evil from Economic Standpoint

"It is estimated that the people of the United States spend almost $2,500,000,000 annually on intoxicating liquors," said Mr. Bryan. "The cost of the Panama canal, the most gigantic engineering feat in history, was about $400,000,000. Is it not appalling to think that we spend for drink every year something like six times the cost of the Panama canal?

Spend for Drink Three Times as Much As For Education

"I have endeavored to obtain an accurate estimate of the amount of money spent on education in this country and the figure given me is $750,000,000. We spend for drink more than three times as much as we spend for education.

"The annual appropriations of the Federal government are a little less than $1,250,000,000. This sum includes the salaries of all the public officials, from the President down. All of these government agencies employed in administering the Federal Government of this great nation are operated at an expense of less than $1,250,000,000.

"Think, if the mind can comprehend it, of this nation spending twice that amount for alcoholic liquors.

Tax is $25 a Person

"Here are three comparisons. Do they help you to understand what a drain on this country the drink habit is? According to the estimate given the average tax laid upon each citizen by the use of liquor is more than $25 a year—so, counting five to the family, more than $125 to the family annually.

"When it is remembered that this tax is not uniform, but is on the average heaviest upon those least able to bear it, is it not worth while to consider how the nation can be relieved of this enormous burden?

"The object of this meeting is not to discuss the governmental phases of the liquor traffic, but rather to deal with remedies that can be applied by the individual without the aid of statute law, and fortunately the plans which we present tonight involve no controverted questions.

Total Abstinence the Remedy

"What differences of opinion there may be as to legal remedies no one doubts that total abstinence is, as far as it goes, a complete remedy for the drink habit. Every one who by his own resolve separates himself from those who drink and allies himself with those who do not drink to this extent lessens the amount of liquor consumed and lightens the task of those who are called upon to deal with the subject through legislation or through the enforcement of law. Our appeal is to the individual, and I ask your attention while I present a few of the reasons which, to my mind, justify total abstinence.

"In the first place, let us consider the physical reasons against the use of alcohol. To begin with, drink brings no advantage whatever to one who drinks, and since intelligence demands a reason for any course of action, the fact that no good reason can be given for drinking ought to be sufficient to prevent the use of liquor to any extent.

Shows Effect on Efficiency

"But the use of liquor is not only unnecessary and indefensible from the standpoint of advantage but it is objectionable as a beverage even when taken in the smallest quantities. It has been scientifically demonstrated that the moderate use of alcohol decreases a man's efficiency. An athlete cannot do his best if he drinks at all, a stenographer will make more mistakes when drinking, and a soldier will be less accurate in his aim.

"The accidents in industry are increasing in proportion as liquor is consumed. These are but a few illustrations of the effect of alcohol, even when only a little is taken.

"But there is an argument still more easily understood—namely: the increasing demand for total abstinence which is being made by employers. On boats grog used to be furnished to sailors. It is becoming more and more the rule to deny it to them altogether. The owner of a ship cannot afford to trust passengers or cargo, or even the vessel, to a man who allows his brain to be befuddled by alcohol.

Holds Pain Overcomes Pleasure

"The use of alcohol not only lowers a man's productive capacity, but imparts constitutional weakness to his offspring. Even if the pleasure derived from the use of alcohol were not manifest by a pain that overcomes the pleasure, even if it did not manifest itself in the impairment of the individual who uses it, the fact that its effects are transmitted to the child and thus visits an undeserved punishment upon it, ought to weigh mightily with the man who has not decided the drink question for himself.

"But there is another reason why one should not drink at all, namely: the danger of drinking to excess. It cannot be truthfully said that every moderate drinker becomes a drunkard, but it is true that every drunkard comes from the number of those who drink moderately; none come from the ranks of the total abstainers.

Hold Man His "Brother's Keeper"

"Even if a man were sure that the moderate use of liquor would be of no physical injury to him, and would feel that he had money to spare for drinking, still, in view of the awful consequences of indulgence in liquor, can he afford to gratify himself at the expense of those who, weaker in resisting power, may be led astray by his example?

"The use of liquor is the direct cause of crime, of poverty, of degradation and despair, and we never can tell when we shall ourselves suffer at the hands of those who are victims of intemperance.

"Property is insecure and life is unsafe in proportion as the use of liquor contributes to the number of criminals, the number of paupers, and the number of the desperate."

NATIONAL PROHIBITION IS INEVITABLE, DECLARES GOVERNOR CARLSON OF COLORADO

"You might as well try to sweep back the tides of the ocean as to stop or delay the progress of the prohibition movement," declared Governor Carlson of Colorado, in a speech delivered on March 9 at Moline, Ill., at a celebration by the Swedish-American Republican Club of Illinois, in honor of John Ericcson, the noted inventor.

Speaking first of the industrial unrest which seems to be prevalent in the country, Governor Carlson said:

"There are several other issues in the hearts of the people that tower above all others and are bound to be written into some party platform two years hence. One of these questions is that of National Prohibition. You might as well try to sweep back the tides of the ocean as to stop or delay the progress of the prohibition movement.

"As one member of the Republican party to another, I sincerely hope that the party will take up this cause and give no quarter until the nation is DRY.

"National prohibition is inevitable and the party should take up the fight because it is right and because it will bring victory. The conviction is growing steadily that the use of intoxicating liquors is unnecessary, is an economic waste and is morally wrong.

Few Persons Try to Justify Its Use

"Except for its disputed necessity for medicinal purposes, there are but few people who attempt to justify its need. Those few do not distinguish between necessity and habit. Those who would justify it on the ground of personal liberty forget that in a democracy each member is directly interested and concerned with the attitude and action of the other. Every citizen is a unit of strength or a unit of weakness. If he is patriotic, industrious, thrifty and sober, he adds the force of his life to the moral and economic strength of the nation. If he is unpatriotic, lazy, wasteful and intemperate, he contributes the same forces against the nation.

"We have passed the time when we can be satisfied with fashioning our lives alone. It is our Christian and patriotic duty to be concerned with our brother's welfare. In our own lives day in and day out we must control and eliminate the wasting passions, and a government likewise must destroy that which wastes and is wrong in order that the good may survive.

Average Man is Too Close to Poverty

"From an economic standpoint it is well known that the average man today is too close to the poverty line. If sickness overtakes the head of the family or if he is out of employment for a few days for any other reason it too frequently happens that hunger looks in at the door. I have seen men who spend day after day in the black darkness of the mine and night after night in the grogshop. As I watched these men making no advance, wasting their wages, shut out from the light of day and from the sunlight of pure and ennobling thought at night, I did not wonder that they became pessimistic, disheartened and sometimes disloyal.

"We cannot compromise on this question, nor can we escape it by saying that it is a moral and not a political question. It was attempted to make the same distinction on the slavery question. A party platform never makes an issue. Parties cannot evade them, for they are made in the hearts and minds of the people. As the Republican party came into existence on the wings of the great moral issue of slavery, so it will be inspirited and victorious as the champion of this cause or go to defeat fighting or evading it."

THE SIGNING OF COLORADO'S LAW-ENFORCEMENT BILL

Mrs. Adrianna Hungerford, President of the Colorado W. C. T. U., seated on the left of Governor Carlson; Mrs. Jessie V. Bond, Corresponding Secretary, standing

PROHIBITION IN COLORADO MEANS PLENTY WHERE THERE HAS BEEN WASTE, ASSERTS GOVERNOR CARLSON

Colorado in embarking upon its career as a prohibition state is fortunate in having a governor who is not only heartily in sympathy with the prohibition movement, but most enthusiastic as to the benefits which will result from the enforcement of the newly enacted measure.

"No law with greater possibilities for good has been written so far in Colorado," declared Governor Carlson at the time of signing the prohibition bill recently adopted by the legislature. "When enforced, this law will stop a heavy drain on the taxpayer. It will add much in safety to every home where boys and girls are growing up. It will bring joy and hope to many a wife and mother who heretofore has not had her fair share. It will put shoes and groceries in places where hunger has sometimes gnawed and cold too often pinched. It will make substantial business more substantial. Colorado people will never feel again that the waste and danger and the pain and madness occasioned by this great vice are necessary for them to live, or to be happy or prosperous. We should begin at once to plan definitely to replace the saloon with the gymnasium, the lecture hall and the public library."

Final Act in Colorado's Prohibition Drama

MRS. ANTOINETTE A. HAWLEY, Honorary President Colorado W. C. T. U.

"For ways that are dark, and tricks that are vain," the liquor men have the heathen Chinee beaten to a frazzle, as the devious course of legislation in Colorado proved to the "lookers-on" in the senate gallery for many anxious days in February.

To see a Denver senator proudly proclaiming himself "wet," line up with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union on the absolute uselessness of liquor as a medicine, and its undesirability at the sacrament, in order to defeat a bill providing for such use (as specified in the amendment), was "peculiar" to say the least.

His arguments were so specious as to deceive the very elect, who never dreamed it was all a shrewd plan to pass a law that was so drastic that it could not be enforced, and that then resubmission would be its only logical sequence.

But the imperturbable patience and wisdom of Mrs. Hungerford and her legislative committee, backed by a governor who could not be side-tracked, finally won out, and a happier woman than the state president could not have been found as she sat beside Governor Carlson and watched him sign the bill for which she had fought so long and bravely. Everybody drew a deep breath when those immortal pens had been presented to the chief actors, and a flashlight had shown to the world just how it was done, while the silent testimony of that "pen" enshrined at state headquarters, will always be treasured.

The bill prohibits intoxicating liquors in clubs, all kinds of liquor advertising, taking and soliciting orders, bootlegging, restricts common carriers and provides for medicinal and sacramental use under stringent regulations. All violators of the law, including physicians, druggists, officers of clubs and other societies as well as bootleggers, are subject to the same penalties. There are provisions for search and seizure, injunction, officers to enforce, ouster of officers who fail or refuse to act, and the governor is given full power with a yearly enforcement fund of $5,000. The law is to be construed to include all intoxicating liquors, no matter how small the percentage of alcohol and no matter what other ingredients may be in them and we are satisfied that it will prove effective.

This year the Eighth district held its usual March institute just previous to the mid-year state executive, so that we might have some of our bright women outside of Denver on the program, and the able talks on "Prohibition and Missions;" "Open Doors," "Smoke and Success," as well as a clever symposium on "The Model Union," proved the wisdom of the plan, and made the morning program a delight.

In the afternoon, of three members of the assembly who were to have enlightened us on "The Present Status of Prohibition," only one, Senator W. O. Peterson of Pueblo, chairman of the senate temperance committee, was able to be present; but he was a host in himself, and made an illuminating speech which was highly appreciated by his audience.

The state president followed with a forceful address on the same theme, which her women thought quite equal to that of any senator who ever happened—in Colorado.

The next day the executive conferred and lunched and hobnobbed delightfully together after the usual manner; laying wise plans for gaining members and influence, and information and cash, to carry forward the great work in Colorado and the nation, of which more hereafter.

NUMBERING THEIR DAYS!

The following incident, told by the *Philadelphia North American*, is only one of the many prophetic signs which show that the extermination of the liquor traffic is not far distant.

"A West Philadelphia liquor dealer recently consulted an acquaintance in the real estate business about the advisability of transferring his license from a side street location to a Market street corner. The change would involve an increased investment. 'Stay where you are,' counseled the real estate expert. 'You would get a more prominent situation by moving; but that, in my judgment, is just what you should avoid. Better stay where you're tolerated. If you try to get out on Market street, you'll only attract attention and stir up opposition. Public opinion is getting mighty sensitive about the saloon business, and you'd run the chance of losing the place you've got.'

"'I guess you're right,' said the saloonkeeper. 'I put the proposition up to one of the biggest men in the wholesale trade. 'Don't think of it,' he said. 'Don't invest another dollar. And make all you can now, for inside of ten years we'll all be put out of business.'"

The notable thing about this story—which is perfectly true—is that no one will question it. The conditions referred to by the real estate man and the wholesaler are apparent to every observer. The liquor traffic is doomed.

No Life in the Bonded Whisky Market! Why?

The Situation as the Kentucky Correspondent of *Mida's Criterion* Sees It.

EDITOR *Criterion:*

I have almost concluded that old man Webster, young John B. Standard and our friend Christy Century, the well known lexicographers, failed to discover and refused to coin a word which could be utilized to describe the feelings which now fill the breasts of the distillers, the wholesale liquor dealers and brokers in that section of the country where Bourbons are sold. Stupefied does not express it. Neither does hypnotized, nor depressed, nor hopeless, nor discouraged. Nor yet distressed, nor disgruntled, nor in fact any of the numerous "dis" family. I reckon it might just as well be said they are cautious—extremely so in fact, and somewhat amazed—cautious in extending their business and amazed at the sweep of what appears to be prohibition sentiment throughout the West and South. This feeling in itself would tend toward the curtailment of trade even if there were no concrete conditions which also affect it. I understood that the retail trade at Des Moines, Ia., was given forty-eight hours to fold its tents and silently steal away. If this be true then other sections of the country may expect to be treated in the same way. To close one's business in two days necessarily limits credit and when this important feature is curtailed no one can expect a thriving business.

Regardless of political platforms in Alabama, the legislature ran off with the governor and passed a prohibition bill.

Arkansas took snap judgment and passed another.

Iowa followed suit and repealed the mulct law thus putting in force statutory prohibition. These three states dropped the liquor traffic's head in the prohibition basket in the brief period of three weeks. So the question arises, What next?

Idaho does not give one much hope. Montana, with *woman suffrage*, stands as a menace to the trade. Utah is exceedingly doubtful while Nebraska, the home of the "great and good Bryan," will in 1916 put a crimp in the business. The county option law in Minnesota which has just passed the upper house by the narrow majority of five will if it becomes law make *eighty per cent* of the state dry. The legislature in Missouri is on its hind legs threatening to paw the life out of the trade and so it goes. It does appear as if states west of the Mississippi and south of the Ohio, with the exception of Texas and California, will prove a barren field in the next few years.

Since hope springs eternal in the breast of the trade, however, many profess to believe that some of these states will at some time return to sanity and the traffic will again have some chance for its white alley. It is hard to conceive that the great distilling business of this country which contributes hundreds of millions of dollars each year to the maintenance of this government can be or will be wiped out. It is the hope that with the return of reason laws suitable for the regulation of the business will be enacted instead of laws which destroy it. * * * *

It seems needless to say, therefore, that there is no life in the bonded whisky market.

Governor Clarke of Iowa Tells Why He Refused To Veto the Clarkson Prohibition Bill

"The banishment of the saloon ought to mean the emancipation of many a laboring man, the joy of the wife in his home, better conditions and a better outlook on life for his child." This is one of the many striking statements in an open letter issued by Governor Clarke to explain why he refused to veto the Clarkson prohibition bill, as he was urged to do by hundreds of liquor men.

The governor gave the letter to the newspapers to serve as an answer to the thousands of telegrams and letters he received suggesting the course he ought to take with reference to the bill. We quote from the letter, as follows:

"The Clarkson bill was passed by an overwhelming majority of the general assembly. Both parties supported it by a remarkably large vote. In the house a most persistent effort was made to extend the time for it to take effect. Every proposed amendment was rejected by a crushing majority. Thus was expressed the sentiment of the legislature.

"Did this reflect the sentiment of the people of Iowa? It must be said, I think, that when their representatives thus speak they do voice the will of a large majority. At any rate this must be assumed.

"The wave of public sentiment against the saloon and the liquor business has been rapidly rising higher and higher during the last five or six years. What has happened in Iowa was inevitable sooner or later. That the saloon is a doomed institution, that not a word can be said in its defense, that it is a menace to society, has come to be the settled conviction of a vast and rapidly increasing number of people. This ought to have been apparent to liquor men as well as to even casual observers of the trend of public thought. The storm, so long gathering and so plainly in sight, has at last broken. An appeal to me as governor for shelter and protection was made. I was called upon to turn back the tide, if only for two or three years.

Employes of Liquor Interests Urged Veto

"Representatives of labor from some of the cities of the state called upon me in person and many wrote to me urging me to veto the bill because they were employed by liquor and allied interests. To all such men, and to laboring men in general, I beg to say that of all men, you ought to be the last to urge the continuance of the liquor business. The laboring man and his family suffer most from it. Daily on my way from the capitol in the evening I have seen laboring men stopping at the saloon and crowding the bar, drinking, spending the money that ought to be used for the support and happiness of the wife and little children. The men engaged in this employment ought to take a longer look ahead. They ought to think of their brothers who toil and of their wives and children. The banishment of the saloon ought to mean the emancipation of many a laboring man, the joy of the wife in his home, better conditions and a better outlook on life for his child. You who have called upon me, you who have written me, you who have passed resolutions, should stand like men for your home, your wife, your babies, your country.

Pride in Citizenship

"Iowa has a pride in her citizenship. Her people are law-abiding. An assumption that any portion of them will become deliberate violators of the law is unwarranted. The good reputation of the state is the pride of all of the people. The good name of the cities is essential to their continued growth—their business and home development. Especially is this true under the present attitude of the public mind on this question. To be distinguished for respect for law is the greatest asset a city can have.

"I hope these suggestions may have your thoughtful consideration."

Significant Remonstrance by Physicians

The physicians of West Chester, Pa., are a unit in believing the liquor traffic to be a menace to the public health which ought no longer to be tolerated. Very recently a remonstrance, signed by the twenty doctors of the town, was filed in the county court, protesting against the granting of licenses.

The remonstrance, which was signed voluntarily by these physicians, reads as follows:

"To the honorable judges of the court of Chester county: We, the undersigned physicians of the borough of West Chester in the county of Chester, respectfully petition the court, in determining whether or not a legal necessity exists for the granting of retail liquor licenses in the said borough, to have in view the following considerations, which, we feel, may properly be regarded in passing upon the question of necessity.

"We respectfully submit that living as we do in the days of preventive medicine, we stand united in an effort to prevent the spread, the use or the abuse of any agent which we believe to be a factor in the development of disease.

"Alcohol is a poison, and as such its sale as a beverage should be prohibited. Poisoning with alcohol continuing over a considerable period of time will produce definite changes in the structure and function of the brain and the nerves, similar in character to the changes produced by other poisons. It is the direct cause of serious or fatal physical diseases and by lowering the resistance it predisposes to infections, notably tuberculosis and pneumonia.

"By many authorities alcohol in the parents is considered a major cause in the production of idiotic and imbecile children, and it also acts as a strong factor in increasing the death rate and decreasing the birth rate.

"To accomplish successful results in the treatment of inebriety the door of the saloon should be closed and the saloon itself made to suffer such isolation as is legally applied by quarantine to a place infected with contagious disease, and we do not deem its sale for the satisfaction of a morbid appetite any more of a necessity than the sale of any other poison."

GOVERNOR MOSES ALEXANDER SIGNING IDAHO'S PROHIBITION MEASURE

The interested group which surrounded Governor Alexander's desk as he affixed his signature to the measure which will make Idaho a dry state after January 1, 1916, included white ribboners, ministers of the city of Boise, members of the legislature and the superintendent of the Idaho Anti-Saloon League. Mrs. Nettie R. Chipp and Mrs. Mollie L. Vance, president and vice-president, respectively, of the Southern Idaho W. C. T. U., and Mrs. Thompson, another state officer, are standing on the left of the governor. On his right stand his granddaughter, Martha Simons, dressed in white, and her ten-year-old brother, Alexander, in the uniform of a state militiaman. Members of the W. C. T. U. arrived early and were personally conducted by the Governor to his private office, where four pens presented by those interested were used in signing the bill.

REGENERATED RUSSIA

A questionaire containing a series of inquiries with regard to the effect of prohibition of vodka on the peasants of Russia has been sent out by the *zemstvo* statistical bureau of the province of Zimbirsk. The replies received, as published in the Petrograd *Reitch* and quoted by George Kennan in a recent number of *The Outlook*, give a vivid picture of the wonderful transformation of the villages.

A village priest writes: "It is difficult to describe in words the transformation that our peasants have undergone since the drinking of vodka was prohibited. They have become better dressed, they are more industrious, and they show more thoughtfulness and intelligence. Even confirmed drunkards have expressed to me their satisfaction with the changed conditions of life. One of these 'weak brothers' who formerly was drunk most of the time and who spent in the vodka shops his last pood of flour and the last eggs from his hen coop, is now making a new gate for his front fence. In the evening he sits at home and discusses further domestic improvements with the old woman (his wife) who, for the first time in years, is free from black and blue fist marks. Such a sight is most encouraging. It is touching, also, to see how another drunkard now walks home—instead of being led home—from the bazaar, and how joyfully he is met by his well-shod and well-dressed children. All that the people think of now is how the reopening of the vodka shops may be indefinitely postponed."

"The prohibition of the sale of vodka," says another correspondent, "has affected the life of both peasants and artisans in the most beneficial way. All of their earnings are now spent for useful things or in domestic improvements. In the streets of villages one no longer hears indecent songs or sounds of revelry, and in the families there are now no drunken quarrels or fights. On holidays the village is quiet. The people sit at home in an orderly way and talk about their domestic affairs. You will not see in the streets a single intoxicated man, nor hear a single abusive word. The wives and children of drunkards are praying God to bless the government which has forbidden the sale of vodka. In a word, since the vodka shops closed the people have been reborn. All now is peace and quiet."

A peasant farmer replies to the questionaire: "It seems as if people had become different. You don't see men going barefoot in the streets, as formerly. Now everybody is respectably dressed and well shod. In a few days will begin the season of weddings. Heretofore at every wedding we have drunk at least one hundred rubles' worth of vodka. Now we buy a lamb for two rubles, and that ends it. In short, the village people that we used to know have disappeared. We seem to be living in another world. There are no disputes, no fights, no robberies and no fires. It is as though the people in becoming sober had become cultivated. At the village meetings affairs are discussed with common sense, not with cries and abuses as heretofore. For this reason decent people are now going to them. Formerly they were attended only by drinking men. The principal subject of discussion now is how to get rid of vodka forever."

From many parts of the province and from many groups and classes of people, come scores of similar statements. All welcome the reform, and all describe graphically the beneficent results that it has brought about. With hardly a single exception, the correspondents note a spiritual uplift and a moral regeneration. The effects of such regeneration are most clearly seen in the disappearance of hooliganism, the decrease in crime, and the changed conditions of village life. Here are a few extracts from replies to the statistical bureau's questionaire:

"The whole population is now peaceful and quiet. We don't need policemen to maintain order. Every citizen is himself a preserver of order."

"If the vodka shops are closed forever, the prisons will have no occupants, the insane asylums will be empty, the judges will have nobody to try, and the doctors will have nobody to prescribe for."

"At the present time our people are cheerful and hopeful. They are taking newspapers, and on holidays these papers are read aloud to crowds, in which you will see not a few men who were formerly drunkards."

"Life is beginning to show evidences of rebirth, and now we need more schools. It would be well to make high schools out of the distilleries."

"The poorer people are now saving tens of rubles, and the well-to-do hundreds. Our settlement alone has saved more than a thousand, and in the whole country the savings must amount to milliards."

"Since the abolition of vodka the labor of the peasants has increased in productiveness, and besides that, the money formerly spent for drink now goes for improvement in economic conditions."

"In the province of Zimbirsk, the savings from total abstinence amount, approximately, to nine or ten million rubles. That, in years of good harvest, was the sum spent annually for drink. It represents an expenditure of from four to four and one-half rubles per capita, or twenty-five rubles per household. This agrees with the statement of other correspondents, that in the whole population (drinking and non-drinking together) the cost of vodka to the average family was two rubles a month. This shows how considerable are the savings that the closing of the vodka shops has enabled the peasants to make."

The results of the reform may be briefly summed up in the following words of a peasant correspondent:

"Sobriety in our village has done a blessed work. It has carried peace and quiet into social life, it has brought gladness to families, it has increased prosperity, and, finally, it has made the peasant better, purer, and more moral, because nothing did so much to lower and ruin him as vodka. Long may sobriety reign in our villages!"

HARMONY OF PROHIBITION FORCES IN OREGON DISCOURAGES LIQUORITES

Special Correspondence.

The W. C. T. U. mill grinds steadily along in Oregon. We have a somewhat different "grist" this year as we have not a statewide campaign on our hands. Many are certain that a referendum will be forced on our prohibition law, but as yet no definite movement has been made in that direction. At the meeting of the State Hotel Men's Association, early in January, it was definitely announced that on February 1 a bill would be introduced into the legislature making it lawful for hotels to serve liquor with meals. It was also announced that February 2 would see a large delegation of hotel men in Salem to lobby for the bill. These dates came and went but no bill and no hotel men appeared. Evidently "the ground hog saw his shadow" in the fate of similar measures introduced—and killed—in the Washington legislature.

Our prohibition law was a matter of keenest interest. It was the first bill introduced into the house by Dr. J. E. Anderson, representative from Wasco and Hood river counties. From the first there was a determined effort to stir up dissension among the temperance forces. As long as we continued to work in the perfect harmony which has existed for the past year the opposition knew its cause was hopeless. Every effort to put us before the people as disagreeing concerning the provisions of the law failed. While we did not see alike on many sections we talked them over among ourselves and came to an agreement, always presenting our united front to those who wisbed a law passed which would be non-enforceable or unconstitutional. Never to be forgotten are the days when the bill came up for passage in the house and senate. But two votes in the house and one in the senate were against it. It was a happy day when Mrs. Jennie M. Kemp, state president, designated by Speaker Selling as special messenger, accompanied by Dr. Anderson, with a group of white ribboners following, took the bill from house to senate and finally to the Governor for signature.

Governor Withycombe expressed his high approval of the law and pledged himself and his official position to see that it is well enforced. We are now expressing our approval of the Anderson law, and of the members of the legislature who passed it, by receptions in their honor. The largest of these was a ratification luncheon at Hotel Portland, in Portland, March 4, under the capable management of Mrs. G. L. Buland. The long receiving line was headed by the president of the state W. C. T. U., with Governor Withycombe next in line. Dr Anderson and wife, with many other senators and representatives, and their wives, were also in line as guests of honor. About 300 were at the luncheon and the toast list, while long, was interesting. The governor again expressed his unqualified approval of the law, as did other influential politicians who were present. The columns of publicity given to this luncheon by all our large dailies must have been discouraging reading for those who would like to force a referendum on the law. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is certainly doing most important work in thus keeping alive public sentiment and holding the issue constantly before the people.

An effort was made to secure a weakening of our scientific temperance instruction law by our legislature, but Mrs. G. L. Buland, our capable state S. T. I. superintendent, met the emergency splendidly and the law was left unchanged.

While our prohibition law and other legislative matters have been of supreme interest, the regular department work has been taken up with vigor. Because of the campaign last year many departments have not received their usual attention. There is a marked renewal of interest, and many local and county institutes are being held. Multnomah county holds an institute every month, and has most instructive meetings.

Portland (Ore.) Telegram

From left—Mrs. Jennie M. Kemp, president of the Oregon W. C. T. U.; Dr. J. E. Anderson, who introduced the prohibition bill; Governor James Withycombe; Mrs. G. L. Buland, S. T. I. superintendent Oregon W. C .T. U.

> This marks one of the greatest occasions in the state history. I am glad that the votes and work of women had such an important part in carrying through this measure. I was happy to sign the bill. To my mind it is one of the greatest pieces of constructive legislation ever passed.
>
> —*Governor Withycombe of Oregon.*

Marion and Polk counties united to hold an institute in Salem, which was well attended and of special interest. Adjournment was taken the second afternoon to visit the legislature and listen to discussions on measures in which we were concerned.

Douglas county has held a series of five local institutes, under the leadership of Mrs. Ida Marsters, county president, ably assisted by Mrs. Cornelia Templeton Hatcher, National organizer. Mrs. Hatcher was also present at an institute in Josephine county, held at Grants Pass. Mrs. Hatcher is filling a five weeks' engagement in the state. Everywhere her hearers are charmed and urge her to return. Owing to the limited time she can give us, many places who wish to secure her services must be disappointed. We are hoping she may return to us again.

The spring executive meeting will be held in Portland, March 18 and 19, at the new and commodious headquarters of the Multnomah county union. The evening meeting, March 18, will be a prohibition jubilee with Mrs. Hatcher, Mrs. Unruh and Mrs. Harford, all National organizers, as speakers. Friday noon the white ribboners will have luncheon at the Hazelwood, and in the afternoon the program will be open to the public.

The W. C. T. U. at Perrydale, learning that no Bible was included in the school library, presented one; also a book of Bible stories for younger children. The superintendent of schools reports much interest in Bible reading, and as a result, the Sunday schools have increased attendance.

One of our unions is working to win the National prize for the greatest gain in local union membership. The union has a fine president and is offering good programs and active work as an inducement for membership. We hope to succeed in winning the prize.

Sunnyside union (Portland) has taken up a definite study of civic problems. Its first "lesson" is to familiarize itself with the provisions of the new prohibition law.

Central union (Portland), the largest in the state, is engaged in a membership contest. Its energetic president, Mrs. Hattie Wilson, says the contest will continue until every member secures at least one new member. As each new member is expected to secure another, it looks as if the contest could be continued indefinitely. It certainly is a great success. Under the auspices of this union Dr. Frank Loveland, pastor of the First Methodist church, on March 7, preached an inspiring sermon to a large audience. It was the Willard commemorative meeting and Dr. Loveland paid to Miss Willard and the W. C. T. U. a most eloquent and appreciative tribute. Dr. Loveland will be remembered by those who attended the Omaha convention.

The Oregon City union has been actively and successfully engaged in a campaign for a pure water supply. The Oregon women take their citizenship seriously and are most forceful in civic affairs.

The above are but glimpses of the many and varied activities of our unions. Willard memorial meetings are reported from many places. Calls are coming from unorganized counties for help. The state president is responding to many appeals and is visiting many unions.

Our state headquarters is a busy place but we always have time to welcome visitors. Mrs. Mary D. Russell, corresponding secretary, is constantly at headquarters and we hope white ribboners from other states who visit Portland this summer will find their way to 607 Dekum building, corner of Third and Washington streets. Mrs. Russell will be delight-

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

Liquor Interests Disarmed by National Prohibition Amendment

HON. RICHMOND P. HOBSON

[Excerpts from statement by Mr. Hobson, published in Congressional Record of March 4, 1915.]

The final wording of the resolution for National Constitutional Prohibition, confining the operation of the Federal amendment to the question of sale for beverage purposes, takes from the hands of liquor every weapon with which it has heretofore fought us in the struggle for the votes of the great body of the public—the average good citizen. On the crucial battle ground where the final result is always settled, liquor now stands completely disarmed. Stripped of its cloak of pretended morality, unable to invoke any principle of right, it is an easy task for us to show the average patriotic citizen how hideous is the naked form of the liquor traffic, feeding upon the youth, tainting the blood before the children are born, disrupting the home and its parental love, driving the boys upon the streets and into the mines and factories, cheating them of their right to an education, menacing the productive power of labor, robbing the nation of its wealth, and laying heavy burdens of taxation for the support of its finished products of crime, pauperism and insanity, undermining the public health and the public morals, blighting politics, and menacing the very foundations of free institutions, dragging men, nations and civilizations to their downfall and destruction. And what is it all for?

That a few thousand brewers and distillers might continue their monopoly and their vassals continue to dispense to the unsuspecting public a degenerating, poisonous and habit-forming drug, to fill their coffers with blood money.

What is proposed?

Not to change any institutions, not to curtail any rights, but simply for the national government to reach this national ill with a simple, universally recognized national remedy, continually applied by all civilized governments—simply to prohibit barter and sale and those things pertaining to sale. With liquor completely disarmed, our forces, with reasonable co-operation and with that devotion and inspiration that come from such a glorious cause, can move forward on an irresistible march.

This "for sale" wording of the resolution has enabled us to choose the battle line. Our strategy has isolated liquor. The battle line steadily forming ranges liquor with its blood money, its degenerate purchasable vote, in front of the determined manhood and patriotism of the nation.

The Result of Arkansas' "Think It Over" Campaign

MRS. MINNIE U. RUTHERFORD, President of the Arkansas W. C. T. U.

That the education of the masses in Arkansas has been thorough was evidenced by the ease with which the house handled the bills providing for prohibition in any form. The usual number of local bills was introduced prohibiting the sale of liquor within ten miles, five miles and so on—sometimes including a whole county—and each was passed almost without discussion.

Our bill had been introduced in the senate, meanwhile, and we were having difficulties of all kinds. In the first place, the bill itself, drawn by others, and placed in the hands of one of our best men, was far from satisfactory, providing only for the prohibition of the issuance of a license to sell liquor. The hardest work I did was for an amended bill providing for the prohibition of the manufacture and sale, as well as the issuance of a license. When this important change was made, there was the sort of opposition which we all expect—amendments which would submit the bill to the people at the next general election (to which we replied that there would be no objection to that program if we could insure a hands-off-of-the-election policy on the part of the liquor traffic, which could not be done), amendments of every conceivable kind, and then filibustering began and was carried on until our men gave the warning that no business of any kind would be transacted if the opposition insisted on filibustering further. Then the restive house said, "It takes you too long to do business over there. Just give us that bill and we will show you how it should be done." In the shortest possible time the house put it through.

Amendments Offered Thick and Fast

Amendments were offered in rapid succession, but the great majority made it easy to table them and in a spirit of the utmost good humor, finally one of our men said, "Mr. Speaker, if the gentlemen will tell us the purport of the amendment which he has just asked leave to propose, we will table it while he writes it out." We who packed the galleries were thrilled by the remark for we knew they could do it and would, and that it meant that the citizenship of the state is so well educated on the question of the effects of liquor that its real wishes spoke from the floor of the house and that the W. C. T. U. had been the greatest factor in this education. The vote stood 74 to 22 in favor.

> I believe the most manly act of my life, an act that will mean much to me, to my conscience, to my wife and my two little boys, and to the people of the state to which I owe so much, was the act I performed when I placed my signature to the bill which gave Arkansas statewide prohibition.
>
> —Governor George W. Hays

The senate amended the bill as passed by the house making it effective seven months later. Then to our amazement, the opposition began to "speak." Again, of course, in the gallery, I watched the curious spectacle of the yesterday's liquor senators crowding into today's band wagon and when the roll was called only two votes were registered against the bill and one of these, in explaining his vote, said that while he had always believed in letting communities govern their own affairs and his community had always voted for license (and therefore he had given his word to vote for "submission" and could not break it) he was a convert to prohibition and never again would he vote against any temperance measure; and again and again since, has he demonstrated the fact that, as he said on that occasion, it was the turning point of his career.

Great Was the Rejoicing

God was on his earth that day and great was the rejoicing. When, a few minutes after the vote was announced, the senate adjourned, and I hastened to grasp the hands of our faithful fighters, the aged chaplain met me and asked with tears in his eyes, "Are you properly thanking God?" The following day the house concurred in the senate amendments, and while it was acting, the county court of Pulaski county was hearing the petition case under the Going law and racing to hand down a decision in favor of the saloons that they might get licenses before the governor signed the bill. Their minion in the house held the floor for an hour, reminded constantly by our men that he was helping the Little Rock saloon men to get their licenses issued—and he succeeded. The case was decided and fifty-five licenses were issued in forty-four minutes. I went to the governor's office to tender my poor old fountain pen, which has written and signed thousands of W. C. T. U. letters within the last ten years, with which to sign the bill, and there I found representatives of the liquor traffic trying to induce the faithful governor to delay signing. He came over to me, took the pen and said, "Gentlemen, I shall sign the bill when it comes to me," and it came speedily, and a voice over the telephone announced to the county court-house, "The bill is signed." The clerk halted the line of applicants saying, "I issue no more licenses. This bill provides a penitentiary penalty for issuing licenses and I take no chances." The line melted away. If only the voice could sooner have announced the signing, Little Rock would have been saved another year of sin and shame.

Curious Situations Develop

Some curious situations have developed. Fort Smith had issued no city license save by the month, but state and county licenses had been issued for the year. The authorities have declared the saloons illegal and propose to fine them regularly, keeping them open. Pine Bluff threatens to open its saloons and contest the constitutionality of the law. But all these things will pass away with the year 1915, and 1916 will see our splendid state all white and ready to begin the elimination of the effects of its long continued poisoning.

Law Enforcement Bill Passed

A bill looking toward law enforcement, founded upon the Tennessee nuisance act, has passed. Another bill has been introduced providing that grape growers may manufacture wine, for sale outside of the state, but the temper of the house will not tolerate it. A bill to allow the sale of cigarets to adults was quickly put to death, a few days ago, but—and this grieves me much—both houses have passed a bill providing for race track gambling at fairs.

Our bill providing for an industrial school, for dependent and delinquent children, will probably die on the calendar, as will some of our other bills, because of the shortness of the session, but with the liquor traffic out of the way their success at the next session is assured.

Grasping the hands of our successful sister presidents in the recently victorious states, we can congratulate ourselves that the trend is upward, ever upward.

LATER. The governor has vetoed the bill providing for race track gambling at fairs.

The Union Signal

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National W. C. T. U. Convention, Seattle, Wash., October 9-14, 1915

GOAL FOR 1915—FIFTY THOUSAND NEW MEMBERS

IMPORTANT

If any individual gives one dollar or more to the Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund, she is entitled to one subscription to the Campaign Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL.

Twenty-five cents in payment for this subscription should be deducted from the contribution and sent to the National W. C. T. U. before division of the balance is made between the National and state organizations.

Please bear in mind that twenty-five cents must be deducted by the state treasurer from the contribution and sent to the National treasurer in payment for the Campaign Edition before further division of the amount is made. (See plans for National Constitutional Prohibition for April on page 9.)

ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON,
National Treasurer

YOU WILL FIND THEM IN THIS ISSUE

If you need in your work a strong statement on the subect of total abstinence, the address of Secretary of State W. J. Bryan, given on page 2, will interest you.

If you want proof of the benefits of prohibition, read "Regenerated Russia" and "Is Prohibition Popular in North Dakota?"

If you are eager to know the opinions of leading statesmen in this and other countries, note the remarks of Hon. Lloyd George of Great Britain, M. Bark of Russia, M. Ribot of France, U. S. Senator Kenyon of Iowa, Congressman Hobson of Alabama, and Governors Carlson, Hays, Clarke and Withycombe.

If you want to know how the liquorites are feeling, read "No Life in the Bonded Whisky Market! Why?"

VICTORIES OF 1915

During the first three months of the year 1915 all records for prohibition and woman suffrage victories have been broken. January witnessed the passage over the governor's veto of the Alabama statewide prohibition law. During February Arkansas, Iowa and Idaho outlawed the liquor traffic within their borders by legislative enactment, and South Carolina, Idaho, Iowa and Montana passed referendum measures submitting the question to the vote of the people.

During March the legislatures of Vermont and South Dakota passed referendum statewide prohibition measures, and the legislature of Utah acted favorably upon a prohibition bill, which, however, was vetoed by the governor. A county option bill, which it is believed will eventually put out of existence eighty per cent of the saloons of Minnesota, passed both houses of the state legislature. The Kansas legislature by unanimous vote established in the public schools of that state a day to be designated "Frances E. Willard Day," on which instruction is to be given and exercises conducted relative to the history and benefits of prohibition.

Laws providing for the enforcement of statewide prohibition as adopted by the voters of Colorado and Oregon at the fall election of 1914, have been passed by the respective legislatures.

Another event of peculiar significance was the action taken by the Poster Advertising Association at its meeting in Palm Beach, Fla., that no further contracts for advertising whisky, distilled or spirituous liquors will be accepted and that present contracts shall not be continued beyond December 31, 1915.

Only a little less notable have been the victories for woman suffrage. As a result of action of the state legislatures of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, West Virginia, Iowa and South Dakota, the question of a constitutional amendment providing for woman suffrage is to be submitted to the people in the first four states in 1915, and in the last three in 1916.

To the onlooker this remarkable series of victories seems to have been easily won, but the men and women to whom credit is due know they have been achieved only by years of education and agitation; of agonizing and prayer, and of tireless crusading in legislative halls. They realize, too, that only the first battle of the great war has been won, and from now on the work of education of the public must be indefatigably pursued. The liquor traffic is fighting for its life and every paper in the United States that money can buy will be bribed to give publicity to their misrepresentations and falsehoods. Not for one hour can the advocates of prohibition rest on their laurels. We must be more alert than ever before to warn of the dangers of even moderate drinking, and to tell of the benefits of prohibition to individuals and nations.

WHOSE THE BLAME?

Not many years ago eight boys were sent to a House of Refuge for breaking into a saloon and stealing a quantity of liquor. When asked why they had committed this crime one of the boys replied, "Why, to get drunk on, of course! What do men drink whisky for?"

Sure enough! Why do men drink whisky but to realize its intoxicating effects! Not always, indeed, do they intend to become "crazy drunk," but no man can drink alcoholic liquor and not know that he is taking "an enemy into his mouth to steal away his brains." And why is the traffic in this poison licensed but to make men drunken, irresponsible and criminal? Does not every voter know that to legalize the sale of intoxicating liquors is to legalize the manufacture of criminals, lunatics, paupers and irresponsibles of every class and of every degree?

But some one says, "Liquor will be drunk anyhow, and it is better to legalize and regulate the sale and by a license fee secure a revenue from it, thus recompensing the state for the exercise of the additional police power made necessary by the existence of the traffic."

Therefore, knowing full well that the effect of such action will be to render men incompetent, and imbecile, fit subjects for the jail, penitentiary, hospital and asylum, we license the sale of the poison and provide that those who engage in the business as "poisoners general" shall pay to the state a small bonus for the privilege of destroying the state's most valuable and eminently indispensable asset, its citizens. O most wise people! Our wisdom savors of the pit of perdition!

But recently, a father lawfully crazed, by authority legally vested in the dispenser of alcoholic poison, cruelly murdered his beautiful eleven months' old baby; a mother, similarly crazed, destroyed the life of her four-year-old child. Can the license fee recompense the state for the loss of these potential citizens or in any sense reimburse it for the moral degradation and destruction of these cruel and unnatural parents in whom every vestige of true manhood and womanhood had been deliberately and lawfully destroyed by the state's own action?

A drunken man or woman is an irresponsible creature, but the law metes out punishment for crimes committed while thus irresponsible. What shall we say of the citizen who deliberately votes to license an army of poison sellers whose business it shall be to transform their fellow beings into irresponsible, drunken perverts, thus constantly recruiting a prodigious array of criminals, lunatics, dependents and delinquents? *God says*: "*Woe* unto him that giveth his neighbor drink." "*Woe* unto them which *justify the wicked for reward* and *take away the righteousness of the righteous from him.*" Does not this sentence fit in somewhere in the case of the victim of alcoholic poison *vs.* the state and its agent, the poison seller?

PEN USED BY GOVERNOR CAPPER SENT TO NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PRESIDENT

The pen with which Governor Capper signed the bill to establish a Frances E. Willard Day in the public schools of Kansas is now in the possession of Miss Anna A. Gordon, president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Governor Capper presented it to Mrs. Lillian Mitchner, and she immediately sent it to Miss Gordon. Adorned with a bow of white, it occupies a place of honor upon the desk used by the National president, and given to Miss Willard in 1884 by the local unions of the United States. Just above it is a large framed picture of Miss Willard. Inscribed upon the pen is the signature of Governor Arthur Capper.

UNITED STATES BARS INTOXICATING LIQUORS FROM PRIBILOF ISLES

Secretary of Commerce Redfield is reported to have approved regulations regarding the use of intoxicating liquors on the Pribilof Islands in the Bering Sea. Hereafter no alcoholic liquors are to be landed on the islands except by the authority of the secretary or the commissioner of fisheries, and with the advice of the agents. The making of "quass," or other alcoholic drinks, by the natives, is prohibited.

Strong drink, it is said, has played havoc with the natives on the Pribilofs, and hereafter they can get it only for medicinal purposes and for religious ceremonies.

EVERY CHURCH MEMBER SHOULD BE IN POLITICS DECLARES U. S. SENATOR WILLIAM KENYON

"There are two great enemies of our Republic," said Hon. William S. Kenyon, United States Senator from Iowa, the principal speaker at the National Prohibition dinner, held in Pittsburgh, March 5, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Board of Temperance. "One from without, which is war, and one from within—the American saloon. War is awful in its destruction for the time being but the American saloon is continuous in its destruction of homes, of manhood and womanhood, of happiness and contentment. Neither should be allowed to exist in our fair land. The saloon must go. Indeed, it is going very rapidly. That is no longer a joke. It is a stern reality.

"The American saloon has corrupted American politics far too long. The politician no longer scoffs at prohibition, either locally or nationally. He sees the handwriting on the wall. It is a real issue at last in American politics and it will only be a short time until political parties will be striving to get it first in their platforms. This is largely due to the entering of Christianity into politics. Every church and every church member should be in politics. Woman suffrage, too, has had much to do with making prohibition a political issue. That is why the liquor men are so opposed to woman suffrage."

MISSOURI LEGISLATURE PASSES POLICEWOMEN BILL

A bill introduced by the Missouri W. C. T. U., empowering all cities of 5,000 or more inhabitants to appoint policewomen, has passed both houses of the Missouri legislature.

UPPER HOUSE OF MAINE LEGISLATURE VOTES FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

On March 17, the senate of the Maine legislature, by a vote of 26 to 4, passed a resolution providing for the submission to the people of a woman suffrage constitutional amendment. The house is expected to vote upon the measure this week.

LEGISLATIVE NEWS

A bill providing for prohibition throughout the entire territory of Alaska has been introduced in the lower house of the territorial legislature by Representative C. K. Snow.

The measure introduced in the Wisconsin legislature by the liquor interests to disfranchise students of the state educational institutions, was promptly voted down.

On March 16, Governor Spry of Utah signed the dry territory bill passed by the recent legislature. The bill, which follows closely the provisions of the Webb-Kenyon national law, makes shipment of liquor from "wet" to "dry" territory by an individual punishable by a maximum fine of $1,000 or imprisonment for twelve months.

Both houses of the Connecticut legislature have passed the anti-polygamy resolution.

National Constitutional Prohibition Plans for April

1. If your local union or Young People's Branch did not hold a public meeting in March and secure an offering for the Lillian M. N. Stevens Campaign Fund, you are urgently requested to hold a rousing meeting in April. Here is a great opportunity to enlarge the state treasury as well as the Campaign Fund and your community needs this agitation and education.

2. Have a poster day and a poster parade. Invite the Sunday schools to arrange a poster parade for the intermediate or primary department.

3. The Young People's Branch will observe its special plans for April, all of them in harmony with efforts on behalf of National Constitutional Prohibition, and each local union is urged to heartily co-operate with the young people in the observance of their Red Letter Day, April 14.

Send to the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Ill., for the new Prohibition Map (price, 15 cents each; two for 25 cents) to display at all public meetings as proof of the progress toward nationwide prohibition.

Envelopes for subscriptions to the Lillian Stevens Campaign fund have been prepared by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. These envelopes are to be furnished to the states at cost, to be sent by them free to every local union agreeing to place them in the hands of all members and as many others as possible, with the suggestion and hope that in March every local union will send a contribution to this Fund, averaging ten cents per member. This money should be sent through the regular W. C. T. U. channels.

Pledges should be paid to W. C. T. U. treasurer within thirty days. Contributors of one dollar or more will receive for one year, the Campaign Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL, the price of the paper (25 cents) being deducted before funds are divided between the State and National W. C. T. U.

The revised leaflet descriptive of the Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund can be secured at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters and should be widely distributed.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

MRS. L. S. C. BRAKEFIELD, Almira, Wash., since 1883 an active worker in the W. C. T. U. During her residence of seventeen years in Nebraska she held many state, county and local offices. After moving to Washington in 1900 she organized the Almira union of which she was president for several years.

ADAH BERTHA COOVER, London, Ohio, a devoted white ribboner, and an earnest worker in the state suffrage association, and for many years county and local superintendent of the W. C. T. U. Franchise department.

MRS. VIRGINIA SLAGLE CLARK, London, Ohio, one of the members of the first band of crusaders which went forth against the liquor traffic. As a W. C. T. U. member she served faithfully and well and was a source of inspiration to her family and friends along temperance lines.

MRS. A. VIRGINIA SIMONDS, North Bennington, Vt., for many years state superintendent of Work Among Soldiers and Sailors. As a memorial to her the local union presented to the Soldiers' home in Bennington, at which Mrs. Simonds was a frequent visitor, a copy of the picture, "The Angelus" with appropriate exercises

GOVERNOR SPRY VETOES UTAH'S STATEWIDE PROHIBITION BILL

Notwithstanding the fact that the statewide prohibition bill passed the house of the Utah legislature by a vote of 40 to 5, and the senate by a vote of 16 to 2, on March 18, after the legislature had adjourned, Governor Spry vetoed the bill. The governor is said to have taken advantage of every possible technicality to defer acting on the measure. It is asserted that he promised to return the bill to the senate in time for that body to act upon it, but on one pretext or another he delayed until after the legislature had adjourned. He is even charged with having left the capitol to avoid signing the bill before midnight of that day, thus giving him the power of absolute veto. Mrs. Lulu L. Shepard, president of the Utah W. C. T. U., feels confident that if the governor had vetoed the bill before the adjournment of the legislature, it would have been re-passed over his veto.

The pen with which Governor Carlson of Colorado signed the prohibition enforcement bill was given to Mrs. Adrianna Hungerford, president of the Colorado W. C. T. U., and hangs in her office near the picture of Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens.

Charles Scribner's Sons, the publishers of *Scribner's Magazine*, have announced that they have canceled their last contract for liquor advertising, and will accept no further advertising of that character.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

GENERAL OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT
MISS ANNA A. GORDON, EVANSTON, ILL.
VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE
MRS. ELLA A. BOOLE, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS. FRANCES P. PARKS, EVANSTON, ILL.
RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. E. PRESTON ANDERSON, JAMESTOWN, N. D.
ASSISTANT RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. SARA H. HOGE, LINCOLN, VA.
TREASURER
MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON, EVANSTON, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

RED LETTER DAYS

APRIL 14—*Young People's Branch Day (Birthday of Frances J. Barnes)*

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, SEATTLE, WASH., OCTOBER 9-14, 1915

SUPERINTENDENTS

CURFEW AND WOMEN OFFICERS

MARY E. BROWN

Why should not every local union interest itself in the protection of children and young people whether or not it has a superintendent of Curfew? Organized mother-love need not wait for a superintendent or the organization of a department of work by the state before it does something for its own.

Every local union in village, town and city, can appoint a committee of earnest, tactful women to go out on the streets at night and investigate conditions, thus preparing themselves to speak with authority as to the need of a curfew ordinance. If such an ordinance already exists they will be able to state whether it is being properly enforced. If it is being ignored let them follow the example of some wise women in Pennsylvania who quietly, sweetly, persistently, enforced it themselves as every citizen has a right to do. Such work helps men officers to see and do their duty.

If there is no curfew ordinance in the community get the program arranged for this department and plan a meeting which will awaken the people to local conditions and local needs. Proceed carefully and courteously until you are ready to approach your city council with a request for action. Have a properly drawn ordinance ready to present as a guide for them. (A model ordinance is found in the Plan of Work for this department.) Do not be discouraged because of delays and difficulties. Persist until you succeed.

The Missouri Woman's Christian Temperance Union is making a brave and determined effort to secure a state law providing for the appointment of policewomen in towns and cities with 5,000 or more inhabitants. Of course the liquor interests are fighting the bill with all the power they possess, and the earnest women of the state are flooding the capital with letters and telegrams praying their senators and representatives to support the measure. This opposition from such a quarter indicates the estimation in which the work of women officers is held by the vice and liquor interests, and is a challenge to us to more deeply interest ourselves for their appointment.

Read and ponder the following extract from a recent letter from a state superintendent of this department:

"We have been making every effort for the abolition of the red-light district and the breaking up of illegal houses where they are found to exist in any part of the city. We have failed in every instance to get the grand jury to indict, the city and county attorneys, chief of police, county judge, or sheriff, to do their duty; and where we had counted on the help of our policewoman in investigating and reporting we found that she had gone over to the enemy; and this for two reasons, viz., she must please the officers or lose her position, and many of the women who secured her appointment (not W. C. T. U. women) are wives of men who are interested in one way or another in retaining the vice resorts, and feel that the 'policewoman should move very carefully,' and advise her to 'let things alone.'"

Do you hear the warning in this letter? If our blessed Christian women do not see that the right woman is appointed to this work, some others will see that the wrong one is placed in this responsible position, and the last state of that community will be worse than the first. Dear comrades, do not allow this fatal mistake to be made in your city. Appoint your committee and set to work at once whether or not you have a state superintendent, whether or not your state has taken up this department. Write direct to your National superintendent, who will be glad to send literature, suggestions and instructions, so that you can carry forward the work successfully.

Many encouraging reports are coming in, and we are trusting that the present will be the best year this department thus far has known. Let me hear from your state or local union.

WARN THE GIRLS

Inspector Dwyer, of the New York police force, is said to have detected a new and cunning scheme of white slavers to secure victims for their unspeakable traffic, namely, to get them to pose for moving pictures. On the pretext of aiding worthy young women to enter upon successful careers similar to that of Mary Pickford, they attract their prey, through cleverly worded advertisements, to their so-called "studios."

There are thousands of stage-struck girls who will be attracted by such advertisements and every opportunity should be used to spread this warning among them. Inspector Dwyer has already rescued a number of victims—girls in their teens—who have been thus lured into the "studios."

ANTI-NARCOTICS

MRS. E. B. INGALLS

The new drug law relating to the production, importation, compound, sale, dispensing, or giving away of opium or coca leaves, their salts, derivatives or preparations, became effective March 1, 1915.

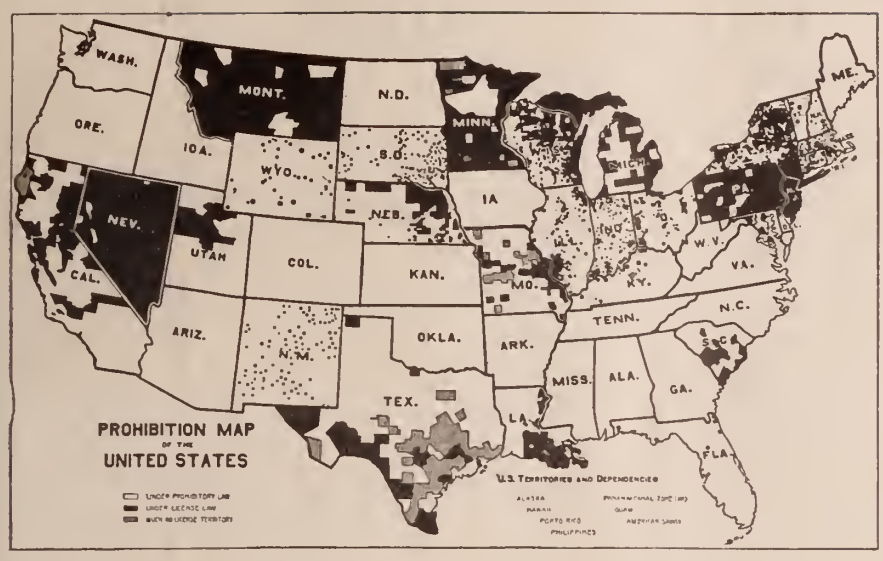
This department has been deeply interested in this law, and has watched its operations very carefully. While helpful, it is far from perfect, and some states are preparing to secure legislation to strengthen the Federal law, which does not include less known habit-forming drugs.

There is a license clause included, so that people with money can have a physician prescribe the drug, but it was cut off from the poor entirely, and as a consequence caused great suffering among those who have become habituated to the use. In St. Louis, where I have studied the conditions, many of these unfortunates have been sent to the city hospital. There I found eighty-four men and forty-one women, dejected, broken in health and desperate, because deprived of the "dope." Our hospital is overcrowded, but it has taken the best of care of these poor creatures. When they enter, they are bathed, and clean clothing is given to them, their own clothing being fumigated and aired. They are provided with clean beds and the food given them is good. These patients are given what is called the Lambert-Towns treatment, a very severe purgative. Many have been cured; but some when they became wards of the city were in such a diseased condition that death was inevitable. Many physicians claim the best treatment is what is called the "comparative treatment," giving less and less of the drug and also giving drugs to build up the system, but the patient must be kept under lock and key.

I visited "hop alley," the Chinese quarters, the most insanitary section of our city. There men and women, black and white and brown, congregate to "hit the pipe." This street has been cleaned and the health officers have ordered some of the houses razed, thus eliminating one of plague spots of St. Louis. We were not surprised to find on this street a squalid shanty bearing the sign "saloon," but we did not hear of this place being condemned.

I want to call the attention of our workers to the necessity of active interest in the prevalent use of narcotic drugs during pregnancy. One of the prominent physicians of this city has made the statement that 100,000 babies die every year from drugs used by mothers, and a campaign of education has been started to stop their use by women who are to become mothers. Let me urge all workers to teach young mothers the danger of habit-forming drugs, and all department superintendents are asked to investigate the effects of the new drug law and report to me promptly.

5250 Westminster Pl., St. Louis, Mo.



STATES WHICH HAVE OUTLAWED THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC	
Maine	1851
Kansas	1880
North Dakota	1889
Georgia	1907
Oklahoma	1907
Mississippi	1908
North Carolina	1908
Tennessee	1909
West Virginia	1912
Virginia	1914
Colorado	1914
Oregon	1914
Washington	1914
Arizona	1914
Alabama	1915
Arkansas	1915
Iowa	1915
Idaho	1915

STATES TO VOTE ON STATEWIDE PROHIBITION IN 1915

South Carolina — Ohio

STATES TO VOTE ON STATEWIDE PROHIBITION IN 1916

Idaho — South Dakota
Montana — Vermont

STATES PLANNING FOR STATE-WIDE PROHIBITION CAMPAIGNS IN 1916

California — Wyoming
Florida — Michigan
Kentucky — Minnesota
Nebraska — New Mexico
Texas — Indiana

Is Prohibition Popular in North Dakota?

READ THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS AND DECIDE FOR YOURSELF!

As the result of inquiries sent out by the Temperance Society of the Methodist Church, to representative citizens of North Dakota relative to the benefits of prohibition, many most significant and valuable testimonies have been given to the public. Some of the most convincing we quote:

I have watched this state develop since 1883 and it is largely on account of the prohibition laws so early put in force that such wonderful development has been made. Bank deposits are fifteen times greater than they were in the state twenty years ago.—*Mr. W. I. Forbes, Bank of Gilby, North Dakota.*

Not under any conditions could I be induced to go back to a license community. —*Mr. W. H. McIntosh, Bottineau, North Dakota.*

Prohibition is undoubtedly the greatest reform that North Dakota has adopted since statehood.—*Mr. L. B. Garnaas, president Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, Sheyenne, North Dakota.*

I was engaged in business for several years in Minnesota in a high-license town, and I am convinced that prohibition is much to be preferred to high license.—*Mr. F. M. Rich, president First National Bank, Willow City, North Dakota.*

"The benefits of prohibition can be seen on every hand," writes Mr. F. J. Grady, the chief clerk of the Board of Control of state institutions. Mr. Grady bases his opinion upon his daily opportunities of viewing the effect of prohibition in limiting crime, insanity, pauperism and other state ills which are treated by the institutions under the management of the Board of Control.

Any banker in North Dakota who is candid will say that the effects of prohibition upon the commercial conditions of the state have been in every way favorable and in many ways very striking. I am acquainted with many bankers and business men of the state who are not prohibitionists from principle, but are radical prohibitionists from policy—*Mr. R. J. Adams, president First National Bank, Lisbon, North Dakota.*

We would under no circumstances want a change. Temperance is playing no small part in our growth and development.—*Mr. E. G. Quamme, president State Bank of Findlay, North Dakota.*

The absence of saloons in any town is a blessing. The law here is quite vigorously enforced.—*Mr. R. A. Werner, president First State Bank, Alfred, North Dakota.*

On the dividing line of our state where licenses are issued the largest and best cities are built on the dry side, and it also seems to me that the higher class of citizens live in the dry towns. Prohibition stimulates legitimate business, banking included.—*Mr. N. H. Elvich, Michigan, North Dakota.*

Prohibition has had a very wholesome effect on business. We need every dollar for the home, and prohibition helps solve the problem.—*Mr. James A. Cooper Spring Brook.*

Under prohibition we have not the temptations thrown before decent people. As a result people are better off financially; they are able to pay their debts and maintain bank accounts. We make money on prohibition as well as everybody else.—*Mr. C. A. Jeglum, president Scandia-American Bank, Adams.*

There can be no doubt whatever of the good moral effect of prohibition. It also prohibits the influx of a careless idle class of people.—*Mr. A. Nystrom, cashier of the Scandinavian American Bank, Van Hook.*

It is the general opinion of merchants and bankers throughout the state that the prohibition law is beneficial. When the crops come in the proceeds go to the banks and the stores instead of the saloons.—*Mr. C. W. Fielder, cashier Bottineau County Bank, Bottineau, North Dakota.*

The benefits of prohibition are immeasurable from every standpoint. I speak from the standpoint of the employer and am not an absolutely temperance man personally.—*Mr. J. A. Power, executor Helendale Stock Farm, and president of Farmers' Bank, Leonard, North Dakota.*

North Dakota has developed much faster under prohibition than it possibly could have developed under license.—*Mr. O. O. Follett, vice-president Fargo Mercantile Company, wholesale grocers, Fargo, North Dakota.*

If resubmission were put to a vote now I question if there would be 15 per cent. in favor of license.—*Mr. G. G. Thompson, of the Pioneer Express, Pembina, North Dakota.*

This town and Lemon, South Dakota, were started at the same time. Lemon is 23 miles east of us and received the first impetus of building. The country about us is very much the same and identical conditions govern our prosperity, except that Lemon has always had saloons—a municipal one just now. Our bonded debt here is about $10,000, while Lemon has some $60,000. Our houses here are all occupied, while one-third of the houses there are empty and almost half of the business houses are not in use. Their taxes are set at the limit allowed by law, but here only the school tax is high, the municipal tax being very low. Several murders and holdups have occurred there, but we have never had one here.—*Mr. Paul M. Brown, president Hettinger Bank, Hettinger, North Dakota.*

THE FOOD QUESTION

Settled with Perfect Satisfaction

It's not an easy matter to satisfy all the members of the family at meal time, as every housewife knows.

And when the husband can't eat ordinary food without causing trouble, the food question becomes doubly annoying.

An Illinois woman writes:

"My husband's health was poor, he had no appetite for anything I could get for him, it seemed.

"He suffered severely with stomach trouble, was hardly able to work, was taking medicine continually, and as soon as he would feel better would go to work again only to give up in a few weeks.

"One day, seeing an advertisement about Grape-Nuts, I got some and he tried it for breakfast the next morning.

"We all thought it was pretty good although we had no idea of using it regularly. But when my husband came home at night he asked for Grape-Nuts.

"It was the same next day and I had to get it right along, because when we would get to the table the question, 'Have you any Grape-Nuts' was a regular thing. So I began to buy it by the dozen pkgs.

"My husband's health began to improve right along. I sometimes felt offended when I'd make something I thought he would like for a change, and still hear the same old question, 'Have you any Grape-Nuts?'

"He got so well that for the last two years he has hardly lost a day from his work, and we are still using Grape-Nuts."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

THAT "B'ILED" SHIRT

MRS. MARY P. SAYERS, Martin, Mich.

"Who wears the boiled shirt?" The speaker paused a moment and looked over the vast assembly. He leaned forward and stretched forth his right arm, with one finger of the hand pointing straight at a mild-featured little man who sat in the front row of seats. "I'll tell you!" he thundered, in convincing tones, "I'll tell you! It's the saloon-keeper! Who eats the porter-house steak?" He paused again, straightened up and stepped backward to the pulpit in the middle of the platform. He lifted his handkerchief and wiped the perspiration from his brow. Then, walking swiftly to the front of the platform, he once more leaned forward and shook his finger at the little man in front. Presently he straightened himself again, took a step backward, and then assumed a calm, dignified attitude. "I'll tell you!" he said, in a tone that was almost monotonous, "It's the saloonkeeper!"

The little man in front shouted, "Amen!" and the speaker continued his exhortation.

The old Van Buren street mission was crowded to overflowing with the riffraff of the underworld that inhabited its sordid locality. "*I am not come to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance,*" was blazoned in large, shining letters over the platform from which the gospel was preached every night in far greater purity than it was wont to be delivered from the velvet-carpeted pulpits of many of the city's splendid churches. And from the great body of volunteer singers came music that stirred the weary, sin-burdened soul to its inner depths with a power that could not be easily shaken off.

Back by the door sat Bill Washington, negro and ne'er-do-well. It was Bill's first visit to the mission. He had been lured therein by the sweet strains of the violin music which had penetrated beyond the distracting noises of the busy thoroughfare. Music always had a power over Bill's soul. But violin music had never been associated in Bill's mind with anything save dance-halls and playhouses. Now, however, there was a sacred, lingering cadence that recalled the days when his good, old, black grandmother had told him to "put on yo' b'iled shirt an' go to d' meetin'-house." Dissipated and debauched as he knew himself to be, he could not bring himself to leave the mission and seek his hilarious companions in one of the many saloons that infested that region. As the preacher's words rang clear and true throughout that big audience room, Bill's eyes became riveted upon his every motion and gesture.

"And what do *you* wear—you, who toil all day in the sweatshops and spend your hard earned dollars in the saloons at night? Oh, you wear a blue shirt, a coarse one, and very often a ragged, dirty one! Don't I know?" continued the preacher earnestly and beseechingly. "Don't I know," he repeated, "when I've been among you day after day urging you to give up your wickedness? And what do *you* eat? Why, you eat the cheap cuts of meat and spend the surplus in the saloons of the men who deal out your whisky! Ah, my brethren, *they* can give large sums to public charity, *they* can buy shoes and stockings at Christmas for the children whose fathers they have robbed—but you—you—can't give your wives more than five cents for the mission box, no matter how good the cause. O my brothers," he finished, when he had talked for a few moments longer, "come to God and let Him save you from this miserable debauchery. Get right with God! Get right with God!" He sat down, and a deep stillness fell upon the room. Before Bill could recover from the magnetic effects of the speaker's words a man stepped out to the front, and to the accompaniment of the violin, sang that old, inspiring hymn of the days of our forbears, "Almost Persuaded." Bill groaned. He saw himself the miserable being that he was. He leaned his head in his hands and wept.

When the song was ended the testimonies began. As one after another was given, interspersed now and again with a verse of sympathetic song; as speaker after speaker testified to the saving power of the blessed Lord, Bill listened intently. Wretched, miserable and well nigh forsaken by mankind, many of these people had been raised from the slough of despondency into the bright light of fellowship with those who are pure and good. Bill began to realize his condition. Creeping into his heart came a desire to be like those who are clean and wholesome. As his thoughts dwelt on the almost immeasurable distance between himself and God's people, his attention was arrested by a voice at the opposite end of the hall. It sounded familiar.

"Brudders and sisters," it said. Bill craned his neck. "De Lord sabe us, it's Mandy!" he muttered under his liquor-laden breath. "I'se askin' you to pray fer my poah no 'count husban'. He's berry bad man. He's drunk mos' all de time, and I'se et poah stuff so long dat I'se 'bout tiahed ob dis ol' sinful yarth. Ef 'twant fer de good Lord's mercy I'd been daid long ago! Pray fer me!" Mandy's poor, strained mulatto face was wet with tears. Never had Bill felt so slinky in his life. Mandy sat slowly down, and the whole choir struck up the hymn, "He'll know the way was dreary, when Jesus comes."

This was too much for Bill. He slunk out of the hall in an agony of remorse. It had never occurred to him before that he had been helping to pay for the saloonkeeper's "b'iled shirt" and "po'ter-house steak." Bill was capable of earning good wages as a plumber, which had meant a fair measure of prosperity, but he had also been something of a dandy, and dandyism had led to debauchery and debauchery to laziness.

For the first time in a year, Bill went straight home. He went to bed, but he could not forget about the saloonkeeper's "b'iled shirt" and "po'ter-house steak." Mandy came home and sat down in the forlorn-looking little sitting-room. Bill could hear her groan. Then he heard her pray—pray for him—old Bill Washington. Bill made a firm resolve, but he thought he would keep his own counsel. Towards morning, when the rumble of the downtown Chicago street traffic grew louder, he woke Mandy and told her of his purpose. Mandy made no great ado over the matter, but at night she again tried to get Bill to the mission. Bill would not go. He'd "fight his battles alone!"

So things went on for two weeks. Bill found work and kept sober. They moved into better quarters, and Mandy told Bill she would "be the happiest woman in all de wo'ld ef 'twould only last." Bill said it would.

One night when Bill had put on a new suit of ready-made clothes after he had taken a bath, he made up his mind that he would go over to the old saloon where he had once been a constant customer, and show them what he could be if he wanted to. To Mandy he said nothing of all this, well—because Mandy wouldn't trust him. With a pompous air he walked in among his old associates. The barroom was full and Bill was greeted with the glad hand from one end of the bar to the other.

"Why, hello, Bi—Mr. Washington!" grinned the saloonkeeper, a big, fat, white man. "Glad to see you, Mr. Washington—er—glad to see you. Come on, boys—I'll pay fer the drinks. We thought he'd come back, didn't we, boys?" Forthwith the drinks began to flow like water. Bill hesitated. He had not intended to drink. After a little he was going right out. But they had called him "Mr." Washington. He felt his importance and stepped up to the bar. The fumes of the liquor was in his nostrils when suddenly the saloonkeeper threw open his white coat to get something from his inside pocket. Bill's eyes chanced to wander that way. With a start his face became ashen and his eyes began to bulge. They had rested on the shiniest of shiny boiled shirts. He dropped the glass and dashed for the street, followed by cries of "Come back, Bill! What's the matter, Bill," and so forth.

Jostling up the street he almost ran into the Van Buren street mission and went straight up to the seeker's bench in front of the pulpit. There he dropped on his knees and began to pray:

"I cayn't do it, Lord! I cayn't! Yo's got ter he'p me, Lord! You sho has!" Mandy came and knelt by him as he prayed, and when he had become a little calm, he arose and sat with the others who had asked for prayers. Then there was singing, after which came the testimonies.

After a little, Mandy whispered to Bill and he arose to testify:

"Brudders," Bill's voice was steady now in spite of his trembling limbs, "Brudders and sisters, I'se been a po' no 'count niggah. But dis night I'se comin' to de Lord! 'Taint been so berry long ago dat I gib' all my money to de saloonkeeper. Brudders and sisters—*he* was wearin' dat b'iled shirt—an' eatin' dat po'ter-house steak. Brudders and sisters, *I* was wearin' dat ol' blue shirt and eatin' dat po' meat." As Bill gained in confidence his voice grew stronger. "But, brudders and sisters, I's quit gibin' dat saloonkeeper my ha'd ea'ned money, and now *I'se* wearin' dat b'iled shirt an' eatin' dat good po'ter-house steak. And praise de Lord, I'se goin' to keep on wearin' dat b'iled shirt and eatin' dat po'ter-house steak!" Bill sat down and the choir sang: "There were ninety and nine that safely lay in the shelter of the fold." For Bill Washington, negro and ne'er-do-well, was rejoiced over in heaven as much as would be the most perfect man on earth. And the little man on the front seat shouted, "Amen!"

South Dakota's Victory for Statewide Prohibition

MRS. ANNA R. SIMMONS, President South Dakota W. C. T. U.

In 1889, the first year of South Dakota's statehood, the newly elected legislature submitted a statewide prohibition amendment to a vote of the men of the state. A great campaign was launched. We had the best speakers that the nation afforded, among them our own Mary T. Lathrap, at that time state president of the Michigan W. C. T. U., and Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge, recording secretary of the National W. C. T. U. Mrs. Helen M. Barker was our state president.

Miss Frances E. Willard and Miss Anna A. Gordon had organized the South Dakota Woman's Christian Temperance Union in the city of Yankton, in the early years the territorial capital, and this union took up and pushed forward the work which the territorial union had carried on so well and effectively. Enthusiasm ran high. South Dakota was settled by the finest people from every part of the United States, and all seemed determined to carry statewide prohibition, and by driving out the rum traffic and outlawing its vile trade, to lay the right foundations for posterity. Even in harvest time all public meetings, out of doors and in, were well attended, the places where our speakers appeared being crowded to the limit. There was no *pretense* of work in that campaign. May God grant that the same zeal and interest shall be manifested and augmented a hundredfold, if possible, in this, our second campaign for statewide prohibition.

Election day came, a time of great anxiety and suspense for those on the side of the home against the liquor traffic. All day prayer meetings were held. Church bells were rung every hour. The children carrying banners and singing songs, marched behind their leaders. White ribboners were in evidence at the polls everywhere. Next day came the great, good news. By nearly 5,000 majority the new state of South Dakota had been victorious. A mighty shout of joy went up from God's hosts all over the state, mingled with songs of praise to Him who had crowned our work with success.

For eight years we kept our law. The legislative committee of the South Dakota W. C. T. U. was present at every session of the state legislature for the purpose of warding off resubmission. In 1896, through the machinations of rum politicians and liquordom combined, the prohibition question was resubmitted to a vote of the men. Unlike our sister state of North Dakota, whose constitution requires two legislatures to pass upon a constitutional question, our constitution provides that an amendment to the state constitution can be submitted to the people by passing one legislature, and therefore we were not so well protected.

Again we endeavored to stem the tide, but for lack of interest (be it said to the shame of all the Christian and prohibition forces of the state) the enthusiasm of the first campaign was sadly lacking. Unfortunately, the week before the election we had an unprecedented fall of snow, known ever since as the fall and winter of the deep snow, and thousands of voters thought they were snowbound and did not go to the polls to vote for the retention of our prohibition amendment, but the liquorites were there in full force. The sad news came over the wires next day, sounding the death knell of all our hopes. *The amendment was lost.*

Seventeen years have passed. Many professed Christian men cast their ballot against prohibition. In my own city of Huron a man prominent in church and Sunday school voted with the rummies, but one year afterward said to me: "Mrs. Simmons, I would give all I possess to have that vote of mine back. I can see now that I made the mistake of my life." An opportunity lost to him forever, for he has gone to his final accounting with God.

South Dakota will come into the galaxy of dry states in 1916. South Dakota dry! Votes for women in 1916! Hurrah, and hurrah again, for our 1915 legislature has submitted both the prohibition and the woman suffrage question to a vote of the men. The vote was taken in the house first, and stood 77 for to 16 against; senate 32 for and 11 against.

On the same day the woman suffrage amendment passed the senate, the vote standing 29 to 15. The house had previously passed on it favorably by a vote of 59 to 40.

Plans are being made by the state officers of the W. C. T. U. to wage this battle with their utmost power, and we ask the prayers and co-operation of every member of our W. C. T. U. household in these United States. You realize with me that every effort will be made by the liquor dealers of the nation to prevent South Dakota from again becoming a dry state. We have a double campaign on our hands, and we believe the one will help the other. We are planning for an interstate conference immediately following the National Convention, so that we may have some of our National officers with us. We expect to have with us the "cyclone of the nation," Mrs. Mary Harris Armor, and many other able speakers and workers from the different states. Help South Dakota in her statewide prohibition campaign from now until election day.

LAST CALL OF WASHINGTON SALOONS

The saloons of Seattle, Washington, are making the most of the few months which are still allowed them before the prohibitory law goes into effect January 1, 1916, and each is celebrating the advent of prohibition in his own particular way.

"This State Has Gone Dry!

Ve Chermans Must Togedder Hang," one saloon announces to the passer-by, and the words are illustrated by the picture of a gallows from which are suspended three limp figures. As evidence of the eagerness of saloonists in general to comply with the rules and regulations of state and nation, witness these signs upon liquor houses of this Pacific coast city: "The Voters said 'Git Out.' We're Gitting," and again, "We're Quitting—Complying with the Will of the People," and another which declares, "We are not Wanted, so We Quit." Bargain sales in liquor are in progress, and the realization that the end of the liquor business is near reconciles one somewhat to the knowledge that drinkers are responding to the lure of windows piled high with flasks of various sizes, shapes and labels bearing a marked down price and their former selling price; or are seeing such signs as the following in the windows of their favorite liquor stores: "Every drop of Liquor Must be Sold. We Don't Need the Money but We Must Comply with the Law." But all this will not be for long. In a few short months these selfsame windows will contain displays of commodities tending to the upbuilding rather than the debauching of the citizens of Seattle.

TEMPERANCE DAY IN ALABAMA

Temperance Day in the Alabama public schools, March 5, was widely observed. The program prepared by the state W. C. T. U. superintendent of the Scientific Temperance Instruction department was made the official program by the state board of education. Fifteen thousand copies of this program were sent out, and there were requests for many more. In Birmingham Miss Christine I. Tinling, National lecturer, spoke to 1,200 children, and presented a picture of Miss Willard to the largest public school in the city. Reports from all over the state are coming in concerning increased interest in the observance of the day. Inquiries from other states have been received, and sample copies of the law and a specimen program will be gladly furnished to those interested.

A FINE "TOP-LINER"

To inaugurate the statewide prohibition campaign in South Carolina in proper fashion the Palmetto *White Ribbon* advises in large letters at the top of the first page that its readers,

Subscribe to The Union Signal
Contribute to the Campaign Fund

With a generous response from the white ribboners of the state to these suggestions, South Carolina ought soon to be well on the way to victory at the statewide prohibition election, September 14, 1915.

Have you heard the great prohibition song, Count On Me? 90,000 sold. Send ten cents for 96 page hymn book containing it. Wm. E. Marks, 1603 West St., Wilmington, Delaware.

Become a Nurse

We have trained thousands of women in their own homes to earn $10 to $25 a week as nurses. Our graduates number 7000—a record unequaled by any institution. Send for "How I Became a Nurse" 248 pages with actual experiences. *48 illustrated lesson pages free to inquirers.*

There is a Chautauqua nurse in your vicinity. Ask her about our training. Her address and the above literature will be sent if you will enclose this advertisement.

The Chautauqua School of Nursing
513 Main Street Fourteenth Year Jamestown, N.Y.

No office equipment is complete without a pencil sharpener—one that sharpens well, does not break the points, does not get out of order nor become easily dull. For an inexpensive and entirely satisfactory tool of this kind, order one of the sharpeners manufactured by the Stewart Manufacturing Co., 320 Wells St., Chicago. You can get one either from your dealer or from the company direct.

Will You Come Home Sober, Papa?

A NEW TEMPERANCE SONG BY REV. J. C. HARRISON

of the ALABAMA CONFERENCE. This is one of the best Temperance songs written in years. Its beautiful story of a young girl's plea to her father is really a Temperance sermon, while its melody is one of the sweetest ever written. Ask your music dealer for it, or send 10c to the publisher. P. J. Howley Music Co., 102 West 42nd Street, New York. Special rates on quantities to Societies or Temperance Organizations.

A PERSIAN PRINCE

STORY-LESSON

CHRISTINE I. TINLING

Persia is the name of a country in Asia of which we hear very little in these days. But, strange to say, it was at one time the most powerful country in the world. You have heard of the mighty empires of Greece and Rome. Before these there was the empire of Persia. Its founder was named Cyrus. He lived about five hundred years before Christ. When Cyrus became king of the Persians that nation was not very important. But he was a great ruler and he conquered the neighboring countries until he held sway over most of the then known world, and other kings obeyed him. The Persians gave him the same title that Americans give to George Washington; they called him "the father of his country."

Various stories are told about the boyhood of this mighty king. Many of them were written in Greek by a historian named Xenophon. He tells us that Cyrus was the son of King Cambyses but he was stolen when a little baby and narrowly escaped being killed. He lived with shepherds in a humble hut until he was ten years old, and did not even know that he was a king's son. By a strange accident his parents found him and brought him home.

Persia was a little rocky country and its inhabitants were a very hardy race. They were obliged to be so, to get a living at all, for the soil was poor and it took a great deal of work to raise the crops. Some of the people grew grain on the stony hillsides and others had flocks and herds in the valleys, and they were both industrious and brave. They lived on simple and frugal fare and dressed very plainly also. Most of them wore suits of leather. It was so tough and strong that it lasted many years. They did not build large cities or splendid houses; they preferred to live in villages and in little groups of homes dotted about among the mountains.

The boys who belonged to the chief families of Persia studied together in the palace of the king. Cyrus was educated with them. He loved work and was very anxious to succeed and to win the praise of his teachers. The boys did not learn to read, because there were no books. They passed their time in studying justice, that is, they were taught carefully what was right and what was wrong, and the laws of the land were explained to them. They were trained to wrestle and run, and they learned the use of the various weapons of war, such as bow and arrow, javelin and dagger. They went on hunting parties in the forest and had many a close combat with wild beasts. Especially they practiced self-control and temperance in eating and drinking. Xenophon says, "They bring from home with them bread and a sort of cress to eat with it, and a cup to drink from, that if any are thirsty they may take water from the river." So it seems they had individual drinking-cups as you have in school today, and they knew that the best drink is the pure water that everyone can have for nothing. An ancient poet once wrote, "There is no small pleasure in pure water." It is strange that people should ever want burning wine or whisky when they may freely enjoy cool, refreshing water.

When Cyrus was about twelve years old he received an invitation to visit his grandfather, who was king of a neighboring country called Media. He went with his mother on this trip and the journey was very interesting all the way. When they reached Media, Cyrus found it was quite different from his own country of Persia and he saw much to surprise him. There was a great deal of pomp and show, and especially at the court people lived most extravagantly. When Cyrus went in to see his grandfather he found him sitting in state in a purple robe, set with precious stones. He had long false hair and his face was painted and he wore heavy bracelets on his wrists. Cyrus had never seen such a gorgeous personage before. However they soon became great friends, Cyrus and his grandfather. The king gave his grandson a fine robe and a horse with a golden bridle, and whenever the old man rode abroad the boy rode beside him. Cyrus was delighted at being able to learn to ride, for in Persia horses were rare and indeed the country was too mountainous for them to be of much use. Cyrus was very happy at the Median court. Everybody liked him, for he was so jolly and good-natured and full of fun and friendliness. He told the truth at all times and tried to be polite.

One evening they all sat down to the usual splendid dinner. The tables were laden with the choicest meats, and a great many dainties of every sort were served in vessels of gold and silver. At the close of the meal the king gave Cyrus all these beautiful and costly dishes to do with them as he pleased. He called the attendants and gave a present to each, saying to one, "This is for you because you gave me a javelin," and to another, "This is for you because you are so attentive to my mother." All the attendants except one received a gift from the young prince. That one was the king's cupbearer, a tall handsome man, splendidly dressed. Cyrus did not care for him because he sometimes kept him out of his grandfather's room when he wanted to go in. So he did not bestow upon him any gift. "Why did you not give my cupbearer a present, Cyrus?" his grandfather asked. "He is one of the very best servants I have. See how gracefully he hands the wine to me." "O grandfather," the boy replied, "I could do it just as well myself." So saying he took the king's goblet and ran out of the room. In a few moments he returned, looking very solemn and pompous, and he handed the wine to the king, bowing low and going through all the ceremonies just like the real cupbearer. He did it so well that his grandfather laughed heartily and so did his mother and all the guests. "There, grandfather," said Cyrus, "I did it all right, didn't I? But I did not taste it," he added.

It was the duty of the cupbearer always to taste the wine before handing it to the king. In those rough old days of long ago people were often poisoned by their enemies. So in order to be sure that it was all right the kings used to make the cupbearers taste the wine before they drank any themselves. This servant did not drink out of the king's cup. He dipped a little wine out with a smaller cup, then poured it into the palm of his left hand and swallowed it. Then balancing the cup deftly on three fingers he handed it to the king. Cyrus knew all this and yet he would not touch one drop.

"Why did you not taste it?" asked his grandfather. "Since you copied my cupbearer in everything else, why did you not swallow some of the wine?" "To tell the truth," said Cyrus, "it was because I was afraid it was poisoned." "Whatever made you think such a thing?" the king asked again. "Well, grandfather, I thought so because of the effect it had the other night. When you entertained your friends on your birthday, I felt sure some poison had been mixed in the cups. You know the guests all drank a good deal of wine. Afterwards I noticed that they behaved very badly. You would never allow us boys to act as rudely as they did. Several of them tried to sing a song at one time, and they were not polite to each other or respectful to you, their king. That was why I feared there must be poison in the wine."

Was Cyrus right, do you think? Most certainly he was. Everything that contains alcohol is poisonous. One of our American doctors once said, "Wine is a diluted poison." He meant that it contains alcohol, and though this is mixed with a great deal of water and some other things, it is poison just the same. The very name that we give to strong drink should remind us of this. We call it "intoxicating liquor." The word "intoxicating" is really a Greek word. It comes from "toxicon" which means poison, and it was used of the poison into which the ancients used to dip their arrows. So "intoxicating" simply means poisonous. Suppose that instead of saying "intoxicating drink," henceforth we always say "poisonous drink." That means the same thing and it will remind us how foolish it would be to touch it.

Cyrus knew that the wine was poisonous and he knew that it made people do foolish things. But I am quite sure he did not understand just how this happened. We have learned a great deal about our bodies since those ancient days and now we know exactly how strong drink injures them. Cyrus noticed that the men did not behave properly after they had taken wine; somehow they had lost the power of self-control. It is a very sad and dreadful thing when anyone is unable to control himself. The wise man said that to be able to rule oneself is a greater thing than to take a city. The power of self-control is exerted through the brain. Somehow it is in our brains that we resolve, "I will do right, however hard it is," and "I won't do wrong, however pleasant it is." If our brains are poisoned they are too weak to make resolutions like these and keep them. People with weak and poisoned brains do just what they feel like doing, though they know it will get them into trouble.

Sometimes their brains are so badly poisoned that they do not even realize what they are doing. They may do most foolish things and may sometimes commit terrible crimes, but they know nothing about it until it is too late, because the brain is put to sleep by the poison. In other words it is benumbed or narcotized.

Cyrus was surely right in saying he would not taste the wine, would not even take a few drops from the palm of his hand. He was a wise boy. The historian Xenophon who tells this tale was himself of the same opinion. He said it was well not to take too much, even of good things, but bad things like wine should be left alone entirely. Perhaps you can commit to memory his famous saying, for it is well worth knowing: **"Temperance means first moderation in healthful indulgence, and secondly abstinence from things dangerous, as the use of intoxicating wines."**

Winter is Play-Time for Healthy Childhood

and is "cold-time" for delicate, puny children.

If mothers everywhere would fully appreciate the strength-building, blood-making nourishment in ***Scott's Emulsion*** they would give it to children after their meals.

Its cream-like Cod Liver Oil brings healthy flesh and rosy cheeks while it warms the body by enriching the blood and fortifies the lungs.

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A NOTABLE GATHERING IN NEW ORLEANS

Special Correspondence

Mrs. Alice C. McKinney, president of the Louisiana W. C. T. U., was tendered a banquet by the New Orleans union in the Y. W. C. A. building, on Saturday, March 6. Four former state presidents of the organization were in attendance. Mrs. F. A. Lyon, the first president of the New Orleans union, who was virtually president of the state, there being at that time no other union in the state, sat at the head of the table; Mrs. Bang, corresponding secretary of the Tennessee W. C. T. U., at her right, and Mrs. McKinney on the left. Mrs. Goodale, Mrs. Zable and Mrs. Nellie O'Beirne, with other distinguished guests, were gathered about the table. Each of the former presidents gave words of greeting and cheer. Tributes to Mrs. Stevens, Miss Willard and Miss Gordon were given by various speakers and Rev. H. Werlein, brother of the present president of the local union, spoke words in praise of the W. C. T. U., expressing the firm conviction that every Christian woman in the city should belong to the organization. Three new members were gained, Mrs. Graham, a strong suffrage leader, being one of the number. Mrs. McKinney's verses, to the tune of "Tipperary," were beautifully sung by Mrs. Smith. Mrs. McKinney closed an optimistic speech with this toast to the New Orleans union, "May you have the faith of Abraham, the strength of Samson, the wisdom of Solomon, the persistency that characterized the woman who troubled the unjust judge, and the long life of Methuselah."

New Orleans has been called the Sodom of the South, and in some respects may deserve the name, but temperance sentiment is growing, and we venture to hope that Louisiana will be among the last half of dry states needed to secure National Constitutional Prohibition. We do not want to wait until we are driven into the dry line. Mrs. W. S. Norwood, state organizer, is helping to apply the lash very effectively. Rev. A. J. Gearhard, a New Orleans pastor, made practical suggestions along financial and other lines and urged publicity. "Be sure your sin will find you out" has not yet been fully grasped by the enemy, he thinks, and a knowledge of what the liquorites are capable of doing, and are guilty of here and now is of inestimable value. The trouble in Louisiana is not so much what the liquorites are doing, but what the Christians are not doing.

$2.50 PER DAY SALARY PAID ONE LADY in each town to distribute free circulars and take orders for concentrated flavoring in tubes. Permanent position. **J. S. Zeigler Co., 7 G East Harrison, Chicago.**

HARMONY OF PROHIBITION FORCES DISCOURAGES LIQUORITES

(Continued from Page Six)

ed to help you look up friends or direct you to good hotels or rooming houses.

We would extend through you, dear readers, an invitation to men of wealth who wish to establish factories in the West. Portland has several brewery plants it would like to see transformed into factories before January 1, 1916. It would seem that this property should be secured at bargain prices.

It is with much pleasure we anticipate the coming through Oregon of the official train to the National convention at Seattle this fall. We would like you to start from Chicago in time to have that wonderful ride down the Columbia river by daylight, see our Indian citizens in Pendleton, receive a greeting from Dr. J. E. Anderson and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, as you pass through The Dalles, and linger a few hours with us in Portland. It would make us happy if you could come early and see our Rose Festival in June, enjoy our delightful summer, yes, come and live with us in a state where women are citizens and saloons will soon be outlaws. Welcome to Oregon!

PROHIBITION AND PROSPERITY POST CARDS

A New Series Just Ready for Circulation

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No. 5
OF INTEREST TO TAXPAYERS

W. S. Witham, one of Georgia's foremost bankers, ordered 1,000 Prohibition and Prosperity post cards and says: "I handed out fifty of my cards today, "Kansas vs. Missouri." So glad to get them. If I couldn't get any more I wouldn't take $50.00 for these."

Price, 3 for 5 cents
50 for 60 cents; 100 for $1.00

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together with the manual, fully explaining the charts, and containing *Supplemental Lessons for the Public School.*

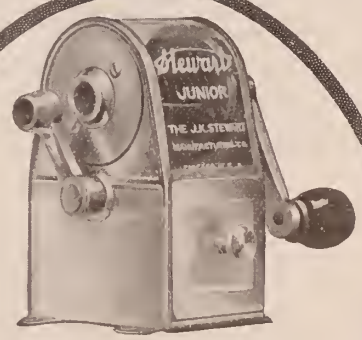
These charts are produced in colors from the originals made and used by Mrs. Edith Smith Davis, A. M., Litt. D., superintendent of the department of Scientific Temperance Instruction in Public Schools and Colleges, World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Eight in number; Size, 24 x 36

Price per set of Charts with Manual, unmounted. $1.50
Price per set of Charts with Manual, mounted, with rollers..... 4.50

The Board of Public Education of the City of Philadelphia has placed upon its list of supplies "The Manual of Graded Temperance Lessons and Graded Charts on Alcohol and Tobacco."

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Ill.



In New York and Chicago this pencil sharpener is the big seller. It's *the* feature in nearly all the stationery show windows—the sensation of the trade. For it is right—as a tool and a profit-maker. Get it in your window—today. Send to

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IT'S THE STEWART
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Eighteen White States

THE prohibition map revised to date and showing eighteen white states is on sale at National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Illinois. The size is 18x24 inches, printed on glazed paper, and the price 15c.

You should have one on display to proclaim the onward march of prohibition.

Circulation Department

THE UNION SIGNAL - - - $1.00 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly 25c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER - - - 25c a year
Sample Copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.
Single Copies, 2c each. Per 100, $1.75

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Campaign Edition (monthly) 37c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER - - - 37c a year
Address Evanston, Ill.

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS BIRTHDAY MONTH

During the month of March special effort is made to secure new subscriptions for THE UNION SIGNAL, and we believe this year every subscriber upon our list will put forth just a little extra effort to secure the new subscriber to the weekly edition and become a member of the Win One Circle.

During this birthday month our Circle should cover the entire United States, and we are anxious that not one state shall be missing.

Let us have your birthday subscription at once so that we may enter your name and send you the membership card and white ribbon pin before the first of April.

WIN ONE MEMBERS

203. Mrs. W. A. Young, Eldred, Pa.
204. Mrs. J. H. Murphy, Burgoon, Ohio.
205. Mrs. Mary E. Cartland, Greensboro, N. C.
206. Mrs. E. M. Batis, Greensboro, N. C.
207. Mrs. Ellen L. Rupert, Rockport, Ill.
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209. Mrs. Adah Henderson, Stockton, Calif.
210. Mrs. Julia Jones, Columbus, Ohio.
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213. Mrs. W. B. Lusk, Scotia, N. Y.
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231. Mrs. C. J. Barnes, Southington, Conn.
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233. Mrs. Bulla Davies, W. Exeter, N. Y.
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236. Mrs. Hattie T. Clapperton, Hayward, Wis.
237. Mrs. M. L. Keith, Calhoun, Ga.
238. Mrs. L. E. Clayton, Syracuse, N. Y.
239. Mrs. Martha A. Bennett, Wollaston, Mass.

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATORS VIE WITH EACH OTHER TO PRESENT TEMPERANCE MEASURES

MRS. DORCAS J. SPENCER

It is a matter of difficulty while riding in a swiftly moving vehicle to retain vivid and clear impressions of the scenery through which one may be passing, and it is yet more difficult to describe the activities of eager throngs of people, rushing in apparently all directions, desperately intent on their several objects which meet the eye of the observer who chances to be making that rapid transit. It would be just as reasonable to expect very clear accounts of "how the conflict wages," while the swift rolling wheels of reform are moving with a celerity that almost bewilders the mind. Temperance reformers have so long borne the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune that they can ride with perfect equanimity now—at any pace or speed. We have waited for the wagon a long time and now we enjoy the ride—not by any means implying that the battle is all over. While California fell short of its great object in the last election so much was gained by that glorious campaign that old things seem to have passed away, and new conditions confront us.

The campaign spirit did not relax when the strain of the election had passed and from that day, the dominant thought has been a final effort in 1916. The liquor people saw it at first—"a cloud no bigger than a man's hand"—that did not cast a shadow on their victory then, but it looks larger and very threatening by this time.

The legislature met as usual in January and it was a new experience to find men vying with each other to present temperance measures. It used to be hard to find members willing to be identified with our bills, but women vote now, and they must be considered. To be just to our legislators they are more thoughtful of the higher interests of the commonwealth than their predecessors have been. We expect much of them this year.

The most important temperance bill yet introduced is known as the dry zone bill. Following the precedent established in protecting the state university and Stanford University by the mile limit within which there shall be no saloons, this bill aims to protect every college, normal school or other state institution by a similar dry zone. If it carries, this will make great dry spots in many towns and cities.

Another measure of importance is an amendment to the present local option law asking for the county unit. These two bills if enacted will go into effect in time to be of great service before our next statewide campaign. Our unions appear to be up and doing generally. Local and county work goes bravely on. The state president, Mrs. Dorr, is watching the legislature, and appearing here and there and everywhere also, as occasion calls for her services. The vice-president, Mrs. Estes, is in the field holding institutes. Miss Anna E. Chase, Y. P. B. secretary and special lecturer on Scientific Temperance Instruction, endorsed officially for this work by the state board of education, is lecturing in the public schools as continuously as possible, by arrangement of county presidents and filling chinks of time by Sunday appointments in churches and such other assignments as fall to "all around workers."

The great exposition is open, but many of its exhibits are not yet placed though as a big thing it is surpassingly big and wonderfully beautiful.

Miss Mary Brown, representative of the World's and National W. C. T. U., is at her post to look after our fine exhibit in the Educational building and has the situation well in hand.

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First to be LAID OFF
The
MAN
who
DRINKS
Last to be TAKEN ON

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC MUST GO

The Revenue Is Small Compared With the Cost

IT CAUSES POVERTY MISERY AND CRIME

The Remedy

NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION

National W.C.T.U. Publishing House
EVANSTON, ILL.

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Bannerette and Sign Holders—Made of heavy wire, quickly attached to chair, pew, bench or other seat; will not mar furniture; clamps tipped with rubber. Light weight; take up little space. For prices, etc., write to DR. LUEMA G. JOHNSON, 1014 6th Ave. Tacoma, Wash.

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XLI | EVANSTON, ILL., APRIL 1, 1915 | No. 14

An Easter Message

With hallowed joy we welcome the sacred radiance of another Easter morning. Beloved co-workers, may the Angel of the Resurrection roll away from our hearts any stone of discouragement or grief, and fill our souls with victorious hope and exultant happiness. May this joy and comfort be ours in overflowing measure, giving to each of us a brimming cup of blessing to be shared with the suffering and sorrowful ones to whom in a Christ-like spirit it is our privilege to minister.

The sacred miracle of Easter is a promise that world-wide peace shall take the place of the awful carnage of war. It foretells the crowning of our long years of steadfast hope and heroic toil with the triumph af our heaven-born principles of purity, patriotism and prohibition.

May our risen Lord enable us in newness of life to reveal to tempted humanity a larger vision of the sublime significance of the holy Easter-tide. "Lift up your heads, oh ye gates, and be ye lifted up, ye everlasting doors, and the King of Glory shall come in."

Anna A. Gordon

"THE WORKER WHO DRINKS MUST GO"

A powerful ally to the forces which for many years have been working for total abstinence for the individual and prohibition for the state and nation is the business corporation as organized in our American cities. For many years railroads have been aware of the hazard of employing men who drink, and strict rules in regard to abstinence from intoxicants have been in force. During the past few months other industries in large numbers have been lining up with the railroads in efficiency campaigns against the common enemy which robs the worker of his skill and reduces to an appreciable extent the output of manufactories.

Apropos of this particular kind of progress prohibitionward an article by Gene and Willard Price, "The Worker Who Drinks Must Go," published in the *Technical World*, has this to say:

"Drinking will now spell prompt dismissal for you if you are an employe of the Hershey Chocolate Company, International Harvester Company, Sherwin-Williams Company, Sheffield Car Works, United States Steel Corporation, Western Electric Company, Pullman Company, Edison Company, Western Union, Interborough Company, Standard Oil Company, or any one of a thousand other American firms of the first rank.

"Sears, Roebuck & Company forbid employes to enter a saloon at any hour of the day within a mile of their plant in any direction.

"Dalzell Brothers Company declare that 'as the state insurance rate is affected by the number of accidents, we are determined not to place ourselves liable to an increased rate,' and they accordingly rule that promotions shall go to total abstainers only."

Among the other firms which have taken action concerning the use of intoxicating drinks are the United States Steel Mills, which decrees that promotions shall go only to abstainers; the steel works at Homestead, Pa., employing twelve thousand men, which makes drinking either on or off duty cause for immediate discharge; the Philadelphia Quartz Company which declares a ten per cent. increase in wages to workers who will pledge themselves to total abstinence and promise to absent themselves from places where intoxicants are sold or used and Sheffield Car Works of Three Rivers, Michigan, which advised its many thousands of employes by circular letter that signing liquor petitions would place them in opposition to the interests of the company.

The Stumbling Block to Promotion

From *The Mixer*, a monthly published by the employes of the Illinois Steel Company of Joliet, Ill.

The attitude of the heads of the big industries is in most cases essentially that of Andrew Carnegie who said, "There is no use wasting time on any young man who drinks liquor, no matter how exceptional his talents."

"What does it all mean?" asks the *Technical World*. "Have our industrial leaders been caught up in the swirl of religious revival? Has a moral renaissance begun to climb up through the hearts of our captains of industry? Not a bit of it. They are as disinterestedly interested in the almighty dollar as they ever were, but their eyes have been opened. They see dollars, thousands of them, slipping away, and they are going to stop the leak or know the reason why. And here is the leak—exposed unmistakably by the laboratory experiments of Dr. Emil Kraepelin of the University of Munich:

"With the ergograph, a little instrument for measuring the weight-lifting strength of workers, Dr. Kraepelin found that on days when the alcoholic equivalent of a good glass of Bordeaux was taken the amount of work done by the subjects was decreased by from seven to nine per cent.

"A number of accountants were given daily, in divided doses, the equivalent of three and a half cups of claret. After two weeks of this steady, moderate alcoholic allowance, their average ability to add one-figure columns had decreased fifteen and three-tenths per cent.

"Four typesetters, each drinking daily three-quarters of a tumbler of Greek wine (eighteen per cent alcohol) lost an average of nine and six-tenths per cent in efficiency by the end of one week.

"In co-ordination tests, where the subject was required to snap down a telegraphic switch at the unexpected flash of a light or sound of a gong, the rapidity of the co-ordinating responses was decreased by liquor from six to eight and three-tenths per cent.

"Professor Durig, an expert mountain climber, found that on days when he took two glasses of beer his instruments showed that he expended fifteen per cent more energy than on the days when he did not drink, and that it took him twenty-one and seven-tenths per cent longer to reach the top of a mountain.

"In many industries, employes do but a single small piece of work, repeating the same motions, using the same muscles over and over all day long. Tests of Swedish marksmanship illustrated the effects of alcohol upon endurance in such repetition work. Upon the alcoholic days the soldiers averaged only three hits out of thirty. It is significant that they thought they were shooting better after they drank."

These experiments, all giving the same result, might be multiplied again and again. Truly the industrial plants of the United States have grasped the thoroughly tested fact that alcohol lowers the efficiency of the drinker. C. L. Close, manager of the Bureau of Safety of the United States Steel corporation, states it as his belief that through the combined efforts of American industries the manufacture and sale of liquors will be at an end in the United States within ten years.

EX-SALOONKEEPER TESTIFIES THAT PROHIBITION PROHIBITS

A former Red Wing (Minn.) saloonkeeper, Mr. Lohman, now engaged in the clothing business in McHenry, North Dakota, recently visited his old friends in Red Wing. While insisting that he still saw nothing wrong in having a glass of beer at home and disclaiming any pretensions to being a total abstainer, he gave some excellent testimony to the value of prohibition.

"One reason why we are not anxious to have a saloon in our town is that it would draw the kind of people from other places that we do not want; we like a good, clean town."

"It is said so often that prohibition does not prohibit, Mr. Lohman," remarked a reporter. "If a man goes to McHenry and wants a drink, can he get it?" "No, not for love nor money," replied Mr. Lohman with emphasis. "There is no liquor to be had in our town except for medicinal purposes." "Then a crowd of young men cannot start out and have a gloriously good time in McHenry?" "I should say they cannot," replied Mr. Lohman, "because there is no place where they can get the liquor. There has been no bootlegging during the last few years. The law is being enforced rigidly and there is no evidence anywhere of drunkenness."

IDENTITY NOT TO BE DISCLOSED

An organization known as an Anti-Prohibition League has been formed in Richmond, Virginia, its stated purpose being, "to stand for the right to buy drinks containing alcohol." It is interesting to note that "members of the league shall be known only to the temporary officers who shall not disclose their identity unless they especially agree to it." Immensely proud they seem of their connection with the organization! Imagine a Woman's Christian Temperance Union whose members tried to conceal from the world their relation to it; who wore their white ribbons tucked away under a ruffle or frill for fear it would be seen! Of the face of it an organization of which its members are ashamed is not one that can command the respect of the public.

GOVERNOR CLARKE SIGNING IOWA'S PROHIBITION BILL

The pen used by Governor Clarke of Iowa in signing the measure providing for the submission of the constitutional prohibition amendment, was given by him to Mrs. Anna Edworthy, legislative superintendent for Iowa. In presenting the pen the chief executive said:

"I congratulate these noble women upon this hour of triumph which seems assured and so near at hand. It is significant that this amendment passed the Iowa state senate on February 12, the anniversary of the birth of our great emancipator, Abraham Lincoln.

"I trust and believe that it means the emancipation of Iowa from the saloon and the legalized traffic in intoxicating liquors, the greatest single enemy of our Christian civilization. All honor to these noble women, to these mothers, who have labored so long and pleaded with their brothers for this act of emancipation from the arch enemy of the home, of womanhood and childhood, the arch enemy of all that is noblest and best in our commonwealth."

In reply Mrs. Edworthy said: "It is with heartfelt gratitude that I accept the pen today, on behalf of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the state of Iowa, representing nearly 10,000 noble, consecrated Christian women who form a link in the great white ribbon chain that is entwined around the world, binding together the womanhood in every country on the face of the globe for the protection of home, of childhood and for a better and more noble citizenship.

"A motto from Gladstone, engraved in the corridor of our capitol, states that 'Law is the embodiment of the moral sentiment of the people.' If such be true, the month of February, 1915, will stand out preeminently above all others for the passage of such measures in our legislative halls.

"One day alone, witnessed the passage of three such measures in our senate: The repeal of the mulct law, the first passage for constitutional prohibition and the final for constitutional amendment for the enfranchisement of women.

"This day, February 12, is revered by all in the memory of our noble president, Abraham Lincoln, who stood not only for the emancipation of our colored race from the bondage of slavery, but for the emancipation of all from a bondage still worse, that of the liquor traffic.

"Today we are privileged to witness the passing of another milestone on the great highway toward state and national prohibition."

WHAT THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT IS TELLING ITS RECRUITS

In a pamphlet entitled, "Alcohol and the Power of Resistance," distributed among the recruits of the German army, the following statement concerning beer is made:

> "There is no justification for calling beer 'liquid bread'; a glass of heavy beer costing twenty-five pfennigs, has no more nourishment than a piece of cheese costing one pfennig. Almost all excesses and disturbances in the army are traced to drink. It is mostly beer that causes the mischief. Beer is not the harmless drink that it is supposed to be."

The above is a translation of the pamphlet as given by Gordon Reeves in the March number of *Physical Culture.*

YOUTH AND CRIME IN THE BIG CITIES

At all too frequent intervals the right-minded residents of our great cities are shocked by robberies, hold-ups, and other outbreaking crimes committed not by criminals of mature years but by young men, in many instances mere boys, just beyond the high school age. An epidemic of crime of this character has just occured in Chicago, four automobile bandits covering almost an entire city in a series of robberies, and the *Chicago Herald,* in an effort to diagnose this most serious disease of the body social, asks: "Owing to what conjunction of circumstances—of external environment and innate tendency—did those four boys embark on what might have been a long career of law breaking? How much did defective home training, how much did loafing about public places in the city, how much did lack of a legitimate outlet for the romance and energy of youth, how much did natural tendencies have to do with it? These questions present the greatest problem which confronts the modern city. No one knows the complete answer. But all know that there are certain vicious influences which lead the city's youth insensibly to crime, and that it is the business of society to strike at crime in its incipiency instead of waiting till it reaches full maturity."

These "certain vicious influences" are too well known to need description, although one cannot but wish that the metropolitan journal had had the moral courage to name them. On the records of the police courts they appear as the corner saloons and dram-shops. When a crime occurs the policemen and detectives never waste time hunting around the churches, the public schools, the factories, and places of industry; they go directly for their clue and their criminal to that well-known school of vice—the saloon. Ask the men who are serving terms of various duration behind the bars of the penitentiary where they learned their first lesson in evil doing, and from seventy to ninety per cent of these outlawed men, young and old, will tell you—in the place where liquor is sold. Truly the evidence is so complete and conclusive that no one need hesitate in an effort "at striking at crime in its incipiency," to attack first of all that breeding place of lawlessness, impurity and evil—the saloon.

PAT'S TEETOTAL DEED

MRS. CARL BILBY

Archbishop Ireland tells the following story of a total abstinence pledge that had a fixed economic value:

"I was strolling on a summer evening along one of the streets in the upper-town of St. Paul, Minnesota. The figure of a friend of mine was seen hammering a piece of wood in front of a newly built cottage. I approached with the salute: 'Well, Patrick, what are you doing here?' 'Industrying,' answered he, 'putting some last touches to this house of mine.' 'This house of yours?' I replied. 'Have you had the money to pay for this fine building?' 'Yes, indeed, this house is paid for and so is the next house, mine also; one to live in, the other to be rented to some neighbor.' My wonder grew. 'Why, how is this, Patrick? I remember well when you had very little money.' 'So do I remember,' replied Patrick, 'but I have found the money. You, Father Ireland, gave it to me.' Still more did my wonder grow. 'Come inside.' continued Patrick, and in an instant, following his quick pace I was upstairs in Patrick's bedroom. 'Look here,' he said, 'this is the deed of gift.' I looked. On the wall, above the bed nicely framed was the document, '*I promise to abstain during my lifetime from all intoxicating drinks. Signed, Patrick—. Witnessed, John Ireland.*' The mystery of the two houses, the property of Patrick, was explained. With gladsome hand I saluted him; with warm heart I prayed for further success to the cause of total abstinence."

GOVERNOR CAPPER BRANDS AS FALSE STATEMENTS OF LIQUOR MEN CONCERNING KANSAS

Kansans are becoming extremely weary of having their reputation for veracity assailed by the liquor interests. They propose to let the public know that they will not longer endure it and they are using every possible agency to repudiate the falsehoods and misrepresentations circulated by the liquorites. The Temperance Society of the Methodist Episcopal church devotes a special bulletin to a spirited statement by Governor Arthur Capper, presenting the facts and asking the American people to judge Kansas prohibition in the light of truth. In order to aid in giving these statements to the people we quote from them extensively:

The National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association is circulating much literature throughout the country, which is so distinctly misleading and harmful that prompt and forceful repudiation of its contents is imperative.

The liquor interests do not fight fairly; they resort to falsehood and innuendo and subterfuge. What else is left to them? Can they defend the gambling, the resorts they own and use to retail their poison? There is one thing, and one alone, that the liquor interests can do, and that is to wade into the statistical masses of the census, trusting to the confusing power of twisted figures to make black appear white in the eyes of the average man.

The liquor interests have declared, in effect, that the legislature of Kansas has lied; that more than 700 editors of Kansas have lied; that every political party of Kansas has lied; that every minister and school teacher of Kansas has lied; that the president of the Kansas State Retailers' Association has lied; that the president of the State Bankers' Association and 166 bankers of Kansas have lied; that the president of the State Medical Society has lied; that the president of the Commercial Clubs of Kansas has lied; that the Governor of the state of Kansas and many state officials have lied; that 457,000 people who piled a majority on the wet candidate, Mr. Billard, in the last election, and thereby endorsed prohibition, have lied.

Cabell's "Facts About Kansas"

Just at present the Wholesale Liquor Dealers are circulating an article by Royal E. Cabell on "Facts About Prohibition in Kansas." Mr. Cabell says that Kansas' death rate figures are unreliable, for "Kansas is not in the registration area." So he takes the death rate of Kansas cities and compares them with the state death rate of license states, and makes no explanation that the rate in the latter case is dragged down by rural statistics. Since Mr. Cabell first wrote his article, Kansas has been admitted to the registration area, but the liquor people are still industriously circulating the statement—"Kansas figures are not accepted by the United States Government."

Cabell infers that Kansas has a rate of death by violence, excluding suicide, of 123. In 1912, according to Dr. J. S. Crumbine, secretary of the Board of Health, the rate of violent deaths in Kansas was 60.8, including both accidents and homicides. Mr. Cabell has taken the figures for leading cities and compared them with the figures covering both cities and rural districts in license states. He infers that the rate of suicide in Kansas is 22 to the 100,000. According to the figures of Dr. Crumbine, the rate of suicide in Kansas in 1912 was 12.2.

If, in this literature, issued by the liquor men, they want to set forth facts on which intelligent opinion may be formed, why does it not say in this connection that the death rate in Kansas in connection with all of those causes of death in which alcohol prominently figures is, in nearly every case, below that of nearby states, and is in every single case below that of the registration area? Why, for instance, would it not illuminate the problem to say that while the death rate in the registration area from cirrhosis of the liver was 14, in Kansas in 1912 it was only 7? Why not say that while the death rate from violent deaths in the registration area was 91.2, in Kansas it was 60.8? It might even be well to bring out the fact that while the

GOVERNOR ARTHUR CAPPER

If You Hear Any Man Questioning the Benefits and Effectiveness of Prohibition in Kansas Refer Him to Governor Capper

death rate from homicide in the registration area was 6.6, the homicide rate in Kansas in 1912 was 4.8. It undoubtedly would be instructive to say that the death rate in the registration area from suicide was 16.2, and in Kansas in 1912 was 12.2. The death rate from Bright's disease in the registration area was 87.5, and in Kansas only 55.4; for pneumonia in the registration area 89.2, and in Kansas in 1912 it was 45.6.

Mr. Cabell does not say these things. They contain "the whole truth," and the whole truth would bo fatal to Mr. Cabell's cause.

Divorce

Mr. Cabell figures that Kansas has a divorce rate of 286, but the latest available reports from the United States government do not agree with him. For the five years, 1898 to 1902, inclusive, the rate of divorce in Kansas, according to the United States government, was 109 (not 286). Divorce statistics are so chaotic and are affected by such varying conditions that it is not possible to make a reasonable comparison, but when Mr. Cabell makes an error of 177 to the 100,000, considerably more than doubling the Kansas rate for purposes of his propaganda, when he carefully refrains from saying that tho divorce rate in the prohibition state of North Dakota is only 88; that in Arizona (then license) it was 120; in Arkansas (then license) 136; in Colorado (then license) 158; in Idaho (then license) 120; in Indiana 142; in Montana 167; in Oregon (then license) 134; in Oklahoma (then license) 129; in Wyoming 118; in Texas 131; in Washington (then license) 184—when he ignores these significant facts and continues his false figures, there is no reason why he should receive consideration.

Mr. Cabell says that 15 license states have a rate of divorce to wives because of husbands' drunkenness lower than the rate in Kansas. But he carefully kicks sand over the important fact that drunkenness is not a cause for divorce in Vermont, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina and Texas. Even then, what is the sense in saying that 15 license states have a lower rate of divorce for drunkenness than Kansas? It simply makes obvious the fact that 32 states have a higher rate.

In regard to this divorce question, something further should be said. Divorce is not common among foreign-born citizens or among the population of our great industrial centers. Some women accept their daily beating uncomplainingly. In states where the population is largely native American, where women demand consideration on the part of their husbands, a rough tongue-lashing is very apt to result in a divorce.

Prisons

It is stated in this literature that Kansas has a higher life prisoner rate than 21 other states. But it omits the important fact that there is no capital punishment in Kansas. Kansas imprisons its murderers for life; Illinois punishes them with death. The thing is so obvious as to be ridiculous.

We suggest to Mr. Cabell and his employers that they present to the people of the United States these facts:

The prison rate in 1910 for the entire United States was 121.4; in Kansas it was 91.1; in North Dakota, another prohibition state, it was 63. In the same year the rate of commitments to prison in the United States was 520, and in Kansas it was only 200, while the average rate of the license states in the West North Central Division, in which Kansas is located, was 465. The following table, showing the rate of commitments to prison in the whole United States, in the division of states in which Kansas is located, and in all the states of that division, brings out the truth in startling fashion:

United States	520
Minnesota	499
Missouri	481
South Dakota	273
Kansas	200
West North Central (average of license states)	465
Iowa (then license)	585
North Dakota	163
Nebraska	482
Colorado (then license)	610

Delinquent Juveniles

In regard to the question of juvenile delinquency, Mr. Cabell says that nineteen states had a lower rate than had Kansas. Tho fact is that some of these states had no juvenile delinquents at all because they had no such system. Consequently, they show up much better than Kansas.

It also affects the situation that some states that havo juvenilo delinquency systems have them in an undeveloped

(Continued on Page Six)

The Death Knell of the Liquor Traffic Has Been Sounded

The death knell of the saloon has been sounded and it is only a question of a few years when the business, now made an outlaw, will be driven from the highways and forced into the secret places, where, after a few years more of fugitive life, it will meet its death. From now on the liquor business can consider itself a fugitive from justice, living in constant fear of arrest and punishment.

—Hon. William J. Bryan, Secretary of State

WEST VIRGINIA'S GLAD DAYS

PROHIBITION LAWS WELL ENFORCED AND SUFFRAGE SENTIMENT ON THE INCREASE

LORA S. LA MANCE, National W. C. T. U. Organizer

In 1912, when West Virginia was one vast battle-ground for statewide prohibition, the writer spent seven months in the state. In 1915, with prohibition an accomplished fact, she visited it again.

The change is marked. A blind man could see it. Out from the principal towns the "land of muddy roads" is building here, there, yonder, paved roads into the country. Almost every mile has been built since the state went dry. It is a new experience to the farmer, when the dirt roads are almost hub deep in yellow clay, to drive five or ten miles into town on a hard brick road, and get there with team and carriage as spick and span as when he started. City streets are being paved, parks are being laid out, street car lines are being extended, and new buildings are going up everywhere. In some of the smaller towns, because the demand is so great, houses are rented at extravagant prices.

Tremendous Religious Awakening

Another notable thing is the number of revivals in the state. From "Billy" Sunday's spectacular campaign in the city of Huntington to the modest efforts of some backwoods evangelist in mining camps, there has been a tremendous religious awakening in West Virginia. Never were there as many revivals before; never so many conversions. Church and Sunday school attendance is steadily increasing. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union has shared in this awakening to a better life and widening of opportunities. My own activities have been mostly in the least promising fields, yet we have put in about two new unions a week. West Virginia intends to gain at least six hundred new members this year.

So far the sentiment for law enforcement has been most gratifying. Hon. Fred O. Blue, the state commissioner, whose special duty it is to look after violators of the liquor law, has been making things lively for the bootlegger. They say he would prosecute his own grandmother if he caught her dabbling in liquor! Catlettsburg, Ky., right across the Ohio river from Kenova, West Virginia, has been the chief supply point for all the bootleggers of southern West Virginia. The good people of Catlettsburg have been ashamed of this, and there is a good prospect of a local option election that may wipe out this disgrace. Meanwhile the liquor toughs of two states have made this their storm center.

Lately the train from Catlettsburg stopped at Charleston, the state capital, in the wee early hours of the morning. The Pullman cars trailed far to the rear of the depot. But there was a dray waiting in the darkness, and into the dray box after box was lifted from the Pullman. Just as the dray started to leave, the driver was halted by Deputy Commissioner Bee, and the liquor concealed in the boxes was confiscated. This same deputy, the "busy Bee," went through an east-bound train on February 28, found and confiscated twenty-three suit-cases and five cartons of whisky, and landed half a dozen men in jail as a result of the raid. A few days later a woman in deepest mourning boarded the east-bound train for Catlettsburg. In sad tones she told sympathizing ladies that she was in great trouble; she was taking her husband's body to Lester, Raleigh county, for burial. At Thurmond it was necessary to transfer the "corpse." Its surprising weight aroused the suspicion of the baggage men. The box was opened and found to contain liquor. Madam was at once arrested and is now in jail with a good chance of spending a long time behind the bars, as she violated not only the state prohibition law, but two important Federal laws as well in bringing in liquor from another state in forbidden quantities and under disguise.

A conductor on the Coal and Coke R. R. told us that for months at least once a week he had found it necessary to eject a boisterously drunken man from his train. Since the prohibition law went into effect last July, he has had occasion to put but one drunken man off the train. Prohibition prohibits in the "little mountain state."

Another good thing is the spread of suffrage sentiment. This has been a surprise even to old and experienced suffrage workers. Over half of our addresses, given by special request, are out and out suffrage speeches. Twice, timid W. C. T. U. presidents have stipulated, "No suffrage talk, excepting incidental mention," and each time the "incidental mention" brought prolonged applause.

When the State Federation of Labor met in Charleston, they invited two ladies to address them on woman suffrage. One was Miss Alice McChesney of Charleston, a worker for the betterment of industrial conditions, and one of the factory inspectors of the state. The other was the writer. Miss McChesney made her maiden speech, a strong, clear, concise argument. The writer spoke upon "Suffrage States as I Have Found Them." The hundreds of delegates were wonderfully stirred, and they at once endorsed equal suffrage and put it in their platform.

Cigarets Are Not Neglected

Even the cigarets are getting it! Barboursville officials have notified their one policeman that he must stop cigaret smoking by boys, and this order is being enforced. J. W. Perry, a prominent attorney of Huntington, a staunch friend of the white ribboners, has made strong addresses on the evils of cigarets, to large and approving audiences in both Huntington and Kenova.

West Virginia is very much alive. The suffrage association paid Mrs. Yost, the state president of the W. C. T. U., the compliment of making her vice-president of that organization. During a long illness of the president of the association, Mrs. Yost virtually had both the suffrage association and the W. C. T. U. on her hands, and at the same time had a lot of legislative work to look after. She is a born general. She managed all three enterprises successfully. Her women think there is no problem so difficult that their tactful, earnest president cannot handle it.

PROFESSOR OF NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY DEPLORES USE OF NAME BY LIQUOR INTERESTS

One of the numerous liquor publicity articles that is appearing in some of the papers of the country contains what purports to be the opinion of men of some prominence on the question of moderate drinking. Among the authorities quoted is Professor Joseph Zeisler of the medical school of Northwestern University, Chicago, Ill. In response to an inquiry of Professor Zeisler as to the accuracy of this quotation, he replied:

"I am mortified beyond expression that a harmless statement made more than twenty years ago should in a distorted and disconnected form be resurrected every so often and held up against me, who use, both in my practice and in the lecture room, every opportunity to preach the nefarious influence of alcohol in general and of intemperance in particular. I do not know what I can do to stop these advertisements, which place me in a wrong light. In a former instance, I succeeded in halting the publication of my name. But I can't go on hunting out these small fry newspapers and pleading with them."

The majority of the men quoted are given as residents of European cities, and it is therefore somewhat difficult in the present state of affairs abroad, to get into communication with them, but judging by the result of the investigation reported above, the statements credited to them probably would be found to be either misquotations or so ancient or distorted as to be valueless as testimony on the subject of the use of liquor.

WHY HE DID NOT COMPETE FOR A PREMIUM!

"BILLY" SUNDAY TELLS IT

The noted evangelist who has been causing Philadelphians of all classes to walk humbly down "the sawdust trail" presents the old arguments against the liquor traffic in unique and picturesque language, of which the following is an example:

"The saloon comes as near being a rat hole for a wage-earner to dump his wages in as anything you can find. The only interest it pays is red eyes and foul breath, and the loss of health. You go in with money and you come out with empty pockets. You go in with character and you come out ruined. You go in with a good position and you lose it. You lose your position in the bank, or in the cab of the locomotive. And the saloon pays nothing back but disease and damnation and gives an extra dividend in delirium tremens and a free pass to perdition. And then it will let your wife be buried in the potter's field, and your children go to the asylum, and yet you walk out and say that the saloon is a good institution, when it is the dirtiest thing on earth. It hasn't one leg to stand on and has nothing to commend it to a decent man, not one thing.

"'But,' you say, 'we will regulate it by high license.' Regulate what by high license? You might as well try and regulate a powder mill. Do you want to pay taxes in boys or dirty money? A man that will sell out to that dirty business I have no use for. See how absurd their arguments are.

"If you drink Bourbon in a saloon that pays $1,000 a year license, will it eat your stomach less than if you drank it in a saloon that pays $500 license? Is it going to have any different effect on you, whether the gang pays $500 or $1,000 license?

"In some insane asylums do you know what they do? When they want to test some patient to see whether he has recovered his reason they have a room with a faucet in it and a cement floor, and they give the patient a mop and tell him to mop up the floor. And if he has sense enough to turn off the faucet and mop up the floor they will parole him, but should he let the faucet run, they know that he is crazy.

"Well, that is what you are trying to do. You are trying to mop it up with taxes, and insane asylums, and jails, and cures, and reformatories. The only thing to do is to shut off the source of supply.

"A man was delivering a temperance address at a fair grounds and a fellow came up to him and said:

"'Are you the fellow that gave a talk on temperance?'

"'Yes.'

"'Well, I think that the managers did a dirty piece of business to let you give a lecture on temperance. You have hurt my business, and my business is a legal one.'

"'You are right there,' said the lecturer, 'they did do a mean trick. I would complain to the officers.' He took up a premium list and said, 'By the way, I see there is a premium of so much offered for the best horse, and cow, and butter. What business are you in?'

"'I'm in the liquor business.'

"'Well, I don't see that they offer any premium for your business. You ought to go down and compel them to offer a premium for your business, and they ought to offer on the list $25 for the best wrecked home, $15 for the best bloated bum that you can show, and $10 for the finest specimen of a broken-hearted wife, and they ought to give $5 for the finest specimen of thieves and gamblers you can trot out. You can bring out the finest looking criminals. If you have something that is good trot it out. You ought to come in competition with the farmer, with his stock, and the fancy work, and the canned fruit.'"

GOVERNOR CAPPER BRANDS AS FALSE STATEMENTS OF LIQUOR MEN CONCERNING KANSAS

(Continued from Page Four)

state; some states have an extensive parole system; some states spank the children for offenses that put them in charge in other states. Why should not Mr. Cabell say that North Dakota, a prohibition state, has the lowest juvenile delinquency rate in the West Central Division of states? Why should he not say, for instance, that Nebraska, which he compares with Kansas, had a percentage of discharge and parole of fifty-one, as compared with a percentage of thirty-nine in Kansas? These are some of the things that it is necessary for Mr. Cabell and the Wholesale Liquor Dealers to avoid as carefully as a British grain-ship avoids the glint of a periscope.

Pauperism

We are told that 14 states had a lower pauper rate than Kansas. The sentence is not complete or it would read, "and 33 have a higher pauper rate than Kansas." Mr. Cabell says that Nebraska has only a slightly higher rate of pauperism than Kansas, but he does not bring out the fact that Nebraska had poorhouses in only 51 out of 92 counties, and that Kansas had poorhouses in 74 out of 105 counties.

A complete study of the question of pauperism furnishes one of the most amazing arguments for prohibition. For instance, if we take all the prohibition states and all the license states (and they are both so well scattered as to make a comparison fair), we find that on the basis of the census of 1910 the paupers in the United States would number:

At rate for the continental United States	88,319
If the rate in the license states prevailed throughout the country	108,808
If the rate in the prohibition states prevailed throughout the country	27,309
If the Kansas rate had prevailed throughout the country	22,819

The United States as a whole, according to the figures of the census of 1910, had a poorhouse commitment rate of 96.3. The license states of the Union had a rate of 110, and the prohibition states a rate of 29.8. If Mr. Cabell can make anything out of this, let him go to it.

Liquor Consumption in Kansas

Mr. Cabell says he has been unable to locate any reliable figures in regard to liquor consumption in Kansas. Indeed, he is habitually unable to arrive at the truth or to locate any figures that are complete and correct. With great pleasure we furnish him with the following liquor consumption statistics, the estimates being made from reports made to county clerks under the Mahin law:

Kansas population	1,690,949
Liquor consumption, gals.	6,239,601.81
Paid for liquors	$ 5,303,666.04
Paid per capita	$3.04
Per capita cost in nation as a whole	$21.00
At rate of $21 per capita Kansas would pay	$34,509,929.00
Saving due to prohibition	$29,206,263.00

We are also very eager to furnish the following figures for Mr. Cabell's discussion. They were secured direct from state officials by the Temperance Society of the Methodist Episcopal church, and show the discrepancy between the Federal licenses and state licenses (or totals of local licenses). As is well known, this difference between Federal and state licenses is practically a census of "blind pigs" in any state. The table follows:

State—	Number State Licenses	Number Federal Lic'ns's	Excess Federal Lic'ns's
Michigan	*3,983	†7,939	3,956
Florida	354	1,267	913
New Hampshire	606	855	249
Rhode Island	397	1,552	1,155
Washington	2,340	3,169	829
Texas	3,100	3,336	236
Ohio	5,355	13,299	7,944
Idaho	226	794	568
Kansas	....	¶766	766

*Both wholesale and retail. †Retail only. ¶June 30, 1914.

What the Witnesses Say

Let us call the witnesses and see what they think of prohibition in Kansas. If anyone should know, they should know, for they live with it and under it:

The Governor of Kansas says prohibition is a great success.

Every state official who has spoken out says prohibition succeeds.

More than 700 editors and newspaper men of Kansas, in state convention, unanimously endorsed prohibition.

Every political party in Kansas favors the prohibition law.

No minister has ever opened his mouth in favor of return to license; neither has any school teacher.

The president of Kansas Retailers says prohibition pays.

The president of the State Bankers' Association believes that prohibition is a tremendous asset to Kansas.

One hundred and sixty-six bankers have filed their testimony in favor of the law with the Temperance Society of the Methodist Episcopal church, and only six could be found in all the state who doubted the wisdom of this legislation.

The president of the Kansas Medical Society believes in prohibition.

The president of the Commercial Clubs of Kansas has said that prohibition has added real value to every acre of Kansas land.

The Supreme Court has testified in the following strong language to the benefits of the prohibition law:

"The prohibitory law is well enforced throughout the state. It is as generally well enforced as any other criminal law. The enforcement of the law distinctly promotes social welfare and reduces to a minimum economic waste consequent upon the liquor traffic and allied evils. The saloonkeeper and his comrades have been excluded from effective participation in the politics of the state."

And to completely settle the question for all time the legislature of Kansas, not by a majority, but unanimously, passed the following concurrent resolution at the last session:

(Here is inserted the resolution in full, as published in the February 25 issue of THE UNION SIGNAL.)

Does it Pay to Outlaw the Liquor Traffic?

TESTIMONY OF A NATION

Russia, the only nation that has ever really tried it, is emphatic in saying that it does pay. Some of the ablest economists and general observers in Europe say that prohibition in Russia has marked the beginning of the real and evidently permanent prosperity of that nation. Notwithstanding the sacrifice of revenue involved in the prohibition decree, the credit of Russia, even in one of the most costly wars of history, is so good that a Russian loan of $50,0000,000, according to Chancellor Lloyd George of Great Britain, has been oversubscribed in London within the last few weeks. It is becoming a well-understood fact that the credit of the state or the nation that gets itself into a right position on the prohibition question, like the credit of the individual who has taken the wise attitude in the same respect, is greatly strengthened and may be greatly extended.

To support this statement as it applies to Russia since the edict of the Czar, there is no lack of evidence if the words of the men in control of the policies and finances of the nation may be believed. No less an authority than M. Bark, the man to whom was entrusted the task of raising the deficit in the revenue due to the prohibition of the sale of intoxicants, declares, "We have stopped the gap without difficulty or effort. We had 500,000,000 roubles ($250,000,000) in the free reserve and other available funds from which we drew, and the problem was solved." And as proof of the improved financial condition of the individual citizen which in the long run determines the condition of the nation, he cites the increase in the savings banks accounts. He says, "Although only a few months have elapsed between the promulgation of the Czar's humane and patriotic edict and the end of 1914, the excess of deposits over withdrawals amounted to 84,000,000 roubles ($42,000,000) or twice the amount of the preceding year. In summing up the situation he says, "Russia's economic situation, therefore, is not merely excellent, but it is rapidly improving, and my faith in her future—not a blind, but a carefully reasoned faith—is boundless."

TESTIMONY OF A STATE

The senate of the State of Kansas very recently passed strong resolutions, declaring that statewide prohibition was one of its greatest assets, and the basis of its prosperity, material, social and financial. These legislators are unanimous in their endorsement of Governor Capper's words concerning the welfare of this great state: "Our material prosperity, our high standards of public morals, our personal well-being are largely due to the fact that for more than thirty years the open saloon has been an outlaw in this state."

Investigations into the economic conditions in prohibition and license states are bringing to light many startling facts concerning the welfare of the states which for longer or shorter periods have had a prohibition law on their statute books. An instance of this is the enormous growth of North Dakota as compared with that of her sister state of South Dakota, according to figures compiled by the Temperance Society of the Methodist Episcopal church. In 1890, a year after both territories were admitted to the union as prohibition states, South Dakota had a population of 4.5 to the square mile and North Dakota had only 2.7. In 1910 North Dakota lead with 8.2 population to the square mile, South Dakota, which had abandoned prohibition after a comparatively short trial, having only 7.6 despite her advantage in 1890. A corresponding increase is noticeable in other particulars. According to the census of 1910, North Dakota had a foreign born population of 35.4 per cent. and South Dakota only 22 per cent., notwithstanding the claim that prohibition keeps out the immigrant. In North Dakota 80 per cent. of the people owned their own homes, but in South Dakota the percentage was only 71.2. Concerning the number of paupers and insane to 100,000 of the population in these states, North Dakota had in 1910 only 14 paupers, and 108.8 insane as compared with 24.8 paupers and 148 insane in South Dakota.

Development along all lines in North Dakota, as shown by the 1910 census, is startling. Not only did the population increase 80 per cent. in the decade from 1900 to 1910, but her wealth increased 281.9 per cent, or from $225,166,751 in 1900 to 976,814.205 in 1910; the value of farm products increased 211 per cent. or from $64,252,000 in 1900 to $220,000,000 in 1910. Its livestock increased in value in the same period 155 per cent. probably a larger increase than any other state. The crops increased 234.4 per cent. or from $53,911,419 in 1900 to $180,279,872 in 1910, a percentage exceeded by no other state. North Dakota's agricultural wealth is greater than that of the seven combined New England states. Her bank deposits from 1898 to 1913 increased by more than 1,000 per cent.

TESTIMONY OF A CITY

The testimony of residents of the following saloonless cities is convincing:

"Business conditions and conditions generally in Freeport are very good, and considering the general business depression throughout the country they are especially good," writes a leading business man of this Illinois city which a year ago voted out its saloons, thereby sustaining a loss of $24,000 in license money. "Our banks have more on deposit this year than for several previous years, and in my opinion the amount is larger than it has ever been. I base this statement upon the report of one of our most prominent bankers." Several weeks after the closing of the saloons one of the largest general merchandise stores in Freeport reported that it had done the largest Saturday's business in its history. A butcher who has been in the business continuously for over twenty years in that city, stated that on one Saturday night he had been asked to cash three $20 bills, the first experience of the kind he had ever had.

Hon. W. W. Bennett, mayor of Rockford, Ill., a saloonless city of 55,000, says this concerning the condition of his city:

"Rockford has not gone back during the dry regime. She has gone ahead. Never before in the city's history has there been more and greater municipal improvements than have been conducted in the last two years. Not for a period of five years has the city of Rockford issued a single dollar of bonds, and there has just been completed an addition to the high school in this city at a cost of approximately $150,000 without the issuing of a single dollar's worth of bonds. No city in the country has a better fire department—practically all automobile equipped.

"So far as I have been able to learn from comparative figures in the middle west, Rockford has fewer policemen according to her population than any other city in this territory, the ratio being about one to 1,800 people.

"While fundamentally the question of saloons or no saloons is a great moral question, it has been largely decided here through the presentation of the economic side. The men who have been drinking, the men who pay the taxes, the men who employ labor, the men who work have found out through Rockford wet and Rockford dry, that the great toll of considerably more than $1,000,000 taken from the city to keep our fifty-three saloons running was just so much money wasted—that the great bulk of it left the city—that a large part of that money went to Peoria, Milwaukee and Chicago, which cities supplied alcoholic liquors to the consumers here. A large part of this money is now staying in the city of Rockford, paying up old debts, paying cash for the things now sold, buying lots and building homes, thereby creating taxable value and thus producing revenue with which to pay the city's obligations."

Waterloo, Iowa, is making a very satisfactory showing for the two years that the city has been without saloons. We give a few of the items which are being used to show improvement since the city has voluntarily surrendered the nearly $32,000 yearly license money: Bank clearings for 1913 approximate $1,000,000 a month more than for the preceding year, and those of 1914 are about $550,000 greater per month than during 1912, the difference in the figures for 1913 and 1914 being due to the general business depression the latter year. The tax levy for the city and county for 1913, over 1912, was about 7½ mills, 5 mills of which was levied for the Soldiers' Memorial and County Insane Hospital. The total levy of 1914 shows a reduction of from 2 to 3½ mills notwithstanding the prediction of the liquor interests to the contrary. Four new school houses, two built during 1913 and two during 1914 successfully substantiate the ten per cent. increase in school attendance claimed for the first year under prohibition and twelve per cent. for the second year. Notwithstanding the erection of ninety store buildings during 1913 and 1914 there are at the present time in the city of Waterloo eight less vacant stores than there were one year ago and seven less than there were in 1912.

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National W. C. T. U. Convention, Seattle, Wash., October 9-14, 1915

GOAL FOR 1915—FIFTY THOUSAND NEW MEMBERS

OUR EASTER COVER PAGE

Our cover page reproduces a drawing by Lady Henry Somerset from a bronze tablet placed over the entrance to an industrial home for girls founded by her in memory of her father, the late Earl Somers. A photograph of this beautiful drawing has for many years adorned one of the rooms of Rest Cottage. Its message, "Whatsoever He saith unto you, do it," is of peculiar significance to white ribboners, for their obedience to this loving command has been honored by the wonderful victories of the present day and a continuance of this obedience will bring to blessed fruition the work begun for National Constitutional Prohibition.

THE CRIME OF UNCONCERN

Many a city labors under the disadvantage of the "bad citizenship of good men." If by some process these good men could be awakened to a sense of their responsibility as members of the body municipal, the community would soon be transformed. How to accomplish this awakening is the question. "Billy" Sunday seems to have solved the problem in many of the places he has visited. So forcefully and baldly does he picture the hideousness of the liquor business and so ignoble and cowardly does he make toleration of it appear that thousands of citizens have caught the vision of what a genuine, all-round, *fin de siecle* American patriot ought to be and have straightway proceeded to measure up to the standard of that vision and the liquorites have soon discovered to their dismay that what had heretofore been a company of perfectly harmless good men has become an army of "Christian soldiers marching as to war" against the liquor and vice traffic and every other rampant evil. Not every community can have a "Billy" Sunday to arouse it from its lethargy but the Woman's Christian Temperance Union can furnish some of the elements of this awakening process.

It can secure a promise from the local pastors to preach frequently, fervidly and forcefully on civic responsibility, with due emphasis on the drink question. Simultaneously the press of the city should be enlisted in the interests of the movement. The papers should be urged to publish the press paragraphs sent out by the National W. C. T. U. Publicity Bureau; to arrange for the plated matter and patent insides to be procured from the Western Newspaper Union. In other words, every member of the local union should determine to be as diligent in giving publicity to the truths concerning total abstinence and prohibition as are our opponents, the liquorites, in circulating falsehoods and misrepresentations. Plaster the town with prohibition sentiment by means of posters on every available and rentable billboard. Sow the town with prohibition leaflets, placed in waiting stations, and distributed tactfully and wisely at doors and in public places. In short make the liquor question the sensation of the hour. Get men, women and children to discussing it over the counter, in the office and at the dinner table. There are few things the liquor men fear more than a full and free discussion of the drink question. They know that discussion leads to interest, interest to concern; concern is followed by conviction, and conviction prompts to action on the side of righteousness at the ballot box, and all these things spell doom to the liquor traffic.

STATES WHICH HAVE OUTLAWED THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC	
Maine	1851
Kansas	1880
North Dakota	1889
Georgia	1907
Oklahoma	1907
Mississippi	1908
North Carolina	1908
Tennessee	1909
West Virginia	1912
Virginia	1914
Colorado	1914
Oregon	1914
Washington	1914
Arizona	1914
Alabama	1915
Arkansas	1915
Iowa	1915
Idaho	1915

STATES TO VOTE ON STATEWIDE PROHIBITION IN 1915	
South Carolina	Ohio

STATES TO VOTE ON STATEWIDE PROHIBITION IN 1916	
Idaho	South Dakota
Montana	Vermont

STATES PLANNING FOR STATEWIDE PROHIBITION CAMPAIGNS IN 1916	
California	Wyoming
Florida	Michigan
Kentucky	Minnesota
Nebraska	New Mexico
Texas	Indiana

THE POOR SUFFERING FARMER!

That the farmers of the nation will not concede they are being ruined by the prohibition wave that is sweeping over the country, is a constant cause of grief to the liquor interests. When these men of the open air, who have a habit of doing their own thinking, refuse to sit down in sackcloth and ashes and bemoan the failure of distilleries and breweries because, according to "the trade," this will deprive them of a market for their products, the liquor men are in despair. "It is difficult to understand why the farmer cannot see that the price he gets for his corn, his wheat and his other grains is dependent upon the demand for such grain by the distilleries and breweries of the country," complains a writer in *Mida's Criterion.*

We would suggest that one reason why the clear-headed farmer cannot see that he is losing by the diversion of his grain to other markets than the distillery and brewery is because it is not true that any large proportion of his product is wasted in the making of liquor. As a matter of fact, only about two and one-half per cent. of all the grain produced in this country goes to make alcoholic drinks, and if the alcohol factories were to close, the capital thus released and left in the hands of the saloon's patrons would be spent largely in the purchase of the farmer's produce for the families who, because the head of the house wasted his substance in the saloon, had heretofore had to go without such luxuries.

But even if the farmer did temporarily lose a few dollars in the adjustment incident to a change of markets, he would be sensible enough to take into consideration that the loss of this small amount was of little moment compared with the ultimate gain to him as a tax-payer. He would recall the enormous taxes he is each year compelled to pay for the support of institutions for the housing of the poor, the criminal, the insane, necessitated by the traffic in drink.

Lastly, he would consider the dollars and cents argument a secondary matter, a mere trifle, when compared with his desire for a clean, safe environment in which to raise his family. The average farmer considers his sons and daughters—potential and prospective American citizens—of more value than the biggest crop of grain ever harvested, and he knows from sad experience that the presence in his community of the legalized saloon is a menace to the boys and girls in his home.

These, we believe, are a few of the many reasons why the state granges, and the individual members of these organizations, have almost unanimously placed themselves on record for statewide and nationwide prohibition.

A COMPLIMENT TO KANSAS

No greater compliment could be paid to Kansas' beneficent prohibition law and the effectiveness with which it is enforced than the unremitting attacks made upon it by the liquor interests. It is not to be wondered that the worthy governor of the sunflower state shows some righteous indignation in replying to these misrepresentations. The friends of the cause can help in the work of refuting the falsehoods circulated by the liquorites by giving the article of Governor Capper on pages 4 and 6 wide publicity.

EASTER IN THE HEART

MRS. S. R. G. CLARK

A few months ago, when the storms of January and February—ice, sleet and snow—were abroad, the Easter lily seemed a far away proposition. It took faith—faith founded on past experience—to believe that in a few short weeks it would appear to gladden our eyes. Yet at that very time life was beginning to stir within the lily-bulb and Mother Nature had already made her preparations for its advent. To be sure a few persons, who "walk by faith, not by sight," were even then awake to future possibilities; already took imaginary sniffs at the rose and lilac yet to be; but most of us turned up our collars and braced ourselves for the next snowdrift and prophesied a cold and late spring.

There comes a time, however, every year when the days begin to lengthen and the sun to strengthen, when an adventurous robin dares trill his homely song in the chilly air and hardy buds begin to swell on the maple and apple-trees. Then everybody seems suddenly to awaken to a realization that spring is on the way, and soon the fact reaches the blood of the most prosaic, and, unconsciously the heavy step lightens and the dullest eye brightens. Faith is not needed then. There's a stir of the blood that proclaims the miracle begun; we know the spring is almost here. It is no longer difficult to imagine that we smell apple-blossoms and lilacs. They're on the way.

Well, thanks be unto our God that this Easter season of 1915 sees the very miracle that is wrought yearly in the springtime—this quickening consciousness of the inevitable at the door—accompanying, surrounding, the once thought-to-be-doubtful cause of Prohibition. The air is charged with its elixir, it forces its way into the editor's sanctum and filters through printer's ink; we breathe it in without half trying, not just a few fanatics—but folks. It has reached the blood of the blessed everyday commonalty and attracted to itself the attention of every kind of magnate. The noble and ignoble have received notice of its approach. The bull-frog is piping it from the slime of the stagnant pool and the robin from the tree-top. It no longer takes faith to anticipate it or courage to proclaim it. It's on the way.

In the midst of a conflict of nations such as the world has never before witnessed, the prayers of the Crusaders are being answered and the blessedness of their proclamation is proving itself. The antidote of so many ills, long proclaimed by reformer and prophet, has been seized upon and utilized by rulers in their bitterest hour of need. Prohibition is proving its worth not only where peace perches on neutral banners, but where daily blood is as plentiful as daily bread. The miracle worker, the Prince of Peace, sends it forth as His messenger to assure us that the world has not yet gone beyond His control, or men or nations where His arm cannot reach or His voice be heard.

This Easter time, with saddened hearts and gladdened hearts, we raise to our Immanuel eyes filled with tears of mingled agony and bliss. With lips that tremble in beseechment for the suffering millions of our brothers and sisters, we yet pour forth our heartfelt praise that out of man's bitterest bitter he may still gather his sweetest sweet, and find the white blossoms of Easter lily and Resurrection hope clustering about the cross.

A TRANSFER OF "GOOD WILL"

The number of "for sale" advertisements in the liquor journals at the present time is noticeable and significant. One headed "Exceptional Opportunity" states that an "old, established, active whisky house contemplates retiring from business January 1 next." The date is well chosen, for it is a popular and fashionable time for retiring from the liquor business. The liquor dealers of Washington, Oregon, Colorado, Idaho, Arkansas and Iowa are indulging in the same kind of contemplation as "Exceptional Opportunity," spurred on, to be sure, by the action of their respective legislatures and the voters of their states. "Exceptional Opportunity," however, has the advantage of them, for he offers for sale with the whisky establishment, its "valuable good will." A bargain in good will, to be sold at reduced rates, to the highest bidder, but, mind you, not the good will of the men who have been ruined by the poison manufactured by this whisky house; not the good will of the wives and children of the men who drank away their health and intellect and character; not the good will of the tax payers who have been burdened with the care of the product of the whisky house. No, all the wealth of the world could not purchase the "good will" of these unwilling parties to the contract of sale by which this transfer of property shall be made—a transfer that makes possible the continuation of a business in the train of which follow unspeakable woe and want for thousands.

Oswin Jerome O'Brien, a millionaire, is reported by the *North American* to have sentenced himself, in due form of law, to abstain from all alcoholic liquors, for four years. If he fails to keep from drinking, he loses control of his $2,000,000 fortune for the remainder of his life.

LEGISLATIVE NEWS

The excise committee of the New York assembly, on March 23, voted to report the statewide prohibition bill with a provision for referendum in 1916.

The resolution for submission of woman suffrage to the voters which recently passed the Maine senate by a vote of 26 to 4, received a good vote in the house, on March 23, but failed to secure the required two-thirds. The vote was 88 to 59.

An anti-cigaret bill passed the lower house of the Michigan legislature on March 20.

$100,000 is appropriated annually by the Congress of the United States for the suppression of the liquor traffic among the Indians. "Let us save the American Indian from the curse of whisky," pleads Cato Sells, commissioner of Indian affairs. Yes, let us save the red man and also the white man, not by liberal appropriations but by a national prohibition law which will prevent the manufacture of alcoholic liquor and keep it from both races.

"It is not without import that the secretary of state of the United States devoted two hours to writing his name on pledge cards signed by the people, who have heard him denounce the drink demon," says *The Chicago Tribune*.

As a substitute for saloons, William F. Cochran, a Baltimore millionaire, is advancing the finances to organize social centers, and in connection therewith employment will be found for those who lose their jobs through prohibition. Dr. Charles Stelzle, the noted writer and speaker, is in charge of the movement.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

BREAKS THE RESURRECTION DAY

MRS. G. L. BARNARD WEATON

Inspired by Lillian M. N. Stevens' Prophetic Words

"I know——
"We shall win." Prophetic message,
Born of soul's far visioned sight,
Vigil of the desert's waiting,
Travail on lone mountain's height.
Hailing through a mist of fearing,
O'er the farther hills of time,
On the ramparts of forever,
Victory of faith sublime.

"We shall win." . . . The proclamation
Ringeth now from shore to shore,
Writing in the law organic,
Prohibition evermore,
Life and liberty established
On the altruistic plan,
Unity of love and labor,
In one brotherhood of man.

"We shall win." . . . From Right's clear bugle,
Sounding never in defeat,
Comes the call of crucial moment,
For the sacrifice complete.
Higher lift the torch, and higher.
O'er the front of battle line,
Waves the white crossed flag triumphant,
We shall conquer by that sign.

"We shall win." . . . The night stars sang it,
Radiant from one bright hope
'Lumining the path of ages,
Down the mountain's sheep-trod slope.
Motherhood of all tomorrow,
Pleading with madonna eyes,
Answered sob of childhood sorrow
In a mangered Babe's first cries.

"We shall win." . . . A Man of Sorrows
Walks beside the Galilee
Calling to eterne of future,
Leave your nets and follow me,
Rugged is the path and thorny,
Blazed each step in pain, bare shod.
Agony of garden waiting,
Kneeleth there the Son of God.

"We shall win." . . . On Calvary yonder,
Looms a cross with blood-marks stained,
But the open grave behind it,
Holds no form in death enchained.
Infinitude of love incarnate
Rolls the guarded stone away,
And the tomb of night enshrouded,
Breaks to Resurrection Day.

STATE REPORTS DESIRED

The editorial department of THE UNION SIGNAL from time to time finds the various state reports of great value for reference, and desires to have a complete file of them. Will not each state, therefore, kindly send a copy of its report?

All literature formerly carried by Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, National Franchise superintendent, is now handled from the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, and all orders for same should be sent to the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Ill.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

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HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

RED LETTER DAYS

APRIL 14—*Young People's Branch Day (Birthday of Frances J. Barnes)*

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, SEATTLE, WASH., OCTOBER 9-14, 1915

MARCHING TO GLORY

FROM THE OLD BAY STATE

DR. L. C. PURINGTON

"We come, we come,
The nation yet to be!
We come, we come,
The truth shall make us free!
Law is but the portal white that leads to liberty
As we are marching to glory."

—E. G. I.

Sometimes in our work we move forward only by inches—"inching along," as Frances E. Willard used to say. And then again, in some particular phase at least, we move by leaps and bounds.

Just now "New England sets the nation's pace" in the matter of co-operation; special co-operation with the churches and church representatives in auxiliaries, missionary boards, home and foreign interests pertaining to the Kingdom.

Read this from Mrs. Jennie L. W. Rooke, Rhode Island's president:

"Our Providence union entertained the officers and members of all the Women's Foreign Missionary societies of all our city churches, the state presidents of each denomination being our guests of honor; our speakers being Mrs. Katharine Lent Stevenson of Massachusetts and Mrs. D. K. Livingston. It was a perfectly horrid day so far as weather was concerned, but a perfectly splendid meeting—an audience of more than three hundred and fifty, fine speeches and spirit; a tea and social hour. Had the day been good our audience would have been doubled."

We have to confess, we who are altogether missionary and altogether temperance and not so much of either as, "Christ for the *World*," that sometimes as reformers we have been conscious that we were more tolerated than popular. Our work in legislative halls, as suffragists, and in other aggressive effort, has been deprecated, but the vision grows!

Massachusetts, as Rhode Island, has also had a delightful and spirited meeting at its headquarters in the interests of co-operation, and the women came! It means more in Massachusetts, "the hotbed of missions," than in the western whirlwind states, or among the southern cyclones.

Mrs. Stevenson was at her happiest and the elect missionary board women were allured to commit themselves without reserve to our great and just cause and its bearing on their work. It is needless to say that the World's and National superintendent basked in the overflow and felt like one of old—

"Now, O Lord, lettest Thou thy servant depart in peace."

Our sainted National and state superintendent, Ella Gilbert Ives, was present in the rendering of the "L. T. L. in Mission Lands" Exercise—

"A Loyal Temperance band,
Legioners from many a land."

*****

"All the world for Christ we sing,—
Jesus Christ, our Lord and King.
Listen, and you'll hear us say
How we're hastening the day."

Our National corresponding secretary was there by letter saying that the Relation of Temperance to Missions "World in Boston" exhibit, has gone to the Panama Exposition to tell its own story of waste and destruction by the liquor traffic. The National president had written, "Go on with the good work of co-operation. Heaven bless it and you and everybody."

And now I have only given you a tithe of how "New England sets the nation's pace."

LIST OF TEMPERANCE HOTELS IN SAN FRANCISCO

In response to a request for the publication of the names of temperance hotels in San Francisco, for the benefit of visitors to the Panama-Pacific Exposition, the following list has been furnished by the Service Bureau of the Exposition and sent to us by Mrs. Sara J. Dorr, president of Northern California W. C. T. U.

Alvarado Hotel, Post and Taylor Sts.
Beresford Hotel, Sutter and Mason Sts.
Clark Hotel, Eddy and Taylor Sts.
Cosmos Hotel, 480 Geary St.
Exposition Inn, Pierce and California Sts.
Larne Hotel, 210 Ellis St.
King George Hotel, 334 Mason St.
The Paisley, 432 Geary St.
The Maryland, 490 Geary St.
The Oliver, Jones and Geary Sts.
The Mentone, Ellis and Jones Sts.
St. Regis Hotel, 84 4th St.
Minster Hotel, 312 Mason St.
Herald Hotel, Eddy and Jones Sts.

PLEASE REMEMBER

WHEN YOU SEND US MONEY

That a 25 cent book of stamps contains but 24 cents
That a 50 cent book of stamps contains but 48 cents
That foreign subscriptions are $1.52 not $1.50
That when you send us a personal or cashier's check or a local draft for $1, we receive but 90 cents
That a 15 cent check is worth but 10 cents to us
That no receipt is sent for amounts received for $1 or less.

AMONG THE STATES

Congress will be asked to extend the franchise to the women of Hawaii if a resolution introduced on March 24 in the territorial legislature, carries.

The senate of the Michigan legislature is soon to vote upon a bill prohibiting the sale of liquor within a radius of five miles from certain state educational institutions.

"The fact that the women can vote will probably make Montana dry at the election on the statewide prohibition measure in 1916," remarked John S. Wyman, deputy sheriff at Butte, Montana, in a conversation with a friend in St. Paul. "It is confidently expected that the women voters will be able to overcome the liquor vote."

Shipping liquor into Kansas threatens to become a lost art if the bill which was recently introduced in the Kansas legislature by the speaker of the house becomes a law. This bill will shut liquor out of the state absolutely as it classifies the railroad or express company as a jointist. It will not affect the shipment of wines for sacramental purposes.

A petition signed by more than 1,000 inmates of the eastern penitentiary at Philadelphia asking favorable consideration for any legislation looking toward the curtailment of the sale of liquor was recently presented to the lower house of the Pennsylvania legislature.

The Mississippi supreme court has upheld the May-Mott-Lewis law prohibiting the keeping of intoxicants in social clubs. In rendering its decision the court quoted the following: "Whisky is a good thing in its place. There is nothing like it for preserving a man when he is dead. If you want to keep a dead man, put him in whisky; if you want to kill a live man put whisky in him."

"The fact that prohibition is tenfold more popular in Kansas today than it was twenty years ago has only one meaning," says the *Topeka Daily Capital*, "and that is that it works well and the people are satisfied with it, financially, industrially, and every other way."

AMONG OUR WORKERS

A free lecture to every local union in New York that makes a net gain of fifty new members during the year, is offered by Mrs. Ella A. Boole, state president. April 5 she starts out on an institute trip which will include visits to the unions already entitled to these prize lectures.

White ribboners in America who last year, upon her visit to the United States, had the pleasure of meeting Baroness de Laveleye, president of the W. C. T. U. of Belgium, will be interested in the following news regarding her sent by Miss Agnes E. Slack, honorary secretary of the World's W. C. T. U.: "The baroness is now busily working in the laundry of the Belgian Field Hospital at Dunkirk. She is quite well. Her nephew is at the front in the trenches." Miss Slack adds, "Life is extremely busy for us all in England. Our country is becoming more and more the home of the Belgian nation and numbers of the French are for the time being living here. It is not at all unusual in the streets of London to hear almost as much French spoken as English."

Mrs. Josie E. Sizer, Wisconsin state organizer and Y. P. B. secretary, has just closed a most successful week's work in La Crosse, and twenty new members, from among the best people of the city, have joined the union. She gave her hearers a glimpse of the blessedness of service which deepened their love for this cause which is slowly but surely becoming a popular one in Wisconsin.

One hundred seven new members, eighty-seven active and twenty honorary, were secured through a contest recently held in the Dover (N. H.) union. In this contest an appeal was made through the press urging every right-minded citizen to line up with the W. C. T. U. and thus lend their support on the side of the righteous measures for which the organization stands. The names of the leaders of the contest were published and it was urged that readers of the announcement present their application for membership without waiting to be sought out and invited to join.

That a prophet is not without honor in his own city was lately demonstrated by the fact that Mrs. Sena Hartzell Wallace, National organizer, was invited to address the congregation of the Washington Boulevard M. E. church, Kansas City, Kan. The occasion was "Prohibition Red Letter Day" and attracted a large and enthusiastic audience. In Mrs. Wallace's address she effectively linked together the names of the three great reformers, Frances Willard, Neal Dow, and Lillian M. N. Stevens, and at the close of her remarks was accorded a hearty ovation. An offering was received for the Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund.

Mrs. Mary Harris Armor has been making a triumphal tour through her own state of Georgia where she has spoken to immense audiences composed to a large extent of voters. She has gained new friends for prohibition, new members for the W. C. T. U. and goodly collections to rid Georgia of near-beer saloons.

Mrs. Lizzie O. Middleton, special lecturer for the Scientific Temperance Instruction department of the National W. C. T. U., has been invited by Prof. Wardlaw, president of the Georgia Educational Association, to address the teachers of the state at a meeting in Macon, May 6-8. She will have a fine exhibit and will make several addresses in Bibb county.

Since the National Convention in Atlanta, Mrs. Amy C. Weech, National organizer and lecturer, has been in the field in Virginia and South Carolina, addressing large audiences in churches, schools, colleges and private homes. During the five weeks spent in South Carolina, Mrs. Weech organized nine unions, delivered 56 addresses, secured 260 active members, 128 honorary members and 45 pledge signers and left a good balance in the state treasury. Mrs. Weech will return to South Carolina next August and will remain until the election, when it is believed South Carolina will add one more white state to Uncle Sam's growing collection.

Mrs. E. L. Calkins, president of the Michigan W. C. T. U., has been in the field much of the time since January 1 and has gained more than 400 new members for the organization.

The hostess of the Prescott (Ark.) UNION SIGNAL day meeting was Mrs. D. L. McRae, a daughter of Mrs. Jennie Carr Pittman, vice-president-at-large of the Arkansas W. C. T. U., while another of Mrs. Pittman's daughters is the president of this flourishing union. In fact, all of Mrs. Pittman's five daughters are enthusiastic members of the organization. The Prescott union enjoys an unusually large subscription list to the official paper, nevertheless at THE UNION SIGNAL day celebration special emphasis was again directed to the importance of each member being a reader of the official paper.

At a jubilee meeting on February 22, to celebrate the freedom from debt of the $15,000 hall owned by the Rockford (Ill.) W. C. T. U., the mortgage against the property was burned with fitting ceremony. Some eight years ago when the union was small in numbers the need of a building in which to carry on social settlement work in the community was greatly felt. Under the leadership of Mrs. Angus McFarland, who has served as president of this union for fourteen years, the enterprise was undertaken and the building has proved to be a source of uplift for the young people of the neighborhood. Here a Sunday school was started which was later turned over to the Third Presbyterian church. The building is now used for W. C. T. U. and L. T. L. meetings, for a public library station and many social, public meetings, lectures and suppers are held within its walls.

A notable occasion in the annals of the East Cobleskill (N. Y.) L. T. L. was the presentation by the L. T. L. of the picture of Frances E. Willard to the public school which took place on Saturday afternoon, March 13, before a large assemblage of friends and patrons of the school. The program opened with fine chorus singing by the Legioners who sat in a body. Mrs. Datus Quackenbush, president of the Schoharie county W. C. T. U. and guest of honor, gave a most impressive account of the life and work of Frances E. Willard, and the presentation speech was made by Miss Ethel Pickard, secretary of the L. T. L., who deftly loosened the beautiful flag which veiled the portrait. Rev. Brown accepted the picture on behalf of the public school. This little group of Legioners, without any outside aid, paid for the picture, which cost $5 framed, and still have a few dollars left in the treasury.

MY NEW NAME

ELLA GILBERT IVES

I cannot bear the silence, dearest Lord;
My heart is yearning for the spoken word:
O breathe my name in accents sweet and low,
As you spoke Mary's in the long ago.

I cannot speak your name, my longing child;
Earth has no word so dear, so undefiled
As your new name, set in a shining stone,
Vibrating music for your heart alone.

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

MRS. J. B. HUTCHINSON, Scottdale, Pa., a charter member of the local union and active worker for more than thirty years. She was vice-president at the time of her home-going.

MISS EMOGENE DUNTON, a charter member of the Cincinnatus (N. Y.) W. C. T. U., and for thirteen years its president. She left to the union a legacy of $50.

MRS. WILLIAM T. LEE of Harbor Beach, Mich., for many years district president of the W. C. T. U. and a worker who carried on her heart with especial interest the success of statewide and nationwide prohibition.

MRS. MARTHA HADLEY TRUEBLOOD, Bradentown, Fla., an officer and faithful worker in the W. C. T. U. She was one of the Crusaders in the early days of the movement in Ohio, and at the Atlanta convention helped serve the treat of luscious fruit.

MRS. H. M. BENTON, Anoka, Minn., for a number of years president of the local W. C. T. U. Mrs. Benton was connected with the Crusade movement in Ohio, and was ever an earnest, active white ribboner.

MRS. SARAH A. BROWN, Ariel, Pa., for thirty-five years an earnest worker for temperance through various departments of W. C. T. U. activity.

MRS. G. G. PHILIP, Ft. Lupton, Colo., for nineteen years the faithful recording secretary.

A little band of six white ribboners was recently organized at Moorcroft, Wyoming, the only union within a radius of a hundred miles or more. Notwithstanding the small membership the union is planning to enlist women from the surrounding ranches and towns, and is working for an increase to fifty members before the state convention. The charter members of this union are all trained workers, white ribboners who have moved there from other states. Mrs. Mertie Shane Stewart, the enthusiastic president, was formerly a district president in Minnesota, and Mrs. Mary A. Browne, the corresponding secretary, a worker well known to white ribboners in Missouri, Kansas and Arkansas. On February 17 the children in the little school near Moorcraft where Mrs. Browne is teaching were well instructed concerning Miss Willard's life, and tiny pictures of Miss Willard and bows of white ribbon adorned the compositions written by the children in honor of the day.

Mrs. Margaret Peck Hill of Baltimore, Md., who was recently the guest of Mrs. Frances J. Gaudet, president of the Louisiana (Willard) W. C. T. U., at the Colored Industrial Home and School, filled fourteen engagements in various churches and secured more than five hundred signatures to the pledge. At the close of her address before the Baptist Minister's Alliance fifty ministers signed the pledge.

JAN THORSEN'S EASTER LILY

GRACE BOTELER SANDERS, Jamestown, Ohio

Miss Hitty, bending over her plants at the south window, frowned as a bay horse and rider went galloping by. She could not have been displeased by the blossoms which lifted their heads so sweetly. Although it was Easter time and no flowers had deigned to show their heads in the garden in front of the house, Miss Hitty's window rejoiced in a long row of hyacinths of every shade, scarlet geraniums, sweet scented lilies-of-the-valley, fuchsias, and best of all, one queenly lily which was about to bloom. For a time it seemed that she had forgotten even this, for her sharp eyes behind blackbowed spectacles were watching the road and the galloping horse which was now but a speck against the April sky.

Thoughtfully Miss Hitty walked to the door and looked down the road in the direction in which the swaying figure had disappeared. She needed no one to tell her that Jan Thorsen was drunk again. The time had been when he was a respectable husband and father, the proud possessor of a little wife who had been among the union's most helpful members. Never a day had passed without some cheery message between the two white ribboners. On all occasions one would see them together.

Mrs. Thorsen had belonged to one of the best and wealthiest families in Girard. No one knew just where Thorsen hailed from. He was big and handsome and well educated, was the best worker in the neighborhood and dressed like a king. He had no bad habits of which any one knew and consequently when Mildred Horney decided to marry him, it was thought a good match. They were married on Easter seven years ago. For a long time, so Mildred said, they were heavenly happy. Miss Hitty remembered the smiles of the first babe and its christening. She remembered, too, the many excursions to the little town where for ten years no saloon had blackened the streets. But on a certain fatal day the saloons had been voted back and the next time Jan Thorsen had gone to town he had not returned until morning and then he was but a besotted trembling wretch, who blustered about and abused the young mother. Mildred, horrified beyond measure, had opened her lips to reproach him. "I won't have another word from you!" he had raged, "I've been tied to a woman's petticoats long enough and I'm sick of it. After this I intend to be a man and drink every chance I get."

He slept all day while Miss Hitty comforted his sobbing wife. Both women hoped that Jan would be sobered when he awakened, but as soon as he opened his eyes he seized the whisky bottle which he had brought with him and drank until he fell into a state of insensibility.

Miss Hitty remembered that Mildred's father, Billy Horney, had worked most faithfully for the return of the saloons. He was not a man who understood the ways of the world. When the slick-tongued liquor representatives pictured to him the decrease in taxes which would come with the return of the saloon, Horney, who loved his money better than anything else except his daughter, immediately capitulated and gave all his time for weeks to electioneering for the saloon interests. The women of the union had visited him in a body but he had all but insulted them. The preachers and teachers and even Jan expostulated. "It's all right for you folks who don't pay taxes!" Horney had answered loftily. "Liquor hurts no one who lets it alone. I say, have a few saloons and reap the benefits."

Rocking in her chair on this sunny April day, Miss Hitty lived over again the rapid descent of Jan Thorsen. After the saloons came he was rarely ever sober. His fields, which had been well tended, became a waste, his horses were abused and his wife, mistreated, too, became pale and shrinking although she loyally defended her husband.

One day Billy Horney, finding his son-in-law in one of the saloons, ventured to remonstrate. Thorsen swaggered toward the bar and laughed in the old man's face. "You said whisky wouldn't hurt anyone who left it alone!" he jeered. "You didn't know that my father drank and my grandfather and that I was on the verge of becoming a drunkard six months before I came to Girard. I took a position here, because I had heard of the conservatism of the place. The drummers assured me that there never would be a saloon in the village. You brought the saloon back and I'm on the old road again."

The situation daily grew worse. Just yesterday a telephone call had taken Miss Hitty to the home where the drunken husband had struck down the wife he had promised to love and had brutally beaten their boy. The old father, angered, had taken his daughter to his home.

Miss Hitty rose and took off her apron preparatory to a trip to town. Another campaign was at hand. Three years of horror had hung over Girard. Already a petition had been circulated calling for another election. The women of the union were to hold a bazaar to help defray their part of the expense fund. Miss Hitty filled a basket with good things and took this to the buggy, and lastly she put in her flower pots, though she left the lily in the dismantled window. "Surely, no one will vote for the saloon with conditions as they are now," she said to herself as she drove into the little town.

Jan Thorsen was not the only one who had suffered. Many other men had lingered at the bar to their grief and debasement. Grocers were complaining of unpaid bills; garnishees and judgments kept petty lawyers busy. Women and little children who had never known what it was to be hungry or cold had gone almost barefoot through the winter snow. Homes had been thrown back upon the hands of the real estate men because the fathers banked at the saloon instead of at the place where their money should have been deposited.

Miss Hitty had scarcely tied her horse at the rack before Billy Horney approached her. "You know what happened yesterday!" he said bluntly, "I want you for a witness against the criminal!"

Miss Hitty straightened herself just as Jan Thorsen, bent on obtaining whisky, galloped by to a saloon. He could scarcely sit in the saddle. Miss Hitty peered straight into the old man's face.

"May be we haven't the same idea about who the chief sinner is!" she said sharply. "In my opinion the real one is you. Who made Girard wet for the sake of a few paltry dollars?"

Billy Horney, thus arraigned, was completely taken off his feet. Although Thorsen had hurled accusations at him, they were without effect, but Miss Hitty's terse statement set him to thinking. When he was on his way home to the farm he recalled some of her cutting accusations! "We must take care of the weaker brother. You are responsible, and so is every other voter, not only for the sins, but for the murders, the robberies, the fires, the wife beatings which come about through the open saloon."

The father's heart smote him when Mildred, pale and worn, met him at the door, and he went off by himself where he did a lot of thinking. That very day Billy Horney drove back to town and fired the first gun in the campaign, donating to the union five hundred dollars.

It was late when Miss Hitty went home. She was overjoyed that the old man had come to his senses. She had no cause to worry that night about Mildred and her children, but in spite of herself she could not keep from thinking of miserable Jan who by this time was doubtless at home drunk. "I want you to come along with me," she told the hired man. "We'll take Jan something to eat and if you are with me I won't be afraid." Suddenly her glance fell upon the exquisite lily. "Jan Thorsen may have that, too," she said.

When they reached Thorsen's house the door was open. The man lay on the floor in the midst of broken bottles. Four full ones attracted Miss Hitty's attention and she gingerly picked them up and threw them outdoors where they broke and disgorged their contents. She tidied up the house, arranged the bed, and with the hired man's help put the drunkard into it. She knew that for two weeks Jan had not been sober, and feared the outcome, so took the precaution to strap the drunkard fast.

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

EASTER PRAISE

MRS. S. R. GRAHAM CLARK

The Easter lilies breathe it out,
The Easter songs proclaim it,
There's blessing coming, never doubt
Nor fear, my soul, to name it!

Discerned at last chief cause of strife;
Prime curse for execration:
Men band themselves to safeguard life,
To save the state and nation.

O alcohol, thy day is done,
Thy sun declined, descended!
For righteous peoples rise as one,
Thy reign of woe is ended.

O Easter lilies, pure and white,
Tune all your bells to singing!
This Easter day, O Christ, our Christ,
New praise to Thee we're bringing!

A SONG OF EASTER

CELIA THAXTER

Sing, children, sing!
And the lily censers swing,
Sing that life and joy are waking and that
Death no more is king.
Sing the happy, happy tumult of the slowly brightening Spring,
Sing, little children, sing!

Sing, children, sing!
Winter wild has taken wing.
Fill the air with sweetest tidings till the frosty echoes ring!
Along the eaves the icicles no longer glittering cling;
And the crocus in the garden lifts its bright face to the sun,
And the golden catkins swing
In the warm airs of the spring;
Sing, little children, sing!

Sing, little children, sing.
The lilies white you bring
In the joyous Easter morning, for hopes are blossoming,

EASTER JOY

Out of the bonds of yesterday,
Wing, butterflies, your upward way!
Now skies are blue, the world's made new,
We, too, will be glad today.

And as the Earth her shroud of snow from off her breast doth fling,
So may we cast our fetters off in God's eternal Spring;
So may we find release at least from sorrow and from pain;
So may we find our childhood's calm, delicious dawn again.
Sweet are your eyes, O little ones, that look with smiling grace,
Without a shade of doubt or fear into the future's face.
Sing, sing in joyful chorus, with joyful voices tell
That death is life, and God is good, and all things shall be well;
That bitter days shall cease
In warmth and light and peace—
That winter yields to spring—
Sing, little children, sing.

—*The Silver Cross*

JAN THORSEN'S EASTER LILY

(Continued from Page Twelve)

The rose and pearl of the Easter morning was painting the sky when Jan awoke. He stirred uneasily and moistened his parched lips. Immediately a score of demons inside began to crawl and gnaw as they demanded whisky. He made an attempt to rise and discovered that he was tied. Thrashing about, he tried in every way to rid himself of his bonds but Miss Hitty and the hired man had done their work well. They kept out of sight and finally when Jan concluded that he was alone, and that it was no use to rave, he quieted down and lay panting upon his bed. As he lay there, the sun, like a great red ball, burst from a cloud and filled the room with glory.

Tremblingly Jan Thorsen looked about him. His glance fell upon the baby's shoe which Mildred had left in her fright, then upon the broken chair which in his madness he had crashed into bits. Faintly there came to him the remembrance of the day on which he had injured the dearest on earth to him. He had not meant to hurt her, he would not have injured one hair of her dearly loved head. In this, the first sober moment which he had known in weeks, Jan Thorsen remembered jerking his wife from the couch and when she had cried out because he had hurt her back, he recalled that he had thrown her roughly to the floor. Filled with remorse the thought came to him that he would like to take his own life. Just then the sun came pouring through the window and —wonder of wonders—fell upon a lily of snowy whiteness. Jan Thorsen rubbed his bleared eyes wonderingly. The beautiful blossom, emerging from a white covered pot tied with white ribbon, seemed almost human. This was just such a plant as he had given to Mildred on Easter Sunday, seven years ago. He remembered how beautiful she was and how happy. But now because of the saloon their home life was gone and Mildred, a broken woman, had been forced to seek refuge in her father's home. Jan Thorsen bowed his face upon his hands and wept. Suddenly there came to him the sound of church bells chiming:

"Christ, the Lord, is risen today!
Sons of men and angels say;
Raise your voice in triumph high;
Sing, ye heavens and earth reply!"

Yes, this was Easter morning, the anniversary of the resurrection of the King. Oh, if there were pardon for such as he. Jan Thorsen sobbed bitterly, and as his tears of repentance fell, by degrees there came into his heart the comforting knowledge that Christ is ever willing to save men from their sins.

When two months later Jan Thorsen recovered from a serious illness, through which Mildred and a trained nurse had successfully brought him, the W. C. T. U. women cheered and encouraged him, and helped him to regain his feet.

Meantime, after a hot campaign between the liquor men and the forces of prohibition, the latter of which Billy Horney aided in every way in his power, Girard drove out its saloons. On the day that the last one closed its doors, Jan Thorsen and his father-in-law shook hands as they gazed solemnly and silently into each other's eyes.

EASTER SYMBOLS

We found, Easter morning,
In a "truly" nest,
On our breakfast table,
Eggs the very best.

Such a pretty sight!
Red and white and blue,
Green and royal purple,
Some of golden hue.

All were piled together,
But on some we read
The resurrection story,
As we broke our bread.

On that Easter morning,
In its beauty rare,
Goldilock's white lily
Blossomed sweet and fair.

Its fragrance spread around,
Like the living word,
Bidding us rejoice in
Christ, our risen Lord.

—*E. L. C.*

A LESSON FROM THE CIGARET COMPANIES

The Korean loves a picture. The cigaret companies have seized the opportunity presented, with the result that you can hardly find a Korean room without twenty or more pretty cards pasted on the walls—picture cards of animals, flowers, people, buildings, etc., each with a tiny picture of a package of cigarets in the corner.

We can supplant the cigaret advertisements by wholesome pictures conveying a message from God's Word. Let the cards be earned by attendance at Sunday school, and by that very fact they will be the more valued, given the place of honor, and perhaps even pasted over the cigaret cards.

Those who wish to help the Korea Sunday School Association with left-over Sunday school picture cards or other attractive picture cards should write to Rev. S. D. Price, Supt. Department for Utilizing Surplus Material, 216 Metropolitan Tower, New York City.

PROHIBITION AND EDUCATION

SUSANNA COCROFT

Whenever the human element enters into a calculation, the result is uncertain.

The human body is a chemical laboratory, yet it is more. If it were simply mechanical, we should know exactly the result of anything put into it. Our knowledge of human chemistry, we admit, is limited. The mental states, influences only half understood and admitted, are vastly important in all the mechanical functioning of the body.

We know alcohol to be a poison in which there is no food element. Tea and coffee are not food, and they contain a heart stimulant and an element which disturbs digestion. Nicotine is admittedly a poison. The various drugs taken first to relieve pain, present, later, a quick road to the penitentiary and the insane asylum.

Why should not all these things—not habit-forming drugs alone—be made the subject of national prohibition? Personally, I think they should. *I should like to prohibit, by law, everything that is harmful or detrimental to perfect manhood or womanhood.* Not only should I like to abolish drugs, alcohol, nicotine, etc., but I should like to abolish such destroying habits as envy, malice, deceit, fear, worry, anxiety, jealousy, etc., which, while not poisons in themselves, increase blood pressure and incite a chemical activity within the system which does generate most poisonous acids.

We all admit the necessity of improving the race. We want stronger bodies, we want clearer brains, we want more spirituality. How are we going to obtain these things? Education, one band of reformers says; prohibition, says another. I say prohibit not only liquor, but forbid, by law, everything we *know* to be harmful to the human system.

Those who believe the slow process of education to be the only uplifting influence that will save the race, base their argument on the uncertain element in human nature. Take away alcohol and this unnatural craving will break out somewhere else—a safety valve of some sort is necessary—until human nature, by educational means, is changed. This argument would have a better basis if humanity were all on the same level.

It is simply a question of the quickest means of getting the people to think and begin their education. You can't educate an alcohol and dope-crazed criminal to become a teetotaler. You will have to shut him up first and forcibly prevent the habit that has destroyed his manhood and brought him lower than the beasts. Then he may begin to sanely see his position. Prohibition was necessary to force him to think aright so you could *begin* to educate him.

Take a successful man of affairs, well fed, well poised, well groomed, in fair physical health on account of the care he gives his body, free from anxiety and perhaps the possessor of inherited wealth; it is difficult to educate him into understanding that his before dinner cocktail, and glass of good vintage wine, is harming him. Take these away from him for a while and this fact will be proven to him by an increased sense of permanent well being and brain efficiency.

Prohibition has been proven to be the best educator. State prohibition has been a success. It has harmed certain interests which are hostile to it, but all state officials, who have experienced it, believe in it, and the diminution of poverty and crime in Kansas since the prohibition law went into effect, tells the story.

Vodka, with the sweep of an autocratic pen, was stamped out of Russia, and the efficiency of the Russian workmen increased forty per cent. Those who have been in Russia since this law passed, say that to repeal it now would lead to a popular uprising. How long would it have taken to educate the Russians as to the wasteful, destroying effect of this strong form of alcohol? It is impossible to guess. Take it away from them and the fact is proven.

The echo of Lloyd George's speech in the House of Commons asking for a similar law in England still rings in our ears: "Alcohol is an enemy more to be feared than German submarines," said the English statesman.

If other European countries follow the example of Russia, the war may be the means of proving that prohibition, not educating popular opinion, is the right way of releasing the people from the bondage of a false and destroying idea of pleasure and well being.

Out of this horrible holocaust may come some great good. Surely, naught but a mighty spiritual awakening, an appreciation of the value of the manhood, of the womanhood of the individual, can mean permanent education. Education means equanimity. It means to *know*. If temperance can quickest be brought about by prohibition, then all hail the quickest means.

"GO YE FORWARD"

Those who remember the beautiful poem, "Go Ye Forward," dedicated to Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens and printed in the memorial number of THE UNION SIGNAL will be glad to learn that it has been prepared as a wall card or hanger, 7 by 9 inches in size.

By the side of the verses, which are printed in attractive type, appears the latest picture of Mrs. Stevens.

We shall be pleased to fill orders for this card at five cents each; 50 cents per dozen.

The card has been given to the National W. C. T. U. by the author of the poem and all money realized from its sale will be devoted to the Lillian M. N. Stevens Campaign Fund.

Winter is Play-Time for Healthy Childhood

and is "cold-time" for delicate, puny children.

If mothers everywhere would fully appreciate the strength-building, blood-making nourishment in ***Scott's Emulsion*** they would give it to children after their meals.

Its cream-like Cod Liver Oil brings healthy flesh and rosy cheeks while it warms the body by enriching the blood and fortifies the lungs.

No Alcohol in SCOTT'S. Avoid Substitutes.

14-91 SCOTT & BOWNE, BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

EXTINCTION OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC DEMANDED BY THE PUBLIC, SAYS SENATOR CUMMINS

In an interview by a representative of the *Des Moines* (Ia.) *Leader*, with United States Senator Cummins, upon his return from Washington, he said, "I have been simply flooded with letters and telegrams ever since the last interview was published. I had no idea it would create the impression it has created. The expression of my opinion on prohibition was essentially accurate." When told that his declaration had been most favorably received in Iowa, Senator Cummins said,

"The sentiment is that way all over the country. There is no doubt that all the states are deeply interested and there is a powerful sentiment in favor of exterminating the saloons. There are many opinions as to how the result can best be accomplished, but on the main question of the desirability of prohibition there is no mistaking the great public interest."

POURED INTO THE RIVER BOTTLES AND BARRELS OF BOOZE

MRS. LILA CARLIN MOORE, National Organizer

"A great day in Pine Bluff," is the way it has been put many times. Recently, Chancellor Elliot condemned as contraband nearly $3,000 worth of liquor and ordered it destroyed under direction of the sheriff and the constable. From early morning till late in the afternoon several men were occupied in breaking bottles over an old iron axle placed on two uprights on the river bank. The barrels were rolled to the edge of the river, the heads knocked in, and the whisky poured into the stream. It is estimated that several thousand people visited the scene during the day. While everything was very quiet, we saw many smiling faces as the district president, Mrs. T. Y. Murphy, and your correspondent walked out to the place of "booze" smashing, where we were joined by the local president, Mrs. Sowers. How we three white ribboners rejoiced all the way to the missionary meeting the organizer was to address at three o'clock in the afternoon, and how impossible it was for the speaker to refrain from telling these earnest, Christian women what they, as residents of Pine Bluff, had to be jubilant over. Little more than one year ago as wo white ribboners went to railroad shops, lumber yards, churches, opera houses, and finally to the county judge, praying for the overthrow of the grog shops in Pine Bluff, we did not dare to hope for such immediate results, but "our eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord." It's been a long way to prohibition, but we are surely there.

SANITARY DRINKING FOUNTAINS

¶We make a large variety of ornamental Drinking Fountains for man and beast.

¶Special Prices to Charitable and Temperance Societies.

The J. L. Mott Iron Works
118-120 Fifth Ave. New York

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

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AMONG OUR WORKERS

The Loyal Temperance Legions of Kent county, Delaware, under the leadership of Mrs. Ella D. Cordray, county superintendent, have been doing good work so far this year. The Lebanon-Rising Sun L. T. L., under the direction of Mrs. Allie Moore, has had great success in the presentation of "The Sick Baby," which added $9 to the treasury. The Magnolia L. T. L. is awake and very active. Harrington L. T. L. gave an entertainment on March 12 under the direction of the superintendent, Mrs. Lucy Jones. The Harrington Y. P. B. has recently contributed $5 each to the Ferris School for Boys and the Girls' Industrial School.

Mrs. Addie B. Parsels, National organizer and lecturer, and vice-president-at-large of the Pennsylvania W. C. T. U., has been speaking in Lehigh county for one week. Churches of various denominations, United Brethren in Christ, Evangelical and Reformed, opened wide their doors for these lectures. Good audiences everywhere greeted the speaker and many responded to her eloquent appeals with contributions of money or membership in the W. C. T. U., 170 men joining the various unions of Lehigh county. The entire expense of the campaign was met and a nice balance remains in the county treasury.

Three employes of the Pabst Brewing company were recently arrested on complaint of Mrs. C. E. Pauline, president of the Lakewood (Ohio) union. In February free samples of beer were distributed in Lakewood, a dry suburb of Cleveland. Later by telephone Mrs. Pauline was asked for an order for beer which she promptly gave. After the beer had been delivered she brought against the men the triple charge of soliciting, giving out free samples of beer and selling in dry territory. The case is being watched with great interest as it is the first of its kind under the Beal law.

Members of the Woman's Council of St. Louis, Mo., recently were participants in and spectators of a unique entertainment, "An Afternoon in the Art Gallery," on the program of which appeared the names of various W. C. T. U.'s and other organizations of women, upwards of twenty in number and differing widely in purpose. The living pictures exhibited were presented by the different organizations. When the material for the program was all in hand by unanimous agreement of the committee in charge the place of honor at the beginning of the program was accorded to the contribution of the Carondelet W. C. T. U.—Frances E. Willard—and very beautiful and lifelike was the picture presented by the white ribboners. "The Policewoman," by members of the Centenary union, a picture showing a plainly dressed woman with the star of her office upon her breast, and a young unsophisticated girl, coat upon her arm and traveling bag in hand, was said to have been the most interesting picture of the afternoon, testifying to the interest of St. Louis women in the question of policewomen and the bill recently passed by the Missouri legislature providing for them.

Four other pictures by white ribboners were, "The Guardian," by the Lafayette W. C. T. U., "The Handwriting on the Wall," Clifton Heights W. C. T. U., "The Eighteen States for Prohibition," West End W. C. T. U. and young ladies of Forest Park University, and "Protection of Home," Central Union.

Among the patronesses of the Woman's Council are women prominent in St. Louis white ribbon circles, Mrs. E. B. Ingalls, National superintendent of the department of Anti-Narcotics and president of the St. Louis district federation, Miss Fannie D. Robb, corresponding secretary of the district and president of Central union, Mrs. Mona Haynes, president of Carondelet union; Mrs. E. A. P. Hayes, president of the Centenary union; Miss Mary Harrington, president of Lafayette union; Mrs. F. E. Moser, president of West End union, and Mrs. Mary Birkright, president of Clifton Heights union.

UNION SIGNAL day was celebrated in fitting manner by the Macon (Ga.) W. C. T. U., Mrs. B. B. Renitz, newly appointed UNION SIGNAL superintendent, being in charge of the program. The life and work of Lillian M. N. Stevens as it was presented by Mrs. Renitz, was the chief subject of the program. There was time, however, for a jubilee over the eighteen white states, and songs, "It's a Short Way to Prohibition," and prohibition words to the tune "I Love the U. S. A.," both given by a six-year-old singer, Freeman Hart Warlick. An interesting announcement by the treasurer, Mrs. G. P. Gostin, was made at the business session to the effect that never before in the history of the union had so large a membership paid dues so early in the year, nor so many new members been received.

Clinton county, Ohio, held an interesting and inspiring institute at Wilmington, the county seat, with Mrs. Viola D. Romans, National and state lecturer and corresponding secretary of the state W. C. T. U., as leader. Mrs. Romans is a speaker of ability and her services at the institute were thoroughly enjoyed. Two state superintendents, who live in the county were present, in addition to many earnest local workers.

Mrs. Ada Wallace Unruh, National organizer and lecturer, recently spoke with success in Havre, Montana, a city which has previously been indifferent to every phase of the temperance question. Last year at a similar meeting addressed by Mrs. Unruh but sixteen people attended. Upon the recent occasion the fine auditorium in the high school was crowded. Twenty-one new members were secured for the union and an offering of $117 was received for campaign work, which has begun in dead earnest in Montana.

THE WIVES' HEADQUARTERS

An incident typifying the trend of the times occurred in an Edmonton, Canada, restaurant the other day. Six gentlemen walked in together for lunch. As they ate they chatted. Among other topics, the question of prohibition arose. Said one of the company, "Well, my wife trotted out a new phase of this question the other day. 'Jack', said she, 'there are to be no more purchases for this house from any merchant who is interested in the manufacture or sale of liquor.'" To the surprise of each, five out of the six declared that a much similar prohibition order had been issued from "headquarters" in their homes also.—*The Search Light.*

One thousand employes of the Bessemer and Lake Erie Railroad, a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, have banded themselves together in an organization to be known as the "Bessemer and Lake Erie Water Wagon Club." Similar movements are said to be under way among other railroad employes.

$2.50 PER DAY SALARY PAID ONE LADY in each town to distribute free circulars and take orders for concentrated flavoring in tubes. Permanent position. **J. S. Ziegler Co., 7 G East Harrison, Chicago.**

AMONG THE NEWEST PUBLICATIONS

LEAFLETS

The Duties of Secretaries, Frances P. Parks
The W. C. T. U. a World Power and Why, Lora S. LaMance
Hints for the Social Hour (Y. P. B.), Ross Hayes Schachner
Price, per fifty, 40 cents; per hundred, 75 cents.

Increasing Our Membership
Advantages of Organization, Margaret B. Platt
When the Convention Comes to Our City
Price, per fifty, 20 cents; per hundred, 35 cents.
Personal Liberty—Public Obligation
Price, per fifty, 15 cents; per hundred, 25 cents.
The Challenge of Patriotism, Daniel A. Poling.
Christian Citizenship, Frances E. Beauchamp
Price, per fifty, 20 cents; per hundred, 30 cents.
Beer An Insidious Poison, T. D. Crothers
Prohibition Statistics of Kansas and Missouri, Lillian Mitchner
Price, per fifty, 12 cents; per hundred, 20 cents.

PROSPERITY POST CARDS

No. 1. Of Interest to Wage Earners
No. 2. What Every Merchant Knows
No. 3. Prosperity Statistics
No. 4. Of Interest to Bankers
No. 5. Of Interest to Taxpayers
Price, three for 5 cents; per fifty, 60 cents; per hundred, $1.00.
Lillian M. N. Stevens Message Card, "The Blessed Tie"
Price, per fifty, 20 cents; per hundred, 35 cents.

PROGRAM

"Uncle Sam's Flower Garden," Mrs. W. H. Preston
Price, 5 cents.

MAP

Prohibition May, revised to date, size 18 x24 inches
Price, 15 cents.

W. C. T. U PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Ill.

EIGHTEEN WHITE STATES

THE prohibition map revised to date and showing eighteen white states is on sale at National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Illinois. The size is 18x24 inches.

Price 15 cents

You should have one on display to proclaim the onward march of prohibition.

Circulation Department

THE UNION SIGNAL - - - $1.00 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly 25c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER - - - 25c a year
Sample Copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.
Single Copies, 2c each. Per 100, $1.75

Subscriptions to Foreign Countries:

THE UNION SIGNAL - - - $1.52 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 37c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER - - - 37c a year
Address Evanston, Ill.

HAS YOUR NAME APPEARED AS A MEMBER IN THE "WIN ONE CIRCLE?"

If not, we are sure you wish it there, so kindly send us the name of a new subscriber to the weekly edition of THE UNION SIGNAL, together with $1.00, and let us send you the membership card, the badge and the dainty little Scotch white ribbon stick pin.

MEMBERS OF THE "WIN ONE CIRCLE," 1915

240. Mary A. Armstrong, Waukegan, Ill.
241. Mrs. Belle Peters, Perkins, Okla.
242. Etta Dings, Ira, N. Y.
243. Mrs. I. A. Olmstead, Elmira, N. Y.
244. Mrs. F. H. Brown, Carey, Ohio.
245. Mrs. Mary Stewart Powers, Norwalk, Ohio.
246. Mrs. R. R. Joslin, Homer, La.
247. Miss Estelle B. Crane, Belzoni, Miss.
248. Mrs. E. W. Van Deventer, Reno, Nev.
249. Miss Ettie Bedell, Fair Grove, Mo.
250. Mrs. Ella F. Hendrix, Minneapolis, Minn.
251. Mrs. Sarah Bradbury, Wayne, Me.
252. Mrs. R. R. Joslyn, Homer, La.
253. Mrs. Dollye E. Glover, Smithfield, Ky.
254. Mrs. H. G. Calkins, Alpha, Ill.
255. Mrs. Carrie V. Hoff, Danville, Ill.
256. Mary M. Patterson, Russell, Iowa.
257. Mrs. M. B. Townsend, Patterson, N. Y.
258. Mrs. R. R. Keller, Middleville, N. Y.
259. Mrs. Ellen L. Tenney, Albany, N. Y.
260. Anna M. Palmer, Wessington, Springs, S. D.
261. Mrs. V. E. Mohler, St. Albans, W. Va.
262. Cora L. Kershner, Fowler, Kans.
263. Mrs. Lenora McKusick, Guilford, Me.
264. Mrs. Stella Jones, Concord, Neb.
265. Mrs. Bertha Mellecker, Wellman, Iowa.
266. Mrs. J. T. Jewett, Robstown, Texas.
267. Mrs. A. D. Westcott, Jamestown, N. Y.
268. Mrs. Jennie C. Sherman, Newark, N. Y.
269. Miss Emma C. McVay, Athens, Ohio.
270. Mrs. Minnie Revell, Effingham, S. C.
271. Clara B. Wilday, Peoria, Ill.
272. Mrs. S. A. Nichols, Southington, Conn.
273. Mrs. Mary Isabella Smith, Mt. Vernon, Iowa.

THE NEW L. T. L. STUDY COURSE

comprises the following books:

No. 1. *Temperance Tales*
No. 2. *About Ourselves*
No. 3. *About Our Country*

"A Handful of Hints" is the teacher's manual for use in connection with the book "About Ourselves."

This course of study has been carefully prepared by Christine I. Tinling.

Price, per copy, 10 cents;
40 cents per set.

National W. C. T. U. Publishing House,
Evanston, Ill.

VIRGINIA VITALITIES

Special Correspondence

Mrs. Hortense S. Ropp has just closed a successful two weeks' tour of the eastern shore, that garden spot of temperance where the finest and mealiest of potatoes and the cleanest and "dry-est" of state senators are grown. Mrs. Ropp won many new members, and spread the good news of a friendly legislature.

Mrs. Amy C. Weech is afield in Sussex county. Mrs. Lilian A. Shepherd and Mrs. Helen H. Green gave two entertainments in Isle of Wight county recently, Mrs. Shepherd giving her stereopticon lecture, "Miss Willard's Trip Abroad," and Mrs. Green speaking on "Is the W. C. T. U. a Dead Issue Now?"

Mrs. Howard M. Hoge has held two successful county institutes, one in Hampton, Elizabeth City county, and the other in Portsmouth, Norfolk county. Seven of the state workers, besides the state president, were in attendance at the latter, on the way to attend W. C. T. U. day at the state Anti-Saloon League convention. One of the finest meetings ever taking place in Norfolk was that held by the state W. C. T. U. in Cumberland Street Methodist church during the convention.

The thought germ of the program of the meeting was, "How We Will Conserve Our Victory." The state president, Mrs. Hoge, presided with her usual skill and charm of manner. The state corresponding secretary, Mrs. Lilian A. Shepherd, gave a short, spicy talk on "The Use of Posters" and displayed many samples. Mrs. J. C. Kelley gave an excellent address on "How Can the Children Help?" An earnest speaker and an able woman, Mrs. Kelley made a splendid plea for the children's future. Following her address one hundred Norfolk county children, trained by the county president, Mrs. Hugh Simpkins, and others, marched in and sang "Prohibition in 1920." Many of the children were in Young Campaigners' regalia and all had delightful voices. They captured the audience and when they marched out singing, "It's Been a Long Way to Prohibition," the applause was most enthusiastic.

Mrs. Helen H. Green spoke on "The Power of the Press" and expressed a belief that county papers should be used as never before to keep the fact before the country people that our fight for prohibition has only just begun. Mrs. Amy C. Weech and Mrs. Hortense Ropp, two of our organizers, made splendid addresses relative to the campaign and the future of prohibition. Both addresses were enthusiastically received. Mrs. Ella A. Boole, vice-president-at-large of the National W. C. T. U., was introduced and spoke briefly, but long enough to win her audience. At night Mrs. Boole shared the time with Major Dan Morgan Smith, ex-counsel for the Model License League. Mrs. Boole's address was a strong array of facts, interestingly stated. As our women said of it, "Every sentence was a step in advance. She never slipped back once or took the same step twice. It was a sort of triumphal march from one excellent thought, or point, to another, and not a word or a second of time was wasted."

Mrs. Hoge closed the program of the afternoon with a short talk that was much appreciated.

Will You Come Home Sober, Papa?

A NEW TEMPERANCE SONG BY REV. J. C. HARRISON

of the ALABAMA CONFERENCE. This is one of the best Temperance songs written in years. Its beautiful story of a young girl's plea to her father is really a Temperance sermon, while its melody is one of the sweetest ever written. Ask your music dealer for it, or send 10c to the publisher. P. J. Howley Music Co., 102 West 42nd Street, New York. Special rates on quantities to Societies or Temperance Organizations.

Popular Posters

18x24 inches

Price, 5 cents each; per 100, $3.50

Printed in black and red on paper

WHICH WILL YOU PROTECT?

One family out of every five must *Furnish a Boy* for the army of drunkards or the "trade" must go under.

Are You Willing to contribute a boy? You have no right to say your neighbor shall contribute *his* boy.

Why not *Pay Your Taxes* with money instead of with your own and your neighbor's boys?

A young man drunk is somebody's vote staggering around. *Is It Yours?*

Two-thirds of all the drunkards contract the drinking habit before they are 21 years old; nearly one-third before they are 16; and about 7 per cent. *Before They Are Twelve.*

DO YOU KNOW THESE FACTS?

The Liquor Traffic and the Farmer

If all the distilleries and breweries were closed the farmers' market for corn would not be affected. The liquor traffic uses less than two and one-half per cent of the five leading grain crops of the land.

For every bushel of grain used by the breweries and distilleries more than forty-four and three-fifths bushels are used for legitimate purposes.

The Liquor Traffic and the Workingman

The liquor traffic pays to wage earners in the manufacture of liquor less than 46 million dollars annually.

But 75 times as much is paid to wage earners by the total number of manufacturers.

It is better, therefore, that one saloonkeeper should lose his job than that 74 of his patrons should lose their jobs.

The Liquor Traffic and the Capitalist

Capital invested in the liquor traffic decreases the aggregate wealth and increases taxation.

The same capital used in productive industries would add to the general prosperity and reduce the public burdens.

The Liquor Traffic and the Capitalist

The total amount of revenue received from the liquor traffic, including duties on imports, is less than 350 million dollars annually.

The cost of the traffic to the nation is more than 5,000 million dollars, or over 14 dollars for every revenue dollar received.

The Liquor Traffic and Your Boy

The raw material of the saloon is the boy.

Its finished product is the drunkard.

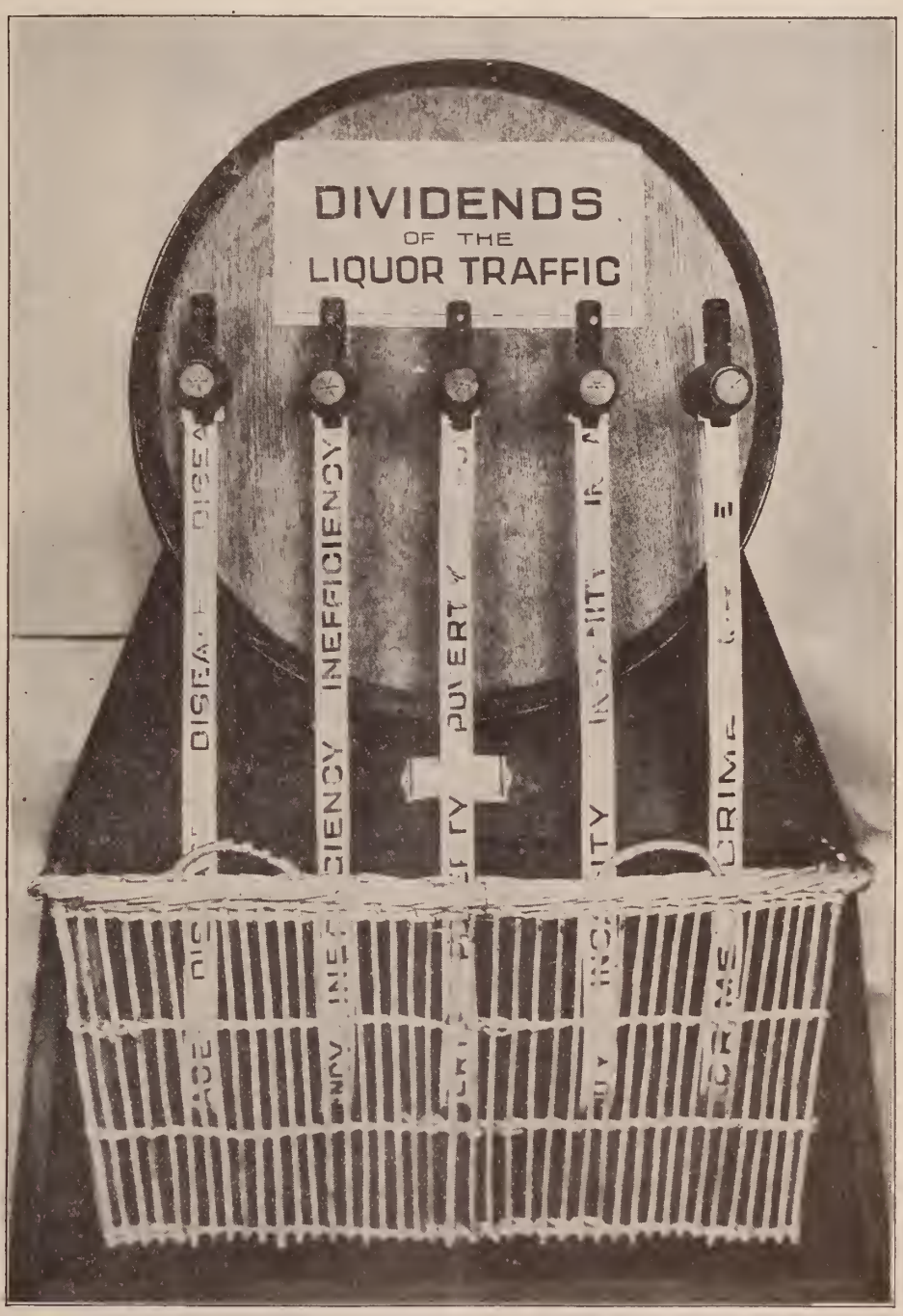
National W. C. T. U. Publishing House
EVANSTON, ILL.

SPECIAL OFFER! Songs for the present crisis: "We're Headed Straight For The White House" (10c.) "Keep The Magic Slogan Ringing" (10c.) "The Battle's On" (20c.) All for 30c. Other favorites also. Order now. ELLA S. CLARK, 719 N. Jay St., Rome, N. Y.

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XLI | EVANSTON, ILL., APRIL 8, 1915 | No. 15



Electrical Device in W. C. T. U. Exhibit at Panama-Pacific Exposition. (See article on pages 3 and 5)

Many of our shrewdest business men do not see the absurdity of continuing the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquor for the sake of revenue. A sum twenty times as large would not equal the total economic waste to the nation.—*Governor Arthur Capper of Kansas.*

Great Britain May Become Prohibition Nation

KING GEORGE AND CABINET MINISTERS VOLUNTEER TO BECOME ABSTAINERS—HON. LLOYD GEORGE AND LORD KITCHENER FAVOR TOTAL PROHIBITION

"We are fighting Germany, Austria and drink, and as far as I can see, the greatest of these three deadly foes is drink," Hon. Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer of Great Britain, is reported to have said to a deputation of the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation, which came to him with an appeal for prohibition of the liquor traffic. Mr. Lloyd George is said to have promised to bring before the British Cabinet an urgent plea for prohibition until the close of the war.

The reports appearing in the papers of the United States as coming from London correspondents are in substance as follows:

It was stated by the deputation that although work was being carried on night and day seven days a week, the total working time on the average in nearly all British ship yards was actually less than before the war, and the average productiveness had decreased. Many men were doing strenuous work, probably as good as the men in the trenches, but many did not even approximate full time.

Notwithstanding curtailment of hours they were allowed to keep open, the public houses in the neighborhood of the ship yards had greatly increased receipts—in some cases forty per cent. As an instance of one of many cases, that of a battleship coming in for immediate repairs was cited. She was delayed a whole day through the absence of riveters, who were drinking and carousing. In one yard the riveters had been working on the average only forty hours a week, and in another yard only thirty-six hours.

The deputation, which included representatives of the leading shipbuilders of the country, drew attention to the example set by France and Russia and urged on the chancellor the need of drastic action.

"I have a growing conviction, based on accumulating evidence," said the chancellor, "that nothing but root and branch methods would be of the slightest avail in dealing with the evil. I believe it is the general feeling that if we are to settle German militarism we must first of all settle with drink."

King George Volunteers to Become Abstainer

A later report from London gives the text of a letter from the private secretary of King George to the chancellor, volunteering to personally give up all use of alcoholic liquors and to issue an order against their use in the royal household, and adds his plea to that of the ship-owners and in some cases the laborites, that vigorous measures be adopted to cope with the drink evil. The letter of King George's secretary is as follows:

"Dear Chancellor of the Exchequer:

"The king thanks you for so promptly letting him have a full report of the proceedings at yesterday's meeting of the deputation of employers. His majesty has read it with intense interest, but also with the deepest concern. He feels that nothing but the most vigorous measures will successfully cope with the grave situation now existing in our armament factories.

Drink Delays War Work

"We have before us the statements not merely of the employers but of the admiralty and the war office, which are responsible for munitions of war and for the transport of troops and their food and ammunition. From this evidence it is without doubt largely due to drink that we are unable to secure the output of war material indispensable to meet the requirements of the army in the field, and that there has been such serious delay, in consequence, of the necessary reenforcements of supplies to aid our gallant troops at the front.

Chancellor Lloyd George

> "I have a growing conviction, based on accumulating evidence, that nothing but root and branch methods would be of the slightest avail in dealing with the evil."

"A continuance of such a state of things must inevitably result in the prolongation of the horrors and burdens of this terrible war.

King Offers to Quit Drink

"I am instructed to add that, if it be deemed advisable, the king will be prepared to set an example by giving up all alcoholic liquor himself and by issuing orders against its consumption in the royal household so that no difference shall be made, so far as his majesty is concerned, between the treatment of the rich and the poor in this question.

"LORD STAMFORDHAM,
"The King's Private Secretary"

The king's abstemious example is being rapidly followed, for, in addition to Earl Kitchener, all the cabinet ministers in London have announced to Chancellor Lloyd George, according to the *London Daily Mail*, their intention to follow the king's pledge to abstain from alcoholic liquors during the war, if it is thought necessary.

Among other prominent men who will do likewise are Earl Brassey, Baron Cowdray, Baron Sydenham, Sir Charles W. Macara, chairman of the committee of the international federation of master cotton spinners and manufacturers' associations, and the heads of many of the big manufacturing firms.

Papers Print Pledges

Several of the London morning papers appeared with full page advertisements presenting petitions with the request that supporters of the movement cut them out and send them to Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd George. These petitions read:

"I am entirely in favor of the suspension of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors during the war, which I consider imperative for a quick and successful termination of the war. I shall heartily support the government in any such measure."

Thousands of Londoners have voluntarily pledged themselves not to drink any intoxicating liquors while the war continues.

A large number of the ship yard workers on the Clyde decided to do without their customary drinks, and the public houses, usually crowded at the hours the men shift work, were almost empty, while the teashops did a thriving business.

The only persons who appear opposed to the temperance move are the Allied Brewers and the National Union of Brewery Workers, but it is not believed their influence is sufficient to sway the government in the event it decides on prohibition.

The majority of the newspapers of Great Britain are said to express the belief that total prohibition to apply to all classes is the only way to deal with the situation, and if Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Kitchener have their way it is believed there will be total prohibition.

VICTORY FOR PROHIBITION IN MICHIGAN

Fourteen Out of Sixteen Counties Vot Out Saloons—Popular Summer Resort Region Affected

As we go to press, Tuesday, April incomplete returns indicate that Mic igan has taken a long step toward stat wide prohibition. At the elections he Monday, April 5, in sixteen countie fourteen voted out the saloons. Tl counties are as follows: Alger, Berrie Calhoun, Eaton, Emmet, Genesee, Irc Kalamazoo, Lapeer, Lenawee, Masc Oakland, Sanilac and Tuscola.

Berrien county, the summer resort gion of the state, which includes Bent Harbor and St. Joseph and other popu resorts frequented by Chicagoans, o lawed the saloons for the first time its history. In this county alone th are said to be sixty retail and sev wholesale liquor establishments, rep senting an investment of more than $5 000. It is estimated that this vict means the closing on May 1, 1915, of t least 265 saloons throughout the st

The victory in Berrien county, many years a liquor stronghold, is s by temperance workers to be a sig cant indication of the pronounced cha of sentiment in the state.

A DREAM REALIZED

W. C. T. U. EXHIBIT AT PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION

FRANCES P. PARKS, Chairman Exhibit Committee

A current magazine article refers to the Fair City just inside the famous Golden Gate as "a city of realized dreams." It is a remarkable demonstration of the courage and self-confidence of a people who less than a half-decade ago were mourning their ruined homes and business marts.

"In that black, deserted zone,
They built a city, stone on stone,
A city that, in history's page,
Is crowned the marvel of the age."

They have also successfully carried out a project involving great effort and expenditure, illustrating vast activities and expressing high ideals, and in response to their invitation the world is flocking to San Francisco to join in the celebration of the opening of the Panama canal, a dream of four centuries realized.

In an advantageous location in one of the great exposition buildings, the Palace of Education, is to be found what may well be called a dream realized—the exhibit installed by the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. It is not a large exhibit, but viewed from an educational standpoint, ranks easily with any in the building. The booth is one of a section of eight built on a uniform plan, which secures harmony in the general effect. The color scheme is old ivory and delft blue. Palms, vines and cut flowers add to the artistic appearance of the booth.

The Polyglot Petition

The famous petition originated by Frances E. Willard and addressed to the governments of the world, asking them to do away with the manufacture of and traffic in alcoholic liquors and the legalization of impurity, is the heart of both the exhibit and the booth. On either side of the polyglot petition the story of the advance of the temperance movement from the days of the Woman's Crusade is effectively told by picture, poster and chart.

Another interesting feature of the exhibit is the Japanese bell made of more than a thousand tobacco pipes, given to Mary Allen West in her last journeyings by men who had stopped smoking. This will be remembered by white ribboners who visited the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago.

The wall display consists in the main of cards containing reading matter especially prepared for the purpose, mounted on panels of delft blue in frames of ivory white. Pictures of some of these panels are reproduced on this page and page 5, but it is, of course, impossible to give the color effect.

The comparative expenditure of money in the United States—the annual drink bill topping the list with an amount equivalent to the cost of building six Panama canals—is the subject of one of the panels illustrated. A hogshead having a sixty-four gallon capacity and a tiny keg, placed side by side, illustrate the per capita consumption of alcoholic liquor in non-prohibition Wisconsin and prohibition Kansas.

Other panels have for subjects Alcohol and Mental Efficiency, Alcohol and Physical Efficiency, Alcohol and Financial Efficiency, Big Business and the Drink Evil, Prohibition and Prosperity, Prohibition States. Two panels contain information concerning the World's and National W. C. T. U., giving the different departments of work, names of officers, etc. Four panels are devoted to facts relating to proprietary medicines and habit-forming drugs. A synopsis of the Harrison Anti-drug Law, which became effective March 1, appears on one of the cards. On the last panel in this group is a bottle 11½ inches high, made to represent a patent medicine cure. Inside the bottle is a light which winks on and off. Whenever the light is on a skull and cross bones shows through Dr. Fako's benign face and

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Popular Sentiment Favors Prohibition In Russia

COUNSELOR OF RUSSIAN EMBASSY AT WASHINGTON TELLS OF BENEFITS OF IMPERIAL EDICT

The National Liquor Dealers' Association of America has been claiming, through the liquor press, that prohibition has not been enforced in all the cities and towns of the Russian Empire; that drinks may be obtained in the Moscow restaurants; that the sale of vodka has not been prohibited for all time, and that Russian breweries will reopen in the spring.

These statements, based on a letter received from John H. Snodgrass, American consul-general at Moscow, are refuted by A. Scherbatskoy, counselor of the Russian embassy at Washington. In an interview with the Washington correspondent of the *Christian Science Monitor*, reported in that paper, Mr. Scherbatskoy said that he had information to the effect that absolute prohibition is enforced in almost all the cities and in all towns and that it is real prohibition; that drinks cannot be secured in restaurants; and that the breweries will not reopen in the spring. Mr. Snodgrass' letter says that the sale of intoxicants is forbidden in ninety per cent of all cities and towns in Russia. The embassy does not deny that there is some illegal traffic in liquor, but what there is is under cover in violation of the law and not in the open.

"Russia has been prepared for this prohibition edict for some time," said Mr. Scherbatskoy. "The government has gained rapidly in recent years and the government has received many petitions for perpetual prohibition. A deputation headed by Grand Duke Constantine and members of the Duma visited the Czar and were promised by him that the government never again would engage in the sale of liquor.

Press Favors It

"A drastic prohibition act was passed by the Duma, but it was greatly weakened in the upper house, the council of the empire. The Russian press is for prohibition and expressed indignation when the upper house marred the measure. There is strong sentiment everywhere in Russia for absolute prohibition not only of vodka and strong wines but also of light wines and beer. Prohibition now is only an emergency measure imposed by the crown, lasting to the end of the war, but it is almost certain to become a law after the war because of the strong public sentiment and the support of the Czar.

> If the nation can be rich only by the poverty of my people, then I should prefer that the nation should be poor.
>
> —*The Czar of Russia*

"Prohibition is increasing the producing power of our people," continued Mr. Scherbatskoy. "They are spending their money for other things than liquor now, wearing better clothes and taking better care of their families. One interesting thing is that Monday, which heretofore has been regarded as a holiday on which the men recuperated from their Sunday indulgences, will now be a productive working day. Monday has not been regarded as a working day in Russia; it has just been counted out of the week for this reason.

Savings Are Increased

"The postal savings banks show encouraging indications as a result of prohibition. In war time people usually draw their savings out of the banks, and at the beginning of the present war our postal banks showed a slight decrease, but soon after the prohibition edict the savings began to return to the banks and there has been a marked increase over previous years.

"One incident serves to illustrate the effect on other industries of prohibiting the sale of liquor. Early in the war when there was a scare that the Germans were about to advance on Petrograd from the north through Finland there was a frenzied haste to throw up fortifications in the vicinity of the capital. Large crews of men were employed on the earthworks at good pay. One group of men, having accumulated a little money, thought they would go down to Petrograd for a week-end celebration. They were told that they could not get a drop of liquor, but they said they would try. They went to the city and tried, but could get no liquor, and the next day they returned to their work, every man of them wearing a new suit of clothes.

"A friend of mine recently came here from Russia. He is a man who drank wine, but he told me one could not get a drink of liquor in the Petrograd or Moscow cafes 'for love or money,' as he expressed it.

People Are For It

"These instances could be repeated indefinitely. They go to show that prohibition is a fact in Russia and that it is beneficial beyond expectations. There is not the slightest doubt that there is tremendous popular sentiment for it and we expect that sentiment will be reflected in a permanent law when the war is over. No doubt there are many brewers who would like to have 'the breweries open up in the spring,' and they will try to bring it about, but they are not likely to succeed. In fact, preparations are being made by the liquor industry to adapt itself to the new conditions. The government is co-operating with brewers and distillers and grain raisers to find new commercial uses for the wheat, rye, corn, barley, malt and hops that formerly went into the manufacture of liquors. We think prohibition has come to Russia to stay."

W. C. T. U. EXHIBITS

CAROLYN P. LINDSAY, National Superintendent Fairs and Open Air Meetings

"A simple fact is worth a shipload of arguments."

An exhibit is a visual display of achievement, a demonstration of success attained after earnest effort. It is the latest method used to illustrate progress and to attract attention. Such being the idea, the questions are: Why do we have it? When do we have it? Where do we have it? Who prepares it? What does it cost? What do we exhibit? All these questions are asked in the same breath by the enthusiastic white ribboner who sees far enough ahead to know that an exhibit will be a great benefit to the cause of temperance and who just longs to get at the job.

Why? First, because we are up-to-date. Second, because it is a fine advertisement. Third, because our organization is recognized all over the world and we are asked to exhibit. Fourth, because it stimulates temperance activity and creates interest among non-temperance people. Fifth, because it is educative and instructive.

When? Whenever there is opportunity —making opportunity if necessary. When your work needs an impetus; when you have achieved great things that the world should know; when your efforts may enthuse others to do the same; when you have something worth while to show.

Where? At the convention; at the institute, the fair, club rooms, rest rooms, factories; at civic and industrial gatherings, schools, amusement parks, steamers; at religious, patriotic and educational gatherings, hotel lobbies, railroad stations; any place where you can get space and attract attention.

Who? It is usually a compilation of many ideas suggested by as many people, but it takes one or two very capable persons to get an exhibit into shape where the practical, the logical, the beautiful and the permanent ideas may take proper form, or be assembled. In these days of specialists there are persons or firms that do this from data given them. A color scheme is adopted and portable frames covered with art burlap make the walls. Uniform size and framing of statistical or illustrated charts, good lighting and a water supply are included in the up-to-date exhibit, and dignity characterizes the whole thing.

The cost? That depends upon your ambition and the size of your purse, for it is possible to make little or much display. Both time and strength are needed and sometimes these come high to the overburdened woman, when it really costs less to *rent* an exhibit already prepared.

What to exhibit? Up-to-date photographs of large size, transparencies, cartoons, charts, posters, diagrams, banners, models, literature, maps, in fact everything that will convince.

For those who plan an exhibition there are many things to be considered if good results are to be obtained. Is it to be temporary or permanent? Is it to be a large exhibit or a small one? Is it to be a traveling exhibit? Permanent exhibits are desirable; traveling exhibits probably reach more people; but any kind of exhibit other than temporary should be designed with thought of where it is to be installed. Surroundings and space are to be considered, and who shall handle and install it. Simplicity and strength of construction are essential; uniformity in size and framing of charts, cards, posters, etc.; clear, plain lettering of terse sentences, harmony of color scheme, and a good floor plan that will prevent confusion in case of crowds.

New York state W. C. T. U. had a booth recently at the "Made in America" exhibit in New York city. It was planned largely by the women and built up by a specialist. It is permanent and portable and can be rented upon request. The frames are inch iron tubing that screw together into place any size desired. They are covered with brown denim. Photographs of this exhibit may be obtained from W. C. T. U. headquarters.

If you propose having an expert prepare your exhibit, be sure to give him all the data and a general idea of your needs; he will do the rest. If you desire to prepare your own exhibit, note some

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A DREAM REALIZED

(Continued from Page Three)

above the word "guaranteed" on the label stands out the word "poison." At the left of the bottle are these words, "Watch this bottle and see what is really behind the label of most patent medicines." Illuminated maps give facts in regard to certain states which have taken advance steps.

Dividends of the Liquor Traffic

Another clever electrical device is the beer barrel model, illustrated on the cover page. This consists of the front of a full sized beer barrel with five spigots from which flow endless ribbons marked, Crime, Poverty, Insanity, Inefficiency and Disease, the dividends of the liquor traffic.

The Scientific Side

For the thoughtful visitor interested in the scientific and economic phases of the alcohol problem, time spent in study of the cabinet shown on page 3, will be well invested. A sign at the top of the case reads: "Alcoholic beverages. Principal kinds of alcoholic beverages with average amount of alcohol usually found in each arranged in order of danger, the most poisonous last." Each bottle is labeled with skull and cross bones. The absinthe bottle has a card attached reading, "Banished by France, 1915," and another card around the neck of the vodka bottle, "Banished by Russia, 1914." Over the middle section of the case appears this sign: "What a dime will buy measured in food values. The height of each red rod represents the relative food value of ten cents worth of that food measured in calories. The taller the rod the greater the food value." The same measure is applied to common liquors rich in alcohol and the attached card reads, "Alcohol attacks the organs of the body and hinders proper assimilation of food." In still another section is a group of temperance beverages all of which are free from alcohol. A feature of this group shows how soda water may be made at home from fruit syrups and carbonated water.

Book Exhibit

The book exhibit includes publications issued by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, standard works of reference on the scientific, economic and social phases of the alcohol problem and books on physiology and hygiene which have been approved for use in colleges and schools by the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation.

Current issues of THE UNION SIGNAL, *The Young Crusader*, *The Temperance Educational Quarterly* and the state W. C. T. U. papers are kept on file for the convenience of visitors.

There is also an exhibit of prize Scientific Temperance Instruction essays and signed Scientific Temperance Instruction pledge cards. On winged frames are displayed charts: One represents that fearful indictment against our western civilization—the grave of the native of South Africa covered with bottles and demijohns, the contents of which he had consumed during his life; another, the map of Africa with its "one long barroom" on the west coast; others are of special interest to missionary workers. There are also small posters giving valuable facts and statistics and postcards of many designs.

It was found impracticable to have a symbolic frieze, as originally planned by the committee. The space above the panels reserved for the frieze has been used for framed pictures of W. C. T. U. leaders, the latest prohibition map, the prohibition proclamation and an artistic drawing of the ribbon-bound hemispheres.

Miss Mary E. Brown of Seattle, Washington, is in charge of the W. C. T. U. booth and she will be ably assisted throughout the exposition period of ten months by volunteer guides, members of San Francisco and Alameda county unions.

Through the hearty co-operation of the Northern California Woman's Christian Temperance Union there has been extended to us the use of its state headquarters in the Methodist Book Concern Building as a meeting place and rest room for all white ribboners and friends. Just what this privilege will mean to strangers in a city noted for its oddly arranged streets will be better understood when it is known that the Methodist Book Concern Building is in the heart of the city, close to all hotels, ten minutes walk from the exposition grounds, and within a stone's throw of the wonderful Civic Center of San Francisco, one of the beautiful permanent

buildings erected by the Exposition Company. From the Ferries take car No. 5, on McAllister street. From Third and Townsend street station, take Third street car, transferring at Market street to McAllister No. 5. This car stops in front of No. 3 City Hall avenue. The latch-string hangs out at rooms 420-422.

Miss Brown writes that even while the exhibit was being installed, it attracted much attention. Men and women stopped to ask questions and to take notes, often sitting down for a careful study of the scientific facts shown on panels and tablets.

The exhibit arrests attention, provokes serious thinking and cannot fail to convince observers of the necessity of total abstinence for the individual and prohibition for the nation.

GENERAL VILLA DECLARES HE WILL MAKE MEXICO DRY

"Mexico will be without liquor when peace comes, if it is in my power," General Villa is reported to have said in an interview with Floyd P. Gibbons, war correspondent of *The Chicago Tribune*, published in that paper.

"Mexico is suffering from it now," continued the man who has been called the "George Washington of Mexico." "It is not only the effect of the stuff upon those who drink it but the effect upon those who are to come. Most of the epilepsy is caused by drunkenness. The children are the sufferers and, as usual, the poor suffer the most from it.

"The president of a people might not be a drinker himself, but so long as he permits his people to play with poison he is showing himself a weakling. I will not permit it among my officers. It makes them less efficient.

"When our troops reach a town I order all of the saloons closed. Some of my men have been shot for drunkenness and some saloon-keepers have been executed for selling it to the soldiers. Now the penalty is a heavy fine."

W. C. T. U. EXHIBIT

(Continued from Page Four)

things to avoid: Repetition of subject matter, too much data, small print or lettering. The average observer is anxious to pass on, and, as a rule, only sees the striking thing.

A practical word relative to actual construction: Portable iron tubing framework is best; these can be rented. Double burlap of a gray, brown or ecru shade makes fine walls. Height of walls eight feet. Beaver board is also used on a wooden frame for walls.

Illustration cardboard or bristol board 22x28 is a good size for charts, posters, diagrams, photos, etc. An inch or inch and one-half moulding is good for frames. Use color wherever possible. Literature should be pasted attractively (upper edge only) on long panels of colored cardboard, to harmonize with the wall coloring. Banners are made of a special white oilcloth. Holland shades will accept some kinds of paint other than oil.

If there is space, a few stately palms and a hygienic water bottle and stand (with W. C. T. U. drinking cups) would add greatly to the general beauty of the exhibit. Models, mechanical or moving devices showing comparisons are very striking, but rather expensive. It must be remembered that a really good thing must of necessity cost considerable, but a good exhibit is invaluable for creating temperance sentiment, and there never was a time when it is more needed.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

"It is glorious to man a Lifeboat, but better to build a Lighthouse"

MRS. ROSS HAYES SCHACHNER, National General Secretary Young People's Branch, Evanston, Ill.

THE WORLD YOUR FIELD

ROSS HAYES SCHACHNER

In preparation for the month of May, when the Y. P. B. programs will be devoted to our World's work, and also in recognition of the Y. P. B. Red Letter Day, the birthday of the first National and World's "Y" secretary, it seemed fitting that this particular Y. P. B. issue should be a "World Number." Surely, while we are busy campaigning for new members and for National Constitutional Prohibition, we will not forget that ours is a world union, and that we wage our peaceful warfare not alone for "God and Home and Native Land," but for "God and Home and Every Land." It should likewise lend great strength and encouragement to the young men and young women here in America to know that wherever the gospel of temperance has been carried, in one way or another, young people have been enlisted and are serving under the white flag of total abstinence.

A great missionary advocate upon a certain occasion when a brother minister made the statement that his church did not "think much of missions," exclaimed, "My brother, it makes no difference what your church thinks of missions, but what does God think of missions?" We well know what God thinks of missions, for was not the burning message which he sent his son Jesus to deliver to the world, *"Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel unto every creature."* Have you as a Branch in any way helped to send the temperance gospel into all the world and unto every creature? If you have heretofore been inclined to not "think much" of your foreign brothers and sisters (many of whom are less fortunate than you) ask yourself what God thinks of them.

The efforts for this month will not be all they should be unless, added to the harvest of new members and the education through public meetings, there is a goodly contribution to our Y. P. B. Missionary Fund and a study of our World's Work.

I am already feeling that when the record of this year's work is compiled April will stand out gloriously because of the special effort put forth during its thirty days. I give you this last message for the month, "There is only one way by which we can reach our goal and that is to GET UP AND GO." Are you up and going in the interest of the Y. P. B.?

THE WORLDWIDE VISION

AMY A. SWANKIE-CAMERON, World's "Y" Secretary

DEAR YOUNG WHITE RIBBONERS OF THE UNITED STATES:

It is with keen pleasure that I respond to the kind invitation of your general secretary to send a message for the World's Y. P. B. number of THE UNION SIGNAL. And first may I say how pleased I am that there should be a "World's" number for the young people. This is most fitting: Young people's minds are always elastic and the wide vision is especially the vision for youth. The more you embrace the thought of the whole world in your work the more deeply interesting will grow your own little corner of that world, and the more keen your desire to make it by your effort worthy the great whole. It is such a gloriously inspiring thought that whether in the bush in Australia or on the lonely veldt in South Africa, in the great Northwest of Canada or down in the Southern Pacific or up within the Polar Circle, whether in what we call the homelands or within the war zone, there are women and men, like ourselves, younger and older, wearing our precious badge and doing our blessed work. Does not that realization thrill you and make you proud to belong to this great, world-wide organization? To remember all these splendid women and men who have worked and are working in this World Union of ours, is indeed an inspiration.

I am especially glad that you have adopted April 14 as a red-letter day in your work, and connected it with the World's W. C. T. U. Frances Barnes gave herself to the young women of the World's white ribbon army with a wholehearted zeal that should and does command all our gratitude, and it is good to feel that by increased effort for the world-wide work she so loves we can still show her how we appreciate all she has done.

When we think of the great founder of the World's W. C. T. U. and how Frances Willard cared so especially for the young and by her wonderful influence drew them into the work, we can but resolve with all our hearts to strive to be worthy followers of such leaders.

So I beg you to work even more earnestly and enthusiastically than you have done, to increase your membership among the young women and men of America, and to deepen your interest in our international work, as well as your own splendid work for National Prohibition, to educate and train yourselves as fine, all-round temperance workers, realizing that on you, as on your comrades in other lands, rests the great responsibility of the white ribbon societies of the future.

Mrs. Frances J. Barnes, First World's and National "Y" Secretary

WAS IT A PROPHECY?

FRANCES J. BARNES

Many of the readers of THE UNION SIGNAL will recall the mission to Washington of a number of white ribboners headed by our valiant president, Frances E. Willard, to present the beautiful portrait of Mrs. Rutherford B. Hayes, painted by Huntington and paid for by the contributions of loyal temperance men and women in every state. It was given to the White House at the time of President Garfield's inauguration.

We were hospitably entertained at Hotel La Fetra and mass meetings and a hearing were arranged by our hostess and members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the District of Columbia. Every one seemed interested, and most of all in the courteous reception given by President and Mrs. Garfield to our president and "her cabinet," as they called us. We listened to the presentation and the response almost breathlessly. So finely couched was Miss Willard's wish that the social policy the former occupants had inaugurated might be maintained at the White House that we thought it could not be denied. Nor was it in the acceptance, though no positive promise was given. We were introduced to the President's mother one of the old-fashioned Christian mothers of our land, and I remember she said, "James is a good man. I know he'll do what is right." Alas! he never lived to the testing time of the following season. As we left the White House with something of a vague expectancy one of our party said, "To your tents O Israel!" With our minds strongly impressed with our mission, it was no strange that we should "dream dreams," and when we gathered in the parlor of the hotel the next morning for conference and prayer I made bold to confess the vivid dream that had visited my pillow. It was this: Instead of gathering in the White House we had gone to the Capitol and were assembled in the rotunda. On looking up the dome was filled with a dense black cloud and we could not see the blue nor the gilding. As we gazed and wondered a rift came all across the dome and the sunlight

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YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

WORLDWIDE FIGHT AGAINST ALCOHOL

PRIZE PROGRAM

We are substituting for the regular April program, which appears in the Year Book, the following program arranged by Mrs. Fannie R. Danser, promoter of our Y. P. B. Missionary Fund, and which won the $25 prize offered by Mrs. Koehne, of California, for the best temperance program for a public meeting. It is especially suitable as a "World" program.

"THE WORLDWIDE FIGHT AGAINST ALCOHOL."

Singing—"Christ for the World we Sing."

Responsive Reading.

Prayer—By the leader, followed by sentence prayers by members for God's guidance in the problems confronting our state, nation, and the world.

Singing—"The Time is Now," or "The Fight is On."

Reading—"Temperance and Missions."

A Quiz—"The National Constitutional Prohibition Amendment." (Answers to be given in participants' own words.)

Debate—"Resolved, that National Prohibition is Necessary to the Life of a Nation." (By four members.) (For material use Y. P. B. Study books.)

Singing—"A Saloonless Nation in 1920" (first two verses).

Glimpses—"The Worldwide Fight against Alcohol." (Use extracts from the report of the ninth convention of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

Exercise—"Our Prohibition States." Facts to be given in members' own words concerning our prohibition states as found in leaflet, "Prohibition's Onward March," to be in order as follows: Maine, Kansas, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Georgia, North Carolina, Mississippi, Tennessee, West Virginia, Virginia, Colorado, Oregon, Washington, Arizona, Alabama, Arkansas, Iowa, Idaho.

Recitation—"The Children of Today Make the Nation of Tomorrow," in Medal Contest book No. 10, or "A Worldwide Outcry" in Medal Contest Reciter No. 20.

Singing—"A Saloonless Nation in 1920" (last two verses).

Benediction or closing prayer.

OPPORTUNITY INVOLVES OBLIGATION

FANNIE ROOT DANSER, Promoter Y. P. B. Missionary Fund

"The light that shines the farthest shines the brightest nearest home." Thus as we help to bring brightness into the lives of our brothers and sisters across the waters, the more glorious will be the results of the work accomplished in our own local Y. P. B's.

Knowing creates desire for doing. That they may be filled with missionary enthusiasm, I ask every Y. P. B. member to read the encouraging messages from our white ribbon missionaries as given in the report of the ninth convention of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, (pages 102-116).

In telling of her work in Burma, Flora E. Strout says: "If only we had the funds we could do splendid work toward bettering conditions. It is hard to see work stagnating just for the sake of a few dollars." In her "Greetings from Japan," Ruth Frances Davis Stevens tells enthusiastically of the Young Woman's Branch, temperance essay contests, the public school—an open door, the night school for factory girls, rescue mission work and many other interesting enterprises. Miss Amy Swankie-Cameron speaks of the work of the Young Woman's Branch in various European countries.

The fields are ripe and ready for the harvest. Opportunity involves obligation I am asking that this year every Young People's Branch of our nation contribute one dollar or more to the Y. P. B. Missionary Fund. Let us break all past records and give liberally to this cause I am having prepared coin-cards, each holding ten dimes, and shall ask that each state Y. P. B. secretary purchase these cards in quantities sufficient to supply each Branch in her state with at least one of these cards. They are to be filled and then sent through the state treasurers on or before May 15, 1915, to the National treasurer. The coin-cards will be sent to any address for 75 cents per 100, postpaid.

For raising money for this fund I am offering to send free to any Y. P. B. that agrees to fill at least two of the cards, material for a very pleasing evening's entertainment entitled, "The Evolution of the American Woman." Hold it in a church, charge ten cents admission, and you will be happily surprised at the result, which will enable you to replenish your treasury and also aid this fund.

Let us do our part this year in contributing to the Y. P. B. Missionary Fund.

Miss Mary Frances Willard Anderson, Assistant World's "Y" Secretary

Miss Anderson reports the sending of helps to Miss Ham, superintendent of young people's work in Australia, for the organizing of Y. P. B's. Heretofore young women alone have been enlisted. Miss Anderson will also furnish helps to any Branch desiring to present a "World's Demonstration."

WAS IT A PROPHECY?

(Continued from Page Six)

streamed through and dispelled the darkness, and we broke into songs of rejoicing and victory. My interpretation was that the next time we came on a mission to our Nation's capital it would not be to the White House but to the Capitol, and sooner or later we should get what we asked for. During the Bible reading that followed various texts were given. I was reading the Old Testament through and had come to the fourteenth chapter of Isaiah and the last few verses closing with the thirty-second, "What shall one then answer the messengers of the Nation? That the Lord hath founded Zion, and the poor of his people shall trust in it." At that moment came a messenger from President and Mrs. Garfield inviting Miss Willard to lunch with them that day, and saying a carriage would be sent for her at twelve o'clock. Turning to us, Miss Willard said, "This is wonderful. What it portends we cannot now say, but you, my faithful ones, will be in prayer for your representative at the noontide hour." Remembering the recent notable discussion and vote on National Constitutional Prohibition in the Capitol at Washington, one can but wonder if coming events sometimes cast their shadows in prophetic visions.

SUGGESTIVE PROGRAM FOR Y. P. B. INSTITUTE

MORNING.

SUBJECT: SECRETARIES' PROBLEMS.

10:00—Devotional Service. Scripture, Psalm 1
Song "Work, for the Night is Coming."

10:20—Essentials of Leadership

10:40—Points of Appeal to Young People
(a) Desire for Physical Perfection
(b) Social Influence
(c) Patriotism
(d) Growth through Service

11:30—Special Music

11:40—How to Combine Temperance Work with the Youthful Desire for Diversion

12:00—Noontide Prayer

AFTERNOON.

SUBJECT: PROBLEMS OF THE LOCAL BRANCH.

1:30—Devotional Service Psalm 90
Song "The Fight Is On."

1:50—The Value of Department Work in Y. P. B.

2:00—Is the Study Course Essential to a Successful Y. P. B.?

2:20—Value of Parliamentary Knowledge to Young People and a Parliamentary Drill. (Using Parliamentary Studies by Mrs. A. S. Benjamin)
Reading or Special Music

2:45—How to Make the Regular Meeting Interesting

3:00—The Value of Enthusiasm or How to Interest Others

3:15—How Can Young People Advance Civic Rightcousness? How Aid in the Campaign for National Constitutional Prohibition

3:35—Special Music

3:40—Worldwide Advance toward Prohibition and Woman Suffrage. Relation between the Two

3:55—Question Box

EVENING.

A Y. P. B. contest, an address by the leader or other speaker, or any of the programs suggested for April or those noted in "Hints for the Social Hour."

The Union Signal

Official Organ of the NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Published Weekly by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Evanston, Illinois

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF, MISS ANNA A. GORDON
MANAGING EDITOR, MISS JULIA F. DEANE
CIRCULATION MANAGER, MISS ADDIE A. AUSTIN

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Evanston, Illinois, April 8, 1915

National W. C. T. U. Convention, Seattle, Wash., October 9-14, 1915

GOAL FOR 1915—FIFTY THOUSAND NEW MEMBERS

IN THE MOUTHS OF MANY WITNESSES

The efforts of the liquor interests to discredit testimony as to the success and efficacy of prohibition in Kansas and Russia have served only to strengthen the evidence in favor of it. In the case of Kansas the attempt by the liquorites to impeach the veracity of those who have spoken in favor of the prohibitory law has brought forth a definite, detailed and convincing refutation from the pen of Governor Capper showing that every individual and organization of any standing in the state of Kansas is enthusiastic concerning prohibition, and this declaration of the governor is being published far and wide. (See SIGNAL of April 1.)

The efforts of the liquor interests to disprove all information concerning the enforcement of prohibition in Russia and the benefits therefrom have been largely nullified by the statements made by the counselor of the Russian embassy, in an interview with him at Washington, D. C. (see page 4), thus adding one more witness to an already numerous and notable company of those who have testified to the value of Russia's new law.

The article "W. C. T. U. Exhibits," by Mrs. Carolyn P. Lindsay, National superintendent of Fairs and Open Air Meetings, on page 4 of this issue, has been printed in leaflet form. Send orders to National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Ill., or to the National superintendent of Fairs and Open Air Meetings, Mrs. Carolyn P. Lindsay, 414 Western avenue, Albany, N. Y.

Price, each, 2 cents; per 50, 20 cents; per 100, 35 cents.

STATES WHICH HAVE OUTLAWED THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Maine	1851
Kansas	1880
North Dakota	1889
Georgia	1907
Oklahoma	1907
Mississippi	1908
North Carolina	1908
Tennessee	1909
West Virginia	1912
Virginia	1914
Colorado	1914
Oregon	1914
Washington	1914
Arizona	1914
Alabama	1915
Arkansas	1915
Iowa	1915
Idaho	1915

STATES TO VOTE ON STATEWIDE PROHIBITION IN 1915

South Carolina Ohio

STATES TO VOTE ON STATEWIDE PROHIBITION IN 1916

Idaho South Dakota
Montana Vermont

STATES PLANNING FOR STATEWIDE PROHIBITION CAMPAIGNS IN 1916

California Wyoming
Florida Michigan
Kentucky Minnesota
Nebraska New Mexico
Texas Indiana

TRUST THE COLLEGE PAPERS

At least sixty-five universities and colleges of the United States now offer courses for the study of the liquor problem, for which curriculum credit is allowed, and more than a hundred colleges have voluntary study classes, largely under faculty leadership, where credit is not given. It is not to be wondered that the liquor interests are concerned over the growing sentiment for prohibition among the student class and that they are endeavoring to get their publicity articles and cleverly written editorials into the college papers. We venture to prophesy that their efforts will be unsuccessful. The young men and young women who conduct these periodicals are quite capable of forming their own opinions and framing their own policies and they will resent any attempt by "the trade" to influence them. Indeed, they will probably be stimulated by these tactics of the liquorites to do a little original research work in prohibition communities and as a consequence will become outspoken, enthusiastic advocates of prohibition.

SELF-PRESERVATION FIRST CONSIDERATION

The recent declaration against alcohol pronounced by one of Great Britain's leading statesmen was founded upon nothing less than the instinct for self-preservation. Not otherwise was it with the Czar of Russia when he issued his prohibition edict. "The greatest of Britain's deadly foes," said Lloyd George, "is drink," and at this critical time in the nation's affairs he believes no price too great to pay for the suppression of that enemy. What has suddenly become of that unanswerable argument of the liquor interests that no nation or government can conduct its public affairs without the aid of the revenue from the liquor traffic? Never in their history have Russia and England so greatly needed funds, yet even at this crucial time in their finances they consider the question of revenue of secondary importance compared with the necessity of ridding themselves of "The Great Destroyer"—Alcohol.

DECREASED LIQUOR REVENUE PROVES THAT PROHIBITION PROHIBITS

The United States government will soon be compelled to revise its system of taxation in order to provide for the deficit caused by the decrease in liquor revenue. This is the statement being made by financiers after reading that one of the chief causes given by officials of the United States Treasury for the deficit which it now faces is "decreased liquor revenues, due to the prohibition movement." It is stated that increase in the extent of prohibition territory and local option zones has caused a reduction of $2,000,000 in the Federal Government's income.

Assistant Secretary of Treasury Peters, in discussing the new order of things, is reported to have said: "The revenues from whisky and alcoholic beverages have shrunk considerably over $2,000,000 a year, and this unquestionably is due to the spread of the temperance movement, and we are preparing to see it diminish from this cause."

The fact of this deficit need not alarm anyone in the face of the statement of Russia's minister of finance that even in a time of war the government found that prohibition had helped rather than hindered the financial situation, by reducing the expenses due to drunkenness and consequent inefficiency and enabling the people largely to increase their savings.

Senator Morris Sheppard not long ago on the floor of Congress gave expression to his views on the question in the following words:

"If this republic cannot live without the dirty dollars it obtains from the liquor traffic, dollars stained with the tears of women and children, it ought not to live. But there are legitimate sources of revenue yet untouched. There are few direct taxes on luxuries. The income tax has little more than scratched the surface of enormous wealth. There is no federal inheritance tax. Non-alcoholic beverages are untaxed. The national domain, with measureless mineral resources, water powers, forests, and the like, could be managed so as to produce a yearly usufruct of fifty or one hundred millions. The pension roll gives promise of rapid decline."

Looking at the matter from the business man's point of view the sooner the United States government adjusts itself to the abolition of the liquor traffic the better for it financially as well as morally. Governor Arthur Capper of Kansas sizes up the situation well when he says:

"The total revenue derived by the government from all liquors in 1913 was $179,000,000. This is scarcely one-tenth of the total drink bill of our people. Most of this expenditure represents a direct economic waste. The indirect waste, physical and moral, is greater still, but is not subject to calculation. If this be so, as many opponents of National prohibition themselves concede, it is self-evidently absurd to say that we must continue the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquor for the sake of a revenue of $179,000,000. A sum twenty times as large would not equal the total economic waste. And yet many of our shrewdest business men do not see the absurdity of it. They tell us we cannot afford to cut off the internal revenue tax from liquors. Shall we ever reduce the functions of government to a business basis?"

MARRIAGE OF RUTH FRANCES DAVIS

Miss Ruth Frances Davis, for six years the World's W. C. T. U. representative in Japan, was married on Friday, March 26, at the home of her parents, to David Harrison Stevens, Ph. D., of Chicago University. The wedding was a charming home ceremony, Dr. Davis, the father of the bride, officiating. Miss Elizabeth Davis played the wedding march from Lohengrin and Richard Smith Davis sang the wedding hymn, "O Perfect Love." Miss Davis' comrades in the World's and National W. C. T. U. presented her with a handsome solid mahogany tea-cart. Numerous and beautiful gifts have come to her from her friends in Japan, where she is greatly beloved. Dr. and Mrs. Stevens will be at home after May 1, at 1154 East Fifty-fourth Place, Chicago. THE UNION SIGNAL extends to them heartiest congratulations and best wishes.

W. C. T. U. EXHIBIT AT PANAMA-CALIFORNIA EXPOSITION AT SAN DIEGO

The rest room provided by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Southern California at the Panama-California Exposition in San Diego is proving a favorite place with white ribboners, and many others who are not members of the organization have discovered the cosy little sitting room. The registers already show visitors from almost every state in the Union and from abroad. The room which is in the Commerce and Industries building is 26 by 56 feet and is attractively furnished. Interesting exhibits are on display and much literature is being distributed. Light lunches are also served. The workers regard it as an opportunity to advertise the organization and lay a foundation for the 1916 campaign for a dry California. The room was furnished at an expense of about $800, but the entire cost will probably be about $2,000.

GERMANY STRENGTHENS RESTRICTIONS REGARDING LIQUOR

According to Associated Press reports from Amsterdam, April 1, the German Federal Council has passed an order strengthening the regulations regarding the sale of liquor in Germany. The order permits the central authorities of each state at their discretion to limit or prohibit the sale of spirits. Any violation of such prohibitory edict is punishable by a fine of $2,500 or imprisonment for a year.

DISCUSSION OF LIQUOR QUESTION ENCOURAGED

A "Think it Over" campaign is in full swing in the city of Chicago and the two leading newspapers, *The Tribune* and *The Herald*, are helping to promote it by the prominence they give to the question. The *Herald* conducts in each Monday's issue an "open forum" on the liquor evil, giving a column of space to the advocates of a dry Chicago and a column to their opponents. The *Tribune* in one issue each week gives space to a department called, "What Booze Did To Me," soliciting contributions from all its readers. This in addition to generous publicity of prohibition news, occasional cartoons and editorials favorable to the cause is making newspaper readers of the windy city do some serious thinking on the subject.

How about the newspapers of your city? Why not suggest their taking up similar departments? An open forum in every newspaper in the land would accomplish wonders in throwing the searchlight of truth on the unspeakable evils of the liquor traffic. The scheme is a vote-maker and if you want to win the next election for prohibition in your city, county or state, it is worth while getting the editors of your local papers to give it a trial.

Two Momentous Questions Before the People

ANNIHILATION OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC AND WORLD PEACE

Says HON. ARTHUR CAPPER, Governor of Kansas

In an address delivered on March 16, at Topeka, Kansas, before the Kansas Methodist Conference, Governor Capper declared it as his conviction that there are today two momentous questions before the people of this country—of far greater importance than tariff or finance or any other phase of the economic problem of our time—the annihilation of the liquor traffic and its attendant evils, and the complete disarmament of nations and world peace.

"I think that you, as Methodists and we, as citizens and as Kansans, all have reasons for thankfulness and congratulations upon the great defeat the revival of the saloon issue has met with recently at the hands of the people of this state," said Governor Capper. "I feel sure it forever settles the saloon question in Kansas, where prohibition has been for years a shining success. If the liquor issue were not dead before, now that Kansas women have full suffrage and have shown they will use it, it may be considered buried beyond hope of resurrection. When the women of America are granted the voting privileges of citizenship, as they should be, we will bury the liquor traffic from one end of this country to the other beneath an avalanche of votes, deeper than the foundations of the earth.

Champions National Prohibition

"I am firmly convinced that a tremendously important duty now calls Kansas—the duty of vigorously championing and aggressively advancing the cause of National Prohibition in the United States.

"Kansas men and women should lead this movement just as Kansas led the movement which abolished human slavery, for Kansas offers the strongest, the most convincing proof of the widespread and far-reaching benefits of a saloonless state.

"National Prohibition should no longer be delayed. It will not be long in coming if the Kansas people give the movement their active leadership, their vigorous championship, and let the world know the blessings that have come to them through prohibition, and I am here to pledge you that my first ambition shall be to aid in every possible way, to use all the influence I possess, as a citizen, as a newspaper man, as a public official, to the advancement of this great cause.

Will Suppress Public Vice.

"Every movement for purity in which we are interested—the suppression of public vice and the white slave traffic and all its attendant evils will be soon accomplished when national prohibition of the sale of intoxicants becomes a reality. The brothel and the saloon are inseparably linked. We can not suppress public vice and leave its chief feeder to flourish. I regret that I can not say to you that the liquor traffic and public vice are entirely banished from our own state—but where the isolated brothel exists in Kansas, we invariably find it the side partner, the adjunct of the bootlegger—the illicit seller of whisky. The two nuisances are allied. We must suppress them together."

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

Who seeks for heaven alone to save his soul
May keep the path, but will not reach the goal;
While he who walks in love may wander far,
Yet God will bring him where the blessed are.—*Henry Van Dyke.*

PERSONAL MENTION

Mrs. Elizabeth P. Hutchinson, treasurer of the National W. C. T. U., is spending a few weeks at Hot Lake, Ore., from which point she expects soon to go to Seattle for a conference with the officers of the West Washington W. C. T. U. concerning arrangements for the National convention.

For the past few weeks Miss Elizabeth P. Gordon has been the guest of her sister, Miss Anna A. Gordon, at Rest Cottage. She left for the East, March 31. Her stay in Evanston was all too short to satisfy her many friends at National Headquarters, who greatly enjoyed having her with them.

The many friends of Mrs. Antoinette A. Hawley, honorary president of the Colorado W. C. T. U., will be sorry to learn that last week she met with a serious accident, falling and fracturing her hip.

Mrs. Eliza B. Ingalls, National superintendent of the Anti-Narcotics department, wishes us to explain to her department workers that illness is preventing her from attending to her correspondence. She is, however, recovering.

WHITE RIBBONERS VICTIMS OF EARTHQUAKE IN ITALY

The sad news has been received that the recent earthquake in Italy claimed as its victims several white ribboners, among them, Signorina Satturnini, secretary of the W. C. T. U. organized last year in Rome. Providentially, Mme. Fredekind, one of the most active members of the union, was in Germany at the time of the catastrophe.

THE TAFT FAMILY AND PROHIBITION

Ex-President Taft has more reason to be proud of the opinions and convictions of his two sons, Robert W. and Charles P., on the prohibition question than he has of his own. Shortly after he vetoed the Kenyon-Webb bill as unconstitutional, Robert W. Taft, his eldest son, published in the *Harvard Law Review* an article showing that his learned father was wrong in his conclusions. Quite recently the ex-President has given public expression to his opposition to state-wide and nation-wide prohibition, but his son Charles P. Taft, a member of the Yale trio which met the Syracuse University team in a freshman debate on state and national prohibition, stoutly defended prohibition and took the stand that prohibition laws have been successful where they have been given a chance, citing especially Maine and Kansas. The sons and daughters are learning to do their own thinking on the question of the liquor evil and this thinking is crystallizing into convictions which are soon to result in the total abolition of the liquor traffic, root and branch.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

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HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

RED LETTER DAYS

APRIL 14—*Young People's Branch Day (Birthday of Frances J. Barnes)*

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, SEATTLE, WASH., OCTOBER 9-14, 1915

MEDAL CONTESTS

MRS. A. E. CARMAN

Last year more L. T. L. contests were held than ever before in the history of the department, consequently there has been a great demand for a new L. T. L. Reciter. We are glad to inform you that it will be ready by the time you read this. Send to me for copies (price, ten cents), as it will take some days to supply state superintendents. You will find in this book a number of short selections for the little ones. It also contains several songs for children. In forming classes for these contests there should be at least ten or twelve contestants.

The Peace and Arbitration Reciter is being revised and new selections added; of this you will hear later. State L. T. L. secretaries will take notice that the National L. T. L. secretary, Miss Mary B. Ervin, has offered a prize of a gold medal to the state L. T. L. secretary whose state holds the largest number of L. T. L. contests.

Please note the change in my address: *5414 Broadway Ave., Chicago.*

THE APRIL NUMBER OF THE TEMPERANCE EDUCATIONAL QUARTERLY

The April number of *The Temperance Educational Quarterly* is a special *Lesson number* and therefore of great value to the schools, as well as to the workers in the Loyal Temperance Legions. Each lesson is written by a specialist in Scientific Temperance Instruction and the one copy placed in the hands of a teacher will furnish material for at least a term's work in temperance. Sara Phillips Thomas, Christine I. Tinling, Lizzie O. Middleton, Etta M. G. Luce, Lottie Abbott Woodford, and M. Grace Hendricks, each furnish a lesson. That the *Temperance Educational Quarterly* is being used in the schools is shown by the fact that during the last quarter the subscription list has been doubled. Not only does it meet a need in the schools of the United States, but it goes to all our home missionaries, to every teacher in Alaska, to many of the provinces of Canada, and to all our foreign workers as well as to many of the foreign missionaries.

The union that does not make use of a temperance educational journal today is lacking in vision, for such a journal furnishes the truth directly to those who will be the voters of tomorrow.

WORK AMONG SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

MRS. ELLA H. THACHER

Many inquiries (but not so many as I had hoped) have come to me about sending periodicals, magazines and *books* to the soldiers. These must be well boxed or barreled, prepaid and sent to the depot quartermaster of the United States army in the following towns (you should send to the one nearest your place of residence):

U. S. Army Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C.; Boston, Mass.; Philadelphia, Pa.; New York, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; St. Paul, Minn.; Omaha, Nebraska; Jeffersonville, Ind.; Seattle, Wash.

U. S. A. Quartermaster, Kansas City, Mo.; San Francisco, Calif.; Portland, Ore.; New Orleans, La.

If you wish to send to Fort Bliss, Tex., address Chaplain J. T. Axton; to Texas City, Chaplain Price; to Galveston, Chaplain Ransden. Please keep a record and report all that are sent.

1627 Massachusetts Ave.,
Washington, D. C.

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

MRS. E. A. PULESTON of Amite, La prominently identified with the W. C. T. U. and the Woman's Home Missionary Society. "Mrs. Puleston was never happier than when she had secured some convert to the cause of prohibition and she worked zealously for the banishment of the great curse of drink," writes one who knew her well.

MRS. AMANDA CRAMER, Johnstown, Pa., a member of the W. C. T. U. since its organization, and mother of Miss Cora Cramer, president of Cambria county union.

MRS. CATHERINE M. HUCKILL, Forksville, Pa., a temperance pioneer and charter member of the local union organized over thirty years ago. Her daughter, Mrs. Sara Huckill Corson, is the president of the white ribbon forces of Sullivan county.

MRS. IDA FLINNER, Conoquenessing, Pa., a faithful member of the local union.

MRS. JULIA E. STIVERS, Connington, Conn., the oldest member of the local union. Although almost totally blind she was brought to the meetings in a wheel chair and her cheery smile and words of assurance were a never failing source of strength to her comrades.

SIGNS OF PROHIBITION'S PROGRESS

The chamber of commerce of Bradford, England, is reported to have adopted a resolution in favor of total prohibition.

At a meeting recently held in Edinburgh, for the purpose of advancing the total abstinence movement, the principal speaker was Lord Kitchener's sister. A resolution was passed pledging all present to total abstinence for at least the period of the war.

By recent action of the government of the province of Saskatchewan, Canada, all bar and club licenses within the province will be abolished July 1. At that time the government will take over the wholesale liquor business, and dispensaries will replace the wholesale liquor shops which now exist, such dispensaries to be under the administration of a commission responsible to the legislative assembly.

The new Alabama law prohibiting publication of liquor advertisements in newspapers, printed or sold within the state, was upheld on March 26 by Chancellor W. R. Chapman. The decision was rendered in a test case brought by the state against the *Montgomery Advertiser*.

The Iowa legislature has passed a bill making bootlegging a felony on third conviction and providing for the confiscation of vehicles used for transporting intoxicating liquor from other states into Iowa. When third conviction means state prison, prohibition will prohibit, for those who might otherwise have no scruples in the matter will think twice before trying to evade the law.

Albion (Mich.) college students have organized to give their aid to the prohibition forces in the local option campaign, which is now being waged in Calhoun county.

Citizens of Polo, Ill., are preparing to celebrate the town's being without saloons for fifty years.

"My patriotism makes me ashamed to draw my salary," is the explanation of his resignation given by the marshal of Kingston, Mo., a dry community where the strict enforcement of prohibition law had gradually eliminated crime to such an extent that the marshal could find nothing to do.

First W. C. T. U. Interstate Campaign Conference

EXPERTS DISCUSS PLANS AND METHODS

Special Correspondence

That the first W. C. T. U. Interstate Campaign Conference amply proved the wisdom of its planning was the verdict of the workers present in Jacksonville, Florida, March 24-25. It was indeed a meeting of "experts" (quoting our beloved National president) when ten of the W. C. T. U. presidents of southern states gathered to confer concerning campaign plans and methods, for in the South especially it has been a prevailing fashion of late for states to go dry, and while some of these women were fresh from victorious battlefields others were buckling on the "whole armor of God" to enter the various fields.

How inspiring it was to hear Mrs. Sara H. Hoge, Mrs. Lenna Lowe Yost, Mrs. Minnie U. Rutherford and Mrs. Annie K. Weisel tell of campaigning in Virginia, West Virginia, Arkansas and Alabama. How informing and interesting was it to listen to Mrs. T. Adelaide Goodno and Mrs. S. E. Stanley as they revealed conditions in the prohibition states of North Carolina and Mississippi, and Georgia's recording secretary, Miss Griffin, who represented her state in the absence of the state president, Mrs. Patterson, who is recuperating her health during a rest period. Mrs. Joseph Sprott of South Carolina, Miss Minnie E. Neal of Florida, Mrs. Alice C. McKinney of Louisiana and Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp of Kentucky, who is known as one of the strongest speakers in our organization, all made it plain that through the plans and methods to bring about prohibition in their states, there was strong hope of freedom in the near future from the blight of the liquor traffic.

All through the conference rang the dominant note of National Constitutional Prohibition. The resolution was adopted at both the evening meetings and Mrs. Beauchamp in her afternoon talk on "The Relation of State to National Prohibition," impressed it upon the women that they must work strenuously for the former in order to secure the latter.

Various Plans and Methods Discussed

Every one of the thirteen southern states was officially represented with the exception of three—Texas, Tennessee and Georgia, the absence of whose respective presidents was greatly deplored.

Needless to say, Miss Neal was a charming hostess and endeared herself to many. Even in the short time of the conference in bright, beautiful Florida the mayor of the city himself found opportunity to conduct the visitors on a delightful automobile tour. His courtesy was highly appreciated. The visitors were hospitably entertained in private homes and some of them, wooed by the balmy breezes, planned to stay in Florida "a little longer."

Mrs. Hoge, National W. C. T. U. assistant recording secretary, and president of the Virginia W. C. T. U., in a dignified yet gracious way, performed well the duties of presiding officer, holding the conference firmly to its main business during two days of crowded program work and general discussion. The rulings, too, of Miss Neal, who relieved her one afternoon, showed the same happy combination of order and gentleness.

The conference had the distinction, now growing rare, of having its opening devotions conducted by a Crusader, Mrs. Mary A. Adkinson, president of one of the four Jacksonville unions, who manifested the spirit of humble dependence on God and triumphant faith in His leadership which ever characterizes a real Crusader.

Knowing the great value of space in The Union Signal the writer will not attempt comment on the program in detail but will only mention the features which stand out most vividly. Mrs. Beauchamp's talent, experience, clearness and strength, were shown not only in definite program work but also in clearing up points of difficulty and instructing along various lines all the way from the definition of law and parliamentary procedure to the cutting of a star for the Sunday school flag!

Mrs. Yost as a specialist on campaign ammunition demonstrated well how the literary "powder and shot" manufactured in that famous "bureau" in West Virginia dealt out death and destruction to the liquor traffic. Her plate matter, bulletin, and paid space plans have a business value so great that it will pay the workers in campaign states to investigate them.

Group of Conference Delegates: Mrs. Beauchamp of Kentucky, and Mrs. Yost and Mrs. Mohler of West Virginia

Mrs. Rutherford of Arkansas gave much valuable help and illustrated the point that various means must be used in various states and that the practical application of theories must be well considered.

Among the talks by local workers and others we would mention especially successful programs by Mrs. Mabel Dean Perkins, recording secretary of the Florida W. C. T. U.; "Fairs and Open Air Meetings," by Mrs. Stella H. Boggess, state Press superintendent for Florida; and "The New Voter," by Mrs. Mary Mitchell of Jacksonville. These were all exceptionally good and showed that Florida possesses fine campaign material in her workers of whom Miss Neal is doubtless proud.

Victorious Campaign Methods

The conference fairly scintillated with ideas in the line of plans and methods. We can only mention some of them; for explanation and direction the interested reader must apply to the state officers who used them.

In interesting and securing the country voter nothing succeeds better than the rural auto tours used in Virginia. Have two automobiles, the first bearing a brass band, the second carrying the speakers who in turn give half hour speeches at the various stops.

For advertising purposes they used in West Virginia tin letters of large size hung upon wires. These could be seen from the trains, etc., as far as seven miles, some people said. Prohibitionists willingly allowed their barns to be painted with dry mottoes, etc.

In Arkansas there was conducted a campaign song contest to determine who could write the best song (words and music) with a promise to print and use the "winner." Arkansas also did intensive personal work in following up the petitions gotten up by the liquor interests under the Going law and exposing their dishonest methods.

Both Kentucky and Arkansas emphasized the value of thorough district organization, that the president might, as it were, touch the button and thereby set her plans in motion throughout the state.

In West Virginia, when a liquor speaker was sent into a town, the temperance people would crowd the place and offer white ribbons to everybody entering the doors. Imagine the disconcerting effect when the speaker faced such an audience!

To increase the volume of literature distributed even beyond the limit of the campaign fund an excellent way is to get the business men to send out the leaflets in their pay envelopes.

Mrs. Goodno pleaded for the organization of the men in rural communities into prohibition or law-enforcement clubs.

The fact was stressed that prohibitionists, as well as the antis, need literature to arm themselves with reasons "for the faith that is in them."

Altogether the conference at Jacksonville was a great sentiment-maker and set forth practical plans and ideas of immense value to the earnest, wide-awake campaigner.

SOME HARD KNOCKS

Woman Gets Rid of "Coffee Habit"

The injurious action of coffee on the hearts of many persons is well known by physicians to be caused by *caffeine*. This is the drug found by chemists in coffee and tea.

A woman suffered a long time with severe heart trouble and finally her doctor told her she must give up coffee, as that was the principal cause of the trouble. She writes:

"My heart was so weak it could not do its work properly. My husband would sometimes have to carry me from the table, and it would seem that I would never breathe again.

"The doctor told me that coffee was causing the weakness of my heart. He said I must stop it, but it seemed I could not give it up until I was down in bed with nervous prostration.

"For eleven weeks I lay there and suffered. Finally husband brought home some Postum and I quit coffee and started new and right. Slowly I got well. Now I do not have any headaches, nor those spells with weak heart. We know it is Postum that helped me. The Dr. said the other day: 'I never thought you would be what you are.' I used to weigh 92 pounds and now I weigh 158.

"Postum has done much for me and I would not go back to coffee again, for I believe it would kill me if I kept at it. Postum must be prepared according to directions on pkg., then it has a rich flavour and with cream is fine."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum comes in two forms:

Regular Postum—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

Both kinds are equally delicious and cost per cup about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

Y. P. B. NEWS FROM THE STATES

A most unique Y. P. B. is the one recently organized by Mrs. Hattie Doughty, state Y. P. B. secretary of California, in Los Angeles, her home city, and known as the Frances Willard Y. P. B. This Branch admits to membership only those who pledge themselves to prepare for field work. It now has ten members, and is truly a "Y" training school. The state Y. P. B. officers of Southern California, with the general secretary, on February 22 went to San Fernando and there assisted the young people in presenting "The Burden of the Flag," in which seventy-five took part.

Mrs. Hubbs, state secretary of Georgia, presented to the Branches of her state a novel and practical plan for the month of March, but which, if so desired, may be used for any other month. At the first meeting of the month, the Branches divide their membership under two captains (calling the two bands "Reds" and "Blues" and having them wear bits of ribbon of their respective color). From the first to the second meeting the bands contest for the largest number of paid subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL, the losing band to furnish to some individual, class or organization one or more free subscriptions to THE SIGNAL.

The W. C. T. U. of Dingman's Ferry, Pa., reports splendid co-operative public and social meetings with the local Y. P. B., with the result that many, both young and old, became interested.

The Branch of Shamokin, Pa., in a letter of greeting states that it is "keeping things stirred up" in its corner of Pennsylvania. It reports that many thousands have witnessed its parades on several occasions, at which times much enthusiasm has been aroused.

Another Branch of Pennsylvania, the Millville "Y," reports as a most pleasing social feature the celebration of its twenty-fifth anniversary in the form of a banquet with Mrs. Addie Parsels as toastmistress. In the twenty-five years of its existence 255 have been members and these are scattered over many states. Two charter members were present at the banquet and reported having paid dues into the organization for twenty-five years.

Ohio's largest Y. P. B. at St. Clairville, organized in January, was recently tendered a banquet by the local W. C. T. U. at which covers were laid for 150, 140 being dues-paid members of the new Branch. The room was decorated in the Branch colors and the table in the flowers of the state "W" and "Y." After a delectable chicken dinner, Mr. Harry Christy, Y. P. B. president, introduced as toast-mistress Miss Cunningham, instructor of English in the high school, who helped to make the evening a delightful affair.

At the state W. C. T. U. and Y. P. B. mid-year meeting at Marion, Ohio, Mrs. Mary S. Powers, the state general secretary organized a most promising Y. P. B. and, on the last evening of the meeting, presented it to the city unions as a living bouquet.

Miss Rose Davison recently presented the playlet, "A Twentieth Century Crusade," in Fredericktown, O., and the entertainment proved to be most successful financially and otherwise, $40 being cleared.

Surely no Branch in the United States can boast of more thorough organization than the Y. P. B. of Tillar, Ark., where every young person of eligible age in the town is a member, save one girl, and she is now reported to be "thinking of joining."

Mrs. Eugenia Hinemon, state Y. P. B. secretary of Arkansas, has hit upon a plan which in many cases may prove a solution of the ever-present problem—lack of leaders. She has suggested that where a permanent leader cannot be found, each member of the W. C. T. U. assume responsibility for one meeting during the year, the meeting to be held at her home and followed by a social hour. In many places the plan has been adopted with success.

A Y. P. B. of ten young men and eight young women has been organized at Manuel City, North Dakota, by Mrs. Nancy A. Sheppard, with glowing prospects for the future.

Judging from the newspaper reports of the entertainments given by the enterprising Branch of Nyack, N. Y., it is succeeding in creating valuable temperance and prohibition sentiment.

The record of Miss Estelle B. Crane, state Y. P. B. secretary of Mississippi, on a recent field trip is most excellent. In every city or town visited a Branch was organized. Miss Crane in a recent letter to her state paper referred to the large number of young women who offered their services to the Red Cross Society when war with Mexico first threatened but were turned back by Miss Boardman of that society, who said: "We cannot use you, you have not been trained as nurses; you would hinder, not help in the great relief work. Go back to your homes." She applied the incident to our young people, as follows: "It may not be your destiny to join the Red Cross Band, but it can be your destiny to join the White Ribbon Band, and by your steadfast, pure example bring healing to the souls of many a soldier fallen in life's conflict, more to be pitied than a thousand dying heroes on the bloody battlefield. What the Almighty requires of us today is not to give our lives to fighting for our country but to save our lives to fight for our God."

Mrs. Martha J. W. Ridenour reports the organization of a Y. P. B. of fifteen young women and nine young men members at Ft. Wayne, Ind., each of whom promised to bring two new members to their first regular meeting. A splendid beginning!

Judging from the glowing reports received concerning the Sunshine "Y" of Tampa, Florida, it is undoubtedly living up to its name in every sense of the word. Not the least of its work was a box of literature packed and sent by the members to the convict camps.

The Lawrence Y. P. B. of Massachusetts is doing especially good and practical work by conducting a Syrian and also an Italian L. T. L. at which there is an average attendance of forty children. To conduct an L. T. L. is an ideal plan for any Branch. The Linn Barrett Y. P. B. of Massachusetts is offering prizes to the amount of $100 in a prohibition essay contest. Melrose Y. P. B., also of Massachusetts, and organized by the state secretary about a month ago, had 100 young people in attendance at its first meeting, with seventy-three pledged members.

The Y. P. B. of Jackson, Mo., organized February 2 by the National general secretary, with a charter membership of twenty-five, now has an enrollment of ninety-three, and is still growing.

Miss Anna Mac Zentmyer, state Y. P. B. secretary of Missouri, while attending the mid-year meeting at Fayette, Mo., addressed the students of Howard Payne and Central Colleges, securing the pledges of more than half the young women of the former institution and many of the students in the latter. While there she also organized a Branch.

Space will not permit mention of the reports which have come in from nearly every state of the splendid efforts being put forth by state secretaries and members alike in behalf of the Y. P. B. campaign and birthday months, but a little later the figures will speak for themselves. Let the good work go on!

NOTICE

All reports of April work (to be counted in the prize contest) must be in the hands of the general secretary not later than May 15. Reports of county secretaries with reference to the organization of Branches as well as all new members gained, unless sent in on the birthday post cards, should come through the state secretary.

Order the "I Won One" buttons in ample time. as the supply may be exhausted and it will be necessary to order more.

STUDY OF PEACE PRINCIPLES FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

Letter to the Young People sent by Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey, National superintendent of department of Peace and Arbitration to the General Y. P. B. secretary.

Is it not highly fitting in these times when a most cruel and inhuman war is being waged that the principles of peace should be promulgated among young people? Surely the world will be convinced by the European war that there must be a more humane method of settling international difficulties than by carnal warfare.

I wish you would consider the matter of advising your Young People's Branches to take up the study of international law as a substitute for international militarism, and to consider and have discussions at their meetings on arbitration and other bloodless methods of promoting world-harmony and world-peace.

I am sending you my last report given at the National Convention at Atlanta; also an up-to-date address by Dr. Thomas E. Green, which I have published recently for our Peace department work.

I shall be very glad if you will consider the matter I have suggested and if a way opens for you to arrange helpful work along the line of peace, I hope you will do so and report at our next National convention.

I feel deep sympathy and sorrow on account of the conditions of many of our dear comrades in the war zone. I earnestly pray for their protection from harm. May God hasten the time when the blessed Prince of Peace shall reign supreme and men shall "learn war no more."

A NEW EASTER DAY FOR MANDY

MRS. S. R. GRAHAM CLARK, South Portland, Maine

Old Glory was not floating from the flagstaff of the village school that Friday before Easter when Jerry Ragout drove slowly by on his way to town. It must be the Easter holidays had begun. He had heard Mandy talking about Easter and the school; her small nephew generally spent at the farm a few days of that holiday season. The man missed the gay bit of bunting, and more than that, the shrill voices of the children at play, for it was about the hour for the opening of the usual morning session. Jerry liked to see the boys and girls racing after each other; to listen to the babel of shouts and cries. He always passed the school-house on his way to and from town at a time when he could take in the inspiring sight of the youngsters at play. It reminded him of his own boyhood, the old home, and the old mother—young then—who had been sleeping in a country churchyard for many a year.

But his mother's teaching did not sleep, and, somehow, the empty flagstaff and the silent school-yard were more eloquent to-day than had been the ripple of the banner and the glad music of child voices on other occasions; more remindful of days long gone. Jerry's Puritan father had scorned holidays as partaking of papacy, but his mother, who had been a good Episcopalian, delighted in Christmas and Good Friday and Easter Sunday.

"Good Friday!" Why, Mandy had thrown these words at him as he was leaving home, his team heavily loaded with a couple of casks. "You're a living example of the Christian patriot, you are, Jerry Ragout!" she had cried. "Going to town on Good Friday to sell hard cider to make your feller citizens drunk! I thought your mother was a 'piscopal!"

He had not heeded her words at the time, scarcely heard them, in fact, for she had been at him all the morning to give up the trip; but they had fastened somewhere in his consciousness and started now to face him as the memory of his mother and her reverence for this day surged over him.

"Mandy has an aggervating way of saying things and I hate mortally to be nagged," he ruminated aggrievedly. "P'raps if I'd listened rightly and sensed it was really Good Friday I might have give in for mother's sake, but—" He admitted to himself—not without shame—that he had come to ignore a good many of his wife's suggestions. "And she's sich a good woman and thinking about lots of things jest as mother uster! That war one reason I took to her when she was a girl and me a bashful youth and she kind and encouragin' like?"

He sighed. "Wimmin and men air diffrunt anyway. Wimmen need r'ligion; it's becoming to them, specially when they're young; but—well—cider brings money and expenses have been hefty of late. If I didn't sell it somebuddy else would." Jerry clucked to his horse uneasily.

"You know cider makes men drunk," whispered conscience.

"Consarn it all! I'm not making them drink it!" answered Jerry aloud, applying the whip to Dobbin. "I never drink the stuff, old or new."

"But you give it to your neighbor. You're a good citizen of the United States!"

"I never noways offers cider to my neighbors," contradicted Jerry. "If you knew Mandy you'd talk better sense."

But just then conscience repeated what Mandy had said earlier in the day. "If you really loved your feller men or the country that raised you, you'd not sell hard cider. You're no patriot!"

That charge had hurt her husband more than anything Amanda had said that morning. "No patriot!" There was a sting in that. Hadn't his great grandfather fought in the Revolution? Hers was born across the sea, and she throwing that in his face! He tightened the reins in his hands and began to whistle. It was "The Star-Spangled Banner" that quavered on the air, but only for a moment or two. It stopped abruptly.

"It must a been missing the flag or thinkin' of what Mandy said about a Christian patriot that started me at that," he thought. "It ain't jest comfortable having a wife that says things that stick like burrs to a man's memory and keep him on aidge. My mother warn't that sort. She never made me oneasy." The man laughed. "Course she didn't. I was nothing but a boy then and never had tetched no evil in any form." But his mother and father had both hated cider, he remembered. More than once he had heard his father say that the meanest drunk on earth was a cider drunk, and Jerry had promised his mother never to touch it and had kept his word.

Up before him now came a scene of his boyhood. One of the neighbors had sold cider to a lot of half-grown youths and they had been arrested for bad behavior. Jerry's mother had been filled with indignation against the perpetrator of the deed. "I'd rather be a drunkard before the judgment-seat than the man who had taken the smallest part in making a drunkard," she had cried, and his father had applauded her words. What brought that old scene back to his memory at this time?

"Consarn it all!" he said and gave the mare such a cut of the lash that in astonishment she tore down the road and was only brought to a standstill in front of the little brown stone church with a cross on its spire. The church bell was ringing and quiet worshippers were entering its doors. Two well dressed boys, passing by, commented on it:

"Good Friday, you know," said one to the other, and again Jerry raised his whip viciously.

"Mebbe I'm the one that needs the whip," he pondered; a second thought that saved the beast. "There's no excuse for my kind of sinner, nohow, brought up on the Bible and at the sound of the church-bell and at a Christian mother's knee, with a Christian wife to boot,—if she does nag a leetle by spells. P'raps I need the nagging and *wuss*—I expect I do. But, Jerusha," with a groan, "what's a man to do in sich a case as this? Here I am half way to town with a load of hard cider and a Christian perfession to hold up, and a patriot's duty to take keer of, and money skurce!"

He rode on slowly turning the mare's head, with apparent unconsciousness, away from instead of toward the town..

"The heft of the livin' comes on Mandy, after all," he soliloquized. "She has to see to the vittles and sich-like. If she kin git on without the price of the cider—and she said she'd never tetch a cent of it or anything it bought—why I oughtn't to mind! But, it looks like sich waste! I wouldn't mind promising not to make cider ever again, but *this is made* and it's worth quite a sum, and money skurce."

He had entered the woods by this time and turned the mare's head up a bypath. "What's got to be's got to be, and a man's got to be a Christian and a patriot or what's he in the world for? Mandy'll be pleased, and p'raps mother'll know," a sudden light crossing the rugged face, "and of course"—with a touch of reverence—"He'll care, too. Wa-al, here goes."

The man worked away at the bungholes of the casks for a time and then sat down on a log to watch the fluid gurgle slowly forth. Once he groaned. "I'm wuss than I ever thought to be," he murmured. "I'm what you might call a poor, mean cuss. Why really it kinder hurts to see that stuff runnin' away. It seems like waste; and yet I know 'twould be wuss than waste for me—what you might call damnation—if it didn't run—damnation for me and some other fellers too. Jerry Ragout, you're squirming inside, you know you air, but you *kin* squirm, and the longer it takes that stuff to git out the better means of grace 'twill be to you. When the last drop's out—so nobody kin git a sup of it—I'll turn about and go to town and sell them aigs, all except the two dozen Mandy wanted to keep for Easter—and me grudging them to her. And I'll buy a bit of ham to go with them and some of them hot cross buns she see advertised in the paper and was wonnering about. She's a goin' to have an Easter to remember if I don't take a red cent home, do you hear that, ole skinflint? I'm bound to git the best o' you this time, and jest remember this, Jerry Ragout's done with making cider for anything but vinegar for the rest of his natral life, and he'll never sell a gill—new or old—to any mortal, *never!*"

WE'LL MAKE THE NATION DRY

(Tune—"Bringing in the Sheaves.")

Come, ye loyal workers, join the temperance army,
Shout for prohibition, now our battle cry.
Onward be our watchword in the mighty conflict,
Hear the shouts of VICTORY. We'll make the Nation Dry.

CHORUS

We'll make the Nation Dry, We'll make the Nation Dry.
Hear the shouts of VICTORY. We'll make the Nation Dry.
We'll make the Nation Dry, We'll make the Nation Dry.
Hear the shouts of VICTORY. We'll make the Nation Dry.

The liquor traffic's going from our land forever.
Hear the children singing, banners lifted high.
Joyous are their voices, happy are their faces.
Hear the shouts of VICTORY. We'll make the Nation Dry.

Rally all ye faithful, rally to the conquest,
Shout the glorious message, victory is nigh.
Prayers will soon be answered, God is leading onward.
Hear the shouts of VICTORY. We'll make the Nation Dry.

The Durham (N. C.) *Sun* has joined the rapidly growing list of newspapers—now practically unanimous in North Carolina, we believe—which refuse to take whisky advertising. Clean newspapers want no money that comes, directly or indirectly, from the liquor traffic. Neither do they want to put temptation in the way of their readers.

—*Raleigh News and Observer.*

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We have trained thousands of women in their own homes to earn $10 to $25 a week as nurses. Send for "How I Became a Nurse"—248 pages with actual experiences. 48 illustrated lesson pages free.

There is a Chautauqua nurse in your vicinity. Ask her about our training. Her address upon request.

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513 Main St. Fourteenth Year Jamestown N. Y.

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WHEN YOU SEND US MONEY

That a 25 cent book of stamps contains but 24 cents

That a 50 cent book of stamps contains but 48 cents

That foreign subscriptions are $1.52 not $1.50

That when you send us a personal or cashier's check or a local draft for $1. we receive but 90 cents

That a 15 cent check is worth but 10 cents to us

That no receipt is sent for amounts received for $1 or less.

AMONG THE NEWEST PUBLICATIONS

LEAFLETS

The Duties of Secretaries, Frances P. Parks

The W. C. T. U. a World Power and Why, Lora S. LaMance

Hints for the Social Hour (Y. P. B.), Ross Hayes Schachner

Price, per fifty, 40 cents; per hundred, 75 cents.

Increasing Our Membership

Advantages of Organization, Margaret B. Platt

When the Convention Comes to Our City

Price, per fifty, 20 cents; per hundred, 35 cents.

Personal Liberty—Public Obligation

Price, per fifty, 15 cents; per hundred, 25 cents.

The Challenge of Patriotism, Daniel A. Poling.

Christian Citizenship, Frances E. Beauchamp

Price, per fifty, 20 cents; per hundred, 30 cents.

Beer An Insidious Poison, T. D. Crothers

Prohibition Statistics of Kansas and Missouri, Lillian Mitchner

Price, per fifty, 12 cents; per hundred, 20 cents.

PROSPERITY POST CARDS

No. 1. Of Interest to Wage Earners

No. 2. What Every Merchant Knows

No. 3. Prosperity Statistics

No. 4. Of Interest to Bankers

No. 5. Of Interest to Taxpayers

Price, three for 5 cents; per fifty, 60 cents; per hundred, $1.00.

Lillian M. N. Stevens Message Card, "The Blessed Tie"

Price, per fifty, 20 cents; per hundred, 35 cents.

PROGRAM

"Uncle Sam's Flower Garden," Mrs. W. H. Preston

Price, 5 cents.

MAP

Prohibition May, revised to date, size 18 x24 inches

Price, 15 cents.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE,
Evanston, Ill.

AMONG OUR WORKERS

Mrs. Carrie L. Flatter, National W. C. T. U. organizer, and prominent in the work of the Ohio W. C. T. U. was a recent caller at National W. C. T. U. headquarters en route to Kansas. She spoke optimistically of the situation in her state, and said that out of over sixty cities which have recently held elections under the Beal law, approximately fifty voted to outlaw the saloons.

Mrs. Lulu L. Shepard, president of the Utah W. C. T. U., was recently the guest of honor at a luncheon given by the white ribboners of Lewistown, Montana. Following the luncheon Mrs. Shepard spoke to a large audience at Judith theater on "Moral Training in the Public Schools."

New members at nearly every meeting is the record of the Sevierville (Tenn.) union which was organized only last fall. The membership is now thirty-two, and great interest is being shown in the work of the organization. On a recent Sunday Mrs. Lem Gilreath, state lecturer for the Georgia W. C. T. U., under the auspices of this union conducted three services in Sevierville where her addresses were very well received.

Seven new unions have recently been organized in Arkansas through the efforts of Mrs. Lila Carlin Moore, National organizer and lecturer. Another Arkansas union, that at Fouke, was the outgrowth of medal contest work begun by a white ribboner who moved to the village and at once organized contest classes.

A telling effort in the campaign to make Maryland dry is the series of medal contests to be held in Baltimore under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. and the Just Government League of Maryland, the first of which was held at the League headquarters, March 26. During the month of March four other contests were held in the city, the first by the Richardson Y. P. B. on March 2 and others by the Mary R. Haslup and the Carlisle unions while a grand gold contest was a feature of the city quarterly meeting, March 23.

Two members were added to the enrollment of the Oneonta (N. Y.) union on the occasion of the Frances Willard memorial meeting at the home of the president, Mrs. Smith. A public meeting under the auspices of the county and local superintendent of Medical Temperance, Mrs. M. B. Shaffer, was well attended and much interest was displayed. Rev. Smily of the United Presbyterian church told how the department could help in gaining National Constitutional Prohibition. The new song, "Count on Me," was rendered with fine effect. All the newest scientific investigations were explained, patent medicines received their merited disapproval and an enthusiastic encore was given the recitation, "How Yawcob Became an Honorable Member." A number of fine papers and a talk by the superintendent completed the program. Several hundred pages of literature were distributed.

Jennie Smith and her sister, Mrs. Fannie Howell, have rooms and board at 317 and 319 E. St., N. E., Washington, D. C., near Union Station, within walking distance of the Capitol and buildings. On a quiet street, near all street car lines. Reasonable prices.

$2.50 PER DAY SALARY PAID ONE LADY in each town to distribute free circulars and take orders for concentrated flavoring in tubes. Permanent position. J. S. Ziegler Co., 7 G East Harrison, Chicago.

Winter is Play-Time for Healthy Childhood

and is "cold-time" for delicate, puny children.

If mothers everywhere would fully appreciate the strength-building, blood-making nourishment in ***Scott's Emulsion*** they would give it to children after their meals.

Its cream-like Cod Liver Oil brings healthy flesh and rosy cheeks while it warms the body by enriching the blood and fortifies the lungs.

No Alcohol in SCOTT'S. Avoid Substitutes.

14-91 SCOTT & BOWNE, BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

PENNSYLVANIA PEN POINTS

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE

The women of Pennsylvania are happy in having Madam Layyah Barakat restored to them. All winter she was laid aside as the result of an accident which occurred as she was returning from her summer residence at Old Orchard. In trying to reach her berth she fell and was badly bruised and shaken. For the first time in many years the Pennsylvania state convention did not have the benefit of her famous Bible readings. The white ribboners of Philadelphia county were invited to attend a temperance meeting on a recent Sunday evening at the Garrick theater under the auspices of the Lemon Hill association, Mrs. M. A. Stringer, president of the county, and Madam Barakat led the company of about seventy-five to their reserved seats, and the latter at the request of Rev. Jas. B. Ely made a thrilling address.

Mrs. Ella M. George, president of the Pennsylvania W. C. T. U., is continually in the field, addressing schools, churches and mass meetings. The girls of the high school in Freedom recently listened with intense interest to her address on eugenics. An address in Zelienople resulted in enlisting thirty-two members.

When the central committee met at Du Bois each member was given an opportunity for special service. Miss Margaret F. Irwin spoke one evening for a missionary society and the next at a great mass meeting. Mrs. Leah Cobb Marion, treasurer of the Pennsylvania W. C. T. U., talked finances as related to the state organization. Mrs. S. B. Norrish, corresponding secretary, told of "The Voice of Science," and its message concerning the nature of alcohol. Mrs. George reminded her hearers of the progress made through the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Miss Grace Hendricks has given a week to Beaver county. She is a very acceptable speaker, visits the schools and is helpful in institutes and successful in holding the attention of large audiences in public meetings.

At a meeting for trail hitters and workers of the "Sunday" revivals held recently in the Baptist Temple, Philadelphia, Bishop Berry of the Methodist Episcopal church, said, "Billy Sunday's resounding blows against the liquor business and his telling fight for local option in the recent campaign in Philadelphia have brought forward the fruition of that movement twenty years. The evangelist has created a working force of ten thousand men pledged to local option and this voting body has given an impetus which will bring victory this year possibly, but next year certainly."

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GROUPS OF BOOKS FOR SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES

at special prices

We suggest that these be placed before Anti-Cigaret Sunday, June 20.

Group No. 1, $5.00. Value, $6.50.

LITTLE SIR GALAHAD, Phoebe Gray. A new book whose key-note is love and service. A book that should find its way into every home, and one that will do much in freeing our country from drink and kindred vices.

A Tyrant in White, Henry Herman. (Anti-Cigaret Story).

A Fight Against Odds, Kate Anderson. (Anti-Cigaret Story).

Nineteen Beautiful Years, Frances E. Willard.

Two (a story), Edith Smith Davis.

John Barleycorn, Jack London. One of the most popular temperance stories.

Toots (short temperance stories), Anna Adams Gordon.

The Cost of a Boy, Mrs. S. M. I. Henry.

Group No. 2, $4.00. Value, $5.00.

Little Sir Galahad
A Tyrant in White
A Fight Against Odds
The Cost of a Boy
Toots
Nineteen Beautiful Years

Group No. 3, $3.00. Value, $4.00.

Little Sir Galahad
A Fight Against Odds
The Cost of a Boy
John Barleycorn
A Break in Schedule Time

(Carriage prepaid)

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE

Evanston, Illinois

NOT A TOTAL ABSTAINER AMONG THEM

The annual report of inmates and disposition of cases at the almshouse of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, as given by the *Wilkesbarre Record*, furnishes the basis for a strong temperance sermon. It states that of the new cases handled during the past year by the superintendent there was not one total abstainer. Twenty-five per cent of the inmates were moderate drinkers and seventy-five per cent were rated as intemperate. There were 106 moderate drinkers and 318 intemperate persons, totalling 424 adult cases admitted during the year.

Will You Come Home Sober, Papa?

A NEW TEMPERANCE SONG BY REV. J. C. HARRISON

of the ALABAMA CONFERENCE. This is one of the best Temperance songs written in years. Its beautiful story of a young girl's plea to her father is really a Temperance sermon, while its melody is one of the sweetest ever written. Ask your music dealer for it, or send 10c to the publisher. P. J. Howley Music Co., 102 West 42nd Street, New York. Special rates on quantities to Societies or Temperance Organizations.

THE WATER-WAGON IN ALASKA

Special Correspondence

Alaska is making steady progress toward prohibition, as note the following encouraging news from "the land of snow and ice":

In the town of McCarthy the drys are in a fair way to run up the prohibition flagstaff the bonny white flag of entire freedom from the saloon. There is but one of these nefarious centers of evil-doing left in McCarthy, but that is enough to raise the temper of the temperance people to a point which may mean a termination of its existence. It is devoutly to be hoped so. There were two other saloons, but because of the circulation of a petition to make the town dry, which received the names of the majority of the residents, representatives of the federal court paid McCarthy a visit, with the result that two of the three saloons were proved not qualified for a renewal of their licenses. The third is on its good behavior until July, when its license will be open for renewal.

The Skagway W. C. T. U. has forwarded a numerously signed petition to the district court at Juneau, asking that the question of local prohibition be brought up at the coming town election, and that an order be made by the court whereby the matter shall be settled at the polls instead of by personal canvass of the voters by census enumerators, as was done several months ago.

The first territorial convention of the Alaska W. C. T. U. will convene in Skagway May 13-14. The meetings will be conducted by Mrs. Cornelia Templeton Hatcher, who is W. C. T. U. territorial president, and well-known as an accomplished and eloquent speaker. A number of delegates will be present, representing the temperance work in various towns in southeastern Alaska, and the convention promises to be of great interest. Skagway held a largely attended Frances E. Willard Memorial meeting, at which appreciation of the work the local W. C. T. U. has done and is doing manifested itself in a generous silver offering.

In Sitka, which last year went dry under local option, prohibition has been of benefit to the town in many practical ways as the best citizens bear testimony. The town has grown in popularity and all signs indicate that Sitka will never be wet again. The W. C. T. U., whose president is Mrs. Margaret Georgeson, wife of Professor Georgeson, who is in charge of all the United States experiment stations (agricultural) in Alaska, is alive to its opportunities. Just now it is maintaining a well posted bulletin board and conducting a public reading room which is meeting with great favor. Mrs. Hatcher will visit Sitka April 27-May 6 and the plans for her coming include a Sunday service, an evening lecture and an all-day institute.

A MIGHTY NOUGHT!

A certain railroad announces with pardonable pride that it carried last year on its 26,000 miles of track 188,411,876 passengers, and not one of these passengers was killed in a train accident. "That," says the *Canton* (Ohio) *Daily News*, "is one of the biggest zeros, one of the mightiest noughts, that the year has to boast of." Another paper, the *Butler* (Pa.) *Citizen*, writes: "There is no doubt whatever that this condition was rendered possible only by the company's insisting on strict sobriety on the part of its employees. With drunken engineers, drunken despatchers, and drunken conductors, accidents and deaths would have been common."

Drinking on the part of employees used to cost their employers a lot of money one way or another. But nowadays it only costs the railroad man his job, comments *Collier's Weekly*.

You Can Weigh Exactly What You Should

You can—*I know* you can, because I have *reduced* 32,000 women and have *built up* that many more — scientifically, naturally, without drugs, in the privacy of their own rooms.

You Can Be So Well!

—if you only knew how well! I build up your vitality — at the same time I strenghten your heart action; teach you how to breathe, to stand, walk and relieve such ailments as

Nervousness, Torpid Liver, Constipation, Indigestion, Etc.

One pupil writes: "I weigh 83 pounds less, and I have gained wonderfully in strength." *Another says:* "Last May I weighed 100 pounds, this May I weigh 126 and oh! I feel SO WELL."

Won't you sit down and write now for my FREE booklet? Don't wait, you may forget it. I have had a wonderful experience and I should like to tell you about it.

Susanna Cocroft

Dept. 37, 624 Michigan Boulevard, Chicago

Miss Cocroft is a college bred woman. She is the recognized authority on the scientific care of the health and figure of women.

Miss Agnes E. Slack, honorary secretary of the World's W. C. T. U., in telling of the wonderful improvement in Russia since prohibition went into effect, calls attention to the great opportunity of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union in organizing the women and children of Russia and other European countries. She says: "We remember Moscow was a few months since the most drunken city in Europe and 'night life' with its terrible sadness has come to an end in Petrograd, another enormous proof that impurity is chiefly caused by drink. Russia is today a suddenly transformed, greatly redeemed country. After the war what a vast amount of active work must be undertaken by the World's W. C. T. U."

EIGHTEEN WHITE STATES

THE prohibition map revised to date and showing eighteen white states is on sale at National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Illinois. The size is 18x24 inches.

Price 15 cents

You should have one on display to proclaim the onward march of prohibition.

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WHAT SOME PEOPLE ARE DOING AND SAYING

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to certify that I have been a reader of the THE UNION SIGNAL for several years and that I consider it a valuable publication.

It gives information gleaned from all the publications of any great importance elsewhere. I am familiar with most of the publications of any great importance in this country and there is no other one which exactly takes the place of THE UNION SIGNAL. Every person interested in the temperance reform should be a subscriber and even if I were not in sympathy with the movement, I should still want to be a reader that I might keep up with its progress.

I can heartily recommend it as a safe journal to put into the hands of the young. The young person who reads THE UNION SIGNAL will scarcely fail to grow up a better citizen.

PAUL E. DORAN, Principal White County High School, Sparta, Tenn.

I enclose one dollar and want as many copies of a Campaign Edition as you can send me. I live in a little settlement of forty houses at the country edge of the town, about a mile from any street car line. I will give to each of my neighbors one copy and will find a place for the rest. "Nothing succeeds like success" and the campaign number is full of it and will surely open the eyes of the blind.

A PENNSYLVANIA SUBSCRIBER.

I enclose $1.00 for the Campaign Edition. We want them for our mass meeting in our no-license campaign.

A CONNECTICUT SUBSCRIBER.

THE UNION SIGNAL is fine. The numbers I have received already are worth the dollar I paid for the year's subscription.

A KENTUCKY SUBSCRIBER.

When the first numbers of the *Crusader* came the other day, I looked them over, and the thought came to me, "why not show them to some of the people near here before Aimee takes them to the school building." Acting on this "auto-suggestion" I went out, and shortly had the names that are herewith enclosed—all taken within sight of my own doors.

APPLETON, WISCONSIN.

At Needles, California, they have been conducting a most interesting *Young Crusader* contest. The contest closed Thursday, March 1, and at their regular meeting, March 19, a prize of $2.00 was presented to Leora Sechrest, a little girl of ten years, she having secured the most subscribers—15. The result of the contest was 51 new subscribers for *The Young Crusader*. Six of those taking part in the contest each secured four or more new subscribers and became members of the Scamp Club, and received the Scamp pin.

BRILLIANCY WITHOUT BOOZE AT POLITICAL BANQUET

Vice-President Thomas R. Marshall and Mrs. Marshall were recently the guests of the Democrats of San Francisco at a banquet where approximately 1,000 people of every political persuasion and complexion surrounded the tables. On this pleasing occasion one genuine California product was conspicuously absent from the menu, for no drink containing alcohol either of home manufacture or of foreign lineage was served for the refreshment of the banqueters. Among the distinguished guests were Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane, Mayor Rolph of San Francisco, United States Senators James D. Phelan, and Henry F. Ashurst, and many another who is in the political lime-light, and there is no hint in the printed accounts of the affair that the occasion lacked brilliancy in any particular despite the fact that not many months since no one would have thought of assembling this political gathering without a plenteous supply of liquors of various kinds with which to drink the health of the Vice-President and properly honor the present administration.

"VOTES FOR WOMEN" NEWS

The Pennsylvania suffragists are planning to keep the "votes for women" movement before the public this summer by means of suffrage gardens, in which shall grow only plants bearing yellow blossoms. These plots will be made to spell "votes for women" across the state in yellow poppies, snapdragons, dahlias, buttercups, marigolds and other sunshine-hued posies.

MINERS CUT OUT LIQUOR—ACCIDENTS DECREASE

Total abstinence of many miners from liquor and hitting the trail by hundreds of others in the Billy Sunday revival at Scranton, Pa., a year ago, are cited as the reasons for a decrease in accidents in the annual report of Mine Inspector Jenkin T. Reese, of the fourth anthracite district of Pennsylvania, just made public.

The report shows that there was only one fatality to each 211,573 tons mined in the district, an increase in the tonnage of 7,000 over the previous year.

"For the showing in my district, I disclaim all credit," says the report. "The showing is so good because many of the miners have cut out booze, hundreds of others hit the trail in the revival a year ago; there is an increase in reading due to the war."

PROGRAMS

The Saving of Daddy (A Service of Song), Della F. Wentworth.....$ .10
The Man Who Spoiled the Music (A Service of Song), Rev. Mark Guy Pearse ..... .12
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FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

At the White Queen's Court, Clara B. Drake ..... .10
The Milkmaids' Convention, Laura J. Rittenhouse ..... .10
Duane's New Regime (concerning smoking), Mary Stewart Powers. .02
Visitors at the Y. P. B. School, Mary Stewart Powers..... .02
Consecration of the Colors—A Patriotic Program, Nellie H. Bradley ..... .10
A Temperance Tally-Ho Trip, Nellie H. Bradley..... .10
A Lark at Nonotuck Hall, Ruth E. Chew ..... .20

FOR CHILDREN

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Prohibition Program, Anna A. Gordon ..... .10
An Hour in Japan, Edna Rowan... .05
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The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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W. C. T. U. Exhibit at Made-in-United States Exposition, New York City, March 6-13, 1915

Alaska To Vote on Prohibition in 1916

Territorial Legislature Passes Measure Submitting Question to the People

Hon. Eugene N. Foss, Ex-Governor of Massachusetts, a Convert To National Prohibition

One of the latest and most notable converts to prohibition is ex-Governor Eugene N. Foss, who has been three times elected chief executive of the state of Massachusetts.

The announcement of his changed views was made by ex-Governor Foss at exercises at the Franklin Union, in Boston recently.

"I have been thinking that it's about time for me to stop voting for the licensed saloon," said Mr. Foss. "So long as I make it a rule to have my superintendents and foremen discharge men who are addicted to liquor, how inconsistent it is for me to support an open saloon near my manufacturing establishment, where the men have to go back and forth two or three times a day.

"This question of prohibition is a very large one. It may be the most important social, political and moral question of today. Certainly it is an economic question. From an economic viewpoint, why shouldn't we have National Prohibition?

"Abraham Lincoln said, 'You can't have a nation half slave and half free.' We can't have a nation half wet and half dry. It is impossible perfectly to enforce prohibition in a state surrounded by liquor states. Maine has been trying for years to be a prohibition state and liquor has been carried in from Massachusetts to Maine.

Prohibition Must Come

"I believe National Prohibition is in the interest of public health. In my three years as governor of Massachusetts I saw 20,000 or more people locked up in this state and $5,000,000 a year appropriated for their support. They were there on account of liquor, mainly. It is ridiculous to stand in the way of this movement. The large cities get a comparatively small fund from licenses. Aside from every other consideration, economically, we here in America must come to National Prohibition.

"Let us learn this lesson from the European war. Russia's efficiency has been improved thirty per cent as a result of the prohibition of vodka, according to a report of Winston Churchill. If we want to be as efficient as other nations we must have prohibition. I have come to this conclusion purely from an economic consideration."

Ex-Governor Foss followed his remarks on prohibition with an admonition to the students before him to remember that the one thing that would do more for them and their employers than anything else was total abstinence.

Secretary Bryan Advises Iowa To Select National Committeeman Who Is Opposed To Liquor Traffic

"It would be far better (in selecting a national committeeman) to take an obscure man who is right on the liquor question than a well-known man who is wrong on the liquor question," wrote Secretary of State William J. Bryan a few days ago to L. S. Kennington of Iowa, in a letter advising him in regard to the selection of a national Democratic committeeman from that state.

"The legislature of Iowa has voted statutory prohibition, and also has submitted to the people a prohibition amendment to the constitution," Mr. Bryan says in his letter. "It becomes necessary, therefore, for the voters of Iowa to act upon the liquor question.

"The brewer, the distiller, and the saloonkeeper are in conspiracy against all that is pure in society, against all that is sacred in the family, against all that is good in industry and desirable in government. I do not mean to say that every brewer, every distiller, or every saloonkeeper is consciously conspiring, but the business in which these men are engaged is the enemy of progress and civilization and they are not in position to oppose the influence that dominates it.

"Those who represent the liquor interests are conscienceless in their methods; they debauch the individuals through whom they act, and any party to which they dictate. The Democratic party can only hope for success when it gives expression to high ideals and makes itself the champion of the noblest principles and the best policies.

"Whenever a moral question is raised, therefore, there is but one side to it, unless the party is willing to sell its soul for a support which cannot be more than temporary and which cannot be accepted even temporarily without the forfeiture of public respect.

"It does not matter much what particular individual is chosen as national committeeman, but it matters a great deal whether he stands on the moral or immoral side of the line that separates the forces that are soon to engage in political battle in Iowa.

"It would be far better to take an obscure man who is right on the liquor question than a well-known man who is wrong on the liquor question, for an unknown man ceases to be unknown when he becomes the exponent of a righteous cause—he borrows strength from his cause, whereas individual strength and personal influence dwindle into nothingness under the blight of an unholy alliance with an immoral cause.

"If, therefore, anybody asks you my opinion you may say that in any contest between a wet and a dry candidate for national committeeman I am for the dry candidate, and that I shall be greatly disappointed if the Democratic party in Iowa does not throw the weight of its great influence against the liquor interests and all that they stand for or desire."

The W. C. T. U. at the Made-In-United States Exposition

MRS. ANNA PRITCHARD GEORGE

The Made-in-United States exposition held in the Grand Central Palace, New York City, March 6-13, was a great success.

Among the many and varied exhibits were those displaying hardware, furniture, blankets, leather goods and pianos. The Boy Scouts had an interesting booth showing tent and camp life, and the Bible Society was there, as were the suffrage women, with their voting machine, and the anti-suffragists. The brewers had planned to have an exceptionally large exhibit, but at the last minute withdrew.

Best of all were the exhibits of the temperance societies: The Prohibition Party, the Good Templars, the National Temperance Society, the Church Temperance Society of the Episcopal church, the Anti-Saloon League and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Each one had a splendid exhibit. The large coffee van in the booth of the Church Temperance Society, where good appetizing lunches were served, was quite an attraction. This van was one of a number in use throughout the city.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union booth, with its globe of the world encircled by a broad white ribbon, and hanging in a conspicuous place, was exceedingly impressive, and thousands of pages of literature were distributed to the passing crowds. Hundreds, stopping to inspect our posters and charts, asked pointed questions which Mrs. Andruss and the other W. C. T U. women assisting her, were able to answer satisfactorily.

On Temperance Day, March 12, the temperance people made the most of their opportunity. All over the place were white posters lettered in red announcing "Temperance Day." At 4 p. m., the temperance crowd, decorated with placards, gathered in front of the temperance booths and marched around the main floor in splendid array, then up the stairway to the balcony floor where rousing prohibition meetings were held both afternoon and evening. The audiences were the largest of any during the entire exhibition. Mr. John W. Cummings of the National Temperance Society, presided in the afternoon. About one hundred boys were present and Mrs. Ella A. Boole, vice-president-at-large of the National W. C. T. U., addressed her talk chiefly to them. As she drove home strong temperance truths, she held them spellbound, even though the music and general clatter, which is so alluring to young boys, kept calling to them from below. Later in the afternoon when Mr. Patterson passed pledge cards through the audience, a great many boys and young men gave their signatures and thus started to ride on the water wagon. "Catch-My-Pal" Patterson was eloquent and convincing. Mrs. Boole presided in the evening and the large gathering was again delighted when Mr. Patterson and Mr. Newman H. Raymond, a prominent prohibitionist, gave stirring prohibition addresses.

Temperance Day at the exposition will long be remembered and great good was accomplished for the cause of total abstinence in our land.

ALASKA TO VOTE ON PROHIBITION IN 1916

TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE PASSES MEASURE SUBMITTING QUESTION TO THE PEOPLE

A bill submitting the question of territorial prohibition to the voters of Alaska at the general election in November, 1916, on April 6 passed the lower house of the Alaska legislature, by a vote of 14 to 2. On April 9, the measure was acted upon favorably by the senate. Should prohibition be adopted by the voters of the territory, the law would become effective on January 1, 1918.

Saloons Outlawed in Many Cities of Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Nebraska at April Elections

The victories in Michigan on April 5, reported in last week's paper, were followed on April 6 by similar triumphs in the states of Illinois, Wisconsin and Nebraska. The cleaning up of three Illinois counties is reported in another article.

According to the latest reports received, nineteen Wisconsin towns and cities swung into the prohibition column, and forty-one communities which were without saloons voted to continue the dry policy. It is a cause for regret that Madison and Beloit, college towns, were not among those which voted out the liquor shops.

It is reported that as a result of the town elections held in Nebraska, the prohibition forces gained a victory of about 19 to 3. Twenty-nine towns (ten of them county seats) are newly dry, nearly all by good majorities.

As stated last week, fourteen out of the sixteen counties voting in Michigan, including many popular summer resorts, outlawed the saloons on April 5.

ILLINOIS GAINS NEW PROHIBITION TERRITORY

OVER ONE HUNDRED SALOONS VOTED OUT AT APRIL ELECTIONS

HELEN L. HOOD, President State W. C. T. U.

The April 6 election has added to the state three new dry counties, making fifty-five in all. More than one-half of the counties are now dry. This election was one in which many townships—some dry and others wet—were voting. Centralia, which has had saloons for forty years, and Pontiac—both important cities—went dry. Over one hundred saloons were put out of business. Another election on April 20 may add more dry areas.

The Illinois W. C. T. U. has before the legislature an important bill known as the five mile limit zone, which, if passed, will protect 2,400 young men, who are at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, situated in the northern part of the state. Secretary Daniels of Washington and Commander Moffatt of the station are co-operating with us to secure the adoption of this measure, which will put out over seventy-five saloons, and make another county nearly dry. The present legislature finds the liquor men fighting most bitterly against this bill, and we are working very hard to secure the needed votes.

The liquor interests killed the resolution calling for a constitutional convention, as they feared its passage meant the granting of full franchise to women and prohibitory measures to be introduced. The age of consent, birth registration, abatement and injunction, child labor, residence district, full franchise, and anti-shipping bills now before the legislature, have the co-operation of our organization with that of others which are trying to secure their adoption.

The women in Chicago, at the April 6 mayoralty election, turned out in full force, 243,797 being the vote polled, which was eighty-six per cent of the total registration. The Republican candidate for mayor was elected by this vote.

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE ENACTS IMPORTANT LAW-ENFORCEMENT MEASURES

MRS. M. P. BANG

The temperance men and women of Tennessee are rejoicing over the splendid victories won recently in the halls of the state capitol. Law enforcement measures, second in importance only to the statewide law of 1909, were enacted, and we are confident now that we will have prohibition that really prohibits.

The mid-year executive meeting of the state W. C. T. U. was in session in Nashville just at that time, and the general officers and the L. T. L. secretary, led by the president of the Tennessee W. C. T. U., Mrs. Silena M. Holman, were present during the fierce oratorical battle which resulted in an overwhelming defeat in the house of the liquor forces.

One of the measures passed was the locker or club bill, which prohibits the sale, storage or dispensing of liquor by fraternal or social clubs. The other was a bill restricting the sale of alcohol by druggists. Under the terms of this bill any prescription for liquor given by a physician must be bona fide and the person to whom it is given must be really sick. It is a drastic bill and will dispose of doctors and druggists who are making money by violating the law.

We of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union rejoice all the more as we have done our part toward securing the passage of these laws. In response to the urgent plea of our state president, Mrs. Holman, our women have been sending in letters in behalf of these bills by the hundreds to our representatives and have secured the endorsement of influential men.

Another victory was the recent defeat by a good majority of a bill which had for its object the weakening of the anti-cigaret law.

Some weeks ago the ouster law, which provides for the removal of city officials who refuse to enforce the law, was enacted.

We already had the nuisance law, under which hundreds of lawless saloonkeepers have been indicted and many of them sent to the rock pile and the jail, so that now the Old Volunteer state is a "truly" prohibition state, and we are looking forward to a reign of peace and prosperity such as we have many times dreamed of.

CHICAGO'S DRY CAMPAIGN

The prophecy that Chicago may go dry on April 3, 1916, is being heard on every hand in the windy city by the lake. Mr. G. F. Rinehart, a newspaper man who led the statewide prohibition campaign in Arizona, and to whom is given the credit for its success, is leading in a campaign for a dry Chicago, and the various temperance forces have united under his leadership. The city is to be thoroughly organized and speakers of national reputation will help make sentiment and votes for the cause. An effort is being made at the present time to secure 125,000 signatures before the election is called.

SUFFICIENT SENTIMENT TO ABOLISH SALOONS DECLARES SENATOR CUMMINS

In an address recently delivered before a Chicago labor union United States Senator Cummins repeated his declaration for National Constitutional Prohibition. "I was gratified to read in the Washington papers some time ago," said the Senator, "of the action this local carpenters' union took in condemning the liquor traffic. Thirty years ago I would have said prohibition was impractical. Under the conditions that existed then, it would have meant putting in the field two unregulated saloons to the one regulated saloon that had been there before.

"But the world has marched along in these thirty years until now there is sentiment enough in the United States to abolish the saloon. The United States ought to abolish it, and it will abolish it.

"There is no good in the saloon. There is nothing but evil in it; nothing but evil ever came of it. There may be some to whom liquor may afford moments of irresponsibility and alleviation of grief; some may be able to rise above their normal selves under its influence. But in the end even these must pay a double price for it.

"The saloon impoverishes our homes and blasts the lives of our people. It destroys the strength of our young manhood. The time has come now for the nation to wipe it out."

STIRRING DAYS IN NEBRASKA

PLANNING FOR THE 1916 CAMPAIGN

MRS. M. M. CLAFLIN, State W.C.T.U. President

These are stirring days in Nebraska, where the prohibition campaign is the greatest issue in the minds of the people and election day nineteen months away. The fact that January, 1916, will find us nearly surrounded by dry territory startles even the most complacent to a sense of danger. We must protect ourselves or be made a dumping ground for the undesirable of these newly dry states.

The W. C. T. U. is in fine fettle. A sense of optimism seems to pervade all things, but better than that—for we have learned of the deadly toxin of over-confidence—is the spirit of work. "What shall I do?" or "Command me and I will respond" are two significant sentences often found in both correspondence and conversation. The mid-year meeting of the executive committee was held recently in Central City, the home of Mrs. Emma L. Starrett, National superintendent of the department of Christian Citizenship. While there was not a large attendance it was representative and the two days were full of plans crystallizing and formulating. We expect to operate every plan that has been tried elsewhere and to add many more heretofore unknown.

In the beginning of the year, before the National W. C. T. U. had set a "stent" for us, we had set our membership mark at a twenty-five per cent gain in the old unions with all accessions through new ones to be over and above that, so when Miss Gordon and the other General Officers indicated the number for which they hoped we would strive, we were able to say, "Yes, we will meet that and more." The progress up to the present time is exceedingly gratifying. We are also making a feature of the "after revival" work, enlisting those who are spiritually quickened in this fertile field of applied Christianity. We are expecting an abundant harvest from the "Billy" Sunday campaign in Omaha, which will cover the month of September. The Omaha women will not be faithless in making the most of this opportunity.

Of necessity, the state convention, which was set for Omaha, has been moved to another place, but the Omaha unions graciously invite white ribboners to share their hospitality for a similar period of time while they enjoy the Sunday meetings.

While no great effort was made in the legislature this winter for reform legislation, a specious cigaret bill has been killed, almost surprisingly, since it was sponsored in considerable strength. Thus ends the second attempt to repeal our far-reaching law. Other vicious bills were killed and while the result lacks much of what we desire, we thank God and take courage.

OHIO'S "CALL TO COLORS"

BUCKEYE STATE'S PLAN FOR INCREASE IN MEMBERSHIP

Special Correspondence

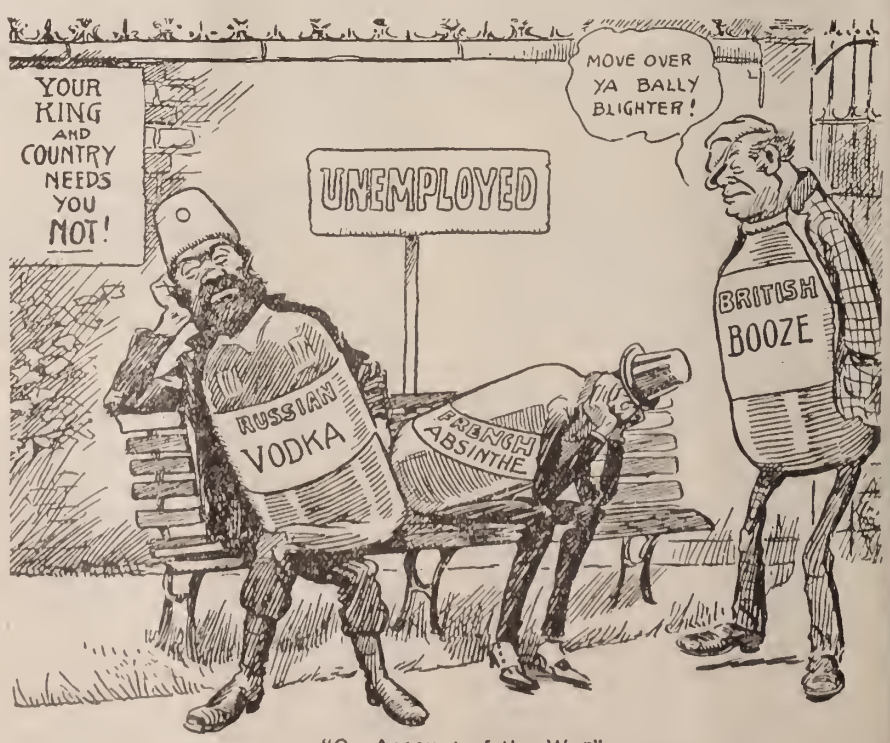
One of the first things Ohio did in initiating its plans for increase in membership was to get out a card known as the "Call to Colors" card, believing that this kind of plea would appeal to every patriotic, home-loving woman. On this card is a picture of the American flag, together with the following words:

"A Call To The Colors For A Stainless Flag. To Every Good Woman, Greeting From the Ohio Woman's Christian Temperance Union: The time has come when the already enlisted 38,000 Ohio white ribboners need your help to make Ohio dry. Do not wait to be drafted into service, but come as a volunteer. By signing the pledge, paying annual dues (sixty cents), and wearing the white ribbon, the emblem of temperance and purity, you will count one in this great Home-Protection army. No one can be neutral. 'CHOOSE YE THIS DAY WHOM YE WILL SERVE.' 'The battle is on—God calleth for you.'"

Then follows the pledge and a place for name and address. The card was put out in the form of a post-card so that it could be left in the home and any one desiring to become a member could place a stamp on it and mail it to the person presenting it. A letter was written to each county president apportioning a certain per cent of the gain according to the membership of each county. She was asked to plan immediately for a systematic house-to-house visitation which should leave not one home unvisited and should include an invitation to join the W. C. T. U. and the distribution of prohibition literature. This method creates sentiment for prohibition and is an aid in securing new members. Already from many of the counties comes the word that in the cities each union is divided into wards and districts and that the union has pledged itself to take a certain territory and visit every home therein. Many have reported that they have already secured their apportionment. In like manner the country unions are looking after the country districts. It is believed that Ohio will reach the goal she is so anxious to attain.

AUSTRALIA AGAINST THE CANTEEN

After the recent Parliament elections for the Australian Parliament, the new government came into power, and Senator Pearce was made Minister of Defence. He promptly announced that from the departure of the first Expeditionary Force the liquor canteens in the military camps would be closed—and this has been done. His course was challenged in the senate, which, however, supported his decision. The Minister, in replying, in the senate chamber, said: "I have had a fair amount of experience in military matters, and have always made a point of visiting camps when an opportunity offered. On occasions I have stayed several days. I was for many years an advocate of the wet canteen, considering that, if properly regulated, it would help to prevent the men drinking in bad company; but, as a result of my experience, I have been entirely changed from this point of view. The wet canteen is a danger and an evil. I have known drink to be taken by youths who, prior to going into camp, had not touched it. Since the wet canteen has been abolished at the Broadmeadows camp I have had practically a cessation of complaints in connection with drunken soldiers."



"On Account of the War"

—*The Seattle (Wash.) Post-Intelligencer.*

Liquor Question Under Consideration by British Cabinet

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH AND IRISH CITIES AND TOWNS ACTIVE IN MOVEMENT FOR TOTAL ABSTINENCE DURING WAR

The question of the restriction or total prohibition of the consumption of alcohol continues to be the leading question in England. Interest in the subject is spreading throughout the United Kingdom. At Newcastle, a King's League is proposed with a view to encouraging abstinence. At Northampton and many other towns efforts are being made to discourage drinking during the war.

King George's example and appeal is said to have had a most remarkable effect at Glasgow. The shipyards of that city comprise probably the hardest drinking community in Great Britain, but after word was received of the King's action by concerted agreement the laborers are reported to have shunned the bar-rooms.

At Belfast resolutions were adopted at the meeting of the Belfast Presbytery of the Irish Presbyterian church urging the government to take immediate steps to enact throughout Great Britain universal prohibition of the manufacture and sale of all alcoholic drinks during the period of the war and at least six months thereafter.

Government leaders have stated that they are considering the question not from a moral, but from an economic standpoint. They believe the country will gain financially by any movement suppressing the sale of liquor. A manufacturer, who is a student of the drink problem, says: "If the public saw the time-sheets of industrial concerns engaged in manufacturing munitions of war, showing the contrast between the work done by teetotalers and drinkers, it would be appalled. The days lost by drinkers reduce their working time on an average to three full days a week. Britain's drink bill is twice as much per capita as America's, four times as much as Canada's and far the highest of any country in the world."

KING GEORGE OF ENGLAND

"By the King's Command, no wines or spirits will be consumed in any of His Majesty's houses after April 6."

While the advocates of total prohibition are hopeful that the government may decide to abolish the sale and manufacture of alcohol *in toto*, they realize that many difficulties, legal and social, stand in the way of such action. Many of the nobility of the land are interested so largely in the brewing and distilling trades that the problem of doing away with them will be a difficult one.

It is said that several more cabinet meetings may be required before the government is able to decide upon the method of dealing with the problem.

BRITISH EMBASSY FOLLOWS EXAMPLE OF KING GEORGE

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador, has inaugurated a prohibition rule in his embassy, according to reports from Washington. Since an ambassador is the personal representative of his sovereign, Sir Cecil has deemed it his duty to follow the example of total abstinence set by King George and no British guest at the embassy will be offered any alcoholic beverages.

LIQUOR DRINKING FORBIDDEN IN THE VOSGES DISTRICT

The general in command of the army of the Vosges is reported to have forbidden the purchase or sale of all spirituous liquors in the territory occupied by his army, according to news received from Paris.

The Royal Water Cart —*The Chicago Herald*

LEADING MEN AND WOMEN OF NATION'S CAPITAL BECOME MEMBERS OF DISTRICT W. C. T. U.

MRS. EMMA S. SHELTON, President of the District of Columbia W. C. T. U.

The work of the District of Columbia W. C. T. U. is in a most prosperous condition. Not only am I speaking almost continually in Washington, but I am sometimes called to aid the work outside the District. This week the District officers and others of our workers are going, at the request of the Rockville (Md.) W. C. T. U., to organize a Young People's Branch at that place.

A recent letter from one of our W. C. T. U. women told a strange story. She sent me an advertisement of a powder which, mixed with brewer's yeast, according to the directions attached, could be made at home into any kind of whisky or beer. This same white ribboner had a short time before assisted a man to get employment, and his wife reported that he was at home drunk from the product of which this advertisement told. This matter has been referred to the United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue for his decision. I am afraid there is no law to cover the case.

In my busy life and ofttimes hurried writing I hope I may be excused if I sometimes leave out items of interest in my letters. In my last, in speaking of the Frances Willard Memorial service held in the Capitol Building, I neglected to speak of the interesting sketch of the life of Frances Willard given by Mrs. Louise Harding Earll, superintendent of the department of Red Letter Days, and also neglected to state that the flowers for the statue were contributed through the kind effort of Miss Claire Lusby, president of the Mt. Pleasant Y. P. B.

The District of Columbia is sending, through its treasurer, Mrs. James A. Allison, $100 to the Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund. Mrs. Don P. Blaine, National lecturer and organizer, has spoken from the pulpits of a number of our churches at both morning and evening services and numerous missionary meetings and at this writing has secured about one hundred and fifty members.

Women Prominent in Washington Society Join Woman's Christian Temperance Union

The local unions are entering enthusiastically into a membership campaign, which they are pushing vigorously. They are reporting large gains, one union receiving thirty members at its last meeting, so that we hope to report at the next National Convention, if not a doubled membership, at least large gains.

Among the new members gained in the last three weeks are the wives of three Congressmen, two from Missouri and one from Oklahoma, the wife of the United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue and her mother, the president of the Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Association, president of the Sunshine and Community society, a member of the Board of the Young Women's Christian Association, and also Mr. William Knowles Cooper, secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, and Mrs. Cooper. Among other prominent men and women who have come into our organization are Mr. Andrew Wilson, president of the Anti-Saloon League, and his wife; Mr. Albert E. Shoemaker, attorney for the League, and wife; the wife of a brigadier-general of the United States Army, the wife of the auditor of the United States Treasury, who is also a director in the National Federation of Women's Clubs, the wife of the chief clerk of the Patent office, the wife of the chief clerk of the Treasury, the wife of the chief clerk of the Weather Bureau, the president of the Federation of Women's Clubs of the District of Columbia, the president of the Interdenominational Missionary Union; Mrs. Ellen Spencer Muzzy, honorary dean of Washington Law College, and founder and dean until within a year when her health broke down, and many others. These members have not come to us through public meetings, but have been "hand picked" with a great deal of care.

Some time ago, at the close of a meeting at which our work had been exploited, a woman, a social leader in this city, came to me and crushing a bill into my hand said, "If I am eligible, I wish to become a member of your organization."

But as always in life our joys are tempered with sorrow, so in the midst of rejoicing over the victories being won in every part of the land, our hearts are heavy with sympathy for sisters beloved. In the United States Capitol we had in one of the officials of the senate, Mr. Benjamin Platt, a friend tried and true. A personal friend of my own, when there was any W. C. T. U. work to be done at the Capitol I could rely on him to clear the way and render every assistance possible. On the day of the Memorial service for Miss Willard, held in Statuary Hall, I went to his office to invite him to attend, and was shocked to be told that early that morning he too had entered into the beautiful life of the great beyond. His wife is one of our faithful W. C. T. U. women. Mr. James H. Tibbits, whose wife is corresponding secretary of one of our unions, is another of our promoted brothers who passed to his reward February 21. On March 7 F. Marion Bradley passed from the sorrows of earth to the triumphs of heaven. For more than fifty years Mr. Bradley had been a warm advocate of total abstinence by example and by precept, having lectured all over the country. In him the District W. C. T. U. has lost a true brother, for he was always helpfully interested in the W. C. T. U. work of his wife, Mrs. Nellie H. Bradley, who is one of the charter members of the District and was in temperance work before there was a W. C. T. U. No woman in the District has been more devoted, more self-sacrificing to our beloved cause. Time, work, voice and pen have all been enlisted, and she has worked as she never could had it not been for the help and sympathy of her loving partner. As we sorrow for those who were so truly ours, our deepest sympathy goes out to our sisters who grieve, yet not without hope, for they know their dear ones have only passed within the veil.

Young People Working for Civic Righteousness

On March 14 there was a great meeting in Washington under the auspices of the committee of Good Citizenship, made up of representatives from the Young People's Societies of Christian Endeavor, Epworth Leagues, Young People's Baptist Unions, our own Young People's Branches and other young people's societies in the churches. The meeting was addressed by Dr. Patterson of Dublin, Ireland, of "Catch-My-Pal" fame. To Mrs. T. A. Williams, secretary of the Y. P. B., and myself, was accorded the honor of seats on the platform. No one who has heard this ardent Irish worker can doubt the impression he made, and at the close of the meeting Mr. Worley, the chairman, called for a conference of the young people to consider the advisability of a permanent organization of all the young people's societies of the churches to work for prohibition and civic righteousness. You may be sure I feel proud to be asked to "mother" the plan which I doubt not will result in a strong organization of the young life of the churches, a real Christian union for hastening the day for which we pray.

On March 19 the Anti-Saloon League held a large public meeting to which Mrs. Blaine, assisted by Mrs. Edna Proctor, secretary of the Loyal Temperance Legion, contributed a beautiful, original temperance exercise by the L. T. L.'s and other children, the writer representing the District W. C. T. U. in a brief talk. Although we plan that our meetings shall not conflict with those of the Anti-Saloon League on this occasion by some mixing of dates, Mrs. Louise H. Earll had arranged for a Neal Dow meeting for her department of Red Letter days with the Rev. Dr. Dinwiddie as the principal speaker. The fact that both meetings were well attended shows the increased temperance and prohibition sentiment in the District of Columbia.

Senator Sheppard has already announced his intention to introduce a bill for prohibition for the District of Columbia at the next session of Congress, and if Billy Sunday invades our District we believe we will have a dry capital in 1916.

Let us thank God that prohibition sentiment is growing in such force, especially in the ranks of our young people who, with the enthusiasm of youth and the divine impatience of youth with sin, are rallying in their might, and in the name of good citizenship will cast out the greatest sin of the age.

ALCOHOL

The drink evil is a leper spot on the surface of the nation, a moral canker eating into the vitality of our people, and producing effects which do not die with the year, or the life, or even with the generation, but which will be reproduced from year to year, from generation to generation in a terrible portentous legacy of poverty, misery and crime.

—LORD CURZON

FACTS ABOUT PROHIBITION KANSAS

FRANK U. RUSSELL, County Attorney of Rush County, Kan., in *Topeka Capital*

The anti-saloon movement is progressing so rapidly toward nation-wide prohibition that the defenders of the liquor traffic are alarmed. Their forces are organized and making a most desperate fight.

Because Kansas, by actual trial and demonstration, has proved the vast benefits of prohibition to a state, the liquor men find it necessary to resort to misapplied and distorted facts and to falsehoods to try to destroy the good influence which Kansas would otherwise exert upon her sister states.

The writer has before him a copy of the *Niles Sun*, a newspaper published in Niles, Mich., in which is found a two-column article proclaiming that prohibition does not prohibit in Kansas. This article is signed by the Anti-Local Option association. It is typical of the sort of arguments being used by similar organizations in every part of the nation at this time. Its arguments are briefly these:

False Arguments.

"That prohibition does not prohibit in Kansas, for there were 681 arrests in Topeka, Kan., in 1914, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

"And for further evidence they say that Topeka has a higher death rate than certain other capital cities, not named, where liquor is legally sold.

"That the registration cities of Kansas generally, show a higher death rate than the registration cities of certain other states, not named, where liquor is legally sold.

"That the suicide and homicide rates in Kansas are higher than they are in certain other states, not named, where liquor is legally sold.

"That there are in Kansas more divorces, fewer church members, and more delinquent children than in certain other states, not named, where liquor is legally sold.

"That there are more lunatics, more prisoners and more paupers in Kansas than in certain other states, not named, where liquor is legally sold.

"That Kansas spends nearly one million dollars annually to benefit and make comfortable her insane, imbeciles, epileptics and erring children.

"That fewer Kansans have accounts in savings banks than in other states, not named, where liquor is legally sold; and that these accounts average only half the average of savings accounts in the rest of the country." Therefore, they say prohibition does not prohibit in Kansas.

Nothing Proved.

Now, in answer, is it not true that if all these statements were correct, they would constitute no evidence to warrant the conclusion that prohibition does not prohibit? They would only serve to show that it has not set aside the laws of disease and death, or caused every man to change his business methods, to become perfect in morals, and to join himself to a church. However, it is unfair not to name the states, if the statements are true.

The proof that it does not prohibit could be easily stated if it existed. If more liquor were consumed in Kansas than in states where it is legally sold, then in truth, prohibition would not prohibit. This is the one essential fact, and no one pretends that such a fact exists. The liquor interests dare not publish the one magnificent fact beside which all their cleverly compiled statistics are as nothing. Here is the truth:

The Truth Of It.

The average consumption of liquor in Kansas, per capita, is 3.69 gallons. No liquor state has a record to compare with this. We have a total population of 1,750,000, and they consume 6,257,492 gallons of liquor per year. Figure this for yourself. The average consumption of liquor in all the states of the Union together is 23 gallons per capita, or more than six times what we consume. Our records are perhaps more complete and accurate than those of any other state, because the common carriers are compelled to file in the county clerk's office of every county a record of every shipment, and its amount, delivered by them in the county, each month of the year.

As for Topeka, 681 drunks in a year constitute one drunk per day in each 26,732 of its population. This fact really proves that prohibition does prohibit in Topeka. National prohibition, preventing the shipment of liquor from other states into ours, would make the 681 sober also.

> The truth is the liquor forces are singing their swan song. The saloons of the country are being abolished at the rate of 20,000 per year, and this glorious work is going forward in increasing ratio. The message Kansas brings to other states is this: That prohibition is the grandest fact of our existence since the time when human freedom was written into our history with letters of blood and fire.

About the death rate, the suicides, homicides, imbeciles, inebriates, paupers, divorces, and about the church membership being larger in some unnamed states, is it not true that liquor drinking is but one among many elements in human life that affect these matters?

Low Death Rate

However, as a matter of fact, the death rate in Kansas has fallen from 17 per thousand to 7 per thousand under prohibition. What think you of this, is prohibition a failure then?

The statements made about suicide and homicide are misleading. It is a crime in Kansas to bury a body until after a certificate has been made and filed showing the cause of death. So, naturally, our records reveal absolutely all our suicides and homicides, and so may easily show them more than in states where the record is more carelessly kept.

The statements made about divorces are absolutely incorrect in so far as they claim to present conditions in Kansas now. Under the divorce proctor law, enacted in 1913, the divorce evil is rapidly diminishing, and Kansas will compare favorably with any state.

Church Situation Better.

Now the churches of Kansas, with the exception of two or three denominations only, no longer tolerate the use of liquor at all by their membership, and if there be some states where a more liberal policy is pursued—some liquor states—it is no evidence that prohibition does not prohibit in Kansas.

We have in every county a truancy officer, a juvenile court and an attorney, each sworn to diligently care for all delinquent children, and if more of them are found and cared for than in some liquor selling states, it is no evidence that more delinquency exists here than where liquor selling is a legitimate business.

Kansas makes room and carefully cares for all her insane, and the fact that certain records are said to show that sixteen states, twelve of which as a matter of fact are in the south, have a lower insanity rate than ours, proves nothing Climate has much to do with insanity. Extremes of heat and cold are frequent causes. Physicians tell us the exciting causes are many and varied. However, the hig fact is that eighty-one counties out of 104 in the state have no insane at all.

Few Imbeciles In Kansas.

Fifty-four counties of Kansas have no imbeciles, and ninety-six have no inebriates. Prohibition does prohibit.

Thirty-eight counties of Kansas have no inmates in their poor houses and only 600 out of the 1,750,000 people in the state, or about one in every 3,000 are paupers. Sixty-five counties have no prisoners. Only 2 per cent of the people are illiterate.

We have practically no savings banks except the postal savings banks. In these we had $655,532 on deposit on June 30, 1914. Nebraska, the state that corresponds most fully with Kansas as to all conditions, except in relation to liquor, had at that time savings deposits amounting to $358,760, ours being 30 per cent per capita more than theirs. But the farmers and laboring men own most of the $200,000,000 now on deposit in our national and state banks. There is on deposit in these banks $575 for every family of five within the borders of the state. Estimated on the comparative use of liquor in our state and in the nation, prohibition saves our people $30,000,000 yearly, or $17 for each man, woman and child within the borders of the state.

People Fight For Prohibition.

The best evidence that prohibition is a benefit is found in the fact that, after a trial of thirty-five years, the people of the state, nine out of every ten of them, are ready to fight for it. Last year the three great parties, Republican, Democratic and Progressive, declared for prohibition. Billard, anti-prohibition candidate for governor, took up the challenge, making his campaign upon the issue that prohibition is a failure. He was indorsed in his stand by approximately 10 per cent of all the electors of the state, who cast their votes for him. His issue is dead forever in Kansas.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF WOMEN TO MEET AT THE HAGUE APRIL 28-30

In response to a call from the women of Europe, the Woman's Peace Party is sending a delegation to attend the International Congress of Women at The Hague, Holland, April 28-30, and is urging women from different parts of the United States representing the important women's movements to attend. Miss Jane Addams of Chicago is the chairman of the Peace Party.

The Congress expects to present a plea for a definition of terms of peace, as follows:

"Considering that the people in each of the countries now at war believe themselves to be fighting not as aggressors, but in self-defence and for their national existence, the Congress urges the governments of the belligerent countries publicly to define the terms on which they are willing to make peace, and for this purpose immediately to call a truce."

The Union Signal

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National W. C. T. U. Convention, Seattle, Wash., October 9-14, 1915

GOAL FOR 1915—FIFTY THOUSAND NEW MEMBERS

LET US HELP FULFILL THE PROPHECY

In a recent interview, United States Senator Morris Sheppard is reported to have said that he confidently expected the Sixty-fourth Congress to pass the Sheppard-Hobson Resolution providing for National Constitutional Prohibition. "It would be impossible to overestimate the influence which the attitude of Russia and England will have upon the prohibition cause in the United States," said Senator Sheppard. "The foreign help is coming at a very opportune time and because of it I predict that during the two years of the Sixty-fourth Congress we shall pass the joint resolution looking toward a prohibition amendment and also that we shall vote liquor out of the capital of the nation."

The senator's hopes and expectations are shared by temperance workers generally, and the way to insure the fulfillment of the prophecy is to keep constantly before the people National Constitutional Prohibition as the only remedy for the great national evil. In the "Plans for May," given on the opposite page, certain methods of doing this are suggested. Institutes and county conventions offer the best possible opportunity to set in motion these plans. Through the medium of your local papers arguments in favor of nationwide prohibition can be brought to the attention of citizens of your community, and the matter of selecting candidates for Congressmen from your district who shall favor the Amendment can be agitated. Keep an envelope of clippings from the SIGNAL and other papers relating to the subject of National Prohibition, and secure the co-operation of your editors in getting the arguments presented therein to the people.

STATES WHICH HAVE OUTLAWED THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Maine	1851
Kansas	1880
North Dakota	1889
Georgia	1907
Oklahoma	1907
Mississippi	1908
North Carolina	1908
Tennessee	1909
West Virginia	1912
Virginia	1914
Colorado	1914
Oregon	1914
Washington	1914
Arizona	1914
Alabama	1915
Arkansas	1915
Iowa	1915
Idaho	1915

STATES TO VOTE ON STATEWIDE PROHIBITION IN 1915

South Carolina Ohio

STATES AND TERRITORY TO VOTE ON STATEWIDE PROHIBITION IN 1916

Idaho, Montana, South Dakota, Vermont, Alaska

STATES PLANNING FOR STATEWIDE PROHIBITION CAMPAIGNS IN 1916

California, Florida, Kentucky, Nebraska, Texas, Wyoming, Michigan, Minnesota, New Mexico, Indiana

THEY WILL EDUCATE THE WOMEN!

"The women, ever since they were girls, have heard of the saloons from their mothers, the pulpits and church literature," remarked Robert J. Halle, secretary of the National Liquor League of America, recently, in an effort to explain certain victories for prohibition. "What is the result? Why, they vote the dry ticket. That is why we intend to present our side of the question to them and to plan an educational campaign. We think they will vote differently after they have studied our cause."

One cannot but feel that Mr. Halle himself is a fit subject for an educational campaign on the history of the temperance movement *"After they have studied our cause the women will vote differently!"* Does not Mr. Halle know that the women, yes, the same blessed mothers of whom he speaks so slightingly, for the last forty years have been studying, as have perhaps no other class of individuals, what he pleases to term his "cause." Is he ignorant of the fact that in the seventies, before "big business" or the scientists or even the churches had begun to take much interest in the abolition of the liquor evil, the Christian women of the nation entered upon some first-hand investigation and original research work—going into the places where alcoholic poison was sold and kneeling down on the dirty saw-dust floors to plead with the keepers of the places to abandon their traffic. Does he need to be reminded that the closest and most tireless students of his "cause" in the laboratory of heartbreaking personal experience have been the women—the mothers, wives and daughters of the patrons of the saloon.

"After they have studied our cause the women will vote differently!" Has it never been brought to the attention of the National Liquor League that the scientific temperance instruction laws in virtually every state have been secured through the efforts of the women of this country, and that this instruction has been given in large part by the women teachers in the public schools? Does he not realize that the men who are today so nobly championing the prohibition cause in Congress, in our state legislatures and in business are in large part the sons of mothers who upon their knees, with the open Bible before them, have studied the ungodly "cause" of the liquor interests, and have endeavored to instil in the minds of their sons and daughters a hatred of the blighting evil.

Yes, Mr. Halle is correct in his analysis of the women vote against the saloon—the mothers and the church are largely responsible for it. But we venture to predict that the National Liquor League will wait a long, long time, and every state in the Union will be white on the prohibition map before the women of today will forsake this teaching for that of the liquorites.

There was a time in the not far distant past when the instruction of the mothers and of the church on the liquor question was not treated by the press and by the public with as great respect as was due it, but today scientists of worldwide fame agree with it, financiers proclaim it as economically wise, honored officials of state and nation and even the crowned heads of Europe, by their example and their words, give it their sanction and approval.

"NO STRIKE WAS EVER WON OVER A SALOON BAR"

A strike is on among the members of the building trades in Chicago, and this is the advice that is being sent out to the different trades: "Stick to the water wagon until the present differences between the strikers and bosses are settled." "We must be extremely careful of our conduct," remarked the head of one section of the strikers. "Every form of violence may be resorted to by hot-headed and ill-advised men. At all events the public has been prepared to regard the union workers as highbinders and pirates and we want to show them that we are orderly, temperate and reasonable. **No strike was ever won over a saloon bar."**

And yet the liquor men insist that the saloon is the workingman's best friend and beer and liquor an indispensable requisite to his health, happiness and prosperity. Why doesn't the leader of the strikers urge the men to keep away from the grocery stores, the soda fountains, the milk depots, the restaurants and bakeries? Why attempt to hamper his "personal liberty" in respect to the one health-food—alcoholic liquor?

"A MERCILESS DISPLAY OF FACTS"

A recent temperance address by a man of national prominence was described by a local paper as "a merciless display of facts" relating to the drink evil. Logical and eloquent the discourse undoubtedly was, but that which carried conviction to those who listened to the speaker was the incontrovertible evidence presented against the liquor traffic.

The liquor interests fear nothing so much as publicity of the actual facts relating to their business. If every man and woman who wields a ballot could know the truth concerning the traffic the battle would be speedily won. In such a campaign of education every one may have a part. Though we be not endowed by nature with such oratorical power that we can sway the multitudes, and though we may be lacking in fluency of speech, we may by intelligent and tactful use of facts arouse the dormant citizen, stimulate the sluggish patriot, and start in the mind of the careless a new train of thought.

NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION PLANS FOR MAY

1. At the institutes and county conventions that will be held during the month of May, plan for an address and a symposium or discussion on the subject of National Constitutional Prohibition.

2. Get your local papers to publish brief arguments in favor of nationwide prohibition by Senators, Members of Congress, Governors and other prominent people.

3. Bring to the attention of the citizens in your community the necessity of electing to Congress and to your state legislature men who are outspoken for National Constitutional Prohibition.

Send to the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Ill., for the new Prohibition Map (price 15 cents each; two for 25 cents) to display at all public meetings as proof of the progress toward nationwide prohibition.

Envelopes for subscriptions to the Lillian Stevens Campaign fund have been prepared by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. These envelopes are to be furnished to the states at cost, to be sent by them free to every local union agreeing to place them in the hands of all members and as many others as possible, with the suggestion and hope that every local union will send a contribution to this Fund, averaging ten cents per member. This money should be sent through the regular W. C. T. U. channels.

Pledges should be paid to W. C. T. U. treasurer within thirty days. Contributors of one dollar or more will receive for one year the Campaign Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL, the price of the paper (25 cents) being deducted before funds are divided between the State and National W. C. T. U.

The revised leaflet descriptive of the Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund can be secured at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters and should be widely distributed.

NOTE. Send to the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House for National Constitutional Prohibition Quiz for use in symposiums and discussions. Material for publication in local papers can be secured from back numbers of THE UNION SIGNAL.

IRON AND STEEL MILLS STRIKE BLOW AT PERSONAL LIBERTY

Iron and steel mills, which include Worth Brothers Company and Lukens Iron and Steel Company of Coatesville, Pa., have issued an edict to all their employees who live in the firms' houses that on and after the date of the order, April 2, tenants will be prohibited from having whisky or beer or any other intoxicating drink delivered to their homes. The Lukens firm is said to have been insisting on such an order for a number of years. When an employee leases a house from the firm he agrees not to receive any "wet" goods. It is a matter entirely with the tenants whether they desire to remain in the companies' houses, and by violating the lease they must seek other quarters. Keeping strong drink away from the houses in which the employees reside is regarded as "safety first."

AMONG THE STATES

Montana

Under a new law which went into effect April 1, all saloons must close at midnight and are not permitted to open until eight o'clock in the morning. All race-betting rooms are closed and betting on horse races is no longer allowed in the state.

Pennsylvania

Over one hundred of the leading physicians and surgeons of the city of Philadelphia have signed a petition to the members of the Pennsylvania legislature, asking that they vote for the county option bill, "in the interest of health, morals and protection of the present and future citizens of the commonwealth."

Michigan

The Morford bill to prohibit the use of cigarets by minors in Michigan has been signed by Governor Ferris. The finding of cigarets upon the person of any minor makes him subject to penalty, as are any dealers who sell to him.

A POCKETBOOK CONVERSION

In expressing his approval to a representative of the *Philadelphia North American* of Hon. Lloyd George's recent statements concerning drink and efficiency, Hon. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, told the following incident:

"That reminds me of a recent experience. When I went down to North Carolina to attend the Democratic state convention I ran across a friend who informed me he intended to offer a prohibition platform plank in the convention.

"'Why, you were leading the fight against such a plank two years ago,' I protested.

"'Yes, I know it,' he replied; 'but since then I have purchased four cotton mills.'

"This man told me that drinking by employes of his cotton mills cost him from one to two days' labor per week per man. He was converted when his pocket nerve was touched."

HOTEL BUSINESS IS GOOD IN DRY TOWN

That the hotel business of Des Moines has not suffered as a result of the city barring the sale of intoxicants was the universal verdict of men engaged in this line of business, according to inquiries made by a reporter for one of the papers of the city after a six weeks' trial of the new law. Said one proprietor, "The hotel business is not demoralized," and he ventured the prophecy that the business will aggregate as much in Des Moines at the end of this year as it has any past year.

"I have not noticed any falling away of the class of commercial travelers who lay over Saturday and Sunday in the city," said another. "I'd hate to think that the traveling men who come to my hotel, all of whom are my personal friends, come to Des Moines just for booze."

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

MEDITATION CORNER

Pray! for earth has many a need.
Pray! for prayer is vital deed.
Pray! for God in heaven hears.
Pray! for prayer will move the spheres.
Pray! for praying leads to peace.
Pray! for praying gives release.
Pray! for prayer is never lost.
Pray! for prayer well pays its cost.
Pray! for prayer is always power.
Pray! for every prayer's a flower.
Pray! for prayer the Saviour finds.
Pray! for prayer creation binds.
Pray! for every prayer is gold.
Pray! for prayer is joy untold.
Pray! for praying frees from care.
Pray! for Jesus joins your prayer.

—*Amos R. Wells.*

"The Psalm of Life" for each temperance worker should find its keynote in the love of God. Not until God's love attunes a poor human heart can the harmonies of heaven play upon its sensitive strings. Not until then can its music comfort the sad, cheer the toiler, and encourage the weak and the despairing. Not until then will the hosts of God's children rally to its clarion call for a victorious campaign to annihilate the liquor traffic.

The Christian rule for us all in our daily occupation is to do every piece of work not merely so that it will *look* well done, but so that it will *be* well done. For we are God's servants, and God sees things, not as they seem to be, but as they are.—*William R. Richards.*

Christ's work is not for the finger-tips. It is not a pastime. It is a warfare that demands the grit and grip of all our strength.—*Samuel Chadwick.*

My field may be stony or swampy, my plough may be poor, my strength small, the weather bad; but if "heartily, as to the Lord," I do the best I can and look not back, but keep right on, I am no failure.—*Maltbie D. Babcock.*

The Christian doctrine of immortality is not, properly speaking, an expectation of another life after death; it is a conviction of the deathlessness of life.—*Rockwell H. Potter.*

AN EASTER GIFT FOR CAMPAIGN FUND

The National Board of Superintendents, through Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher, sent a lovely tribute to the memory of our departed leader at Easter time, in a gift of $50 for the Lillian M. N. Stevens Campaign Fund.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

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HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

RED LETTER DAYS

JUNE 9—*Flower Mission Day (Birthday of Jennie Casseday)*

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, SEATTLE, WASH., OCTOBER 9-14, 1915

TREASURER'S REPORT

FRANCES E. WILLARD MEMORIAL FUND

ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON

The following contributions to the Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund have been received since last report; in each case $2, unless otherwise specified:

Ohio: Chester, Barnesville, Savannah, Norwalk, Frazeysburg, Warsaw, Delaware (Central), Columbiana, New Lexington, Sabina, Chesapeake, Morrison, S. Charleston $1.26, Lisbon $1.26, Jamestown (Willard) $1.10, Wey, N. Jefferson $1, Toledo (Garwood, Middlefield, Brackney, Harriet McGifford, Pataskala, Bellaire, Kent, Boston, Owensville, Port Clinton $1, New Plymouth, N. Kenton, Foraker, New Concord, Wellington, Painesville, Nashville, Strasburg, Ashland, Mungen, Mentor $2.29, Caldwell, Liberty Center, Berlinville, McConnellsville, Sugar Valley, New Middletown, Madison, Akron (Central), Lynchburg, Orrville $5, Bellbrook, New London $3.10, Greenfield, Mother Thompson, La Rive, Pemberville, 20th Century, Berlinville Y. P. B., Springfield (Anna W. Clark), Oldham, Gnadenhutten, M. E. Dollarhide Crusade, Nora, Bowling Green, Perrysburg, Bedford, Brownhelm, Rittman, S. Solon $2.86, Walnut Twp., Wooster $2.50, Springboro, Harriet Wilcox, Felicity, Rushmore, N. Ridge, Marietta, Mercer Co. (Willard), Vickery, Esther Hanley, Jeffersonville, Rock Creek, New Holland, Atlanta, Cedarville $2.15, Oberlin, Ramson's Corners $1, Phonton, Athens, Miamisburg, Bloomfield, Morrow Co., Hickory Grove, Bellefontaine, Salem, Bettsville, E. Liberty $1, Chagrin Falls $6.50, Hamersville, Zanesville (Willard), Mayfield $2.40, Pleasant Hill, Elida, Norwood, Pinney, Unionport, Madisonville, Williamsport $3.85, Tedrow, King's Creek Y. P. B., Malict Creek. Total $224.27.

Colorado: Berthour, Alamosa, Ft. Collins, Monte Vista, Rogers, Mesa, Hungerford (La Salle), Las Animas $2.60, Longmont $9, Merino, Ft. Lupton, Leonard, Delbert, Evans, Salida, La Junta, Cedaridge, Greeley, Dry Creek, Montrose, Paonia $2.50. Total $48.10.

Wisconsin: Brodhead, Crandon, Edgerton, Fairwater, Harmony, Kilbourn, Leon, Lancaster, Melrose, Medford, Madison (Central, 6th Ward), Milwaukee (1st), New Auburn, Omro, Palmyra, Ripon, Sturgeon Bay, Stevens Point, W. Plainfield. Total $40.

Louisiana: Welsh.

Michigan: Lowell $1, Marshall, Rankin, Niles, Kent City, Sturgis, St. Joe $1.35, Ypsilanti. Total $14.35.

Kansas: Riley, La Crosse, Glade, Lyons, Pittsburgh, Halstead, Eureka, El Dorado. Total $16.

N. California: Napa.

Alaska: Juneau $2, Skagway $5. Total $7.

S. Idaho: $6.00, Hyde Park. Total $8.

Montana: Phillipsburg.

New Jersey: Newfield.

Vermont: Wilmington.

Nebraska: Laurel, Shelby. Total $4.

N. Idaho: Lewiston $2.50.

Alabama: Fairview.

Pennsylvania: Waymart, Woodbridge Y. P. B. Total $4.

Oklahoma: Billings.

Iowa: Perry.

New York: Keeseville, Flycreek, Ticonderoga, Horseheads, Cairo, Catskill, Coxsackie, Prattsville, Frankfort, Herkimer, Ilion, Poland $6, Avon $2.30, Geneseo, Nunda, South Lima, South Lima Y. P. B. $1.80, Gasport, Gasport L. T. L. $1, Lockport, Model City, Niagara Falls, Somerset, Niagara Falls (Willard) $3, Newfane, Olcott, Ridge Road, Somerset, Warren's Corners $4, Youngstown, Clinton, Oriskany Falls, Rome, Rome Y. P. B., Westmoreland, East Syracuse, Naples $1.25, Barnesville, Carlisle, Cobleskill $3.10, East Cobleskill, Howe's Cave, Middleburg, Mineral Springs $ .94, Sloansville, Summit, Asbury, Bethel Grove, Coddington Road, Dryden $2.52, Enfield, Ithaca $5, Jacksonville, Peruville $10, Snyder Hill, West Danby, Albion, Barre Centre $3, Clarendon, Eagle Harbor, Gaines, Kendall, Kuckville, Medina, Morton, Fulton $5, Hannibal, Mexico, New Haven, Orwell, Oswego, Palermo $1, Phoenix, South Hannibal $3, Minetto. Total $168.91.

Rhode Island: Avondale, Woonsocket, Westerly, Greenville, Anna Gordon, Mount Pleasant $3, Watchmoket, Charlie's Mills, Livingston Y. P. B., Pawtucket, Carolina, Block Island, Ashton, Richmond and Hopkinton, Centreville, Tiverton $3, Providence $5, Frances Willard W., E. Greenwich, Woodville, Willard $3, Central Falls, Bradford, Bradford L. T. L. $1. Total $53.

Maine: Augusta, Bar Harbor, Southwest Harbor, Cumberland Mills, South Portland, East Raymond, East Otisfield $1.75, Newhall, Yarmouth, Sabattus, Turner, Auburn, Greene, Lewiston, Dexter, Bridgton, Brunswick, Falmouth $2.25, Gorham, Brownfield, Mexico, South Paris, Bethel, West Paris, South Durham, Wilton, Kingfield, Farmington $1, Bowdoinham, West Bowdoin, Livermore Falls, Winter Harbor, Sedgwick. Total $67.

Minnesota: Pine City, Cottonwood, Ogilvie, Echo, Goodhue, Hendrum, Detroit, St. Paul (Willard), Granite Falls, Oak Center, Chatfield, Lafayette, Duluth (Central), Elliott, Hamline, Le Roy, Hastings, Lincoln, Minneapolis (Lucy Hayes), District 6, Minnesota City, Owatonna, Bricelyn, Pine Island, St. Clair, Fairmont, Ada, Montevideo, Madelia, Hills, Benson, Minneapolis (Mary Burner), Warren, West Duluth, Le Sueur, International Falls, Fertile, Kensington, Aitkin, Mora, Etna, St. Francis, Buffalo, Littlefork, Minneapolis (Hyland), Browns Valley, Northfield, Mankato (Central), Faribault, Farmington, Minneapolis (Como), Spring Valley, Malta, Morristown, Thief River Falls, Albert Lea, Marietta, Winona West, Pleasant Grove, Winnebago, Pleasant Prairie, Huntley, Hancock, Blue Earth, Beaver Creek, Sherburn, North Mankato, Lake Crystal, Sandstone, Carrie Knox, Slayton, South Troy, Northome, Clarkfield, Waseca, Red Wing, Garden City, Minneapolis (Western Ave.), Delano, Tracy, Pipestone, Park Rapids, Minneapolis (Frances Neal), Harmony, Pequot, Minneapolis (Hobart), Anoka, Brook Park, Rochester $15, Oxford $1, Dassell $3, Rushford $3, Elliott L. T. L. $1, Minneapolis (Eighth Ward) $5.42, Preston $3, St. Paul (Dayton's Bluff) $3, Dover $2.50, Madison $5, Madeline Southard $1, Atwater $3.50. Total $222.42.

Indiana: Aiert $1.30, Fountain City, Greensburg, Shannondale $1, New Castle, Van Buren, Monroeville, Peru, Kendallville $1, Washington, La Porte, Hebron $2.40, Columbia City, Fremont, New Augusta, Warren $1, Huntington, Ray Y. P. B., Dana, Bloomington (West Side), Morgantown, Muncie, Amboy, Brazil, Bath (Willard Mem.), Loyal Alpha Y. P. B., Elkhart, White Chapel, Alquina $1.60, North Vernon, Martinsville, Indianapolis (Sarah A. Swain, Zerelda Wallace), College Corner, O., Churubusco, Mt. Vernon, Poseyville, South Kokomo, St. Joseph Co. $3, Oxford, Earl Park $2.10, Frankfort, Reeseville, Kirklin $2.26, Bright, Lawrenceburg $1, South Marion, Farrville $.50, Little Ridge $2.20, Maple Run $1.50, Fowlerton, Back Creek $.50, Kingsley, Fairmount, Sims $1, Swayzee $1.10, Love, Eunice Wilson, Jonesboro $.50, Oak Ridge, Griffin $.50, Shugart $.80, Marion (30th St.) $.48, Pipe Creek $.50, Homer $1.75, Jefferson, Milo $1, Deer Creek, Marion (W. 9th St.) $.25, Gas City, Marion (Central), Lafayette (Central $1.50, Frances Willard), Bremen, Culver, Carmel $1, Richmond (Frances Willard, Mary Hill $1,) Dunkirk, Bloomington, Smithville, Anderson $2.19, Brazil (Col.), Portland, Columbus $.93, Hartsville, Bedford, Goshen, Lebanon, Lincolnville $1.42, North Manchester, Logansport (Central). Total $160.88.

Virginia: Boykins, Onley L. T. L. $1, Bridgton, Onancock, Norfolk, Claremont, Norton, Winchester, Singer's Glen, Ebe-

(Continued on Page Eleven)

DELAWARE'S PROHIBITION OUTLOOK

"To prove prohibition has made things better in Sussex county, Dela., one has only to look at the county jail at Georgetown. This jail is without a prisoner, and Sheriff Jacob West is idle, the turnkey is on his vacation, chickens are roosting in the cells and the jail yard will probably be planted in early corn, unless another applicant appears. The lone prisoner, Elwood Armstrong, who was afraid to stay by himself, was paroled for two years to C. S. Richards, of Georgetown, after having confessed to stealing five dozen eggs." This testimony to the effect of prohibition appears in one of the newspapers of Sussex county.

In this connection it is interesting to note that statewide prohibition is becoming more and more an issue of importance in the minds of Delaware voters, and although the legislature this year failed to pass the statewide bill, a correspondent reports that "Delaware is aroused as never before and sees the folly of sending men to the legislature who are not tested, proved or pledged to good works. Victory is in the air and it is coming to Delaware." On the occasion of the hearing on the prohibition bill in the legislature Mrs. Boole, vice-president-at-large of the National W. C. T. U. and president of the New York state W. C. T. U., Mrs. Lena Messick, president of the Delaware union, temperance forces in large numbers and representative men from town, county and state and business and professional men were present. Delaware white ribboners are not discouraged. They have new state songs and they are singing them to good purpose. Mrs. Mary Harris Armor delivered an address in Dover on March 23 to a large and appreciative audience, a large part of which were men.

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

MRS. HANNAH BARNES, Swartwood, N. Y., a charter member of the local union. Although eighty-five years of age at the time of death, she was treasurer of the union and superintendent of the Evangelistic department.

MRS. ANGIE ENNIS, sister of Mrs. Hannah Barnes, and also a member of the Swartwood union, one year ago having transferred her membership from Ithaca, N. Y. Although seventy-nine years of age, she was a faithful and active member of the W. C. T. U. The home-going of Mrs. Ennis occurred not long after her sister, Mrs. Barnes, had passed to the better land.

DR. IRVING D. VAN VALKENBURG, husband of Mrs. Ida Van Valkenburg, New York state lecturer, and pastor of the Methodist church of Johnstown. The church of which he was pastor was in the midst of a great revival, and as Dr. Van Valkenburg stepped to the platform to make some announcements he sank to the floor unconscious, and died three days later.

MRS. POLLY SHAW, Taberg, N. Y., a beloved and faithful member of the local union.

MRS. H. S. KIDDER, formerly of Evanston, Ill., during recent years of Ocean Grove, N. J. Mrs. Kidder, who at the time of her promotion was in her ninety-ninth year, was one of the pioneer white ribboners of Evanston, for many years holding the office of president of the Evanston W. C. T. U. Her hospitable home, always open to white ribboners, is referred to by Frances Willard in "A Classic Town," in these words: "It was of incalculable benefit to us, whose opinions were then forming, that the Kidder home, with its large library lined with well-filled bookcases, its roomy parlors and its broad piazza on which we delighted to promenade when summer nights were fair and sweet, brought to our young hearts the conception of Christ and Christians as a social force. From some of our hearts, at least, the heavenly vision has never faded, and no 'society' after the stratified regulation pattern has ever had one charm for us since then."

To the last of her earthly life Mrs. Kidder was deeply interested in everything relating to the W. C. T. U. and her birthday was always remembered with some greeting of affection from her white ribbon comrades.

To Miss Margaret J. Bilz, National W. C. T. U. organizer and lecturer, has come a sad loss in the home-going of her mother, Mrs. Aloys Bilz, on March 25. Mrs. Bilz is greatly mourned by a large circle of friends and as a mark of respect to her who for fifty of her seventy-six years had been a foremost citizen of Spring Lake, Mich., the flag on the city hall was at half mast and the business houses of the city were closed during the time of the last ceremonies. The sympathy of white ribboners is extended to Miss Bilz.

TREASURER'S REPORT

Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund

(Continued from Page Ten)

nezer, Luray, Houston, Lorettsville, Lynchburg, Waynesboro, Cremora, Chester, Bedford City $1, Honaker, Irvington, Stephen City, Chase City, Richlands, Branchville, South Boston, Harrisonburg, Lincoln, Surrey C. H., Wakefield, Tazewell, Horntown, Saunders Memorial, South Norfolk $1, Chincoteague, Pamplin, Danville, Hampton, Soldiers' Home C. T. U. Cape Charles, Dayton, Appomattox, Graham $1.50, Round Oak, Pleasant Valley, Martinsville $3.25, Atlantic City, Berkley, $1, Amherst $2.10, Woodbine $1, Charlottesville, Round Hill, Fairmount $1, Marion, South Richmond, Bristol, Ella V. Wood, Jamestown, Mt. Carmel, Dendron, Roanoke, Buchanan, Roberts Memorial, Basic City, Dreuryville. Total $122.85.

West Washington: Hoquiam, Anna Gordon, Lowell, Woodinville, Auburn, Bay View, Elma, Port Townsend, Tacoma (Central), Woodland Island Co. $1.69, Raymond, Carson, Hamilton, Winlock, Prairie, Kelso, Stilwell, Delta, Centralia (Willard), Cosmopolis, High Point, Sumner, Oakville, Everett (South side), Randle, Lopez, 7th Ward, Castlerock, Ostrander, Satsop $1.30, Dungeness, Harford, Mariette, Buckley, Harmony, Nooksack, Waterman, Centralia (Willard Y. P. B.), Ballard, Belleville, Big Lake, La Conner, Mt. Vernon, Montborne, Pleasant Ridge, South Aberdeen, Montesano, Satsop Page, Woodland, Ravenna, Aberdeen. Total $100.99.

E. Washington: Tacoma (Fern Hill) $1.35, North Yakima (North Yakima, Frances Willard, Fruitvale), Colfax, Spokane (Margaret B. Platt), Pomeroy, Farmington, Cloverland, Sunnyside $1, Almira, Spokane (Frances Willard), Walla Walla $4. Total $26.35.

Georgia: Atlanta (Piedmont), Waynesboro $4.20, Covington, Quitman, Greensboro, Gainesville, Monticello, Whigham $2.70, Hawkinsville, Calhoun, Milledgeville, Cartersville, Demorest, Marshallville $1.48, Cairo, Grinsville, Camilla, Macon, Bartow, Columbia (T. Griffin), Vienna $2.24, College Park, Ellijay, Tipton, Ellaville, Ellaville L. T. L. $1, Fitzgerald, Wrens, Monroe, Thomasville, Norcross, Baston, Lunppkin, Brennen, Winder, Hepzibah, East Macon, Newman, Ft. Valley, Greenville, West Point, Lithonia, Jackson, Tallapoosa, Jackson L. T. L. $1, Eatonton, Dublin, Dawson, Barnesville, La Grange, Savannah (Armor), Barnesville L. T. L. $1, Elberton, Albany, Valdosta, Baxley, Chauncey L. T. L. $1, Savannah (Willard) L. T. L. $1, Savannah (Willard) Y. P. B., Augusta (Woodlawn), Thomson, Rockmart, Atlanta (Willard), Cedartown $1.55, Ellijay, Eatonton, College Park, Bainbridge, Waycross. Total $135.17.

Connecticut: Bantam, Buell, Chester, Danielson, Ellington, Great Plain, Hanover, Higganum, Milldale, Mystic, Niantic, New Haven No. 1, Plainville, Portland, Putnam, Scotland, South Coventry, Stafford Springs, Stonington, South Manchester, Stratford, Thompson, Torrington, Terryville, Uncasville, Warehouse Point, Westville, Willimantic, Norwich $5, Milldale L. T. L. $.50. Total $61.50.

Tennessee: Harriman, Cowan, Fayetteville, Union City, Lebanon, Memphis (E. E.), Nashville (F. E. W.), Sparta, Martin, Nashville (West End) $3.35, Kingston, Chattanooga (St. Elmo, South Side), Nashville (West), Head of Barren, Erin, Cleveland, Bristol, Savannah, Tazewell, Belvidere, Henry, Nashville (North), Tiptonville, Mt. Vincent. Total $53.35.

Illinois: $206.50.
Oklahoma: $74.
West Virginia: $68.25.
Massachusetts: $50.
Iowa: $110.55.
North Dakota: $71.15.

THE WAY OUT

Change of Food Brought Success and Happiness

An ambitious but delicate girl, after failing to go through school on account of nervousness and hysteria, found in Grape-Nuts the only thing that seemed to build her up and furnish her the peace of health.

"From infancy," she says, "I have not been strong. Being ambitious to learn at any cost I finally got to the High School, but soon had to abandon my studies on account of nervous prostration and hysteria.

"My food did not agree with me, and I grew thin and despondent. I could not enjoy the simplest social affair for I suffered constantly from nervousness in spite of all sorts of medicines.

"This wretched condition continued until I became interested in the letters of those who had cases like mine and who were being helped by eating Grape-Nuts.

"I had little faith, but procured a pkg. and after the first dish I experienced a peculiar satisfied feeling that I had never gained from any ordinary food. I slept and rested better that night and in a few days began to grow stronger.

"I had a new feeling of peace and restfulness. In a few weeks, to my great joy, the headaches and nervousness left me and life became bright and hopeful. I resumed my studies and later taught ten months with ease—using Grape-Nuts every day. I am now the mistress of a happy home, and the old weakness has never returned."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

WAITING FOR FATHER

FROM THE NOTE-BOOK OF A PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHER

MRS. F. M. HOWARD, Clinton, Ia.

Miss Baker, a teacher in the public schools, drew her fur collar closer as she passed along the dingy street. It was a raw, sleety day, with a wind blowing which carried the chill to one's very marrow. The children had been dull and inattentive, and life itself seemed a stormy, discouraging thing scarcely worth the living.

To teach in this poor neighborhood was a new experience to Miss Baker, for her work hitherto had been among the children of the well-to-do, but circumstances quite beyond her control had placed her here. It was quite pitiful to see how the children clung about her with childish devotion. Every curl of her hair, her pretty necklaces, the tidy gowns she wore all seemed to them so far above the usual that they could only bow in adoration before her superior shrine, and the dirtiest began insensibly to desire cleanliness, to come with clean hands and faces into the presence of "teacher," who was always so immaculately clean.

"Teacher, she comes by der washing all der time," explained one little boy to his mother, as he came to her with a little wad of washrag in his grimy hand for assistance. "She don't like us to come by school dirty alretty."

It was encouraging to note these mute evidences of influence, but there were times when the sordid lives, the unwholesome locality grated upon Miss Baker's nerves like a rasping saw, and she hurried along in the growing dusk with a sense of distaste akin to fear as saloon doors opened, and men came out with red, brutal faces and went on their uncertain ways.

Before the last saloon on her route a little lad, one of her own flock, stood shivering, his bare hands tucked into the shallow pockets of his thin, shabby coat, his little toes showing through a hole in both shoes and stockings, as he danced from one foot to the other in a vain attempt to keep warm.

"Why, Max dear, why are you standing here?" demanded the teacher. "Run right along home and get warm, child—you will freeze."

"Please, ma'am, I'm waiting for father. We're going down town to get me some new shoes, and when he went in here he told me to wait and he'd be out in a minute."

Evidently the minute was long past, for the child's teeth were chattering and he seemed on the verge of a serious chill. The teacher forgot her own discomfort in her disgust. Just then a big man came out wiping his lips. "There he is, teacher. There's father!" cried the little boy joyfully.

"Aren't you ashamed of yourself leaving a child as thinly clad as this, to wait while you drink in a saloon?" sprang from Miss Baker's lips almost before she realized it. She was bristling up at the big man like an indignant sparrow.

"Guess it's my own young one," grumbled the man crossly. He had imbibed just enough to be surly.

"That's just the very reason you should take care of him instead of drinking up your money in saloons," retorted Miss Baker. "I hope you haven't drank up his shoes."

"Well, I haven't, then, if it's any of your business. Come along, Max."

The incident made Miss Baker so righteously warm that the rest of the way she did not mind in the least the sleet or the cold. Max was one of her adorers who hung on her words, and by a touching anxiety to be good, tried to show "teacher" by his perfect obedience the love which filled his little heart almost to bursting. Every red apple he could get hold of he carried to her instead of eating it himself, and the sticky bits of candy which came out of his dirty pockets were more touching than tempting.

"Great teacher, that is, sassing me like that," glowered the man, stalking along at such a pace that the little boy had to run to keep up.

"Teacher's good. She don't tell nothin' but what's true," shrilled the child loyally.

"What do you know about it? You'd better shut up or you won't get no shoes." It looked as if Max might not get the new covering for his feet, in any case, as the man looked in thirstily at every saloon they passed, the little boy meanwhile hanging to his hand and dragging him along toward the shoe shop as well as his slight strength would allow.

The rush of clean, sweet-smelling air in the store was most refreshing and in its warmth the father passed on to a drowsy, but more reasonable phase of drunkenness. "I say, Franz, it's a bitter night for a little chap to be out in shoes like that. Why his feet are nearly frozen," said the humane dealer as he took off Max's wet stockings and chafed the cold purple feet with his warm hands. The rubbing caused the child such exquisite pain that the tears began to ooze slowly from his eyes, and the father, for the first time, seemed to come to an awakening sense of his suffering. "Don't cry, Max. The new shoes will feel good right away soon."

"It hurts so." The little boy bravely swallowed a sob.

"No wonder it hurts," said the dealer. "Franz, you should have carried the child if those were all the shoes he had."

"Father stayed in the sa—," Max began, but a threatening look from his father nipped the unlucky confidence in the bud, though not before the quick-eared dealer had heard and understood.

"You'd better keep on and get the boy a warm suit of clothes. His stockings are in rags, and his coat is threadbare. Brace up, man. You earn good wages, and if you would keep your money in your own pocket instead of—you know where—you would keep your family in comfort. There is no need of this bright little fellow suffering like this."

"My teacher said she'd get me some shoes if father couldn't." The pain was easing now and Max's face took on an adoring smile, at the thought of "teacher" and her kindness to him.

"Well, I guess not yet!" exclaimed the father; "I reckon they don't no charity folks buy clothes for my young ones."

"Then you'd better attend to it yourself. You know how."

Sure enough, the father did know how. In the time he had been in the one saloon he had spent the price of new, warm stockings, and if he had not suddenly remembered Max standing outside, the price of the shoes would have followed. Some of the keen injustice of it all filtered down into his brain before the shoes were fitted and paid for, and as he and Max went out his head was held higher than usual, and an expression had stolen into his face which quite transformed it.

"See, teacher, father got me all new clothes," beamed Max the next morning, standing proudly before her, the new shoes sticking out with an aggressive bid for notice.

"Well, isn't that fine?" admired Miss Baker with a happy heart. The thought of the patient little boy "waiting for father" had lain on her heart all night. "Such a lovely new suit should hold the very best little boy in school today; shouldn't it?"

"Yes, teacher, I'll be gooder as ever I was before. Father he said you was all right after we got home last night, and mother was so glad."

The artless confidence cheered the teacher's heart, for she had been afraid she had been unwise. Not being a trained worker she had little experience in soul ministry, and she feared her zeal might have been all wrong, doing harm instead of good. She had made some few attempts at visiting in the homes of her children, but her modesty would not permit her to think they had been very successful.

In a large number of homes she knew drink to be the prime cause of poverty and trouble. She saw the children going in and out of saloons with tin pails, and realized that more beer was to be found in many families than food or clothing. From one of these homes came a lovely, sweet-faced child whose garments barely hung on her by precarious pins or in gaping untidiness. Too small to care for herself, she came to school day after day, an offense to the eyes of the neater children, while the mother kept herself in a half drunken stupor. One of "teacher's" visits had been to this home, and she never knew upon what string of influence she had chanced to play, but certain it was that the little girl had been coming to school lately with hooks and eyes, buttons and buttonholes on her clothes, and for a whole term the pretty hair was as neatly curled and cared for as one could ask.

Who can guess what subtle chord may be struck in a soul's harmony by a chance word of praise, sympathy, or even sometimes of blame. The little lad's father needed just the sharp words he had heard to rouse him from his selfish indulgence, and he had done more thinking since than he had done in years before.

"I've been thinkin', Hulda, that we should come by a little place of our own soon," he said one night when he came home from the works earlier than usual. "The foreman he raise my wages today, since I stopped the drink alretty. He says a steady hand vas wort so much the more to him."

"O Franz, I am so glad. Now we can keep Max in good clothes all der time. Teacher vas here today, and she sayed Max vas one of the very best and brightest she had. She sayed some day we would be so proud of him as never vas. There is going to be some speakin's at the last day, and she vants you and me should come and hear Max say his piece."

Franz shook his head. "Teacher's got a mad on me I reckon," he said soberly. "She won't want a big, ugly feller like me to come to her doin's, and I don't blame her none. She seen me comin' out of a saloon onct."

"But she knows you don't go no more, for she told me so, and how happy and glad it made her to know that Max has a father alretty he can be proud of."

When the last day came Max was dressed in a beautiful new suit, with buttons which made him the envy of the school, and in the little audience sat the parents, beaming with joy and pride.

For all the lure of the wonderful but-

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

LADDIE

MRS. J. P. NYE, Shenandoah, Ia.

The dogs of war are loose,
O, soul! What have I done?
They're crushing out his life,
Their prey—it is my son!

O, soul! my soul! before the bar,
Answer the charge to-day—
A man was brought into the world
For men to slay!

How tenderly I smoothed the way
For Laddie's feet—
How could I know the path led on
This hell to meet!

Laddie, when you were ill, I would not let you go;
I bathed your fevered brow with tears of love, your
Chilling limbs I rubbed with hands that would not tire,
I ate not, slept not, yielded not one inch to that grim
Reaper who would take my flower of life and love and beauty.
Part of me, I would not let you go! How could I know
The path led on this hell to meet?
O, soul! I fought so hard his life to save!
Upon my knees I gripped the throne of God,
That He would leave my darling, cool the fevered brow,
Bid him to look once more at me and smile! How could I know
The path led on this ghastly thing to meet?

How proud I was! My boy—a man! So noble, perfect, good!
I thought some fair young girl would claim him from my hand—
My rival! (Heart of mine, how cold you were, when thought
Compelled and you must greet!) O, soul, how could I know
The path led on this hell to meet?

Laddie, I hear you call, not as you used to call, when hurt,
And mother was not near, but writhing, groaning, dying,
On the wind it comes, the call to save, to help, to yield
My life again, that he might live and love, and leave
A splendid heritage of manly virtue to those sons who
Proud would be to call him father. I hear you call!
The roar of cannon, burst of shell, the thunder of the hour,
Drowns not the voice I love, the faint, far voice
That's calling me, entreating me to help! The voice of one
Whose soul is shocked and mocked in death by war's alarms!
O, soul! had I but known the path led on to this,
I would have laid us down, my lad and me, and sung us both
To sleep, that we might cross together where 'tis endless day,
And war can never be!

I'll give no more, high heaven record the vow! No part of me
Shall ever live again to meet the scourge of war, the shot,
The shell, the curse of life, the wreck complete,
That Laddie's meeting now! O, soul! my soul! Fly fast and
Far, meet his! Together we must go that I may plead, entreat,—
I did not know the path led on this hell to meet!

Laddie, I'm on my knees!
My soul has gone astray!
I'm calling down the wrath of heaven,
On men to-day.

HOW A DOG WON THE DAY

DAISY MAY TWORT, Haverhill, Mass.

For months the temperance forces of Trafton had been bending their energies to carry the town for no-license. In this work the Loyal Temperance Legion, of which Joey Braeburn and Gladys Dayton were leading members, had borne an active part. It was because of this that Mr. Braeburn, realizing the interest the children felt in the outcome of the struggle, remarked, as he arose from the breakfast table on the morning of election day, "We may not win this time, but there are other chances coming, so we must not be discouraged, if we do lose. I all but persuaded Jack Herrick to cast his vote on our side. If we could get him, he would be a powerful ally."

"Better say a big help," suggested Neal, Joey's elder brother. "Joey might understand you more easily."

"Why would Mr. Herrick be a powerful ally, father?" asked Joey. He thought "ally" sounded much grander than help. Besides, he wished to show that he could use the word quite as well as Neal could.

"Mr. Herrick employs a large number of men in his mill," explained Mr. Braeburn. "Many of these he could influence to vote on our side. I fear, however, we can't get him this time; but we shall have one new ally." Joey knew his father was thinking of Neal who would vote for the first time this year.

"Yes, you may count on me when you get Herrick's support," Neal made answer. "What do you say, Towser?" This last to the great, black dog that sat up as close to Joey's chair as was possible.

"Oh! Towser is a temperance dog," declared Mr. Braeburn as he shook himself into his coat. Then he hastened away to work. He had been gone but a short time when a ring at the bell sent Joey scurrying into the front hall.

"It was Mr. Dayton," he announced when he came back. "What do you think, mother? Gladys has the measles, and wishes me to find some one to wear her badge." Joey's heart was very heavy. How could they expect to win with Gladys ill? It had been her faith which had kept them from growing discouraged long ago. "We'll have to find a grown-up, for the children all have badges. We are going to wear them today," explained Joey as he displayed a bit of white ribbon bearing the message, "Vote No."

"Perhaps Mr. Peel would wear it," suggested Mrs. Braeburn. "You will have time to go over there before school. Better take Towser along for a run."

Acting upon his mother's advice, Joey set off hopefully with his dog close at his heels. Mr. Peel, however, was not sure that he should vote "no" this year. "It doesn't amount to much," he declared while Breton just across the river goes "yes" every time.

"Our minister says we are responsible for keeping our own town clean, if Breton does vote the other way," Joey replied. But Mr. Peel would not take the badge, nor would his son, Dake, so Joey turned towards Miss Brown who kept the bakery on the corner. Miss Brown was very kind but told Joey frankly that wearing the badge might hurt her trade. From the bakery, Joey went to the post-office, but the good-natured clerk at the stamp window had no use for the temperance badge, while the policeman whose beat ended at the brick house where Mr. Herrick, the mill owner lived, frowned upon Joey and bade him be done with "such nonsense."

"What shall we do, Towser?" cried the disappointed boy. "I don't know any one else to ask, and it must be almost school time."

"Bow-wow, Bow-wow!" barked Towser, and to Joey it sounded as if the dog would say: "Try me! Try me!" He looked down thoughtfully at his pet. "I wonder if it would show on you. Anyhow, we could try it." Just as Joey had finished tying the badge around the dog's soft, black neck, Mr. Herrick came out of the brick house, and, seeing the two, stopped to speak to them.

"Bow-wow," barked Towser as if he would say, "Please look at my badge." "So you are a temperance dog," the mill owner said laughingly.

"That is Gladys Dayton's badge," explained Joey. "She is sick with the measles, so I had to find some one to wear it for her. I asked Mr. Peel and Dake, and Miss Brown at the bakery, and Mr. Deane at the post-office and Mr. Mears, the policeman, and none of them would wear it, so Towser had to. You see it does show on him."

Mr. Herrick did not laugh again but patted Towser kindly. "So it is left to you, old dog, to defend the right." The busy man hurried on across the street which led to his mill. He had gone but a few steps, however, when he turned and called to Joey: "If Towser doesn't mind I think I will take that badge. I do not like to be outdone by a dog."

"O Mr. Herrick! And will you vote on our side?" cried Joey in happy surprise.

"I could hardly do otherwise while wearing this ribbon," the mill owner replied as he pinned the badge upon his coat.

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

The two Young Campaigners pictured above sang at ten different rallies and conventions held during the campaign in Ohio last fall. They are Pauline and Treva Marita Powell, children of Mrs. Myrta Stier Powell, associate superintendent of the department of Mothers' Meetings for Ohio. Marita, aged four, accompanied a flying squad over the county the day before election carrying a banner which read. "My papa will vote dry for my sake. Will your papa vote dry for your sake?"

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A new book whose key-note is love and service. A book that should find its way into every home, and one that will do much in freeing our country from drink and kindred vices.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

WAITING FOR FATHER

(Continued from Page Twelve)

tons Max did himself credit, for wasn't father there, bursting with pride, and mother and "teacher" expecting him to do his very best?

Miss Baker, weary but happy, went home with a satisfied feeling in her heart. True, her work would only appear as statistics before the public—so many "tardies," "truants none"—for the children would have come to their beloved school Saturdays and Sundays if they had been permitted—"regular attendance," "classes promoted"—all a very ordinary little record of the routine of primer grade work which would create no especial ripple of interest in the minds of those who read it, if indeed any did, but under it all ran a tide of living meaning which would flow on into eternity.

AMONG OUR WORKERS

Mrs. Maria C. Weed, National lecturer, was the leader of the Jo Daviess county (Ill.) institute held at Warren, March 26. A discussion of local conditions, a praise service by Rev. Milo Moore, an address by Rev. Clarence Miller on "The Effect of the European War on Prohibition," an excellent paper on the drug habit by Dr. Downing, and a lecture in the evening by Mrs. Weed were some of the good things the program provided.

The pioneer union of Oklahoma, that of East Guthrie, organized by Mrs. Emma Miller in 1889, selected for its April meeting the topic "Our Badge, The White Ribbon." The emphasis was placed on the faithful wearing of the white ribbon, and the program was taken from various numbers of THE UNION SIGNAL. The meeting proved a most enthusiastic one.

Mrs. Elizabeth M. Haughton, National evangelist, who has been a resident of California for ten months, serving for seven months in active campaign work and three months as hostess at the exhibit of the Southern California W. C. T. U. at the Panama-California Exposition at San Diego, removed the latter part of March to Barstow, Texas, where she will remain for some time visiting her children and grandchildren.

In just one year's time the W. C. T. U. of Crookston, Minn., known as one of the "baby unions" because of its short existence as an organization, has gained a membership of 115. It is now conducting ten departments of work with enthusiasm and thoroughness and has organized an L. T. L. of ninety members and a Y. P. B. It has held six evangelistic meetings and other gatherings of a social nature. This union, of which Mrs. Thea Lacer is president, aims to reach the 200 mark by October 1. From the time it came into the W. C. T. U. world this "baby union" has given evidence of healthy growth and activity.

On April 15, the Taberg (N. Y.) union will celebrate with appropriate exercises its nineteenth birthday. A dime social in connection with the Willard Memorial Fund Day meeting of this union was an interesting occasion and netted a considerable amount.

Will You Come Home Sober, Papa?

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of the ALABAMA CONFERENCE. This is one of the best Temperance songs written in years. Its beautiful story of a young girl's plea to her father is really a Temperance sermon, while its melody is one of the sweetest ever written. Ask your music dealer for it, or send 10c to the publisher. P. J. Howley Music Co., 102 West 42nd Street, New York. Special rates on quantities to Societies or Temperance Organizations.

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The thirty-eighth annual convention of the Sixth district (Mich.) W. C. T. U. (Mrs. Jennie E. Carley, president,) was held in Fenton recently, seventy-six voting delegates and many visitors being in attendance at the two-day session. Two state officers, Mrs. E. L. Calkins, president, and Mrs. Myrta Lockwood, recording secretary, and Mrs. M. E. Butler, state superintendent of Medal Contests, were present and contributed much to the success of the meetings. The Sixth is the banner district of the state and includes sixty unions, with a membership of 2,216. The former officers were re-elected. This meeting was held just prior to the April local option election, at which Genesee county signified its desire for a continuation of its successful dry policy.

The Eckington union of Washington, D. C., has inaugurated a series of silver medal contests in the public schools of its vicinity, the second union in the District to undertake this work with the sanction of the Parent-Teacher Association. This union also held a double silver contest March 26, at which Miss Elizabeth Faunce ably recited "A Protracted Meeting," and Lyle Ohlander was awarded a special medal in a piano contest. On March 31 the Brookland union held a double silver contest, at which Mrs. G. L. Clayton won the matron's medal and six-year-old Lucretia Hanson was awarded the medal for her delivery of the poem, "Ma Can't Vote."

Greens in profusion, shamrock, Irish flags and emblems of the patron saint of old Ireland were the decorations used for a St. Patrick's tea by the white ribboners of Skagway in faraway Alaska. Even the globe encircled with white ribbon, which occupied a place of prominence, bore a tiny knot of green. The occasion was a most interesting one and temperance workers met with enthusiasm for a discussion of the tasks to be accomplished during the coming months. A silver offering amounting to over thirty dollars received at this time will be used toward the expenses of the first territorial W. C. T. U. convention, which will be held in Skagway in May.

The interesting temperance meeting in Loram Hall, Ellenburg Depot, N. Y., on Sunday evening, March 29, received favorable comment from all attendants. The song, "Our Slogan," the New York state song, and the handkerchief drill by the children were enthusiastically applauded.

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PROGRAM

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MAP

Prohibition Map, revised to date, size 18 x24 inches

Price, 15 cents.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE,
Evanston, Ill.

NOTICE!

After May 1 the address of Mrs. Ella B. Black, National W. C. T. U. superintendent of the department of Work Among Foreign Speaking People, will be *Beaverdale, Pa.* Owing to the illness of Mrs. Austie H. Ling, state superintendent of the department for Pennsylvania, all communications intended for Mrs. Ling should be sent direct to Mrs. Black.

TEXAS TO THE FRONT

Special Correspondence

There is great rejoicing over our new compulsory education law and the way in which it was secured. Mrs. Woods, the wife of the speaker of the house, is directly responsible for its enactment. Many years ago as a teacher she saw the need for such a law and began securing data and making sentiment. The pen with which our "anti" governor signed the bill has been made into a brooch and presented to Mrs. Woods.

Captain Richmond Hobson spoke recently in Fort Worth, Texas, to crowded houses. His speeches were declared by some the finest ever heard. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, the well known suffragist, spoke later in the city, under the auspices of the Suffrage association, of which many of our W. C. T. U. women are members. Mrs. Shaw has spoken in several cities in Texas.

Fort Worth (Central) W. C. T. U. in connection with a "dues social," held a Neal Dow memorial service in St. Paul's Methodist church, Mrs. W. P. Lane presiding. A fine program was rendered. The principal feature was a splendid lecture by Rev. Atticus Webb, who gave startling facts and figures regarding the injurious effects of alcohol upon the body.

Dallas W. C. T. U. sent out little silk bags containing an invitation in verse to "one's own birthday party." Everybody brought as many pennies as he or she was years old.

Austin W. C. T. U. recently held a bazaar which netted enough to pay the expenses of its delegates to the state convention. The unions are electing delegates and preparing for the best state meeting in our history.

A W. C. T. U. woman, Mrs. George Niess, who was for three years a missionary in India, conducted the regular meeting for the old ladies at "Cumberland Rest," Fort Worth. Her hearers were delighted with the story of her experiences.

The Fourth district, of which Mrs. Goff has been for years president, held a meeting in Greenville which was pronounced "the best ever." Mrs. J. M. Massay is the new president. Some fine papers were read and discussed. Among the resolutions was one against extravagance and immodesty in dress.

EIGHTEEN WHITE STATES

The prohibition map revised to date and showing eighteen white states is on sale at the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Illinois. The size is 18x24 inches.

Price 15 cents

You should have one on display to proclaim the onward march of prohibition.

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The Saving of Daddy (A Service of Song), Della F. Wentworth.....$ .10
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By ANNA ADAMS GORDON

A book that is valued not only by white ribboners but by *every* lover of righteousness and *every* believer in the brotherhood of man; a book of reference for *every* student and one that should be in *every* library throughout our land.

This book may be obtained as a premium by sending ten subscriptions to the weekly edition of THE UNION SIGNAL. Since the last National Convention the following workers have received a copy as a premium:

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DO WE NEED A WAR TO TEACH US A LESSON?

The crisis in Great Britain destroys another argument for rum. Driven from every other vantage ground, its advocates intrench themselves behind the fact that the traffic yields vast money returns to the government. Abolish liquor, they warn us, and you will be deprived of revenues without which the conduct of public affairs would put a crushing burden upon the people.

As to this, let the peril of England answer. Let the supporters of the liquor interests count up the taxes they have paid for the last hundred years, and weigh them against a deadened patriotism and a productive capacity destroyed—against defeat chargeable to industrial inefficiency and booze.

Does the United States need a war to teach it a lesson?—*North American of Philadelphia.*

HOW A DOG WON THE DAY

(Continued from Page Thirteen)

"O Towser, you dear old dog, you are the smartest of us all, for you have won the 'powerful ally'; and Neal, too, will vote right now. Come, let's go and tell mother."

Joey added gravely as they turned homeward: "It wouldn't be half so hard to make things go as they should, if every one was as glad to help as you are, Towser." The great, black dog held up his head and barked proudly.

$2.50 PER DAY SALARY PAID ONE LADY in each town to distribute free circulars and take orders for concentrated flavoring in tubes. Permanent position. J. S. Ziegler Co., 7 G East Harrison, Chicago.

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That foreign subscriptions are $1.52, not $1.50

That when you send us a personal or cashier's check or a local draft for $1, we receive but 90 cents

That a 15 cent check is worth but 10 cents to us

That no receipt is sent for amounts received for $1 or less.

Popular Posters

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Price, 5 cents each; per 100, $3.50

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ALCOHOL!

Many Leading Physicians Do Not Prescribe Alcoholic Liquors

Alcohol poisons the blood, arrests the development of the corpuscles, and hastens their decay.—Prof. Virchow, M. D.

I have found no case of disease and no emergency arising from accidents that I could not treat more successfully without any form of fermented or distilled liquors, than with such.—Dr. Nathan S. Davis, M. D.

I feel that we are employing a dangerous remedy when we use alcohol.—J. H. Musser, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.

Other things being equal, the less alcoholic liquors are resorted to, the better the chances for the patient's recovery. Alcohol does not nourish, but pulls down; does not stimulate, but depresses; does not strengthen, but excites and exhausts.—Dr. Norman Kerr, England, President of the Society for the Study of Inebriety.

Alcohol is a narcotic poison of which the pernicious effects are to be seen on every hand.—G. Sims Woodhead, M. D., F. R. S. E., Professor of Pathology, University of Cambridge, England.

Alcohol cannot be included among food substances. It is impossible to determine how small a quantity of alcohol will not have injurious effects.

Alcohol undermines the powers of resistance to sickness, so that the apparently quite temperate drinker succumbs to a lung inflammation, or an infectious disease which the sound, normal body easily overcomes.

Alcohol has only one effect on the brain and that a paralyzing one.—*Commission appointed by the Russian Society for the Protection of Public Health.*

ATTENTION VOTERS!

Would you like to have a saloon next door to your home?

You say No. Then VOTE NO on Election Day.

Would you like to have a saloon put near your neighbor's home?

You say No. Then VOTE NO on Election Day.

Would you like to have your son become a drunkard?

You say No. Then VOTE NO on Election Day.

Would you like to have your daughter marry a drinking man?

You say No. Then VOTE NO on Election Day.

The man who votes for license cannot complain if his son becomes a drunkard, or if his daughter becomes a drunkard's wife.

Therefore vote for NO-LICENSE and

PROTECT THE HOME!

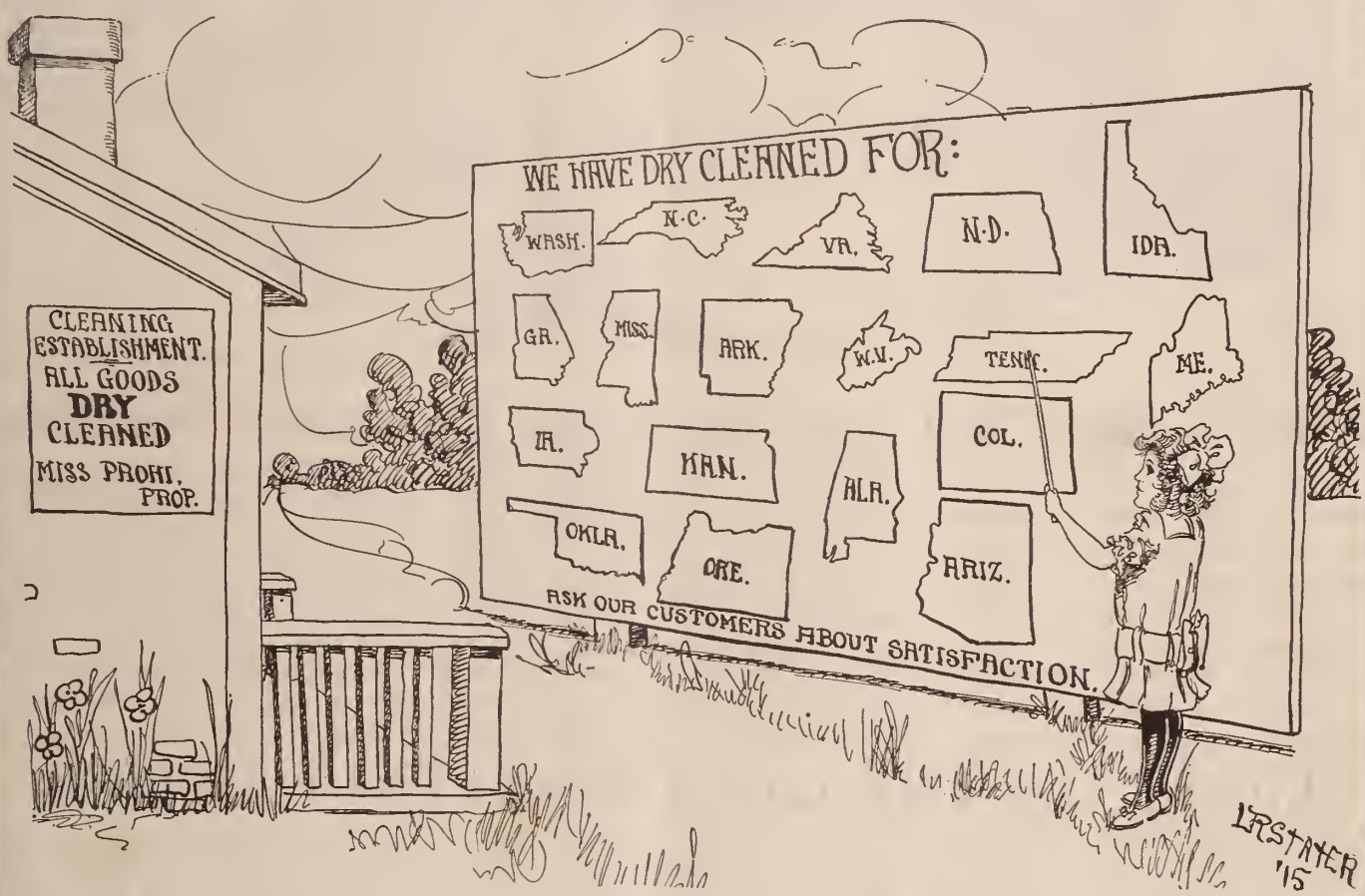
National W.C.T.U. Publishing House
EVANSTON, ILL.

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XLI | EVANSTON, ILL., APRIL 22, 1915 | No. 17

Further Work Solicited!



States Which Have Outlawed the Liquor Traffic

Maine	1851	Virginia	1914
Kansas	1880	Colorado	1914
North Dakota	1889	Oregon	1914
Georgia	1907	Washington	1914
Oklahoma	1907	Arizona	1914
Mississippi	1908	Alabama	1915
North Carolina	1908	Arkansas	1915
Tennessee	1909	Iowa	1915
West Virginia	1912	Idaho	1915

States To Vote on Statewide Prohibition in 1915

South Carolina Ohio

States and Territory To Vote on Statewide Prohibition in 1916

Idaho Montana South Dakota
Vermont Alaska

CAMPAIGN EDITION

POISONING THE WELL OF PATRIOTISM

—*Chicago Daily News*

British Cabinet Will Leave the Liquor Question to Parliament

According to reports received from London, Premier Asquith has announced that the British cabinet will take no action to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors. After several conferences the ministry has decided to leave the question to the people, through their representatives in Parliament.

It is said to be the general expectation in London that the outcome of the parliamentary debate will be either total prohibition for two years or a milder regulation permitting traffic in light beers.

While awaiting the decision of the government on the drink question, efforts are being made throughout the country to encourage total abstinence. Rev. F. B. Meyer, the noted divine and writer, is asking each of the 10,000 Free Church ministers to invite the members of their congregation to sign the King's pledge, thus following the example of the King, Lord Kitchener and other crown ministers in abstaining from drinking alcohol at least until the close of the war.

LIGHT ON THE LIQUOR REVENUE DEFICIT

We have given heretofore the views of leading men on the sources from which the government could obtain revenue to take the place of that now coming to it from the liquor traffic in the event of National Prohibition. In a recent issue of the *Patriot Phalanx*, Finley C. Hendrickson of Cumberland, Md., explains the situation as he sees it.—EDITOR.

There are three distinct features of the revenue question. First, all must recognize that however beneficial prohibition will finally be as a sound governmental principle, a considerable portion of pauperism, crime and insanity traceable to the liquor evil will exist and the costs have to be met after we cease to receive revenues from the traffic. This cost will gradually lessen and finally disappear.

Second, the revenue derived by the state under license presents quite a different proposition from the revenue derived by the Federal government through the taxation of liquors. As soon as the states can protect themselves from outside shipments and make their prohibitory laws effective, or better still, every state pursues the same policy so that the criminality traceable to liquor in a license state will not have to be taken care of in part by dry states, the large expense incident to the liquor regime will at once begin to decline, and the people need fear no serious fiscal inconvenience so far as state taxation is concerned.

But a different feature is presented as to Federal revenues now derived from the liquor traffic. More than one-fourth of the revenues of the Federal government, costing less than two per cent, it is claimed, for collection, is derived from the taxation of liquors. Inasmuch as the far greater cost of pauperism, crime, and legal administration, traceable to the liquor traffic, has to be taken care of by the states under our form of government, this leaves the Federal government taking what might be called the "velvet" and walking off with it. It must be admitted that if the liquor traffic is prohibited throughout the entire nation and the people would, as a whole, be greatly enriched thereby, and the states largely benefited, as we contend, there is no system of taxation in force which would supplement this alleged loss of revenue which the Federal government now receives. I frankly admit that those who advocate prohibition should announce their policy and say whether they mean to entirely cut off part of the revenues of the Federal government or supplant that revenue by some other form of taxation, and if some other revenue, from where it is to be derived. I consider the Federal revenue feature the only one which demands serious attention. The fiscal policies of the states are so elastic that they can take care of themselves and easily make any change from license to prohibition as they have been doing, but the Federal government has always been hampered by an inelastic fiscal policy and there something needs to be done.

It is often said that all taxation is odious, and yet if properly expended it would probably appear that the average man gets more for the dollar expended in taxation than he does for the average investment, or at least speculation, or private enterprise.

Use Inheritance Tax

There is one source of revenue to which the Federal government could resort to supplement liquor revenue, a source which would more than supplement the so-called loss. That is the inheritance tax. It would require no amendment to the constitution to secure it, as in the case of the income tax, and by being graduated, a very large revenue could be derived without being felt by anyone, for the tax would never be exacted until the beneficiaries of estates would be enriched. The tax on direct inheritances should be light on small estates, heavier when the estates go to collateral heirs and graduated upward as the estates enlarge. The heaviest per cent could be laid when the estate is willed to those who are not natural heirs. There is perhaps no tax more just or less burdensome.

ARRAIGNMENT OF BEER-DRINKING BY SCIENCE

DR. CHARLES GILBERT DAVIS, Chicago, Ill.

It is no longer a question as to the effect of alcohol on the human system. Alcohol is a poison and destructive to all the normal processes of life. When it does not immediately and completely arrest the vital functions in the individual, it leaves such an impression on the centers of vitality that its effects are transmitted down through subsequent generations, resulting in insufficiency, weakness, disorder of mind and body, leading toward degeneracy and the destruction of character.

In these early years of the twentieth century, science has emphatically and irrevocably given its verdict against the use of alcohol as a beverage.

As a result of the ravages of this poison, vice, crime, insanity, pestilence, poverty and war today overshadow mankind. It is enough! Alcohol must go! Wine, whisky, ale, gin, brandy, rum and beer all contain alcohol and are injurious.

It is my professional opinion, after observations of many years in the practice of medicine, that beer is doing more harm to humanity than all other alcoholics. There is a reason for this: Beer is insidious, delusive, tempting and fascinating. Advertised to contain less alcohol than some other drinks, it appeals to the man who does not wish to be considered intemperate. But statistics prove that this is a delusion.

> What must we do to be saved? Alcohol must cease to be used as a beverage. Its sale and distribution to humanity must be prohibited. Feed beer to your dog and see what it will do. This is not a temperance lecture—it is science! It is truth!

Beer contains gluten, gum, sugar, the extractive matter of the hops, and alcohol. The nutritive properties in it are insignificant. A man could live years on milk alone, but if he drank nothing but beer he could survive only a short time.

Beer produces disease of the stomach, kidneys, heart and blood vessels. Owing to the diuretic effect of the hops, the alcohol in the beer is diverted towards the kidneys, which probably accounts for its destructive action on those organs. It causes a deposit of morbid fat in the body, especially around the heart, enlarges that organ and increases the work of the heart and blood vessels, manifested by the fatigue and shortness of breath of all beer drinkers.

A man cannot use beer daily for any great length of time and not manifest some physiological deficiency.

Professor Stengel in his great work, a translation from Jügensen of Tübingen and Schrötter of Vienna, draws attention to what he calls the "beer heart." He says: "Bavaria, especially Munich, is its home *par excellence*, and the people in that country in every class of society fall victims to this form of heart disease."

Beer deposits fat around the heart, weakens the muscular walls, thickens and enlarges the ventricles, and if continued, ultimately cuts short the life of the individual.

All of this has been proven time and again by the post mortems of Bollinger, who has examined and weighed the hearts of many beer drinkers. This is a terrible scientific arraignment of beer, but it is the truth, and truth is the voice of God. Humanity has not advanced one iota in physical, mental or spiritual strength since the days of ancient Babylon and Nineveh. The cause is doubtless alcoholic saturation. Flowers cannot live in the scorching heat of flame, and the soul of man cannot blossom in the fumes of alcohol. Man has reached the lowest depths of alcoholic degeneracy, and as a result modern civilization is drifting toward war and destruction.

An Estimate of Beer From the Standpoint of a Physiologist

WINFIELD SCOTT HALL, Ph. D., M. D., Professor of Physiology, Northwestern University Medical School, Chicago

The two constituents of beer which possess physiological interest are alcohol and carbohydrates, the latter represented by sugar and dextrine. The small quantities of "extractives" and "albuminoids" have no nutritional significance.

The American beers range between the "lagers" of Buffalo and Washington with 4.81 per cent alcohol and 5.04 per cent carbohydrates and the "bottled lagers" of Boston and Milwaukee, which contain 6.47 per cent alcohol and 3.50 per cent carbohydrates (analyses quoted from Friedenwald and Ruhraeh, "Diet in Health and Disease," Philadelphia, 1909).

Let us consider the average American beer which contains about 5.64 per cent alcohol and 4.27 per cent carbohydrates. One quart of this average American beer contains a little less than two ounces of alcohol and a little less than one and one-half ounces of sugar and dextrine. That much carbohydrate in the market costs less than half a cent. The food value of one quart of beer would therefore be 161.5 calories, but one quart of beer costs fifteen cents to the working man, and twenty-five to thirty cents to the man who buys the higher grades in bottles.

Fifteen cents will buy three pound loaves of bread containing 3.36 ounces of muscle and brain-building protein and 12.36 ounces of fuel-furnishing fats and carbohydrates, the whole representing 3,620 calories of food value—nearly twenty-two and one-half times as much nourishment as is supplied by fifteen cents worth of beer.

Far more important, however, than this economic phase of the problem is the physiological damage done by nearly two ounces of alcohol. Alcohol is a narcotic, poisonous drug that dulls the senses and takes the keen edge off the working power of a man. While it is readily oxidized in the liver when not taken in excess of one and one-half ounces per day, that oxidation is a protective one as shown by Dr. Reid Hunt in the government laboratories, and is not to be interpreted as an oxidation for available work energy. Furthermore, this protective oxidation, while protecting the nervous system from smaller quantities of alcohol—up to one and one-half ounces daily—is accomplished at a sacrifice of other important things; and the individual who must thus oxidize alcohol to protect the nervous system against it is far more amenable to all sorts of toxins than is the individual, the oxidizing power of whose liver may be turned against such toxins, oxidizing them and making them harmless.

Summing up the matter, we find that the man who uses a quart of beer daily expends enough for it to buy three loaves of bread for his family. He gets for himself a trivial amount of nourishment worth half a cent and incidentally takes into his system nearly two ounces of a narcotic poison, the influence of which is to make him less alert and therefore more amenable to accidents, to make him less efficient and therefore more likely to lose his job, and to make him more likely to suffer from toxins and infections.

> Jacob Ruppert says—
>
> "BEER PROMOTES EFFICIENCY."
>
> If, from your own experience, you do not know Mr. Ruppert's statement to be false, ask the physicians at any hospital, ask the president of any railroad, ask any reputable business man.
>
> If you were about to have a dangerous surgical operation performed, would you prefer to have the surgeon take a few glasses of beer just before the operation, to "PROMOTE EFFICIENCY?"
>
> If you were about to take a trip on a railroad, would you prefer to have the engineer and the telegraph operators and the switchmen along the line take a few beers while you were on your way, to "PROMOTE EFFICIENCY?"
>
> If you are a business man, do you prefer to have your employes "rush the can" occasionally, to "PROMOTE EFFICIENCY?"
>
> REMEMBER, YOU CAN GET JUST AS DRUNK ON BEER AS YOU CAN ON WHISKY!—*From Beer Poster*

BEER DRINKING, PROLIFIC CAUSE OF LIVER AND KIDNEY DISEASES

WM. EDGAR DARNALL, M. D., F. A. C. S., Atlantic City, N. J.

In reply to your request for an opinion as to whether beer is a harmless drink and contains valuable food elements I wish to say that it is not a harmless drink in my opinion, but that it is more prolific in producing certain organic diseases of the liver and kidneys perhaps than any other form of alcohol. The end of the beer drinker is often a "hob-nailed" cirrhosis of the liver or Bright's disease. Its food value is hardly worth mentioning.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY FORBID ALCOHOL TO TROOPS

The authorities in Austria and Hungary have issued a decree forbidding the sale or gift of alcohol to troops on trains, according to the *Journal of the American Medical Association.* The officer in command of the troops must see to it that within five hours of entraining no alcohol shall reach them. Alcoholic drinks shall be given to the sick or exhausted on the trains only when the medical officer regards it as indispensable. The eating houses and restaurants at the stations must have ready for the troops, besides waters and other non-alcoholic drinks, soups, hot and cold boiled milk, tea, coffee and lemonade. Circulars have been given to all the soldiers urging abstention from alcohol, "*as it makes men sluggish and incapable of marching, interferes with good shooting and renders one more susceptible to infectious diseases.*"

The Austrian authorities have also ordered that no more barley shall be made into malt, and all supplies of barley on hand at the breweries must be declared. Permission is also given local authorities to utilize the drying facilities of the breweries to hasten the drying of new corn so that it can be ground before the usual time.

This Cartoon Appeared in the Easter Number of the *St. Louis* (Mo.) *Post.*

Distilleries and Breweries Converted Into Industrial Plants

"With the advent of prohibition, what will become of the buildings formerly used as distilleries, breweries and saloons?" is a question frequently asked. Are they to be destroyed and the men employed therein left without employment?

The question is a pertinent one and deserving of consideration. As a general answer we would quote the statement made by the commissioner of Labor of North Carolina, who, in speaking of his own state, said:

"Whisky distilleries have been displaced by industrial plants and over the remains of saloons have been erected splendid school buildings and magnificent church edifices. Gaston county alone where twenty-six distilleries formerly were in operation, now boasts of forty-seven textile plants, employing more than 7,000 people."

In West Virginia, the former plant of the Reymann Brewing Co. at Wheeling has been converted into a packing house, improvements being made to the extent of $125,000. In the packing house there will be employed between 200 and 250 men, while the brewing company employed not more than seventy-five men.

A three story wholesale liquor house in the same city has been remodeled from basement to roof and is now occupied by the largest wholesale wall paper and rug firm in the city. Immediately adjoining it is a drug store where formerly was the old Palace saloon. Immediately across the street a former saloon has been transformed into a butcher shop conducted by the same man who formerly rented the saloon. A few doors further down the street where another wholesale liquor house was, is now a shoe store, belonging to a chain of stores throughout the country. The building that was formerly occupied by the well-known White Front Cafe renting at $250 as a bar-room, has been changed beyond recognition and is now occupied by the leading confectioner of the city at a rental of $300 per month. Another place worthy of mention is the old Senate saloon. The building in which this place was has been torn down and there is now being erected on this same spot a bank building.

These facts are vouched for by the Temperance Society of the Methodist Church, and similar conditions prevail in other cities of the state.

In anticipation of the statewide prohibition law going into effect January 1, 1916, the liquor manufacturers of Colorado are contemplating a change of business.

It is reported that the big plant of the Walter Brewing company at Pueblo is to be converted into a factory for the manufacture of temperance drinks, and that practically the entire force now employed at the plant will be given an opportunity to remain.

Another brewery at Golden, Colorado, owned by Coors Bros., is planning to utilize its plant and equipment for the manufacture of malted milk and pottery.

In the state of Washington likewise there is a similar movement on the part of the big liquor concerns.

A part of the plant of the Olympia Brewing company of Tumwater, Washington, has been leased to the Olympia Dairy Products company. This newly organized concern will open a creamery, equipped with the most modern and up-to-date machinery, to supply the people of Olympia and Thurston county with pasteurized milk and cream, and butter and ice cream made of pasteurized milk. In addition a great cold storage plant for butter and eggs will be operated.

Adolph D. Schmidt, the president of the Olympia Dairy Products company and Frederick W. Schmidt, its secretary and treasurer, are sons of the founder of the Olympia Brewing company. Both have been active in the management and conduct of the brewing business. They are said to be most enthusiastic over the success of the venture.

All these concerns are to be congratulated on having changed from a business which deals in poison to one which places upon the market health-giving products.

The Blessing of Prohibition and the Curse of Liquor

A. W. VAN HOOSE, President Shorter College, Rome, Ga.

I am asked to give my experience in a town during the time that it was cursed with bar-rooms, and after the public conscience had been aroused to a realization of the heinousness of the liquor traffic to such an extent that the people, by vote, decided to banish the curse from their midst.

Five years ago I came to Rome to begin my duties as president of Shorter College. Already the city was enjoying the blessings of the prohibition law; therefore, I cannot speak from personal experience of conditions here prior to my coming. One has but to look about him, however, to see the evidences of prosperity and happiness on every hand in this beautiful hill city. I have not seen a single man under the influence of liquor. The percentage of crime, as the court records show, is far less than in the days when there was a bar-room on every corner, and several between corners. Larger and larger appropriations have been made for public schools, for better streets and sidewalks, and for larger and more modern municipal buildings, while the pay-rolls of over three score factories give every evidence of increasing prosperity and happiness. I doubt if there are a dozen men among all the eighteen thousand inhabitants of this beautiful city, with the exception of those who might wish to go into the business of selling liquor, who would vote to go back to the day of legalized saloons. The saloon is gone from Georgia forever.

But I *have* lived in a city cursed with bar-rooms. I have seen the time in what is now, under prohibition rule, one of the most beautiful and prosperous of southern cities, when it was unsafe for a lady to be on the streets on the day of an election; I have seen bar-rooms and grog shops take from men their reason and convert them into devils and demons; I have seen the passion for liquor cause them to take every cent of their weekly wages and spend it for drink, and I have seen the families of these same men, innocent women and children, suffer and starve and die for want of the necessaries of life. And then, I have seen this same town and the county in which it is located, rise in the strength of Christian manhood and womanhood and throw off the shackles of intemperance, close the bar-rooms, and bring prosperity and happiness where poverty and want, discord and riot had ruled supreme.

I say candidly that I would not under any circumstances live in a town or city that tolerated the saloon. The time is near at hand when our entire country will be redeemed, and when the conditions which are now found in some of our cities and states will obtain in every state throughout the nation.

Testimony of Residents of Prohibition Communities

Mayor Tells of Low Tax Rate in Dry Illinois Cities

In a speech recently delivered by Mayor W. W. Bennett of Rockford, Ill., in Beloit, Wis., he said:

"The decent manhood of my home city refuses to have its taxes paid by some broken-hearted women working over the washtub for the money to keep their households running while their derelict husbands push nickles they earn over the bar for a drink. Rockford's tax rate in the spring of 1914 was lower than any other city in the state of Illinois having a population of 15,000 or over, with the exception of Jacksonville, and Jacksonville has been dry two years longer than has Rockford. A recent postoffice census and an estimate made in the publication of a new city directory places the population of the city at 54,000.

"This lower tax rate comes because of a greater number of persons paying taxes and a greater property valuation on which to figure the rate. During the year after Rockford went dry the property valuation increased $1,200,000.

"There is more taxable property in Rockford since the saloons went. But that's not surprising for the nickel can't go over the bar to Milwaukee or St. Louis or other brewery cities and stay in your city to build homes, too.

"The bankers of Rockford have found a great increase of savings deposits during the time the city has bec . dry. One bank—the Swedish-American National bank—in the furniture factory district, a mile removed from the business center and from its nearest competing neighbor, had more than one-third of the total increase of savings deposits for the entire city during the first year that Rockford was dry. Rockford has been dry since May 1, 1912, and while on January 1, 1914, all of the banks in the city of Rockford showed less money on hand than they did on January 1, 1913, still the amazing fact came out that the total savings deposits in all of the banks of the city of Rockford were $250,000 more on January 1, 1914, than on January 1, 1912, with this bank in the furniture district again showing the greatest increase in savings of any bank in the city. A director in this bank told me recently that he examined the list of savings depositors—some 2,600 in number — and that men now had good savings accounts who during wet times never had one dollar to rub against another."

Governor Cites Prohibition Prosperity Facts

Addressing the Kansas Good Citizenship League at Emporia on April 3, Governor Capper said:

"It seems to me that the state which has tried prohibition for thirty years and made of it a complete success; that has reduced the annual expenditure for liquor from $21 per capita, the average in the United States, to $1.25 per capita in Kansas; that has reduced illiteracy to two per cent—the lowest in the United States; that has forty-eight counties that did not send a single prisoner to the penitentiary and eighty-seven counties that did not send a single insane patient to the asylums the past year; that has more than a dozen counties in which no jury has been called in ten years to try a criminal case, fifty-three counties without prisoners in their jails, thirty-eight counties without paupers in their almshouses; that has the lowest death-rate in the world—7½ for each 1,000 persons; that has more students in colleges and universities in proportion to the population than any other state; that has increased its bank deposits in ten years from $100,000,000 to $220,000,000—it seems to me that such a state can well take the lead in the crusade for a saloonless nation, and has a right to say—indeed, it is its duty to say—to the people of the United States and the world, 'The public health, the public peace, the public morals, and the public welfare demand the absolute eradication of the saloon.'

"I rejoice that it has been my privilege for nearly twenty-five years aggressively and uncompromisingly to stand for prohibition and the strict enforcement of the prohibitory law, personally and through the columns of the newspapers I have controlled."

Manufacturer Tells of Improved Conditions

"When we voted the saloons out," said F. J. Vea, president of the Stoughton (Wis.) Wagon Works, in a recent address, "a twenty per cent increase in taxes was predicted. In the last year of the saloon's existence in Stoughton, the tax rate was 25 mills. In 1914 the tax rate was 16.9 mills despite the fact that Stoughton has undergone more public improvements than in any seven years of the wet regime. We paid the bonds for the city hall, built an $80,000 high school, installed new sewers and built cement walks and paved streets. The city owns its two electric light and power plants. Through all this public improvement the tax rate has decreased instead of increased. It is my personal opinion that this is due to the abolition of saloons. Conditions in my factory were enough to make any man's heart ache—to see the pick of our men slowly degenerating through the influence of the saloons. The men are now in better condition, are more efficient and satisfied with their lot. I don't believe we will ever see another saloon in Stoughton. We are better off morally and in an economic way and the main street has a pleasant odor. They told us our stores would be empty and that grass would grow in the very streets. However business is better, collections are better. there are fewer accounts. The stores vacated by the saloons filled up so quickly with legitimate business that we were surprised."

PROHIBITION IN RUSSIA AN ECONOMIC BLESSING

M. BARK, Minister of Finance, Re-affirms Benefits of Law

The attempts of the liquor interests to discredit the reports from Russia as to the benefits of prohibition are futile in the face of the repeated and emphatic assertion of M. Bark, the Russian minister of finance, that the elimination of alcohol from the national life has proven a wonderful blessing. In a statement made by M. Bark, under date of April 12, (reported in the *North American* of Philadelphia), he says:

"Notwithstanding the depressing and paralyzing effect of the war, the Russian peasant class is more prosperous than at any previous time in the history of the country. It is not difficult to account for this unusual prosperity. By virtue of the allowance made by the government to the families of soldiers, which exceeds the earning power of the soldiers, the total income of these families is greater than in times of peace. Thus, instead of feeling any privation as the result of the absence of the men and the loss of their services, the people are beginning to regard the war as a peculiar sort of godsend which is putting money into their pockets."

"What about vodka?" was asked of the minister.

"It is the prohibition of the sale of vodka which is primarily responsible for the ameliorated condition of the peasant," he responded. "The sieve through which all the available earnings formerly disappeared has now been closed and the money is either spent for present necessities or saved for future wants.

Great Increase in Deposits

"It is not necessary to invent theories to explain why the Russian people should be more prosperous, for the actual fact is that this prosperity is everywhere noticeable. Before the war, **the average yearly savings deposited amounted to from 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 rubles ($15,000,000 to $20,000,000), while in the month of January alone, about 60,000,000 rubles ($30,000,000) was deposited."**

M. Bark was asked what means were being employed to replace the revenues formerly derived from vodka.

"The amount of this revenue exceeded 900,000,000 rubles ($450,000,000)," he replied. "This is being replaced in a diversity of ways, including a special tax on railroad transportation, matches, sugar and most ordinary commodities."

NO "BLIND PIGS" IN RUSSIA

"The prohibition argument is strong," writes H. Hamilton Fyfe, the Petrograd correspondent of the *London Daily Mail*, "crime has become rarer. The records of the courts prove this. Savings bank deposits have increased enormously. The number of patients in Petrograd hospitals has fallen to a surprising degree. There are fewer accidents, as well as less disease. In the towns workmen who used to spend their wages as soon as they got them are setting up in business for themselves. Peasants who, in vodka days, never put by a kopeck, are buying good ploughs and drills and harvesting machines. There is work for all, and wages are rather higher than they were before the war. In all ranks there are many (women as well as men) who are the better for their enforced abstinence. Brightness has come back to eyes dulled by over-indulgence. Cheeks which were grey and flabby have color in them again. The owners of these cheeks and eyes would pay a ridiculously high price for vodka or whisky if they could get it. I have heard of whisky changing hands at thirty shillings a bottle. But the stocks which were laid up in cellars or cupboards are mostly exhausted. Private vendors are very hard to find now, and to buy otherwise than in secret is out of the question. There are no 'blind pigs' as in Canada; and the druggists are so terrified that if you take them a prescription with alcohol in it they ring up your doctor to make sure you are not a fraud."

—Portland Oregonian

SIR WILLIAM RAMSAY, ENGLISH PHYSICIST, DEFENDS PROHIBITION

Converted by Experience in America

Prohibition as it exists in the United States has a distinguished defender in Sir William Ramsay, the noted English physicist, who has visited widely in this country and observed conditions in both license and prohibition territory.

In a letter to the *London Chronicle* of April 4 he declares that **"when anyone says that prohibition in America has been a failure I am bound to meet his statements with an absolute denial."**

The letter is in reply to statements made by Sir Thomas Dewar, who related his own experiences in evading the law in some states.

"On Dewar's own story," remarks Sir William, "it appears that evasion is not so easy. But he succeeded in getting what he wanted by conniving at smuggling and falsehood. Dewar can get whisky anywhere if he is determined to have it. My own testimony, from what I have seen, is that prohibition is beneficial. Voluntary abstinence and the influence of such an example is what I would like as being theoretically best of all, but legal abolition is practically useful. **To that belief I was converted by what I saw in America."**

The British scientist says that he "could tell plenty of stories about the 'blind tiger' and other ways of evading prohibition, but the fact remains that evasion proves the law, and the law is binding on the vast majority of citizens. Americans are an educated and therefore a law-abiding people. Of their own free will the law stands and the overwhelming majority obey it, as anyone who stays long enough to know the country is aware."

He relates that at one time he lived for weeks in a prohibition state, in a town of 4,000 inhabitants, in which the population was sometimes doubled on festive occasions. "It is just an ordinary town, like many hundreds of others in the states. There never has been a policeman in it. Legalize the traffic, and crime and the policeman will come in at once." In reply to an assertion by Dewar that prohibition had not diminished drunkenness, Sir William retorts, "I assert that wherever I have been in a prohibition state drunkenness never was visible."

DECREASING CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOL

FACTS THAT PROVE IT

The liquor dealers and the distillers insist that prohibition does not prohibit and that it has no effect whatever on the amount of liquor consumed.

A good and sufficient answer to such a statement would be the recent report of the government, to the effect that increase in the extent of prohibition territory has caused a reduction of over $2,000,000 in the Federal government's income from taxes on alcoholic beverages this year.

Distillers all over the country are decreasing their output materially. As a result the commissioner of internal revenue will instruct various local collectors to get rid of a number of gaugers who have been employed at the distilleries. Commenting on this the *North American* of Philadelphia says:

"Peoria, Illinois, where more spirits are distilled than in any other city in the country, will be affected most by this order. The Peoria distillers already have decreased their output to such an extent that about one-fourth of the gaugers there are without employment. On May 1 the removal of gaugers from the rectifying houses will decrease the number to between thirty-five and forty per cent of the Peoria force. Under the law, the collector of internal revenue is compelled to drop all above fifteen per cent of the unassigned men. Collector McCabe, at Peoria, has been waiting for instructions from Washington before acting. Representations had been made to him that the business would pick up shortly and that even with the withdrawal of gaugers from the rectifying houses in May there would be plenty of work for all but about fifteen per cent of the men. The election of April 6 caused a sudden change in the situation. When the city of Des Moines, Iowa, went dry recently, large orders were immediately wiped off the Peoria slate. When the entire state of Iowa goes dry next January, Peoria will suffer further. The closing of saloons at the Michigan summer resorts also cuts into the Illinois distilling receipts materially. Indiana and Kentucky distilleries are suffering in a degree equal to the Peoria liquor-making concerns. The last few months have seen the closing of many distilleries throughout the country. Opponents of the liquor business here predict that the next two years will see an even greater number of closings."

Another proof of decreased consumption is the numerous failures of breweries and distilleries. Among them were the Hoster-Columbus Breweries company, which gave as the cause of bankruptcy "decreased demand for beer, adverse legislation, and the voting dry of many states and counties in the last eight years," and also made the following statement, "In 1914 the crowning blow came in the loss of West Virginia, where we did a business of nearly $500,000 a year, to say nothing of old Virginia's voting dry to go into effect in 1916," and the Ernst Tosetti Brewing company, whose treasurer said, "It is a matter of general knowledge among brewers that the liquor business in the United States has fallen off more than thirty-five per cent within the last year."

To the same effect is the following statement appearing in a recent issue of the *Wall Street Journal*:

"Production of whisky in Kentucky in January was 1,980,000 gallons, against 6,102,452 gallons in January, 1914; production in Pennsylvania was 1,073,808 gallons in January, against 1,552,445 a year ago, and in Maryland 506,919 gallons, against 918,582. Whisky bottled in bond in January was 691,508 gallons, as compared with 928,187 in January, 1914. The Kentucky decrease for one month was sixty-six and two-thirds per cent, the Pennsylvania decrease practically thirty-three per cent, and the Maryland dealers over forty per cent."

Nightmare! —*New York World*

Quite recently the New York State Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association put their fears into concrete form in the declaration that "the events of the last twelve months have created a situation more grave than has ever before confronted our trade. Formerly we were called upon to oppose town and county option. Today we must combat state and nationwide prohibition. Originally our opponents were few and scattered. Today they are many and united."

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC MUST GO

If there were an institution of any kind in our land that began deliberately to cut off the left hand of every man who came within its walls there would be a unanimous action by Congress in five minutes to imprison and punish its organizers. Such an atrocity would not be tolerated. But this could not be compared with the atrocities of the liquor organizations. The loss of a hand is not to be compared with the loss of the mind. For liquor steals the mind, weakens the will and so completely demoralizes a man and robs not only the pocketbook and the home, but also destroys the very temple of the soul. It destroys character, and that which destroys character will eventually destroy this Nation. If we wish to have a nation of strong men to carry out the ideals of the great founders of America there is only one action to take, and that is to abolish once and forever this great curse of the liquor traffic which is contrary to every fundamental principle of our government.

—U. S. Congressman Francis O. Lindquist.

The Union Signal

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Evanston, Illinois, April 22, 1915

National W. C. T. U. Convention, Seattle, Wash., October 9-14, 1915

GOAL FOR 1915—FIFTY THOUSAND NEW MEMBERS

AN ANTI-PROHIBITION SCHOOL.

A school for the training of anti-prohibition speakers is to be established in Cincinnati, Ohio, we are informed. The students are supposedly to be instructed in the latest and most approved methods of misrepresenting and distorting facts and figures. They will undoubtedly be taught how to prove beyond the peradventure of a doubt that prohibition is ruinous to any community and in the same breath to show that prohibition does not prohibit and never lessens the amount of liquor consumed. They will be trained in the art of hunting up statements of men who have long ago passed on to another world and of living men who have changed their views and are ashamed of their former opinions on the subject of prohibition.

In all seriousness, the existence of such educational (?) efforts on the part of the liquor interests should spur us to make use of every agency at our command along the same line. Not only our institutes, county conventions, Loyal Temperance Legions, and Young People's Branches should be training schools for the education of our workers to meet the attacks of our opponents, but the Bible classes in our Sunday schools, our women's clubs, missionary societies and young people's church societies should be working with the same end in view.

The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Instruction, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

THOSE KANSAS STATISTICS!!

The liquorites are spending sleepless nights working on the Kansas prohibition problem. They realize that unless they can successfully juggle statistics so as to confuse the voters of the United States and make a large proportion of them believe that prohibition is not the tremendous and overwhelming success it has been advertised to be, they might as well throw up their hands. They realize that the story of Prohibition Kansas is an argument so convincing that its circulation over the American continent is certain to ruin their ungodly traffic.

If they only knew it, their efforts are absurdly futile. They may be able to buy up a newspaper in every city from Florida to Alaska and from California to Maine and fill them with their falsified figures (every one of which can be explained away to the satisfaction of any intelligent and reasonable student of the situation), but they cannot close the mouths of the Kansans, and for one person who reads and believes their misleading statistics, a hundred will listen to the words of a live man or woman who tells out of his own experience the benefits of prohibition.

As long as Governor Capper, the Republican chief executive of Kansas, keeps on declaring with enthusiasm that prohibition is an unmitigated success; and ex-Governor Hodges, the late Democratic governor of the state, proclaims with all the force of his English vocabulary that it has made possible an era of unprecedented prosperity; and ex-Governors Hoch and Stubbs, former heads of the state, eloquently insist that it is the only policy for a commonwealth to pursue, the public are going to listen to them and to believe what they say.

In the long run that same public is not easily deceived, and it is going to weigh carefully in the balance of its judgment the evidence manufactured by the liquor interests, on the one hand, and on the other hand, the testimony of such witnesses as, for instance, the members of the state legislature of Kansas, the president of the state bankers' association, the president of the state medical association, the president of the state retailers' association, the 700 editors of the papers of the state and the 457,000 people who piled a majority on the avowed liquor candidate for governor at the last election, and thereby said that they gave their unreserved endorsement to the prohibition policy.

Trust the people to decide who represent the true facts in the case.

THE TRUE MERITS (?) OF BEER.

"It is my aim to win the American people over to our side, to make them all lovers of beer and teach them to have respect for the brewing industry and for the brewer," wrote a prominent brewer of the United States to a member of "the trade" not long since, in urging an educational campaign in the interests of the drink. "This work has got to be done systematically," he continued, "and the best interests of our country will have to lend their assistance. It may cost us a million of dollars and even more, but what of it, if thereby we elevate our position!"

With such determination of purpose are the brewery interests of the country pushing their product. Realizing that the whisky traffic is doomed they are hoping to save their own trade by fooling the people into believing that a low per cent alcoholic drink is not only harmless but healthful. These sophistries must be met with definite, scientific refutations.

Dr. Charles Gilbert Davis, an experienced physician of Chicago, gives it as his professional opinion after many years in the practice of medicine that beer is doing more harm to humanity than all other alcoholics. In support of this assertion he says that beer being widely advertised to contain less alcohol than other drinks appeals to men who would not touch whisky, brandy, etc. They will drink beer to such excess that in the end they will consume a large amount of alcohol.

Dr. Darnall of Atlantic City in emphatically denying the harmlessness of beer, states it as his belief that it is more prolific in producing certain organic diseases of the liver and kidneys than any other form of alcohol.

Dr. Winfield Scott Hall, the noted physiologist, says that the man who consumes a quart of beer daily, spends for it sufficient to purchase for his family three loaves of bread and by so doing takes into his system enough narcotic poison to lessen his efficiency, and render him more liable to suffer from toxins and infections.

Do not fail to read the statements by these medical authorities, given on page three.

These gentlemen voice the opinion of the majority of intelligent and conscientious physicians and their words should be given wide publicity. They should appear in the pages of newspapers in every city to counteract the influence of the numerous beer advertisements which are to be seen on every hand. Let the people everywhere know the truth as to the merits (?) of beer from the standpoint of science.

FORMER OPPONENT OF PROHIBITION ADMITS HIS MISTAKE.

The president of a West Virginia local union has been interviewing some of the business men of her home city as to their opinions on the benefits of prohibition to the community. Every one was enthusiastic over the improved conditions. One of the number visited—a man of large and varied interests, who has many workmen in his employ, confessed that he had quite changed his mind about prohibition. He had opposed the law, believing that a dry state would mean the emigration of his workmen (miners) to license territory, but he had discovered his mistake and says if prohibition were again submitted to a vote, he would cast his ballot for it. He added, "Now, I never have to worry as to whether I will have men on the job in the morning (especially after pay days)." In response to the question whether two men now were not able to accomplish as much as three men under the liquor regime, he replied with enthusiasm, "Their efficiency has increased even more than that."

A prominent lawyer for the liquor interests and one who is almost universally successful in the cases he undertakes, assured the white ribboner, "Conditions are better in every way, and even the town itself has a cleaner look."

Have you one of the revised prohibition maps of the United States showing the eighteen states? You will need it at your next local union meeting. Send to National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, for the 18 by 24 size, price, fifteen cents.

GOVERNOR STRONG SIGNS THE PROHIBITION BILL FOR ALASKA

Governor F. A. Strong on April 13 signed the bill passed by both houses of the territorial legislature, providing for submitting the question of territorial prohibition to the voters at the election November 4, 1916. If prohibition is approved by the voters of the territory, it will become effective January 1, 1918.

FLORIDA'S VICTORY DEFERRED

The lower house of the Florida legislature on April 13 passed a resolution for submission to the voters in 1916 of a constitutional amendment for state-wide prohibition. This measure was defeated in the senate on April 14.

MICHIGAN MAY INAUGURATE CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION CAMPAIGN THROUGH INITIATIVE

Not disheartened by the success of the enemy in the matter of the Straight state-wide prohibition bill, the advocates of prohibition in Michigan are planning to inaugurate a campaign to secure constitutional prohibition by the initiative.

The bill providing for the submission of the question to the voters passed the lower house of the legislature, but on April 16 was defeated in the senate. When it reached the senate through the efforts of its opponents several amendments were attached which, in the opinion of its friends, made it worthless, and it was voted down by both its friends and enemies.

LIQUORLESS CRUISE OF CHICAGO'S MAYOR-ELECT

"A party of politicians on a houseboat recuperating from a strenuous campaign and not a drop of liquor on board! That was the situation—unique in politics at least—when Mayor-elect William Hale Thompson of Chicago and a party of thirty friends boarded the good ship Kabekorna in Peoria for a cruise down the Illinois and Mississippi rivers," says the *Chicago Herald*. "All liquor was ordered thrown overboard by Commodore James A. Pugh, who is in charge of the voyage. Some of the mayor-elect's friends are said to have wanted something stronger than water, milk, coffee and tea on board, but a frown was the answer to their request."

GOVERNOR BYRNE ATTENDS DISTRICT CONVENTION

Several people of note attended the convention of the Seventh W. C. T. U. district of South Dakota held in Pierre April 5-7, among them the governor of the state, Hon. F. M. Byrne, Judges Polley and Whiting of the Supreme court, and influential business men of the city. Mrs. Anna R. Simmons, the state W. C. T. U. president, and Mrs. Alice M. Pickler, state vice-president, were in attendance, and during their stay had the honor and pleasure of being entertained in the homes of the governor and Judge Polley.

PERSONAL MENTION

Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, president of the Kentucky W. C. T. U., was a caller last week at National Headquarters. She reports progress along all lines in Kentucky, the addition of many new unions and general strengthening of the old organizations.

PROHIBITION MAPS FOR SCHOOL ROOMS

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the District of Columbia has hit upon the novel idea of utilizing in the school-rooms the prohibition map as a mighty maker of sentiment which shall aid in bringing in the millennium for temperance people—National Constitutional Prohibition. The plan will, at the same time, hasten the glad day of prohibition for the District. Permission to place the maps in the schools was secured from the superintendent of public instruction by Mrs. Emma S. Shelton, president of the District W. C. T. U. The distribution of sixty beautifully mounted maps costing fifty-five cents each marks the inauguration of the new plan.

RECEPTION TO NATIONAL PRESIDENT

A reception was tendered Miss Anna A. Gordon, National president of the W. C. T. U. on April 15, by the two local unions of Evanston, at the home of Mrs. H. B. Ridgaway. Over 150 Evanstonians and friends from Chicago enjoyed this opportunity of greeting Miss Gordon. In the receiving line with Miss Gordon were Mrs. Frances P. Parks, National corresponding secretary, Mrs. E. R. Thomas, president of the Evanston W. C. T. U., and Mrs. Ellen DeCoudres, president of the Marcy W. C. T. U.

BLOW TO "PERSONAL LIBERTY" IMMINENT IN GERMANY

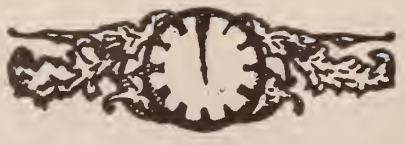
It has been learned from an authoritative source, says the *Philadelphia North American*, that the imperial government will shortly issue a decree prohibiting the sale of distilled liquors in saloons. "Schnapps," the traditional drink of the German working man, is to be unobtainable until the war is ended. The decree which is to enforce this proposed sweeping measure is being worked out now.

Fearing a possible shortage of potatoes, from which product most of the spirits are distilled in Germany, the government proposes to make the new order "work both ways." No opposition is looked for against the order when it comes up for the sanction of the reichstag at its next session.

BIG DROP IN CHICAGO'S RUM LICENSE VALUE

Evidence that the market value of Chicago's 7,152 saloon licenses has suffered a severe slump was shown when Federal Judge Landis undertook to dispose of the eighty-nine licenses that came into his possession with the bankruptcy of the Tosetti Brewing company. A year ago licenses brought from $2,500 to $2,800. Judge Landis received only one offer, and that for only $1,200. This he refused. Fear of successful anti-saloon legislation is the reason given, brewers, speculators and license brokers anticipating further dry activity. The law provides that no new licenses may be issued until the city is nearly double its present size.

President Poincare of France in declining to drink a glass of champagne with King George of England at their recent meeting, said he had made it a rule to drink no wine as long as the war lasts.



TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

NOTED SONG WRITER PROMOTED

Mrs. Kate Lunden Sunderlin, for many years an active W. C. T. U. worker and a valued contributor to THE UNION SIGNAL, passed away at Trenton, New Jersey, on April 2, after several years of invalidism. This beloved comrade's songs and poems, especially her "White Ribbon Star Spangled Banner," will long continue to inspire our blessed cause.

THE NEW PATRIOT

Who is the patriot? He who lights
The torch of war from hill to hill?
Or he who kindles on the heights
The beacon of a world's good-will?

Who is the patriot? It is he
Who knows no boundary, race or creed,
Whose nation is humanity,
Whose countrymen all souls that need.

Who is the patriot? Only he
Whose business is the general good,
Whose keenest sword is sympathy,
Whose dearest flag is brotherhood.

—*Selected.*

NATIONAL PROHIBITION HYMN

ROBERT L. SELLE, D. D.

(Tune, "*America.*")

The North and South agree,
Our nation shall be free
From rum's death reign;
The sons of blue and gray
Their country's call obey
And rush to arms to-day
Vict'ry to gain.

The curse that blights our race
Shall have no more a place
In our domain;
Our nation's flag shall wave
In triumph o'er the grave
Of alcohol, the knave,
Completely slain.

Long has this giant great
Wrought death within our gate,
But he must go;
United we will stand,
And under God's command
We'll banish from our land
The liquor foe.

King Alcohol, good-by;
Your thrones all crumbled lie
From sea to sea;
Our sons and daughters fair
May go forth anywhere,
From rum's destructive snare
Forever free.

THE SIN OF SILENCE

To sin by silence, when we should protest,
Makes cowards out of men.
The human race has climbed on protest;
Had no voice been raised against injustice, ignorance and lust,
The inquisition yet would serve the law,
And guillotines decide our least disputes.
The few who dare must speak and speak again
To right the wrongs of many.

—*Ella Wheeler Wilcox*

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

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HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

RED LETTER DAYS

JUNE 9—*Flower Mission Day (Birthday of Jennie Casseday)*

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, SEATTLE, WASH., OCTOBER 9-14, 1915

NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION PLANS FOR MAY

1. At the institutes and county conventions that will be held during the month of May, plan for an address and a symposium or discussion on the subject of National Constitutional Prohibition.

2. Get your local papers to publish brief arguments in favor of nationwide prohibition by Senators, Members of Congress, Governors and other prominent people.

3. Bring to the attention of the citizens in your community the necessity of electing to Congress and to your state legislature men who are outspoken for National Constitutional Prohibition.

Send to the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Ill., for the new Prohibition Map (price 15 cents each; two for 25 cents) to display at all public meetings as proof of the progress toward nationwide prohibition.

Envelopes for subscriptions to the Lillian Stevens Campaign fund have been prepared by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. These envelopes are to be furnished to the states at cost, to be sent by them free to every local union agreeing to place them in the hands of all members and as many others as possible, with the suggestion and hope that every local union will send a contribution to this Fund, averaging ten cents per member. This money should be sent through the regular W. C. T. U. channels.

Pledges should be paid to W. C. T. U. treasurer within thirty days. Contributors of one dollar or more will receive for one year the Campaign Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL, the price of the paper (25 cents) being deducted before funds are divided between the State and National W. C. T. U.

The revised leaflet descriptive of the Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund can be secured at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters and should be widely distributed.

NOTE. Send to the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House for National Constitutional Prohibition Quiz for use in symposiums and discussions. Material for publication in local papers can be secured from back numbers of THE UNION SIGNAL.

TEMPERANCE HOTELS NEAR SAN FRANCISCO

For the convenience of white ribboners who will attend the Panama-Pacific Exposition the following list of temperance hotels in Oakland and Berkeley, sent by Mrs. Sara J. Dorr, president of the W. C. T. U of Northern California, is given:

Athens, 1556 Broadway, Oakland.
Crellin, 10th and Washington Sts., Oakland.
Harrison, 14th and Harrison Sts., Oakland.
Y. W. C. A., Oakland.
The Claremont, Berkeley.
The Berkeley, Berkeley.
Hotel Shattuck, Berkeley.
Lafayette Apartment, Berkeley.
Oxford Apartment, Berkeley.

For hotels in San Francisco see the list given by Mrs. Dorr in THE SIGNAL of April 1.

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

MRS. E. V. SPENCER, Susanville, Calif., a life-long temperance worker and suffragist, and since its organization the president of the W. C. T. U. of Lassen county, in far northeastern California, so remote that it was almost impossible to maintain an organization, yet Mrs. Spencer kept the lights burning and wielded great influence for righteousness.

MRS. MARIA FREEMAN GRAY, for fifteen years the able and efficient superintendent of Peace and Arbitration of the Northern California W. C. T. U., and a vice-president of the international *Alliance Universelles des Femmes pour la Paix*. She was twice president of San Francisco county W. C. T. U., and active in every good work and reform movement.

MEDAL CONTEST DEPARTMENT PEACE CONTEST

MRS. A. E. CARMAN, National Superintendent

The local unions of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, public schools, Sunday schools, and all societies that are interested in the department of Peace and Arbitration, are earnestly requested to co-operate in holding a declamatory medal contest on May 18, Peace Day. We have added to the book of declamations already in use a number of up-to-date readings. This seems to be the opportune time to push this department.

Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey, the National superintendent of Peace and Arbitration, quotes the following from a letter received from the American Peace Society: "A first class collection of suitable Peace declamations and recitations has long been needed, but so far there has not been found the money to publish it or the individual with the time to get it up." Such a book is now being published and it is expected that it will be on sale by the twenty-fifth of April, thus giving ample time to procure the books and prepare the class for the contest. The price of it is ten cents. We have a special silver medal at the price of $1.25, and would suggest as souvenirs the Peace flag pins, price ten cents each.

As there is not time to supply superintendents with books and material all orders should be sent direct to Mrs. A. E. Carman, 5414 Broadway, Chicago.

PROGRAM

"America"—Audience
Invocation by Pastor
Chorus, "The Coming of Peace," air, "The Battle Hymn of the Republic;" (words fifty cents per hundred)
Recitation, Number One
Recitation, Number Two
Solo, "I Didn't Raise My Boy to be a Soldier." (Price 15 cents)
Recitation, Number Three
Recitation, Number Four
Solo, "Don't Take my Darling Boy Away." (Price 25 cents.)
Recitation, Number Five
Recitation, Number Six
Music, Mixed Quartet, "Let us Have Peace." (Price 25 cents.)
Judges' Decision
Patriotic Medley of National Airs, Organ or Piano Solo.
Presentation of Medal.
Benediction.

The forty-second annual session of the National Conference of Charities and Correction will be held in Baltimore, Md., May 12-19, 1915. The program already includes the names of more than two hundred speakers. The character of the discussions will be largely affected by social welfare legislation recently enacted in many states, by the reports of special state and municipal commissions during the winter, and by the recent emergence of many national issues of a social nature, such as have been disclosed in the investigations of the Federal Industrial Relations Commission.

PROHIBITION A BOON TO ANY COMMUNITY

OFFICIALS OF CITIES FROM MASSACHUSETTS TO CALIFORNIA TESTIFY TO ITS BENEFITS

During the recent spirited campaign in Madison, Wisconsin, the head of the Madison Dry League received from the city officials of many dry cities throughout the nation letters testifying to the benefits experienced by voting out the saloons. Some of these statements, published in the *Madison State Journal*, we quote:

"Pasadena never has had saloons," writes Mr. E. R. Sorver, secretary of the board of trade. "The city has had a wonderful growth, especially for a residential city. During the decade from 1900 to 1910 our population increased 232 per cent. Our laboring men are as a rule opposed to a wet town and we believe 90 per cent would oppose saloons. Pasadena is one of the richest cities per capita in this country. We have a population of 45,000 and bank deposits of about $17,000,000. Pasadena has never believed that it needed saloons to make it grow and in fact we believe that if we had saloons it would not be the city it is today."

Low Tax Rate in Massachusetts No-License Cities

William Littler, secretary of the Brockton (Mass.) chamber of commerce, points out some interesting facts in regard to that city, and the benefits it has secured after the closing of the saloons. He says in part:

"Brockton has not had a licensed saloon but one year for twenty-eight years. The tax rate for the license cities and towns of Massachusetts for five years averages $1.00 per annum more than the no-license cities and towns. There was no reduction in the taxes in Brockton the year we had the saloons because of the income from license fees.

"In a twenty-four year period: 1885 to 1909, manufactured products in the no-license cities increased 146 per cent; in license cities 126 per cent. This shows that the no-license cities enjoyed a growth in manufactured products 20 per cent greater than that of licensed cities. There being more rapid growth in manufactured products there must have been more work for the laboring men in the no-license cities. In this connection the following fact is interesting: A report of the United States census bureau shows that the average earnings in the no-license cities were $74.09 more per year for each worker than in the license cities.

"I am told that collections were much harder during the year we had license than they were in the preceding or following years of no-license.

"Comparisons have shown that deposits in the savings banks are greater in no-license cities and towns than in cities and towns having the saloon.

"I feel very sure that more laboring men own homes in no-license cities than in the saloon towns.

"A canvass made of the retail merchants of our city a few years ago has shown that they were unanimously in favor of the no-license policy. It is quite generally conceded that Brockton is one of the cleanest industrial cities in New England. The wages are the highest in the state with the exception of Beverly, where the plant of the United Shoe Machinery company is located."

For Commercial Reasons Kokomo Will Stay Dry

J. F. Lindsey, general secretary of the Kokomo (Ind.) chamber of commerce, declares that there has been a great increase in prosperity in that city since it has voted out the saloons. In part he says:

"The business men of our city nearly to a man, are unanimous in declaring that business has been noticeably better since the saloons were voted out. The laboring man has been benefited in that he has become more efficient in his work and has therefore been able to find employment more easily than during periods of drinking.

"As to the matter of collections on the part of merchants, there has been a general trend upwards in this phase of credit; business and business men have attributed this increase to the fact that the town has been dry. The banks have also profited because there has been an increase in savings deposits and also an increase of ownership of homes by laboring men. In fact we don't believe that it would be possible to vote this town wet again because the very men who were wet for commercial reasons are dry for the very same reasons at this time. They have had proven to them very forcibly that the driving of the saloon from the town does not bring about a depression in property values or a decrease in business, but has a tendency to make conditions better throughout every avenue of commercial and industrial endeavor."

Hotels and Restaurants Take the Place of Wheeling Saloons

"There are more restaurants in Wheeling than ever before," says the *Wheeling* (W. Va.) *Telegraph*. "There are eighty-four restaurants and fifteen hotels, and if they were all to be grouped together they would occupy every building from Eleventh street to Fifteenth street on Market, both sides of the street included. The establishment of so many new restaurants is an outgrowth of the closing of the saloons where thousands were fed every day at the lunch counters.

"There are twenty-two real estate firms doing business in the city and over 800 wagons are daily in use. In fact the demand for wagon licenses was so great that the city exhausted its supply of tags and is now issuing a substitute tag to teamsters. The number of autos in the city closely approaches six hundred and by spring it is expected that at least 700 license tags will have been issued. In fact since the first of July the city has issued approximately 1,800 licenses of all kinds against a total of 1,300 licenses last year, a decided gain for a single year. The amount of license revenue collected this year will surpass, by several thousands, collections for any former years."

Canton Makes Good Showing Without Saloon Revenue

One of the latest cities to demonstrate the benefits of prohibition is Canton, Ill. "For a year, under an anti-saloon administration, in anti-saloon territory, the city has tried getting along without liquor license revenues, and the success of the experiment has been a vindication of the claims of the supporters of the prohibition movement and a disappointment to the liquor calamity howlers, who predicted all sorts of dire evils as a result of the banishment of saloons last spring," says the *Canton Ledger*. "The city business has been conducted along lines of rigid economy, yet without hardship to anybody, and when the end of the fiscal year is reached its overdraft will not exceed the one handed down by the preceding administration. This means that for a year, without saloon revenues of many thousands of dollars, the finances of the city have been sufficient to meet current expenses. More than that, $4,000 worth of permanent improvements have been made."

Wichita Citizen Proclaims the Benefits of Prohibition

"Many years of absolute prohibition in Wichita, Kansas, have convinced us that the saloon is a constant source of waste of efficiency and manhood," testified Henry J. Allen, editor of the *Wichita* (Kan.) *Daily Beacon* in a speech in a local campaign. "Wichita has a population of 67,500, no saloons, no red light district and no gamblers. We have laid 125 miles of paving in eight years; constructed a $350,000 high school; a $200,000 city hall; laid $400,000 in sewers and our tax rate is no higher than it was and we are getting something for our money. Merchants report collections are better. The prominent business men who believed eight years ago the saloon was necessary, have changed. The fight is over, never to be renewed. The saloon as a treacherous waste of everything that is good in man has been shown up in Wichita and we will never experiment with it again."

Mr. Allen said many of the saloonmen are now in legitimate enterprises. Within six weeks after prohibition was assured the places vacated by the saloon were tenanted and the district denizens and the bartenders' union vanished.

A FOOD DRINK

Which Brings Daily Enjoyment

A lady doctor writes:

"Though busy hourly with my own affairs, I will not deny myself the pleasure of taking a few minutes to tell of the enjoyment obtained daily from my morning cup of Postum. It is a food beverage, not a stimulant like coffee.

"I began to use Postum 8 years ago; not because I wanted to, but because coffee, which I dearly loved, made my nights long, weary periods to be dreaded and unfitting me for business during the day.

"On advice of a friend, I first tried Postum, making it carefully as suggested on the package. As I had always used 'cream and no sugar,' I mixed my Postum so. It looked good, was clear and fragrant, and it was a pleasure to see the cream color it as my Kentucky friend always wanted her coffee to look, 'like a new saddle.'

"Then I tasted it critically, for I had tried many 'substitutes' for coffee. I was pleased, yes, satisfied with my Postum in taste and effect, and am yet, being a constant user of it all these years.

"I continually assure my friends and acquaintances that they will like Postum in place of coffee, and receive benefit from its use. I have gained weight, can sleep and am not nervous."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum comes in two forms:

Regular Postum—Must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

Both kinds are equally delicious and cost per cup about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

HIS FELLOW GUESTS

SUSANNE ALICE RANLETT, Auburndale, Mass.

He had tramped all day over the dusty roads in the blazing sunshine and he was thirsty, but when at twilight he slouched through the streets of a busy little town and found no bar or bottled goods, he took a long drink of cold water from a bubble fountain, spent his dime at a grocery, and walked into the country, looking for a sleeping-place. A mile out of town, he saw a large seemingly vacant house with the blinds down and the door path grown with tall grass. As a cool night wind had risen, the hope of finding shelter here was pleasant.

He found the front door and windows securely fastened, but he succeeded in dragging up a bulk-head door into the cellar, through which he groped his way to the stairs and up these to a large kitchen. Yes, the house was unoccupied; the stove was cold, and empty dishes were arranged in order on the shelves.

"Some house all to myself!" he murmured with satisfaction, for George Heckman had not been long enough "on the road" to forget the comforts of home. Six months before, he had had a good position with promise of promotion and, with his brother, had made a generous living for his mother; but his occasional glass of beer had become more frequent and with faculties dulled he had misunderstood directions and bungled his work until, after several warnings, he had been discharged. Everybody in the small town knew why he had lost his job and no one would employ him; so, provided with scanty funds, he went to seek work elsewhere.

George's associates in the humble winter lodging-houses which he frequented sometimes treated him to the cheap poisonous drinks which they could afford and which deadened the young man's energy and ambition, until by spring he was content to loaf along the country roads, doing only an occasional odd job for necessary food and frequent supplies of bottled goods. But six months had not made a wholly hardened hobo of Heckman, and now he proceeded to avail himself of the conveniences of a house, pumped water at the sink, drew a cherished scrap of soap from his pocket, and "washed up" in honor of his free hotel. Setting a corner of the table with a few dishes, he brought out the cheese and crackers he had bought in town, regretfully thinking, as he ate, of his mother's neat, white-covered table and wholesome food.

"They'll likely be having tonight fried ham and eggs, hot biscuits, and green apple-sauce," he said.

After his supper Heckman explored the house, finding a dining-room with a long bare table and a living-room with a sewing-machine and parlor-organ. Upstairs were a number of bed-rooms, on the iron bedsteads of which lay mattresses and folded comfortables. He chose a room and made himself luxurious with two mattresses and plenty of coverings and soon fell asleep.

Heckman had not slept long when he started up at a strange sound as of rattling and clanking iron, mingled with sobs and muttered words. The sounds came nearer; his door flew open, and in a light shining from the hall, there appeared a haggard, bent old man, whose trembling hands vainly endeavored to pull off the chains dangling from his arms.

"I can't; I can't," he wailed. "It's too late now! There's nothing more for me but this, and I might have been living in my own house and driving my span."

Behind the old man and fastened to him by a connecting chain, crept a wan, crushed looking woman, her head drooping under a heavy weight, and her thin hands dragging two dull-eyed children.

"To be driven to this," she sighed, "after my happy home! O George, George, how could you?"

Heckman started on hearing his own name, but the woman, without regarding him, continued, "And my innocent little children—will they ever have a chance in life? And will they be like their father? George," she begged, lifting the older boy's face, "promise me that you'll never, never touch beer or strong drink! If your father had only been true to his promise!"

In Prohibition Kansas

Thirty-eight out of the 105 counties of the state have *no paupers in their almshouses.*

The poor-farms of 49 counties have been turned into experiment stations under the control of the State Agricultural College and are now called *Prosperity Farms.*

Next on the long dragging chain came a gibbering youth with a vacant, repulsive face. As he drew nearer to the woman, she trembled, looking at him with eyes of loathing. Then she murmured, "Yes, poor creature, you are not to blame. To think of a father and mother making their child *that!*"

An old woman, hobbling painfully on two crutches, now appeared in the light of the door, whispering, "My son, my son! Here am I and you in prison! I would gladly have died to spare you. But it was never you who did it; it was the drink."

Heckman thought of his own mother, and shuddered as he gazed at the dreary procession, for others were coming; yes, the chain was clanking in the hall, and he could hear sobs and groans. He leaped from bed to shut his door against the company, and instantly all was still and no one was to be seen and no sound to be heard. Heckman pulled a chest of drawers against the door and lay wondering fearfully if it were a reality or only a nightmare. When the sunlight streamed into the room he drew a sigh of relief. There was then no sign of any occupant beside himself in the house; even the dust on the stairway showed prints of no feet but his own, but he was glad to hurry from the scene of the night's strange visitation into the bright, cheerful open.

As he sat under a box-elder at some distance from his night's hotel, eating the remnant of his crackers and cheese and looking at the far-stretching acres before him of green, waving Indian corn, a farmer in his runabout came up the road and stopped.

"Promising crop, isn't it?" asked the newcomer. "Happen to want a job? I'd take you from now through harvest, and if you're a likely worker, I'd keep you on as a steady. Come along with me to the house and we'll talk it over."

As Heckman and the farmer in the car slipped away between the waving corn-fields, the young man pointed to the house where he had spent the night and asked, "What's that place?"

"That," replied the farmer, "is the old town poor-farm. No boarders there since we've had prohibition in the state. Rum filled it up and no rum cleared it out."

"You mean—did everybody there get back home again?" asked Heckman eagerly.

"Not everybody. Some of the old folks got through their course. Old Jim Paine—he was a steady drinker for years and there wasn't anything of him when he went to the farm, no energy and palsied and weak in his mind—he died.

"And Benjy Brown—the Lord in mercy took him. He was an idiot. Father and mother, both drunk, in a row, threw him downstairs and gave his head an awful hurt. And some others died there.

"But Mrs. Crane—her son hit her when he was crazy drunk and broke her hip. He went to prison and when he came out we had prohibition, and he couldn't get a drink, and he was made over into a steady, hard-working man and he has his mother living now, a fat, happy old lady in her own home.

"And Jennie Dane—as nice a girl as you ever saw when she married George Dane, and they had two pretty little children before he took to drink and deserted her. She wasn't real strong and didn't have any one to take care of her, so she and the kids had to go to the farm. But before she'd quite 'pined' away, George came back and the state being dry, he didn't have any temptation, and he pulled up and Jennie is rosy-cheeked now and the children are fine youngsters."

"Were—all those chained people—in the poor-house on account of drink?" asked Heckman.

"I never heard of any chaining," answered the farmer, "unless," and he looked thoughtfully at Heckman, "unless they were chained by rum, and I reckon that's about it. Fact, as far as I can remember, every soul in that old poor-house was there because he or she or some of their folks had taken to drink. And it's a sure thing there is nobody in town to board there now we've got prohibition. There are a good many other vacant poor-houses and some vacant jails in our state in these days. Never were before. Something to think of, isn't it, young man?"

"Yes, sir, it is," replied Heckman, adding, after a short silence, "I'll engage with you through the harvest, sir, and be thankful, but after that I'm going to try to get a job nearer my mother, and if you can wait, I'd like to take an hour before I begin work to write her a letter. She'll like to know my plans and what state I'm working in."

THE REHEARSAL

—Courtesy of Home and State

THE ORGANIST (Soliloquizing):

Never had to work so hard in my life. I've just got to practice up on the Swan Song. These folks will insist on that number next time I tour the state. But the loafer that pumps wind for me is drunk and the bellows is full of holes. I've got all the dollar-stops pulled out to the limit and the best I can get from this old organ is a wheeze like a circus calliope when the steam's down. *(Listens.)*

There come those women and children, nineteenth time this morning. It's enough to drive any booze booster crazy! Won't they ever get tired of singing that Tipperary thing?

(Kicks over his bench, throws his books at the dachshund and walks up and down, raving.)

CHILDREN IN THE STREET SING:

It's a bright day for prohibition,
It's a safe way to go;
It's the right time for prohibition
In the greatest state I know.
Farewell, Old Anheuser!
Goodbye, Rock and Rye!
We will win our fight for prohibition,
And you know just why.

THE ORGANIST:

Of course, I know why! But those fresh kids needn't butt in. The women put them up to it! They know we hate 'em. And we ought to. They've just about RUINED US! *(Exit in the direction of the nearest bar.)*

Each succeeding year shows a wider and wider spread of the prohibition movement, and the outcry of the agitated manufacturers and distillers indicates a panic of despair. The gentleman who once coined the te rs of women and the starving cries of children into a fat bank account is now tumultuous in his professions of determination never to allow drunkenness to be tolerated in his saloon. We have Model License Leagues organized to show the penitence of the modern bartender.—*Boston Advertiser.*

Trying times have searched out the weaknesses caused by the demon rum and the evil that it does stands apparent. From the ignorant Villa in Mexico to the king of England, from the president of the French republic to the czar of all the Russias, men of intelligence and concern for their fellow man have recognized the enemy of a sound body and a good mind.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

FORMER PRESIDENT AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION SPEAKS AT "MEDICAL TEMPERANCE" BANQUET

Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, president of the Kentucky W. C. T. U., Dr. Charles A. Reed, former president of the American Medical Association, Dr. F. H. Clarke and Colonel George W. Bain were the speakers recently at a medical temperance banquet in Lexington, Kentucky. Dr. Reed, the guest of honor on this occasion, presented an able case against the use of alcohol as a beverage, declaring it to be always a poison, and that only a doubtful stimulative effect ever justified its use. He traced the effect of liquor on the stomach, stating that a stomach drenched in alcohol was unable to do its work, that the digestive juices were impaired by it, and that its effect on the intestines was no less marked. The nervous system, the brain and higher centers were dulled by alcohol, and he declared that its use could never be justified on the ground of efficiency. The kidneys and the liver, he said, were overworked and Bright's disease and cirrhosis of the liver were the almost inevitable results of continued indulgence in alcohol. "And all these things are for the moderate drinker," said Dr. Reed.

The speaker quoted figures taken from his own hospital, showing that less than one-one-hundredth as much alcohol was prescribed today in that hospital as compared with the amount prescribed in 1889. He quoted the history of the progeny of a single alcoholic couple who lived in New York in the eighteenth century, showing that there were in a total of 1,200 descendants of that couple only a handful of good citizens, and that the remainder were paupers and criminals, and that they have cost the state of New York $1,308,000.

Mrs. Beauchamp told of the persistent efforts of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which have resulted in writing on the statute books of every state in the union a scientific temperance instruction law, which requires the teaching in the public schools of the nature and effect of alcohol. She told of the important part taken in the West Virginia campaign by the medical association of the state, which more than any other one factor was responsible for the victory for prohibition.

Dr. F. H. Clarke spoke on "Some Effects of Alcohol Not Appreciated By the Laity." He branded alcohol as poison from start to finish. In every line of work a man's efficiency is impaired by the use of alcohol. Every laboratory has proven the uselessness of alcohol in medicine. He said that a physician would be considered insane today who prescribed alcohol for peritonitis. It breaks down the resistive forces of the body to every known disease, and one of the first questions asked by the modern physician as to the cause back of disease is, does the patient use alcohol? Dr. Clarke paid high tribute to the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, saying that every truth it has promulgated is now an established scientific fact.

The last speaker on the program was Colonel George W. Bain. Marks of progress were touched upon when he said that while twenty-three distilleries once were operated in Bourbon county, now not a single distillery exists there.

Will You Come Home Sober, Papa?

A NEW TEMPERANCE SONG BY REV. J. C. HARRISON

of the ALABAMA CONFERENCE. This is one of the best Temperance songs written in years. Its beautiful story of a young girl's plea to her father is really a Temperance sermon, while its melody is one of the sweetest ever written. Ask your music dealer for it, or send 10c to the publisher, P. J Howley Music Co., 102 West 42nd Street, New York. Special rates on quantities to Societies or Temperance Organizations.

CAMPAIGN EXPERIENCES IN TWO MICHIGAN COUNTIES

All through the correspondence being received by THE UNION SIGNAL rings a note of jubilance over prohibition victories gained here, there and everywhere, and a strain of eagerness to point out to prospective campaigners the way of success. The methods given in the following letters from victorious Michigan counties may be suggestive to other communities in campaigns.—EDITOR.

How the Women Helped Make Emmet County Dry

ANNA LAMB BARNES

Emmet county has its share of brave spirits, but having met defeat once, we dreaded to enter the fight. Only a sense of duty and trust in God impelled us to the fray. At last two men, Rev. G. A. Weaver and H. S. Babcock, were found to lead the campaign. They left no stone unturned to bring victory. Much credit, too, is due the Anti-Saloon League speakers who called out large audiences.

The Emmet County Federation of Women, with headquarters at Petoskey and Harbor Springs, was organized, with Mrs. A. B. Backus in charge of the north townships. She is a whirlwind to work and is strongly backed by her husband whose time and services are ever at the command of the cause. There is a committee of reliable women in every township and village and in many school districts, who are ever ready to respond to suggestions. One plan was to hold in every school district a children's temperance entertainment, printed programs containing songs and recitations being furnished the committees. Data for prize essays on "Why the Saloons Should Be Voted Out of Emmet County," proved valuable as a weapon against the traffic. Public school teachers will generally train the children, and men who will not go to hear a temperance speaker are often eager to hear their own children speak and many times will help hunt arguments for the essays. John Barleycorn, a moving picture show provided by the Petoskey Federation of Clubs, proved a most effective vote-maker. About three thousand people witnessed the life-long struggle of Jack London for freedom from the everywhere-present saloon.

The crowning event of the women's work was the procession of lilies which took place in Petoskey on Easter morning. Groups of women, without knowing why, made over two thousand Easter lilies. Keeping the purpose a surprise added much to the interest in the occasion. In every Petoskey church at the close of the morning service the congregation was asked to march out to join other congregations. The procession, led by the city band and twelve young men bearing in their midst a white and gold banner inscribed, "For God and Home and Native Land," soon filled the streets. Every one wore or carried a lily and a group of little children carried tall, real lilies. In Federation Park a platform, draped in white and decorated with the beautiful, white blossoms awaited those who were to take special parts. Programs were provided so everyone could join in the service. "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," was sung, followed by prayer for victory on the morrow, a brief ritualistic service led by the federation, and a short speech which expressed hope for a clean city. A boy of ten, in a voice of remarkable clearness and carrying quality, told us why the boys did not want saloons in Emmet county, and a gifted lady singer, all in white, with her baby by her side, looking like a little human lily, sang with thrilling effect Mary T. Lathrap's beautiful poem. "Out From the Hearthstone the Children Go." The Easter spirit was in the air and a hush seemed to fall upon the great crowd. Many were in tears at the close of the unique service and hearts were uplifted and faith strengthened. Petoskey's new mayor, A. B. Klise, insists that the city is going to stay dry if it is possible to keep it in that happy condition, and that prohibition is going to prohibit in Petoskey.

How Genesee County Stayed Dry

Mrs. Cora Zach, vice-president of the W. C. T. U. of Genesee county, which retained prohibition by a 612 majority this year as compared with a vote of 84 when prohibition was won two years ago, tells of one effort of the W. C. T. U. in the recent campaign which was highly successful. About two months before election a meeting was held under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. federation of Flint to which the general officers of all the unions of the county were invited and plans for a flying squadron, the suggestion of a business man of the city, who is a staunch friend of the W. C. T. U., were carefully considered and perfected. The squadron, which was composed of W. C. T. U. workers, business men, lawyers, ministers and an ex-saloonkeeper (who was a most effective speaker), made its initial trip by automobile the last Saturday in February. Each succeeding week a different route was taken and on the final Saturday before election there were in use twenty automobiles, which branched out in all directions. In many cases communities were visited for the second time. The speaking was done from the automobiles and the local W. C. T. U. women, in addition to advertising the coming of the squadron, provided light refreshments for the crowd. In some instances they prepared banquets for the men of the community so that the speakers might have a better opportunity to present their message.

Winter is Play-Time for Healthy Childhood

and is "cold-time" for delicate, puny children.

If mothers everywhere would fully appreciate the strength-building, blood-making nourishment in ***Scott's Emulsion*** they would give it to children after their meals.

Its cream-like Cod Liver Oil brings healthy flesh and rosy cheeks while it warms the body by enriching the blood and fortifies the lungs.

No Alcohol in SCOTT'S. Avoid Substitutes.

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AMONG OUR WORKERS

Mrs. Florence Ewell Atkins, National W. C. T. U. organizer and lecturer, is in the field in Tennessee speaking at institutes. She was recently the speaker at an institute at McMinnville, where a tri-county union, composed of White, Warren and Coffee counties, was organized, with Mrs. John Welch as president. The institute was most successful and helpful, a spirit of consecration pervading all the meetings.

Mrs. Linnie Carl, National field secretary for the Y. P. B., during the month of March did most satisfactory work in North Dakota. She organized a number of Y. P. B.'s and gained new members for the W. C. T. U., made her way financially and put a good sum in the state treasury. Mrs. Carl has a winsome personality and gives a strong address. As a reader she has marked ability. North Dakota heartily commends her to any state for Y. P. B. or general W. C. T. U. work.

The Rome (N. Y.) union entertained the teachers and board of education of the city at a reception where Mrs. Anna W. Obulander, state S. T. I. superintendent, gave a stirring address. Several new members were secured. This union has secured fifty-seven members since the first of the year, and a reception was given them on April 2.

Mrs. Obulander was also the speaker at a reception for the teachers and board of education given by the Oriskany Falls union, and made an excellent address for the Delta union under the auspices of the S. T. I. department. The Oneida county S. T. I. school of methods, addressed by Mrs. Obulander, which met recently with the Oriskany union, was most inspiring. Five new members were obtained. The L. T. L. meeting at New York Mills, under the direction of Miss Helen I. Root, state L. T. L. secretary, was well attended, and much enthusiasm was shown. Plans are under way for an all-day Y. P. B. meeting at Clinton May 1 and for a county institute at Sauquoit, May 19-20.

SANITARY DRINKING FOUNTAINS

¶We make a large variety of ornamental Drinking Fountains for man and beast.

¶Special Prices to Charitable and Temperance Societies.

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118-120 Fifth Ave. New York

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$2.50 PER DAY SALARY PAID ONE LADY in each town to distribute free circulars and take orders for concentrated flavoring in tubes. Permanent position. J. S. Ziegler Co., 7 G East Harrison, Chicago.

WANTED—Several honest, industrious people to distribute religious literature; $60 a month sure. Nichols Co., Box 14, Naperville, Ill.

BECOME A NURSE

We have trained thousands of women in their own homes to earn $10 to $25 a week as nurses. Send for "How I Became a Nurse"—248 pages with actual experiences. 48 illustrated lesson pages free.

There is a Chautauqua nurse in your vicinity. Ask her about our training. Her address upon request.

The Chautauqua School of Nursing

513 Main St. Fourteenth Year Jamestown N. Y.

This pencil sharpening outfit is like no other. Its fine steel cutters won't get dull—won't break the pencil point—and two sets of them are now furnished, so that the machine may be kept in constant operation. A necessary tool—for every office, home, school. Handsomely nickeled. Four inches high. At your retailer's or from Stewart Mfg. Co., 320 Wells Street, Chicago. Order today. Price complete—with two sets of cutters and clamp—now only $2.00. No pencil sharpener is complete without two sets of cutters.

Insist on the Stewart

GERMAN TEMPERANCE LITERATURE.

The following German pamphlets are issued to help enlist as many as possible of the German-Americans in the fight against the drink habit and the liquor traffic. They appeal to them in their native tongue and on lines which will most easily influence them. Speed the cause of national prohibition by distributing these pamphlets widely.

1. "THE BIBLE AND TOTAL ABSTINENCE." 32 pages, 2d edition, ten thousand now issued. Price 5c each, 25c a doz., $1.59 a hundred, postpaid.
2. "THE GERMANS AND THE DRINK QUESTION." 8 pages, forty thousand now issued. Price 2c each, 10c a dozen, 50c a hundred, postpaid, $4.00 a thousand by express.
3. "CHRISTIANITY AND PROHIBITION." 8 pages, twenty thousand now issued. Same price as No. 2.
4. "THE AIMS AND RESULTS OF PROHIBITION." 12 pages, 3d edition, thirty-five thousand now issued. Price 2c each, 10c a doz., 65c a hundred, postpaid, $5.00 a thousand by express.

Of this last a new revised edition has just left the press. It also embodies the latest statistics and statements concerning prohibition in Kansas by the Governors, Stubbs, Hodges and Capper and by the legislature of the state. Send orders to

J. G. EVERT, BOX B, HILLSBORO, KANS.

PROHIBITION IN RUSSIA

"So far as the poorer classes are concerned, the increased savings in Russia are undoubtedly due to the absolute prohibition of the sale of vodka," is the statement made by Consul North Winship in his report, written at Petrograd, and appearing in the Commerce Reports issued by the United States Department of Commerce.

FLORIDA'S PROHIBITION DEMONSTRATION

Special Correspondence

The legislature convened in Florida April 6 and the temperance forces were on hand with well organized plans for prompt action. Wednesday morning, April 7, the first bill introduced was a resolution for the submission of an amendment for statewide prohibition by Senator J. S. Blitch of Montbrook, Levy county. Thursday morning, by the generous courtesy of Mr. J. C. Adkins of Gainesville in yielding first place to the representative from Jefferson county, the first bill introduced was our submission bill by Mr. Theo. T. Turnbull of Monticello. At two in the afternoon of the same day a joint meeting of the temperance committees of both houses was held, and after a half hour discussion it was voted to report the bill favorably, which was done on Friday morning, and in both houses the bills went on the calendar and plans were made by the temperance forces to bring them to a vote in a very few days. The general feeling is a desire to dispose of the matter very promptly. The legislature is strong for temperance, as many good men were elected for the one purpose of securing the submission of the prohibition amendment. Four-fifths of the house is known to be for prohibition; the senate is not so strong. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is represented at the capital by Miss Minnie E. Neal, state president, and Mrs. Nellie J. Doig, state treasurer. The Anti-Saloon League is working cordially with our organization.

On the day the bill was reported favorably by the committees a mammoth demonstration for prohibition occurred in Tallahassee. Thousands of men, women and children carrying appropriate banners, scores of beautifully decorated automobiles and floats and hundreds of prominent citizens and state and county officials in a line of march which extended a couple of miles, were greeted with prolonged applause by the great crowds of onlookers, many of them visitors from other cities. The line was headed by the Moultrie concert band of twenty-five musicians. In a beautifully decorated automobile immediately following rode Mayor Dexter M. Lowry, bearing the flag of the state of Florida, Miss Minnie E. Neal, president of the state W. C. T. U., Mrs. C. G. McCormick, president of the local union, and Hon. D. C. McMullen, president of the Florida Anti-Saloon League.

Other cars carried the city officials, county officials, the clergy of the city, the state railroad commission, the tax and game commissions, the hotel and shell fish commissions and assistants, Confederate veterans, secret order men and the local officials of the King's Daughters. In addition to the floats of the W. C. T. U. were those of the different departments of the city schools. Churches and other organizations of various kinds were represented in this procession both by floats and automobiles and by a large number of marchers. After completing the line of march the procession circled the Capitol and halted at the east entrance, where Governor Trammell took charge of the exercises which followed. One of the speakers was Howard H. Russell, founder of the Anti-Saloon League of America, and in the evening Hon. Malcolm R. Patterson addressed a great company of Florida citizens and closed the demonstration of the day, the greatest celebration of the kind in the history of the state of Florida.

You Can Weigh Exactly What You Should

You can—*I know* you can, because I have *reduced* 32,000 women and have *built up* that many more — scientifically, naturally, without drugs, in the privacy of their own rooms.

You Can Be So Well!

—if you only knew *how* well! I build up your vitality—at the same time I strengthen your heart action; teach you how to breathe, to stand, walk and relieve such ailments as

Nervousness, Torpid Liver, Constipation, Indigestion, Etc.

One pupil writes: "I weigh 83 pounds less, and I have gained wonderfully in strength."

Another says: "Last May I weighed 100 pounds, this May I weigh 126 and oh I I feel SO WELL."

Won't you sit down and write now for my interesting booklet? You are welcome to it—it is FREE. Don't wait, you may forget it. I have had a wonderful experience and I should like to tell you about it.

Susanna Cocroft

Dept. 37, 624 Michigan Boulevard, Chicago

Miss Cocroft is a college bred woman. She is the recognized authority on the scientific care of the health and figure of women.

WHISKY AND AMMUNITION MIXED MAKE TROUBLE

"I knew from experience that whisky and ammunition mixed make trouble, so I wished to close the saloons," said ex-Governor Oswald West of Oregon on the witness stand in the state circuit court at Baker recently. The governor's utterance was in explanation of his action in closing the Copperfield saloons more than a year ago, which action has brought about a damage suit against him of $4,500. "I was advised by the district attorney," continued Mr. West, "that a large number of persons in Copperfield were going armed. I did not want to take any chances of anybody getting killed, so I put the town under martial law and confiscated the whisky."

All sections *look alike* when doors are closed.

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Single Copies, 2c each. Per 100, $1.75

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THE YOUNG CRUSADER - - - 37c a year
Address Evanston, Ill.

THE CAMPAIGN EDITION WILL ANSWER YOUR QUESTIONS

Have you carefully considered the value of the Campaign Edition? Have you thought that accurate and authentic facts with which to answer the many questions that are coming to you each day may be found within its pages?

Do you want to learn what the medical profession, always keenly alert along every line of scientific research, thinks of alcohol as a food or medicine? Read the statements by prominent physicians on page 3.

Are you hunting for first hand information from residents of prohibition territory as to the benefits of prohibition? You will find it on page 5.

If it is facts and figures to prove that prohibition is a paying proposition you are wishing for, the information on page 11 will be valuable.

Has somebody raised the question whether prohibition is really reducing the amount of liquor consumed and were you at a loss just what to reply? You will find the answer on page 7.

Have you wondered where the revenue is to come from to take the place of that supplied by the liquor traffic? Read Mr. Finley Hendrickson's solution of this governmental problem.

Has someone made light of prohibition in Russia? You will find in this number just what you need to prove that Russia is a transformed country and will never willingly go back to the sale of intoxicants.

Subscribe for the Campaign Edition—twelve numbers for twenty-five cents.

WHAT SOME PEOPLE ARE DOING AND SAYING

I read in THE SIGNAL "She Read It—She Took It," and I also read it and will take the 1,000 leaflets if you will send them to me at once. I am a leader of the L. T. L., the only one in the county, so we can make good use of the leaflets.

SANDUSKY, OHIO.

I take pleasure in renewing my subscription to THE UNION SIGNAL. The paper is always a welcome visitor. It is especially so now when it constantly brings to us such glad tidings of one victory after another. I would be sorry to miss a single issue. It seems to me no matter how "blue" one felt, to read THE SIGNAL with its good news would make one glad.

AN ILLINOIS SUBSCRIBER.

Connecticut has been informing her legislators along temperance lines by sending to each, seven consecutive numbers of THE UNION SIGNAL, containing "the most convincing, authentic and up-to-date information on the progress and status of the temperance work to be found."

POPULAR POSTERS

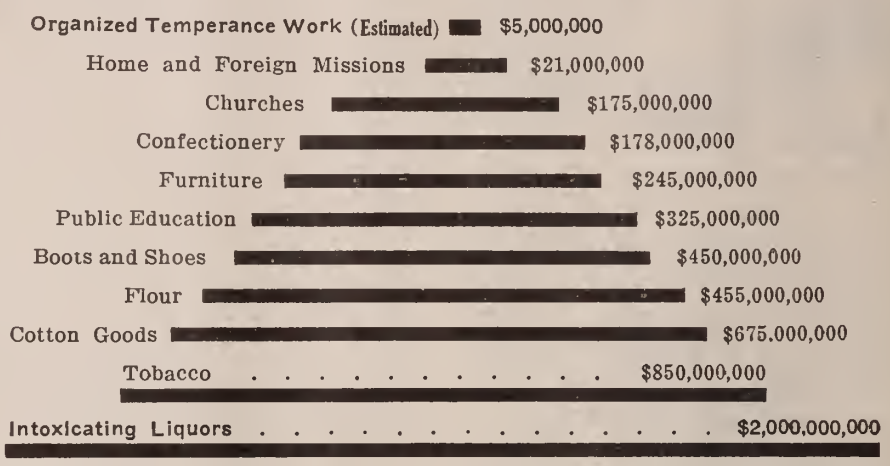
18x24 inches

Price, 5 cents each; per 100, $3.50

Printed in black and red on paper

FIGURES TELL

AMERICAN PEOPLE SPEND ANNUALLY FOR



BEER! BEER!

BEER
—is an unsafe and needless drink
—has no value as a food

Beer Drinking Shortens Life
Life Insurance Companies compute that beer drinkers' lives are shortened from 40 to 60%

MILK
—is a strength producer—beer is not
—contains from 3 to 4 per cent of fat—beer contains none
—contains none of the poison alcohol—beer contains from 4 to 7 per cent

BEER DRINKING CAUSES ACCIDENTS

The Western Electric Plant of Chicago forbids its workingmen bringing beer upon the grounds.

WHY?

Because it was noticed that a large number of accidents occurred uniformly after lunch, and in almost every case the victim of the accident had taken beer with his lunch.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE DEMANDED

Eighty-eight per cent of the Manufacturers of the United States Demand Total Abstinence of their workmen.

Sickness is always more fatal with beer drinkers and accidents are usually fatal to them.

About one million railroad men in this country have to be total abstainers from beer and all other intoxicating liquors.

National W. C. T. U. Publishing House
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

UNIONS WISHING TO MAKE MONEY will find very liberal terms offered for selling Vacher-Balm. This is an excellent remedy for colds, sore throat and neuralgic pains, used internally and externally. Send for free samples for distribution, and for terms to
E. W. VACHER, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

WANTED—Several honest, industrious persons to distribute religious literature; $60 per month sure. Stanton Co., Law Building, Chicago, Ill.

Have you heard the great prohibition song, Count On Me? 90,000 sold. Send ten cents for 96 page hymn book containing it. Wm. E. Marks, 1603 West St., Wilmington, Delaware.

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XLI EVANSTON, ILL., APRIL 29, 1915 No. 18

The White Ribbon Star Spangled Banner

By KATE LUNDEN SUNDERLIN

Fling it out to the breeze; let it tell to the world
That the faith which has raised it will never surrender;
Let it tell that the love which our banner unfurled
Is the guard of the home and the nation's defender.
Let it gleam as a star, for the shipwrecked afar,
Like a beacon that warns of the treacherous bar;
Let the banner of freedom and purity wave,
Like a signal of hope 'midst the perils we brave.

Hold that banner aloft; let our colors be seen
From Siberian snow-fields to African valleys,
Lift it up for the truth; let the rays of its sheen
Drive the shadows of night from the byways and alleys.
Let it tell to the lost that we count not the cost,
That our bridges are burned and our Rubicon crossed;
That the banner of mother-love ever shall wave,
Till the paths are made straight for the sin-burdened slave.

Let it fly at the front; it is washed in our tears,
And the smoke of the battle increases its whiteness,
Though our hearts may be pierced by the enemy's spears,
Yet the flow from our wounds shall but add to its brightness,
And this ensign of light, it shall float o'er the fight,
Till our wrongs are avenged by the triumph of right;
And in radiant victory at last it shall wave
O'er the ramparts we've stormed, o'er King Alcohol's grave.

Swing it out from the staff, let it shadow the ground
Where the fathers of liberty sleep 'neath the mosses;
Run it up o'er the homes where the mothers are found
Who through watches of anguish are counting their losses.
In the tear-moistened sod that our martyrs have trod,
We are planting it deep for our land and our God;
And this banner of world-circling love e'er shall wave
In the name of our Christ, who is mighty to save.

NOTE: Kate Lunden Sunderlin a few weeks ago passed on to the other world. She left as a legacy to her white ribbon comrades the inspiring verses of "The White Star Spangled Banner," written many years ago.

SPECIAL ARTICLES IN THIS ISSUE

South Dakota's Governor an Enthusiastic Prohibitionist—Colonel Roosevelt Says No Jobs Will Be Lost By Closing Saloons—Sunday Closing Law Enforced in Chicago by Federal Judge—As Industry Sees Alcohol—West Virginia Satisfied with Prohibition—Goal for 1915, 50,000 New Members—Interstate Campaign Conference of the Northwest.

Illinois Increases Its No-License Territory

Eleven Towns Added to Dry List

As the result of elections on April 20 in twenty-six Illinois communities, eleven towns voted out the saloons, abolishing over eighty of them. All previously dry territory was retained. There are now fifty-five entirely dry counties and forty-six partially dry. The state has seventy saloonless county seats. The women played an heroic part in the local campaigns.

Fifteen South Dakota Cities Vote To Abolish Saloons

Press reports indicate many victories at the April 20 elections in South Dakota, fifteen of the larger cities and towns voting to outlaw the liquor traffic; among them the cities of Mitchell, Madison, Rapid City, Custer, Milbank, Platte, Farmer and Leola. In Aberdeen the vote was so close that it may be contested.

South Dakota's Governor an Enthusiastic Prohibitionist

"I want you to know I believe in the water wagon," declared Governor Byrne of South Dakota in a recent address in Mitchell, South Dakota.

"I never heard any one offer what seemed to me a single reason for a saloon. I know a good many reasons why we should not have it. We look upon the saloon as outside of legitimate business, an outlaw, that requires special regulations, and a permit which has come to be termed a license.

"During the time I have been governor I have given a great deal of attention to the unfortunate people who are in the penitentiary. I have discovered that only a few of those people have real criminal tendencies. Most of them are simply unfortunate. I say to you tonight that on my best judgment I believe three-fourths of the people in our penitentiary today are there because of liquor.

"Just the other day I granted a pardon to a young man who wrote a splendid letter, pathetic and earnest. He had had a position with a lumber company in one of the towns of our state and for a time held out, but he saw older men, men who seemed to be respectable, going to the saloon. He fell into their ways. Then came the attendant evil, gambling, and then taking a little of his employer's money, thinking he would win out and put it back. He finally lost all moral sense and ended with a term in the penitentiary.

"I am pleased to see the growing sentiment in this state. I believe the young people are coming to look on the question from a business standpoint. Today no young man who has any ambition to lead a successful life can take any chances with drink, it is too big a risk to run, too great a handicap to assume voluntarily.

"The state of South Dakota appropriates money to sustain the university and the agricultural college and other state schools, and the state of South Dakota wants to wake up to this—that it is wasteful to spend money to build schools and then permit saloons to be placed close to them to entice and attract the attention of the boys who go there for education and then to let the saloon undo the work of the school."

Colonel Roosevelt Says No Jobs To Be Lost by Closing Saloons

Evidently Colonel Roosevelt is not worrying over the problem that seems to vex the souls of the liquorites—what will become of the men thrown out of employment by the closing of the saloons. He is reported to have said recently:

"There is nothing more absurd than the belief that the closing of the saloon will cause workingmen to lose their jobs. There are few things more important to our social advancement than the loosening of the grip of the liquor interests upon the labor movement. The saloon represents economic loss. Of course, there may always be dislocation of a temporary kind in the labor world, because of any change, such as the closing of saloons; and this must be met by, among other things, the establishment of temporary labor exchanges to find work for those thus losing their jobs. At present the saloon does, although too often in vicious fashion, supply a real recreative and social want which is not met in any other fashion. Unless this want is met in the right kind of way, it will find gratification in the wrong kind of way."

Mayor Thompson of Chicago Said To Have Become a Total Abstainer

That Mayor Thompson of the city of Chicago has ascended the "water wagon" is vouched for by his brother-in-law, William N. Pelouze, according to the *Chicago Tribune.*

"He cut out all sorts of alcoholic drinks when the campaign started," asserted Mr. Pelouze. "While he never did drink to excess, he saw that he could not stand the strain of a campaign and then a hard administration if he handicapped himself by drinking."

When the former mayor, Carter Harrison, was asked his opinion of his successor's decision to abstain, he said he agreed with him that drinking and smoking were handicaps in a campaign. "I always get along better under the strain of speech-making without stimulants of any sort," said Mr. Harrison.

Brewery Bosses Order Saloons Closed on Sundays

The brewers of New York City have issued an edict that the saloons controlled by them shall close on Sunday. This does not, however, necessarily indicate a change of heart on the part of the manufacturers of beer. The explanation of the order is given in a brewer's circular which reads as follows: "The activity of the so-called religionists in a near-by city is attracting considerable attention, and the influence of that campaign for or against the liquor interests in this state depends on how you conduct your place on Sunday."

As a few leading brewers hold chattel mortgages on eighty-five per cent. of the saloons they control the majority of them.

Saloons of Terre Haute Center of Corruption, Declared Judge Anderson

In pronouncing sentence on over 100 men, including the mayor of Terre Haute, Ind., for conspiracy in election frauds, Judge Anderson of the United States District Court passed sentence as well on John Barleycorn. He said:

"My notion is that the saloon will have to go. I believe that the time will come when the people will rise up and smash the saloon, at least as we have it now. The evidence in this case showed that the saloons were the center of nearly all the corruption in the election at Terre Haute."

Sunday Closing Law Enforced in Chicago by Federal Judge

When the Tosetti Brewing Company of Chicago went into bankruptcy the eighty-six saloons practically owned by it came under the jurisdiction of Judge Kenesaw Landis of the Federal court. As long as the licenses which the saloons hold are in force the judge is compelled to keep the places running. The jurist, however, recalled what the mayor and state and county officials have tried hard to forget, that there is upon the statute books of the state of Illinois a Sunday closing law. He therefore publicly declared that each and every one of these saloons should close every Saturday night at midnight not to open until five o'clock Monday morning.

The action of the judge has encouraged the temperance forces to make another effort to revive interest in the law and secure its enforcement, and in this connection Mr. Arthur Burrage Farwell, president of the Law and Order league of the city of Chicago, has made the following statement:

"Sunday saloons in Chicago are going to be closed. We are in this fight to a finish. Every religious denomination and every law-abiding citizen is with us. We can't lose. The saloon-keepers realize it. It is now squarely up to Governor Dunne to enforce the laws. Mayor Harrison has refused to do it and the state's attorney takes a like position in having failed to proceed against the violators. The United States government will in all probability be called upon to enforce the Sunday-closing law, not only in Chicago and Illinois, but in other states. The government has already spoken through Judge Landis of the United States courts. Through him the government says the Sunday-closing law is in force in Chicago and Illinois and that it should be obeyed. The government will have to step in as a means of self-preservation."

In line with the action of Judge Landis is that of Judge Gemmill of the Chicago Municipal court who discharged two men arrested for not paying for drinks purchased on Sunday. "Any man who violates the law himself hasn't any right to accuse another. If these fellows ever forget to pay for drinks on week days you can bring them back," said the judge as he dismissed the prisoners.

AS INDUSTRY SEES ALCOHOL

WORK AND ALCOHOL DO NOT BELONG TOGETHER

THE UNIVERSAL SAFETY DEVICE

—*The Mixer.*

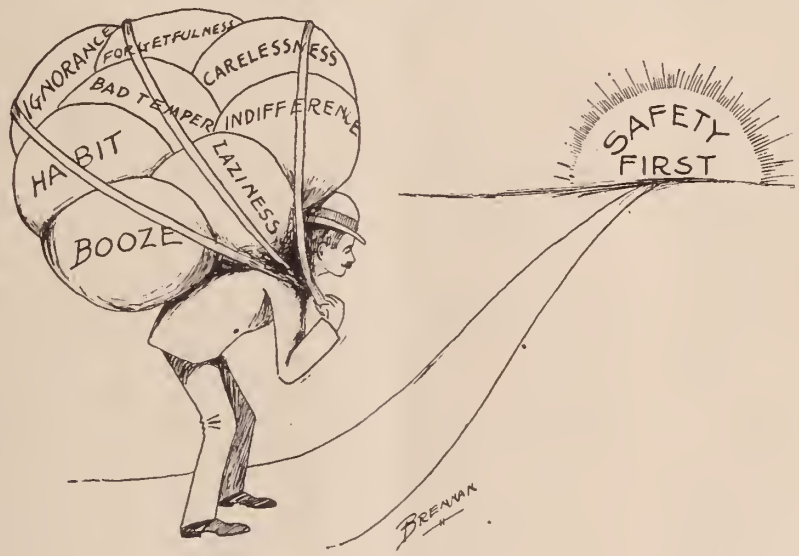
Far too large a proportion of the money which has in times past gone over the saloon bar has come from the pockets of laboring men and employes in mines and factories, a class of workers who can ill afford this drain upon their incomes. That their efficiency, as well as their income, has suffered through this use of liquor is a fact which is now universally recognized by captains of industry, and everywhere, to promote efficiency and as a "safety first" measure, steps are being taken to eliminate drinking on the part of employes. Interesting testimony to the bad effect of liquor drinking on efficiency has recently appeared in a somewhat unexpected place, namely in the last Brewers' Annual, in an article by Ulrik Quensel, which says:

"Kraepelin and his followers have nevertheless established that alcohol in comparatively small doses has a disadvantageous effect upon certain known expressions of psychic life, and the sum of the results may be comprehended in the general sentence that **WORK AND ALCOHOL DO NOT BELONG TOGETHER,** especially when the work demands wide-awakeness, attention, exactness and endurance."

Many manufacturers are carrying on an educational campaign on the subject of drinking among their employes. The Carnegie Steel company of Pittsburgh distributes among its thousands of workmen a pamphlet warning that the use of alcoholic drinks lessens the efficiency of the workingman and is the most prolific cause of accidents in its steel mills.

The Illinois Steel Works, located at Joliet, Ill., has for some time opposed drinking by its employes as a "safety first" measure. In a little monthly, *The Mixer*, issued by the employes of this steel company, many cartoons showing the detriment of strong drink to the laboring man have from time to time appeared. The cartoons given on this page are taken from this magazine.

HANDICAPPING HIS PROGRESS



—*The Mixer.*

Among the many recent blows dealt alcohol is the bulletin posted by the Anaconda Copper Mining company, which gives this warning:

"Never go to work after drinking liquor, and if you must drink, **stay home.** Experience has proved that a great many accidents are caused from drinking intoxicating liquors. It will be remembered that from September 1, 1914, to September 14, all saloons in Butte were closed; that from September 14 to September 24 they were open only from 8 o'clock in the morning to 7 o'clock at night, and that for the remainder of the month they were open only from 7 o'clock in the morning to 10 o'clock at night. The accident records of the Anaconda Copper Mining company show the following significant figures: Number of accidents per ten thousand shifts: July, 6.22; August, 11.25; September, *4.21;* October, 7.58; November, 6.07."

Dr. W. Stewart Whittemore, factory inspector of the New England Confectionery Company, Boston, gives his testimony to the effect of alcohol in the following words:

"*Small quantities* of alcohol, such as would produce no visible signs of intoxication, are yet sufficient to interfere with mental alertness. The effect of these small doses on the consumer is that he is unable to concentrate his mind as closely on his work as when he is free from alcohol. He becomes careless, and is apt to take chances which he would not think of taking in his natural condition. The result is that the wage earner who has a drink or two on his way to work is making himself liable to injury."

"THE NIGHT SCHOOL THAT NEVER GETS YOU A PROMOTION"

—*The Mixer.*

STOP DEBAUCHING YOUTH!

Hon. Richmond P. Hobson

The continuation and expansion of drinking in the nation is the result of the systematic debauching of the youth by the liquor interests for the purpose of gain. The moment you stop the profits in the business by stopping the sale, the business must die and the systematic debauching of the youth of this country must cease. Therefore the youth would grow up sober and in two generations we would be a perfectly sober nation.

WEST VIRGINIA SATISFIED WITH PROHIBITION

TAX COMMISSIONER BLUE EXPLAINS WHY

The liquor interests are doing their best to make the public believe that West Virginia is regretting its vote, 92,000 strong, for statewide prohibition, and would abandon it. Fred O. Blue, tax commissioner of the state, who ought to know the situation better than any other individual, in an interview reported in the April 3 issue of the *Washington Star*, gave the actual facts in the case. Read the article and decide whom you will believe.

"West Virginia will never again permit the legalized sale of alcoholic beverages, and will never again enter into a partnership with the liquor business. Some people seem deluded with the idea that this state will go back to the liquor business for the purpose of raising revenue. Shame, twice shame, upon those who will permit themselves to be led away by such a delusion! To seriously suggest it is a reproach to the citizenship of the state and a sad reflection upon the intelligence of those who suggest the idea. The time is here when the people of the state put men and morals above the dollars.

"The people of the state knew, when they voted to ratify the prohibition amendment, that they were voting away the revenue from the liquor business. It is an insult to their intelligence to suggest turning again to the liquor business for revenue. They also knew that with the growth and advancement of the state came the natural increase in state expenditures for education, protection to the workingman and those dependent upon him, and aid to those stricken by disease as affecting not only themselves, but the public as well. And the people, when they voted upon prohibition, expected the legislature to make necessary provision to meet the changed conditions.

"Compare the $650,000 of annual revenue from the liquor business with a generation of boys and girls, men and women, that know not the saloon. Compare the $650,000 revenue that the state might receive from the liquor business with the sum of $15,000,000 that formerly went out of the state annually to purchase and bring liquor into the state—for what purpose? What good did it do when brought here? What can be said for it? Did it really make happiness? It might have made somebody feel good one day, but very bad the day after. It brought crime, even to the extent of murder. It, more than any other factor, is responsible for 1,999 men, most of them young, being today in the state penitentiary. It, more than any other factor, is responsible for 2,258 being in the state asylums today.

"The criminal court of McDowell county, from its creation until after July 1 last, never had a term without a murder case on its docket. That court, before the first of last July, sent, on an average, sixteen men to the penitentiary every term. That average, since July 1 last, has fallen fifty per cent. In the county of Berkeley, since July 1 last, the grand juries for two terms of court returned no indictments—something that had not occurred in the prior history of the county.

Law Can Be Enforced

"West Virginia has now experienced eight and a half months of statewide prohibition. It has been demonstrated that prohibition will prohibit, and that a prohibition law can be enforced.

"Some weeks ago a brewing company of Columbus, Ohio, capitalized at $12,000,000, filed its petition praying for the appointment of a receiver and the winding up of its affairs. One of the causes given for its unfortunate financial condition was that the state of West Virginia had gone dry! Only a few days ago a large bank at Pittsburgh suspended payment. The statement was given out that some connected with the management of the bank were connected with certain breweries; that the business of such breweries had been very much injured and curtailed by prohibition in West Virginia. And yet the brewers and the liquor people generally say that prohibition will not prohibit!

"Throughout the nation liquor people are seemingly spending large sums of money to make the impression that West Virginia is bankrupt, because she no longer collects revenue from the liquor business, and it is therefore quite apparent that the liquor interests throughout the country are trying to discredit prohibition in West Virginia.

"The state has a present deficit and will have a deficit of approximately $700,000 June 30 next—the end of the present fiscal year. It is also true, however, that the state had a deficit of $350,000 June 30, 1914, notwithstanding that in the fiscal year then ending the state had collected license money from those engaged in the liquor business. Back of this, however, the state had a deficit of $480,000 June 30, 1913, notwithstanding in the fiscal year then ending the state collected as much revenue from the liquor business as in any year that the state collected such revenue.

"Now, inasmuch as we had deficits for two succeeding years before prohibition came into effect, what shall the liquor people say, and their friends say, in their efforts to create the impression that the deficit in West Virginia exists solely today because she is a prohibition state?

Great Improvements Follow Prohibition

"Let us turn to some things and conditions in West Virginia to illustrate effects and experiences under prohibitory liquor laws. Some time ago I received a letter from one of the large coal operators in the state. His plant is located in a section where two or three years ago we had internecine war. He said: 'I never in my life saw such a great improvement, both in the way of behavior and moral conduct as on the passenger train of the Cabin Creek branch of the railway since whisky ceased to be a merchandising proposition in our state. Further, I notice with great pleasure that the large portion of our men who used to go out to get whisky are now spending their time with their families or at the Young Men's Christian Association at Decota, and a portion of the money which originally went for whisky is now going toward the entertainment of their families, which means untold pleasures for their children.'

"On the same day that the above letter was received the president of one of the labor unions, covering a large district of the state, expressed to me his pleasure because of the change that had come to the thousands of workingmen, members of his organization. He stated that he found them better contented and saving their earnings, and that their wives and children in the homes showed the beneficial effects of taking away from the men the opportunity to buy intoxicating liquors.

"Another letter comes from one of the state's best business men, who has been a large employer of labor for the past twenty years, and is connected with three of the largest mines in our state.

"'The efficiency of the men since the adoption of the prohibition law has materially increased. We are now getting more work per man than ever before. Notwithstanding the exceedingly light run, the overdrafts of our men have been less than we could expect to see, which is due to the fact that less script and money is being spent for liquor than previously. We have had less trouble than ever before in getting the men back to work after pay day. The number of brawls and fights in the camps has decreased very much, and the few that we do have have been due to liquor.'

"The great employers of labor in the state unite in the general statement that prohibition has worked very marvelous changes; changes for the better—better relations between employer and employe; instead of overdraft in the stores a balance to the credit of the laboring man; instead of bare feet, children in the mining and lumber camps who never had them before are wearing shoes and women are clothed in warm clothing who heretofore went through the winter in calico wrappers; men deposit money in the savings and other banks who never had accounts before. There is a general moral and financial uplift in all walks of life in the state."

GOAL FOR 1915---50,000 NEW MEMBERS

MEMBERSHIP PLANS OF DIFFERENT STATES

MISSOURI TO WIN MANY MEMORIAL MEMBERS

MRS. NELLE G. BURGER, President Missouri W. C. T. U.

Before the National W. C. T. U. set its standard of gain at 50,000, Missouri had determined to win 5,000 Lillian Stevens memorial members in 1915, and was hard at work at the task. It is a big undertaking, but our women are facing it enthusiastically.

Our special plan is this: Each union in the state has divided its membership into "pairs," or "teams," each of which is to bring in at least one new member. Each union is to hold all of its old membership and make an increase of at least one-half more. Each county must hold all of its old membership and increase it at least one-half. In this way the anticipated gain is justly apportioned, the burden on small unions being no heavier than on the large ones. Many unions in the state have gained their full quota and even more, and are still hard at work. Each union is urged to organize one new union and many are doing so. We always have a May membership crusade, at which time we make a special effort to enroll new members. At the close, the county having made the greatest gain in paid membership over and above what it had last year, receives $20 in gold and the county coming in second in gain receives $5 in gold. This plan has been in use in Missouri for several years and works well.

We also offer to the "banner county" at the state convention, a prize conditioned upon the greatest gain in membership over the last year.

May 16-22 will be made "visiting week." We expect to have every family in every town visited by the members of the local union and invited to join our ranks. We expect good results from this week of service.

At the close of May we "take stock," see where we are "short" and then make a "strong pull' to strengthen the weak spots.

We have secured many new members through revival meetings. We enlist the assistance of the revivalist and ask him to hold a special W. C. T. U. service which we make a membership harvest. The W. C. T. U. of Jackson (Cape Girardeau county), the home of Roena Shaner, assisted throughout the Burks and Hobbs revival, and at the W. C. T. U. service held by the evangelist secured sixty-four active and twenty-one honorary members, the Y. P. B. grew from twenty-five to 100, and still new members are being added! When the consciences of the people are quickened spiritually they respond to the call of duty toward the temperance reform.

It is easier to gain new members than to hold the old ones, but we are trying to give each woman something special to do and to keep her interested and busy. Our women think Missouri fairly "sprouts plans" as they receive so many. However, all plans do not suit every locality, but some plans will suit all places.

The home union of the state president —Clark—gave an "Old Song and Living Picture Entertainment," which was pronounced the most educational of anything of the kind ever enjoyed in the town and added greatly to the popularity of the union. A full synopsis of this program will be given in the May *Missouri Counselor*. Any union, even though in a small town, can give it. Try it.

MINNESOTA USES "WON ONE" BADGES

MISS ROZETTE HENDRIX, President Minnesota W. C. T. U.

This is a membership crusade year for Minnesota. We intend to add 8,000 to our enrollment. That will not only cover the apportionment given us by the National W. C. T. U. but "then some." Our plans for securing new members are not new, for we have been working along the same lines for the last two or three years and have found our methods spell success.

We use "Won One" badges which are made of white ribbon and show a star above the words, "Won One." Each year the color of the star and the printing is changed. These badges are given to each woman who secures a new member with dues paid to the state. Any woman who secures ten new paid-up members, any local union that pays dues on ten new members, any woman or local union that organizes a new union with ten or more paid-up members, receives two dollars. Each union that pays dues for two more members than last year is on the honor roll which is printed in the state paper and is also exhibited at the state convention. Each union that doubles its membership receives a special badge. Any district president having all the unions in her district on the honor roll, has half of her railroad fare to the state convention paid by the state. Local unions are urged to hold membership contests and to do house-to-house canvassing for members. The state treasurer keeps in touch with the local unions, telling them when they are nearing the honor roll line. Every effort is made to hold the old members as well as to gain new ones, for this is regarded as important.

YOUNG CAMPAIGNERS HELP TO WIN PARENTS IN SOUTH DAKOTA

RUBY R. JACKSON, Corresponding Secretary

In order to reach the apportionment of nearly 500 new members made to us by the National W. C. T. U., we apportioned our districts according to membership and are using the following methods with some success: First, we are conducting contests, dividing the local unions into two parts for a given time, the losing side to furnish to the winners an evening's entertainment and supper. Second, we are putting into use the "win one" plan. Third, we are preparing for a big temperance mass meeting to be held this fall, which we expect delegates from temperance societies, churches, Sunday schools, young people's societies, etc., will attend, and we know we shall win a large number of new members during the two days we are in session. Fourth, we are organizing the children into bands of Young Campaigners and through them interesting the parents and gaining the mothers as helpers and members. Fifth, through a systematic use of our posters, we are educating the people. When the women learn what we are trying to do, they will want to join us and help with this great work. Sixth, the state is offering the following prizes to be awarded at the state convention this fall: $1.00 to any member gaining five new members; $2.00 for ten new members; $3.00 for fifteen new members; $4.00 for twenty new members; $5.00 for twenty-five new members. We do all the personal work we possibly can, and as our cause is for God and Home and Every Land we believe our efforts will be blessed.

DUES AND MEMBERSHIP CONTESTS POPULAR IN TENNESSEE

MRS. SILENA M. HOLMAN, President Tennessee W. C. T. U.

Tennessee, like most of the other states, is working to make a substantial increase in membership this year. The goal we have set is 2,000, and we are hoping to secure that number.

Our plan is to have a contest conducted as follows: The union is divided into two sides, each with a chief captain. The membership of each side is then divided into groups with captains. These groups may have in them from five to ten persons according to the size of the union.

The contest is a triple one—for attendance, for dues, and for new members. We think if we can get the members to come to the meetings we can arouse their interest and hold it. Every year through non-payment of dues, the unions lose a number of members. The dues contest insures collection of all the dues and the membership contest is for new members.

For attendance at the meetings three points are given; for payment of dues seven points; for a new member ten points. The group captains get the members of their respective groups to attend the meetings of the union and look after the collection of dues. They also keep their group interested in the hunt for new members. When a union decides to serve refreshments, the groups unite instead of the hostess doing this. In the case of a public meeting the group captain is responsible for the presence at this meeting of as many as are in her group.

The contest is to last until our annual meeting in September when the losing side is to entertain the winners. The plan is to readjust the sides, draw again for members and continue this good-natured rivalry from year to year. Next year, I think I will add to the plan the giving to the group or side securing subscribers to THE UNION SIGNAL and *Young Crusader*, ten points for every SIGNAL taken and three points for every *Crusader* or campaign edition of THE SIGNAL. It was all so new this year that it was thought best not to have too many things to contest for.

We offer fifty dollars towards the expenses to the National W. C. T. U. Convention of any president whose union makes a gain of one hundred members, and we will pay the expenses to the state W. C. T. U. convention of the president whose union gains fifty members. We give a card to every member gaining one member and red and blue ribbons of distinction to unions making gains of ten and twenty-five.

CALIFORNIA WINE NOT A TEMPERANCE DRINK

MRS. DORCAS J. SPENCER, Alameda, Cal.

Some years ago, when a W. C. T. U. organizer, I had occasion to take a freight train one Monday morning across a beautiful stretch of the Sacramento valley to meet an appointment for that evening. A freight train is not supposed to stop often, but the only passenger trains being through trains with inconvenient hours, this freight became an accommodation train and stopped with terrific jolts wherever flagged. This occurred many times and each time a drunken man, perhaps two or three, came aboard. Usually they at once fell asleep in their seats and with each jolt of the car were liable to roll off. Asking the conductor for an explanation I was told, "Oh, these are just Monday drunks, mostly farm hands from ranches who have been over at the winery on Sunday and were too drunk to get home last night. Half of them won't be fit for work before Wednesday.

I spent a month in Sonoma county before the present cross-country railroads were in use. I went back and forth like a shuttle over the stage roads, often with the same driver, of whom I asked so many questions that I afterwards learned he assumed that I was a widow looking for a home to purchase. His business was largely express, taking produce to market and bringing parcels from town. At every stopping place the courtesy of a glass of wine was offered. He sometimes accepted, extending the offer to his passengers. In declining it I asked, "Is this native wine intoxicating?" He repeated my question, "Is it intoxicating, ye say? Do ye moind that? There was a Sunday picnic from the city up here yesterday," and he pointed to the helpless figure of a well dressed young man lying hatless in the gutter under the broiling sun, adding, "They get drunk slower on this native wine, and it takes a deal longer to get 'em sober. He won't get to work for a day or two."

On my last day with this driver he volunteered some friendly advice, "Now, if it's a home you're looking for don't buy one of these pretty vineyards. They don't pay. I've been deputy sheriff of this county many years, and I know who gets sold out by the sheriff, for I serve the papers," and the good man drove out of his way to show the chicken ranches that paid better than vineyards. "And I know that too," said he, "for I take their chickens and eggs every week to the railroad and bring back their money."

MONTANA IN CAMPAIGN FOR PROHIBITION

MRS. MARY L. ALDERSON, President Montana W. C. T. U.

Montana is in a campaign for prohibition. The legislative enactment provides for a referendum vote November, 1916, on a prohibition law which goes into effect December 31, 1918. There is some talk of initiating a prohibition measure which shall banish the saloons before that date, but no steps in that direction have yet been taken. Some of the counties (among them Hill and Richland), are talking of campaigns for local option, but no definite movement toward that end has yet been launched. A notable advance has been made in the agreement of the commissioners of Ravalli county to issue no more saloon licenses in Corvallis, an unincorporated town, after the present two licenses expire, one on May 24 and the other on June 9. This action was taken on petition of citizens. Petitions will be circulated to put the saloons out of other communities.

The Montana Woman's Christian Temperance Union is in the line of progress. It is aiming to standardize its unions so as to conserve every effort made, and to secure that essential to successful endeavor—team work. With this purpose in view it has prepared an efficiency chart and is also working to secure county organization. The W. C. T. U. stands for the elimination of the liquor traffic from any area, large or small. It is working for prohibition in residence section, unincorporated and incorporated community, county, state, and nation. Prohibition is largely a matter of education and the Montana W. C. T. U. is aiming to "agitate, educate, organize."

Seed Sowing by Word of Mouth

Mrs. Ada Wallace Unruh was with us in February. She did good work and organized four new unions. She is to give us another week as she passes through the state on her way to Pennsylvania. Montana was also favored with the presence of another great National lecturer—Mrs. Lulu Loveland Shepard. She has talked more eloquently than ever to overflowing houses and everywhere made red letter days for our people, who have engaged her to come again in the fall. Mrs. Hannon, the fine Oregon campaigner, is doing effective work among us. She organized three unions and a Y P. B. the first week she was in the state. Mrs. Linnie Carl, who is an elocutionary artist, has also come from the good state of Oregon to help our young people's work. She has organized a union and two Y. P. B.'s and some bands of Young Campaigners.

The state W. C. T. U. is arranging for a good citizenship chautauqua under the leadership of one of the greatest speakers in the state whom we call "our" Daniel Poling. He goes out to talk on "Clean Politics" and help to put Montana in the list of progressive patriotic states. The state officers are co-operating with other temperance organizations to effect a state temperance federation.

NEW W. C. T. U. WORKER IN SOUTH AMERICA

Miss Sara Mier, who has gone from New York City to South America, to assist Miss Hardynia K. Norville, World's W. C. T. U. representative, in temperance work in that country, is of Mexican birth, as are her father and mother, though the family is of German and Spanish descent. Miss Mier's father, General Jose M. Mier, was a general in the Mexican army under General Diaz, and from an early age his daughter accompanied him over many of the states of the Mexican republic.

At the age of five Sara Mier started school life in an American institute in San Luis Potosi and afterwards continued her education under Miss Norville at the Mary Keener Institute in Mexico City. From this school she was graduated in the year 1904, at the age of seventeen, receiving a B. A. degree. Later she studied with private teachers at home, French, oil painting, drawing, and instrumental music, making a specialty of the latter art.

Sara Mier.

At the end of General Diaz's last term in Mexico Miss Mier's father was appointed governor of the state of Nueso Leon in Northern Mexico. The daughter's last year in Mexico was spent in the capital of the state of Jalisco, Guadalajara, her father being governor until his death on the battlefield. After this bereavement and the loss of her home in Mexico, Miss Mier, with a brother and two sisters, made her first visit to the United States, locating in New York City.

The National Temperance Council of Scotland, at a quite recent meeting held in Glasgow, unanimously adopted strong resolutions congratulating the temperance societies of the United States "upon the distinguished prohibition triumphs recently attained, in securing the enactment of statewide prohibition in Colorado, Washington, Oregon, Arizona, Virginia, Arkansas, Alabama, Iowa and Idaho." A copy of the resolutions in full has been received by the National W. C. T. U.

Interstate Campaign Conference of the Northwest

MRS. MATTIE CLAY SMITH, Vice-President Colorado W. C. T. U.

Monday, April 5, dawned gloriously, following a typical Colorado Easter day, when all nature resounded the glad anthem, "Christ, the Lord, is risen today." At 12:25 p. m. the U. P. train left Denver, carrying on board, the Colorado state president, Mrs. Adrianna Hungerford, and the writer, bound for the W. C. T. U. Interstate Campaign Conference of the Northwest, scheduled to be held in Boise, Idaho, April 7-9, 1915. At Cheyenne we were joined by Dr. Ellen J. Wetlaufer, president of the Wyoming W. C. T. U. A very pleasant but uneventful journey followed. The burden of conversation en route was: "How may we aid the women laboring in the great cause of prohibition to be more courageous, more helpful, of greater faith, of good works, of determination that the liquor traffic *must* go. How may we inspire them with a passion for the protection of the individual and society from the social, economic and moral waste arising from the liquor traffic?"

At Nampa Mrs. Sue Prescott, state treasurer of the Southern Idaho W. C. T. U. joined the party. At Boise a bevy of white ribboners, including representatives from Northern Idaho, Oregon, Utah, and Montana, greeted their W. C. T. U. comrades and most gracious hospitality abounded during the stay in the city. Mrs. Nettie R. Chipp, president of the Southern Idaho W. C. T. U., gave a white ribbon dinner which was perfect in all its appointments. Covers were laid for twelve. Hand-painted place-cards with white ribbon bows gave the finishing touch. A well-planned, well-attended reception was given on Wednesday evening, at which the mayor-elect, Mr. Robinson, a friend and champion of prohibition, was present. His wife donned the white ribbon that night. The governor of Idaho, Mr. Moses Alexander, gave a cordial address of welcome to the conference in which he paid a beautiful tribute to the energy, power, fortitude, and accomplishments of the W. C. T. U., and also pronounced it the best loser he ever knew. He feels sure of state-wide, nation-wide, world-wide prohibition within a decade. Mrs. Alexander has become a member of the union. Congressman-elect McCracken, who is a loyal campaigner, spoke words of encouragement, approval and conviction. We praise God for such men. His wife also is a member of the W. C. T. U.

The place of meeting, the Methodist church, was tastefully decorated with easter lilies, palms, peach blossoms, campaign pennants, charts, banners, posters, and pictures of our two promoted chieftains. The special music was of a high order and the devotional periods were very helpful. A spirit of comradeship and fellowship prevailed throughout the entire conference.

The Personnel

The presiding officer, who was also the National W. C. T. U. representative, the personality around whom all else revolved, was Mrs. Adrianna Hungerford, Colorado's state president, that dauntless general who led the hosts to victory in their fight for state-wide prohibition. Well-poised, well-informed, full of deep convictions and the courage of them, she is an unswerving leader, inspiring confidence in her comrades. Full of fresh, rich, valuable experiences, Mrs. Jennie Kemp, state president of Oregon, was an invaluable instructor and guide. She surely went to Oregon a real Queen Esther, "for such a time" as she faced. Thoughtful Dr. Ellen J. Wetlaufer, Wyoming's state president, freely added her word of counsel. The state president of Northern Idaho, Mrs. Madge E. Fohl, a fresh, vigorous, studious young W. C. T. U. woman, of an inquiring mind and ready speech, gives promise of great things for the work.

Mrs. Nettie R. Chipp, state president of Southern Idaho, and the indefatigable hostess of the conference, spared herself in no way in her efforts to provide everything possible for the comfort and profit of her guests. She surely is spending every energy of her being for the cause which is dearer to her than life. She has an able coterie of choice women associated with her in authority.

Mrs. Nora R. Linville, state president of Nevada, is an heroic soul, brave and courageous in the face of great obstacles. Her hopefulness was very helpful.

The presidents of Utah and Montana were unable to be present, but they were ably represented by Mrs. C. A. Walker, president of the largest union in Salt Lake City, and Mrs. W. C. Dawes, state treasurer of Montana, respectively. These young women are full of desire to do everything they can for the advancement of the cause and furnished information and inspiration.

TERSE SAYINGS HEARD AT THE CONFERENCE

Strive for absolute harmony in the temperance ranks.

Throw away your hammer and buy a horn.

Great deeds depend upon great thinking.

Pray devoutly, hammer away stoutly.

Plan your work wisely, then faithfully work your plan.

Prohibition does prohibit, and is here to stay.

Elect temperance men even to minor offices.

The ballot is a power.

The work of the W. C. T. U. will be done only when every individual is converted to prohibition.

Be not over-confident.

Before legislative bodies a large W. C. T. U. membership counts.

Discouragement is a dangerous, contagious disease. Never say you are discouraged.

Do your best and leave the results with God.

Prayer and preparation will always make a good program.

Inoculate communities with medal contests and thereby eradicate ignorance and indifference.

By doing interest is created.

Catch the vision of service, of a large membership and of faithful stewardship.

Numbers are formidable to the foe.

"In all our efforts may we be as good natured as sunshine, as steadfast as gravitation, and as persistent as a Christian's faith."

Wear the little white ribbon bow always. It stands for all that is pure and good and right.

10,744 White Ribbon Voters Represented

The delegations in attendance at the conference represented 10,744 white ribbon voters. In this particular it was probably the most unique gathering of women on record. Liquor people, it is said, consider one white ribboner and her influence equal to *seven* votes.

The message of greeting and congratulation of Miss Anna A. Gordon, National W. C. T. U. President, was highly appreciated. She said, in part, "It is fitting that you should meet on campaign ground and in a state that has shown its wise foresight in putting the liquor traffic out of business by legislative enactment, while it makes its fight for a rock-ribbed constitutional prohibitory law." The other National officers also sent greetings, as did Mrs. Henrietta Brown, vice-president of the Oregon W. C. T. U.

The newspapers were loyal and generous with space in reporting the meeting. The atmosphere seemed impregnated with the sentiment, "*The Liquor Traffic Must Go.*"

Educational Work Discussed

Almost every phase of the many-sided educational work needed was discussed. Emphasis was laid on the effects of alcohol on the human system as shown by scientific temperance instruction in the public schools, which teaching inspires the child and holds it to temperance endeavor. Stress was laid also on the value of co-operation with missionary and ladies' aid societies by means of temperance secretaries in each, who present the latest temperance news as a part of each program.

Co-operation with Sunday schools, by urging the faithful observance of temperance Sunday in all departments and the use of a temperance blackboard posted once a week by a wide-awake secretary, who diligently hunts the latest and best news, was advised, also the appointment of temperance secretaries in organized adult Bible classes and the pushing of pledge signing.

Work among the younger Sunday school children, by observing special days when they may march, wearing caps and carrying banners and pennants and flags, was urged. All departments of the church may be most effectively used.

Membership in Local Unions

What constitutes membership, who is counted, getting new members, who should wear the white ribbon (never to be worn as a compliment), what to do with members after they are secured (put each one to work at that for which she is best fitted), how win women, etc., were subjects exhaustively debated. The West promises her quota of the 50,000 new members desired for 1915.

Successful Programs

The following suggestions as to how to have successful programs were made: Secure the best place for meetings. Plan to use every member some time during the year. Some pray well, some read well, some write well, some sing well, some talk well. Every woman to her work. Begin on time, close on time. Use up-to-date material. Be accurately informed. The map of the world daily grows whiter. Try to make each meeting a banner meeting. Bring in good outside talent. Conduct strong appropriate devotional periods.

To secure attendance have good programs and be prompt. Run in something special, call up doubtful ones, do personal work, serve refreshments, announce the meetings in papers and church bulletins, and from pulpits. Social features are important. Follow up the meeting with a good write-up in the local papers.

Campaign Ammunition

The Union Signal. Why do we take it? For information, inspiration and the latest news and helps for programs. Send the Campaign Edition to editors, ministers, educators, business men, judges, etc. Send *The Young Crusader* to schools and primary Sunday school teachers.

Leaflets. Get as much as $20 worth of these at a time and sow them knee deep, using discretion, that is, do not send a miner's leaflet to a country voter.

Posters and Pennants. Place posters everywhere possible. Use both those to be bought and home-made ones fashioned by posting suitable pictures on durable paper. Colorado, during the 1914 campaign, used 8,000 posters, 75,000 buttons reading "I am for a Dry Colorado," and 289,000 leaflets, 10,400 of which were in foreign languages. It bought 123,000 of these leaflets and had 166,000 printed.

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

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GOAL FOR 1915—FIFTY THOUSAND NEW MEMBERS

Mrs. Elizabeth P. Hutchinson, National treasurer, who has been spending a few weeks at the Hot Lake (Ore.) Sanitarium, has been obliged to change her plans, as she did not find there the hoped-for benefit to her health. She will defer her proposed visit to Seattle.

"The White Ribbon Star Spangled Banner," by Kate Lunden Sunderlin, which appears on the cover page this week, may be found in "The Temperance Songster," published by the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House. Its frequent use at local union meetings cannot fail to be an inspiration and help to the cause.

STATE MEMBERSHIP PLANS

We have heretofore published plans of a number of states for increasing their membership, and in this issue present additional articles on the subject by state officers. We hope from week to week to give valuable suggestions from other states as to practical methods of arousing interest and gaining new members. The gains reported in many communities have been most encouraging in both quantity and quality. Women of prominence in club and social life have not only welcomed the opportunity to accept an invitation to join the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, but have taken the initiative and requested the privilege of becoming members of the organization.

WEST VIRGINIA SATISFIED WITH EXPERIMENT IN PROHIBITION

The opponents of prohibition the country over are declaring that West Virginia's statewide prohibition policy is ruining her financially. They point to the fact that there is a deficit in the state treasury and endeavor to make it appear that it has been caused entirely by the loss of the liquor revenue. Without doubt if the 92,000 people who voted out the liquor traffic at the November, 1912, election could be put upon the witness stand they would each and every one of them testify under oath that even though there were a deficit as a result of their action, the state could well afford to pay it, for when it disposed of the saloons it freed itself from the countless evils, crimes and nuisances that are the result and accompaniment of the liquor traffic.

As a matter of fact, however, West Virginia has had a deficit for two years. According to Tax Commissioner Fred O. Blue, a year before the law went into effect, June 30, 1913, there was a deficit of $480,000, and on June 30, 1914, when it became operative, the deficit was $350,000. It is stated by those best informed on the subject that the West Virginia legislature has been slow to enact measures to raise revenue to take care of the appropriations which it has made and to provide for the growing needs of educational institutions. Heretofore money has been borrowed from other state funds to provide for the deficit, but the present administration has refused to take care of the matter in that way and insists that the legislature enact revenue measures to provide funds for the purpose.

That West Virginia is eminently satisfied with the growing success of the law is shown by the statement of Commissioner Blue given on page 4 of this issue.

LIQUORITES' DEFINITION OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE

The fact that not every woman possessing a vote at the April elections cast it against the saloons seems to be troubling some of the friends of the cause who had evidently hoped to see the women march to the polls in solid phalanx and exterminate the traffic.

However, the liquor interests, apparently, do not share in this feeling. They realize that the rapid increase of dry territory heretofore gained by the prohibition forces is largely due to the woman vote. Local conditions, a large foreign population and lack of proper campaigns of education account for the apparent neglect of the women in some cities to register their opposition to the saloon as emphatically as it was hoped they would do. However, when the women are thoroughly aroused and informed, as in the last year's statewide prohibition campaigns in Oregon, Washington, Colorado and Arizona, there is no question as to the result at the ballot box, and this the liquor interests have virtually acknowledged.

In each of the four states that are to vote this fall on a woman suffrage amendment the liquor interests are organized to oppose it. Immediately after the passage of the submission measure in the New Jersey legislature the rum dealers from every section of the state gathered in conference to discuss ways and means to prevent the adoption of the amendment by the people, and planned to raise a fund for that purpose. They realize that unless they defeat suffrage the death of the rum traffic in New Jersey will be materially hastened.

In Massachusetts a circular letter in the interests of license is being sent to members of "the trade" which reads: "We must and do know that if woman suffrage should by any possibility be confirmed at the referendum in November it will mean entire state prohibition. No one in the state can then secure a license, because the women will, in the majority, vote against it."

No intelligent student of the situation, and certainly not the liquor interests, doubts that woman suffrage means the success of statewide and nationwide prohibition.

WHY DELAY THE SENTENCE?

In sentencing to the Federal penitentiary the mayor of Terre Haute and a hundred of his fellow citizens for complicity in election frauds, Judge Anderson of the United States Circuit Court of Indiana in strong language condemned the saloon as the center from which the corruption sprang. But while he sentenced the accused men to long terms of imprisonment and to heavy fines, he left it to the people to sentence the saloon, the chief conspirator and criminal.

The evidence in the case showed that most of the fraudulent conspiracies to deprive the people of Terre Haute and of Indiana of an honest election had been worked out in saloons and that saloon-keepers had been participants. In every large city corrupt schemes of this character are concocted in the saloons, and, as in this case, they are condemned in no mild terms by the jurists, the press and the people. Of course, as Judge Anderson said in the case at Terre Haute, "the saloon will have to go," and, of course, "the time will come when the people will rise up and smash the saloon," but why must the "going" be so long delayed, while another lot of men are being corrupted, another community exploited, and another generation of boys ruined?

Had Judge Anderson after hearing the testimony mildly suggested that he believed on the evidence the prisoners at the bar were guilty and that some time he felt certain they would have to go to the Federal penitentiary as penalty for their crime, the people would have risen in their wrath and demanded that these men receive the punishment they deserved. In every license city of our land sufficient evidence has been given by reputable witnesses of the crimes committed by the legalized liquor traffic to condemn it to extinction. Why should the sentence against it be longer deferred?

One is reminded of the incident of the mother, who having expressed her regret at the lukewarmness of a certain preacher on the prohibition question, received the reply, "But, my dear woman, it is not necessary to urge it. It is right and is sure to come. It may be twenty or, perhaps, ten years, but what matters a few years, more or less?" "What matters a few years?" replied the mother with deep feeling. "If your boy or my boy are to be among those who will be ruined in the saloons in these ten or twenty years, it would seem a matter of infinite importance how soon the liquor traffic was exterminated."

The state board of education of California has passed favorably upon "John Barleycorn" as a text book, and it may be introduced in the schools throughout the state. The book is said to have been adopted as a part of the English course in the Oakland high school.

LIQUOR TACTICS IN THE FLORIDA LEGISLATURE

The failure of the senate of the Florida legislature to approve the action of the lower house and pass the statewide prohibition measure was a disappointment to its friends. While the senate was known not to be as favorable to the bill as was the house, yet everything indicated that it would receive in the upper house a majority of votes. The measure went through the house by a vote of 56 to 14, with very little discussion. "The next day," writes the president of the Florida W. C. T. U., "our forces were all on hand. While we knew that the vote in the senate would be close, as there are in it a number of avowed local optionists, we believed we had the necessary twenty votes. We had said that if our opponents did not succeed in getting a certain senator intoxicated we would be sure of his vote, but he came into his seat under the influence of liquor. Three times he went out during the discussion and each time assured our leader, Senator J. S. Blitch, that he would return and vote for us. Each time a man was sent after him. When the roll was called, this man voted 'aye—no', and when every one laughed, he said, 'record me no'. As one senator who would have voted for our measure was at home on account of serious illness, we had only 19 votes. The vote stood 19 to 12."

The temperance forces are now working for the passage of very drastic regulative measures which, if enacted, will almost wipe out Florida's saloons.

PENNSYLVANIA UNDISMAYED

The failure of the Pennsylvania legislature to pass the county option bill has not discouraged Governor Brumbaugh and the advocates of the measure. Voicing the sentiments of this large company the governor asserts:

"The local option fight is on. We are going into the next primaries with it. The organization effected here at the local option hearing will work for the nomination of men pledged to local option. That is all I have to say."

EDITOR NELSON'S MODERN FARM

A great "model farm" on which no liquor shall be sold, and where instruction in stock raising and farming shall be given for the benefit of the public, is provided for by the will of William R. Nelson, former editor and owner of the *Kansas City Star*. The clause relating to liquor reads, "No person shall, during the thirty-year period, sell on said lands any spirituous, malt or vinous liquors of any kind."

DANISH WOMEN WIN VOTE

The Danish diet adopted an amendment to the constitution to give the vote to women and to confer on them the right of election to the diet. This amendment must be adopted also by the new diet, to be elected next March, before it becomes effective. It is hoped King Christian will sign the new constitution June 5, the anniversary of the signing of the first constitution in 1849.

Kentucky's local option law was on April 20 upheld by the state court of appeals in a decision declaring valid elections held last year in four counties.

NEWS FROM ACROSS THE SEA

AGNES E. SLACK, Honorary Secretary of the World's W. C. T. U.

We are greatly rejoicing at the impetus given our cause by King George, Lord Kitchener and the members of our government in banishing from their homes all intoxicants during the war. Thus a great national crisis and national sorrow is showing the best in our people.

The Baroness de Laveleye is now in England, and I am hoping she will attend our National Council meeting in London this month. She writes, "I am grateful for the five interesting months passed with the English in their merciful work in the hospitals for my poor country." She intends to return to Liege on May 15, where her sister now is. Her two homes in Belgium have not been disturbed, beyond having the potatoes taken away.

I received a letter this morning from Countess Calabiana, informing me that she has organized a white ribbon union in Turin, Italy, with seventeen members. The South Africa W. C. T. U. has sent $395 to be used, at the discretion of Baroness de Laveleye, in aiding the families of our white ribbon union in Belgium.

On hearing of the King and Queen becoming teetotalers during the war, I wrote them a letter expressing my great pleasure in their action. I have just had a letter from my friend, Lord Ranksborough, (lord in waiting to the King), saying he will have much pleasure in personally presenting my letter to their majesties.

BATTLESHIP "ARIZONA" TO BE CHRISTENED WITH WATER

At the launching of the battleship "Arizona," on June 19, at the New York navy yard, water, not champagne, will be the christening fluid. This is said to be the decree of Governor Hunt, who declares that the water to be used will be taken from the first flow over the spillways of the great Roosevelt dam. The choice of the chief executive of prohibition Arizona will meet the approval of all temperance people.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD AGAINST LIQUOR

The Great Northern railroad has announced its intention of enforcing total abstinence among its employes. Even to take a glass of beer, if found out, means dismissal. Any employe who urges "no license," that the temptation to drink may be removed, also breaks a rule of the company and is liable to dismissal.

FARMERS FOR PROHIBITION

"Prohibition sentiment has now become so strong in Michigan that no power can turn back the tide and the people will elect a legislature which will listen to 'the voice of the people,' writes J. S. Daniells of the Michigan State Association of Farmers' Clubs in sending us the text of the resolutions for statewide prohibition recently passed by the association, which represents more than 10,000 of the reliable, progressive citizens of the state. A copy of these resolutions urging the passage of a statewide prohibitory law "to banish from the state the baneful effects and influences of the liquor traffic," was placed on the desk of each member of the legislature.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

A WHITE-RIBBON HYMN

Tune: Webb

ISABEL SINCLAIR

The battle-cry is ringing,
Is ringing from afar,
Is ringing right around us,
Where bannered armies are.
Is ringing to the echo
Where fearless we now stand,
A great white-ribboned army,
The mothers of the land.

Pray, listen! Have you heard it
And thought on what it saith?
"For God and Home and Country,"
Our fire-sides and our faith.
For all on earth that's holy,
For all that's high we stand,
A great white-ribboned army,
The mothers of the land.

Jehovah is our leader,
The Lord of Hosts is He,
His name upon our banners
Is pledge of victory.
Our trust is in His presence,
With steadfast hearts we stand,
A great white-ribboned army
The mothers of the land.

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

MRS. JEAN LAMB, Elkhart, Indiana, a Crusader and a charter member of the local union. In a few weeks she would have celebrated her eightieth birthday.

JANE EDGERTON, after whom the St. Clairsville (O.) union was named. Of this union she was made a life member one month before her death.

AN OMNIBUS "THANK YOU" FROM FRANCES J. BARNES

On April 4 we had a snow storm making the park in front of our house perfectly white, but on April 14 we were nearly snowed under by the good wishes of the Young People's Branches of many states and counties, and of friends far and near. Altogether it is quite impossible to thank each one separately, but through this "letter from home," as Frances Willard called THE UNION SIGNAL, I send most hearty and loving thanks. Until these messages came I did not know how sweet it is to be so graciously remembered.

"Billy" Sunday has been invited to go to England to conduct a campaign against John Barleycorn.

Following King George's example, Major-General Sir Harry Barron, governor of Western Australia, will use no alcoholic liquor during the war nor permit its use in the government house.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

GENERAL OFFICERS:
PRESIDENT
MISS ANNA A. GORDON, EVANSTON, ILL.
VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE
MRS. ELLA A. BOOLE, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS. FRANCES P. PARKS, EVANSTON, ILL.
RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. E. PRESTON ANDERSON, JAMESTOWN, N. D.
ASSISTANT RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. SARA H. HOGE, LINCOLN, VA.
TREASURER
MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON, EVANSTON, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

RED LETTER DAYS

JUNE 9—*Flower Mission Day (Birthday of Jennie Casseday)*

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, SEATTLE, WASH., OCTOBER 9-14, 1915

TREASURER'S REPORT

FRANCES E. WILLARD MEMORIAL FUND
LILLIAN STEVENS CAMPAIGN FUND

ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON

The following contributions to the Memorial Fund have been received since last report; in each case $2 unless otherwise stated:

Royalty, Temperance Songster, $49.67.

Collection, Jacksonville Conference, $15.00.

Cora Hebert, $0.60.

Nevada: Clover Valley.

Michigan: Dowagiac $3.45, Saranac $1. Total $4.45.

New Jersey: $123.

South Dakota: $52.95.

Delaware: $33.

Maine: Houlton.

Indiana: Decatur.

East Washington: Davenport $1.50.

Illinois: Evanston, Shannon. Total $4.

Oregon: Pleasant Home, Enterprise, Eugene, (Central), Canyonville $0.50. Total $6.50.

New Mexico: Sakona $1, Farmington, Albuquerque, Sante Fe. Total $7.

Ohio: Berea, Lorain, Bloomdale, Scio $5, Deshler, Bethel, New Guilford, Elizabeth, Mann, New Vienna, Kenmore, Toledo, (Willard), Amsden, Mt. Vernon, Portsmouth (Central), Cincinnati (Central), Willard (Shelby Co.), Sugar Grove Twp., Tiro Y. P. B. $2.31, Conneaut, Nellie, Wade Park Y. P. B., Short Creek, Storrs Y. P. B. $1, Oceola, North Hill, Mt. Union, Millersburg, Civic Union $1, Circleville, Perrysville, Mineral City $0.80, Montra, Washington C. H., Creston, Florence Twp. $1, Unionville, Highland, Le Roy, Belfast, Good Hope, Hill Top, Berlin Hts., Sumner, Minerva, West Williamsfield, Hardin, New Burmingham Y. P. B., Rodgers, Sycamore, Mechanicsburg, Bascom, Monroe, Schoenbrum, Perry, Hill Top Y. P. B., White Cottage, Sherwood, Carey, (Willard), Barnesville, Albany $1, Cleveland (East End), Mt. Blanchard, Columbus Grove, Fish Creek, McCutchenville, Macksburg, Pemberton, Mt. Cory, Greenville, Lorain, Massillon, Waynesfield $1, Bloomingburg, Xenia, Spencerville, Troy (Central), Oxford, Newport, East Portsmouth, Jersey, Cambridge, Hicksville, Milford Y. P. B. $0.50, Sharon Center, West Lafayette, South Akron, Zanesville, Strong, Tiffin, Rising Sun, Franklin Twp., A. C. Turrell, Effie Carter $1, Crusader $1.10, Alliance, Corey, Colerain, Van Wert (North Side), Ballville $1, Malverne, Andover, Attica. Total $197.11.

Wisconsin: Appleton, Antigo, Albany, Bloomington, Brandon, Chetek, Colonia, Clinton, Dodgeville, Elkhorn, Endeavor, Fond du Lac, Grandview, Green Lake, Hancock, Hayward, Iron River, Janesville, Lake Mills, Madison (Willard), Marshfield, Medina, Menominie, Mineral Point, Mondovi, Monroe, Mt. Hope, Oregon, Plainfield, Poynette, Rice Lake, Seymour, Sharon, Soldiers' Grove, Springfield, Stoughton, Superior, Viroqua, Waldo, Waukau, Whitehall, Whitewater, Windsor, Delavan $3.75, Kenosha $4, Loyal $1.60. Total $95.35.

Kansas: Alma, Athol, Atchison, Allen, Burr Oak, Beloit, Beloit (Pleasant View), Colby, Chanute, Chase $1.37, Derby, Douglass, Emporia, Frankfort, Glasco, Homer Creek, Hutchinson, Horace, Hoyt, Kansas City (London Heights, Willard, Wyandotte), Leavenworth, Lucas, Le Roy, Lost Springs, Lawrence, Mound Valley, Marion, Mahaska, Natoma, Norton, Norcatur, Ottawa, Ottawa (North), Oatville, Osawatomie, Oak Creek, Otego, Pleasant View, Stockton, Salina, Salina (Wesleyan Add), Topeka, Tescott, Varck, Wilsey, Whiting, Winfield, Westmoreland $1.15, Crandall, Logan (Anna Tracy) $3.06, Wellsville, Larned, Winona. Total $109.58.

California (Northern): (Am't previously reported: Hanford, Pacific Grove, Santa Cruz, Castroville, Campbell, Palermo, Hollister), Salinas, Prescott, Turlock, Stockton, Parlier, Willits, Madera $1, Orland, Oak Park, East Oakland, Alameda, Santa Clara, Los Gatos, Cupertino, Lindsay, Healdsburg, Petaluma Y. P. B., Santa Rosa, Wood Colony (F. E. Willard), San Francisco (Richmond, Lake Merced), Modesto, Oakdale, Luna Vista $1.75, Sanger, Tulare, Dunsmuir $1, Corralitos, Sacramento, San Leandro, Oakland (4th Ave.,-EE), Merced L. T. L. $1, Morganhill, San Jose, Porterville, Atlanta, Petaluma, Graton, Exeter, Ripon $1.80, San Francisco (Central). Total, $80.55.

Missouri: Auxvasse Un, Bynumville, Burlington Junct., Bowling Green, Bonne Terre, Bethany, Cainesville, Clarksville, Charleston, Columbia, Cameron, Carrington, Campbell, Caruthersville, Coffy, Camden Point, Downing, Dunlap, Dudenville, Dearborn, Eldon, Eldorado Springs, Fordland Y. P. B. $1.75, Gallatin, Gazette Y. P. B. $0.30, Grant City, Golden City, Hemple, Haseville, Hannibal (Central), Independence, Jullet, Kirkwood, Kahoka, Kennett, Ludlow, Liberal, Lamar, Luray, Lagonda, Louisiana, Bollinger (Minnie Steele), Miller, Mt. Vernon, Monroe City, Malta Bend, Mt. Leonard, Mt. Olive, Marshfield, Mt. Grove, Mansfield $1.35, N. Mt. Olive, Newberg, New Hartford, Orognogo, Proctor, Pleasant Grove, Providence, Perry Union, Puxico, Queen City, Radium, Boone, (Shaner) Stewartsville, St. Clair, Springfield (Frances Willard), Springfield (Pickwick), Springfield (Neva Thomas), Silex, Sikeston, St. Louis (La Fayette, West Side, Centenary, Carondelet), Tipton, Willard, Wright City, Weston, Pattonsburg. Total $153.40.

North Dakota: Belden.

Florida: Winter Haven.

Kentucky: Bowling Green, Henderson, Lancaster, Louisville (Sue Davis), Catlettsburg, Nicholasville, Georgetown, Smithfield, Calhoun, Madisonville, Moorefield, Hopkinsville, Hustonville, Harrodsburg, Stamping Ground, Carlisle, Louisville (Parkland), Morganfield, Grayson, Taylorsville, Dawson Springs, New Castle, Shelbyville $3.55, Ft. Thomas, Paint Lick. Total $51.55.

Southern California: El Segundo, Los Angeles (Peniel Hall $1, Vernon Ave.), Redondo Beach (Hattie C. Young W). Total $7.

Arkansas: Tuckerman, Newport, Walnut Ridge, Springdale, Tuckerman, Prescott, Camden, Batesville, Hope, Wilmar, Morrillton, Bentonville, Eureka Springs, Piggott, Paragould, Little Rock, Van Buren. Total $34.00.

New York: North Ilion, Berlin, Troy (Central), Alfred, Andover, Angelica, Belmont, Friendship, Little Genesee, Phillips Creek, Rushford $3, Wellsville, Eastwood, Jamesville $1, Onondaga Valley $2.05, Syracuse (Willard Memorial No. 2, South Side), Bainbridge, German $1, Greene, Luicklaen $1, Oxford, Norwich, Smyrna, Erin $1, So. Elmira, Blodgett's Mills, Cortland $5, Brewster $3, Brewster L. T. L., Carmel, Cold Spring, Patterson, Nyack, Spring Valley, Grahamsville, Liberty, Livingston Manor, Rockland, Brookton, Forest Home $2.10, Brooklyn (Central $5, Bethesda, Flatbush $5, Janes, Signal, Wardell), Lima, Livonia, Albany (Allen), Albany (Somerset), Cohoes, Guilderland Centre, Ravena, East Branch, Franklin, Hancock, Stamford, Walton, Youngs, Beacon (West Side), Clinton Corners, Fishkill, La Grange, Pine Plains, Schultzville, Stanford, Washington, Bay Shore, Bridgehampton, Coram, Coram L. T. L. $0.50, Eastport, Greenport, Mt. Sinai, Mt. Sinai L. T. L. $0.50, Northport, Patchogue, Port Jefferson, Riverhead, Riverhead (Sound Ave.), Sag Harbor, Sayville, Smithtown Branch, Southold, Wainscott, Brainardsville, Burke, Malone $10, Malone Y. P. B. $0.84, St. Regis Falls, Santa Clara $1, Saranac Lake, Broadalbin, Gloversville, Johnstown, Mayfield, Northville. Total $207.99.

Campaign Fund.

Board of Superintendents, $50.

A Friend, $5.

Mrs. L. S. Howe, $1.

Mrs. W. H. Getchell, $1.

Miss Lillian Chisholm, 50c.

Delaware: Sadie Phillips $1, Mrs. J. A. Frear $1, Mildred Johnson $1, Mrs. T. W. Hausen $1, Mrs. J. G. Brown $1. Total $5.00.

Ohio: Hardin $1, Walnut Twp. $1, Van Wert (N. Side) 54c., Mt. Cory $1. Total $3.54.

SUGGESTIONS WORTH PASSING ON

"By selecting short and striking items in your weekly issue and handing the same to the editors of our local papers, I have been able to spread the good news still further without cost, and in most instances the editors have thanked me for the clippings. Why can't all the subscribers do likewise?" Thus writes Mr. William S. Witham, a leading banker of Atlanta, Ga.

"I have just called up the editor of our home paper and asked if he had among his exchanges THE UNION SIGNAL," writes an Ohio correspondent. "Upon receiving a negative reply, I asked if he would use it if a copy were sent to him, and he replied, 'assuredly.' There is so much of interest in the paper and only the temperance people get the good of it, therefore I am going to send to the editor my copy of the SIGNAL, as soon as I have looked it over and have marked a few special items."

Lewisburg, Tenn., is being placarded from one end to the other by the W. C. T. U. women, who are enthusiastic prohibition "bill posters." Mrs. Florence Ewell Atkins, National organizer, and president of the local union, is the prime mover in the effort. The posters, framed in such a way that they can be changed each week, already occupy a conspicuous place in the post-office and other public buildings.

"Miss Columbia's Wash Day," arranged by Mrs. Emma P. Pratt, recording secretary of the Utah W. C. T. U., was a number on the program of the first federated meeting of the Salt Lake City unions and was given with fine effect. An address by the chief of police, a strong temperance man, was also much enjoyed.

Prizes to the amount of $170 have been offered by the W. C. T. U. of Toledo, Ohio, to the pupils of the seventh and eighth grades of the forty schools of the city and to the English classes of the high schools for essays on the evil effects of alcohol. It is reported that a brewery owner has complained to the board of education that his children are being taught untruths and that his business is being injured by this work in the public schools. A member of the board assured him that if he could bring evidence of untruths being taught the matter would be thoroughly investigated. The brewer has not again been heard from.

The Frances E. Willard W. C. T. U. of Elmira, N. Y., which was organized five years ago with thirty members, has now an enrollment of 300. The union is the only one in the county whose dues are as much as one dollar. Each member receives a free copy of the state paper, and where there are two members in a family, the campaign edition of THE UNION SIGNAL is sent to one of them; where there are three white ribbon members in one household *The Young Crusader* goes to the third person. By means of this plan every member of the organization has a paper. Honorary members, too, receive the campaign edition of THE UNION SIGNAL. As the result of a two months' membership campaign the names of 130 new active and twenty-two honorary members grace the rosters of the union. Among those enlisted are the mayor and his wife, the wives of five of the pastors, several teachers and a host of good men and women. April 8 the defeated side, the "blues," gave a banquet for the winners, the "pinks."

AMONG OUR WORKERS

At a recent two days' conference under the auspices of the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association, held at Portland, Maine, Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston made the opening address. There were in attendance over 1,100 young women, representing a movement of great power for good in the state. Mrs. Livingston is a member of the Northeastern Field Committee of the National Y. W. C. A. board.

Mrs. Nannie Webb Curtis, president of the Texas W. C. T. U., is to speak in June for the International School of Missions, which meets in the College of Industrial Arts, at Denton, Texas. She was also a speaker at the forty-first annual Sunday school convention held in Austin late in March, and will be on the program of the Lincoln Chautauqua this summer.

Mrs. Amy C. Weech of Alexandria, Va., has just finished a series of meetings in Franklin county, Ohio. She spoke in Columbus and other towns and made many friends for the W. C. T. U., and the prohibition cause in general. At the close of one of her addresses a saloon-keeper came forward, signed the pledge and expressed his determination to close up his business, saying, with tears in his eyes, that it had never occurred to him that he was taking food out of the mouths of the innocent children, for he loved them, having had one of his own that had died in its infancy. Many new members were secured as a result of Mrs. Weech's story of how Virginia went dry and her work will help materially in the campaign which is already on in Ohio. Mrs. Weech goes from Ohio to Missouri where she will be for some length of time, and with her go the best wishes of the Ohio women.

Mrs. Leila Owen Stratton, National organizer and lecturer, was the guest of the Blytheville (Ark.) W. C. T. U. for a week recently, during which time she did valuable work among the colored people and in the public schools. An evening meeting at the Methodist church and an informal reception were other occasions when Mrs. Stratton ably presented the aims of the W. C. T. U. Eight new members were secured.

Mrs. Emma S. Shelton, president of the District of Columbia W C. T. U., by personal work has added twenty-two to the membership of the District in two weeks, and prospective members will probably bring the number up to thirty.

Mrs. Fannie A. Drummond, state lecturer and organizer for the Ohio W. C. T. U., recently spent two busy weeks in Hamilton county, securing many new members and doing effective work along other lines. She also acted as leader of a very enjoyable and profitable spring institute held in the Linwood (Cincinnati) Baptist church, April 1. The week of prayer was quite generally observed by the unions of Hamilton county, as was also Frances Willard Memorial day. The first week in May will be devoted to a systematic canvass of the county for new members, and Mrs. H. H. Huntsman, the county president, is carefully planning definite work for the coming campaign.

MEN AND WOMEN OF PROMINENCE JOIN W. C. T. U.

The wife of Governor Frank M. Byrne of South Dakota recently joined the W. C. T. U. of Pierre, the capital city of the state. The white ribboners of the state have in Governor Byrne a staunch friend, as shown by the report of his recent address on page 2.

At a meeting of the Chapin union of Washington, D. C., Judge William H. De Lacy, formerly judge of the Juvenile court, became an honorary member of the W. C. T. U., and Mrs. J. N. Speel, wife of a navy officer and second vice-president of the Woman's Peace Party, gave her promise to join. Mrs. George T. Guernsey of Kansas, state regent of the D. A. R. of Kansas, who gave an address at this meeting on the success of prohibition in her home state of Kansas, became an honorary member.

The district of Columbia W. C. T. U., as heretofore noted in THE UNION SIGNAL, has placed seventy-five prohibition maps in the public schools of the city. A map committee has been appointed by the union to see that new prohibition gains as they are made are recorded on the maps by painting out black spots. Mrs. Emma S. Shelton, president of the District of Columbia W. C. T. U., has had the cordial co-operation of Professor Earnest Thurston, superintendent of public schools, in this effort to interest and instruct the children in prohibition.

The recent legislative victories in Iowa, credited largely to the many years of educational work of the W. C. T. U., have inspired the women with a greater vision of what persistent, consecrated effort of united womanhood can do. The "Win One" plan is bringing many new women into the ranks.

CAREFUL DOCTOR

Prescribed Change of Food Instead of Drugs

It takes considerable courage for a doctor to deliberately prescribe only food for a despairing patient, instead of resorting to the usual list of medicines.

Some truly scientific physicians recognize and treat conditions as they are and should be treated. Here's an instance:

"Four years ago I was taken with severe gastritis and nothing would stay on my stomach, so that I was on the verge of starvation.

"I heard of a doctor who had a summer cottage near me—a specialist from New York—and as a last hope, sent for him.

"After he examined me carefully he advised me to try a small quantity of Grape-Nuts at first, then as my stomach became stronger to eat more.

"I kept at it and gradually began to have color in my face, memory became clear, where before everything seemed a blank. My limbs got stronger and I could walk. So I steadily recovered.

"Now after a year on Grape-Nuts I weigh 153 lbs. My people were surprised at the way I grew fleshy and strong on this food."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read, "The Road to Wellville," in packages. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Holworth Day: Drunkard or Philanthropist

MRS. MARY P. SAYERS, Martin, Mich.

"Pity a man could fall so low!" remarked George Ostrom to a companion, as Holworth Day, commonly known as "old Hol Day," ambled shakily through the saloon door and paused at the bar for a drink. "Town's full of buildings be put up. Used to be the best contractor in the city."

"Case of no will power, eh? I never did have much use for a man who could not control his appetite," returned the other disgustedly.

"Neither do I—but you see Day got in with a crowd of contractors that carried a pretty high hand at their club meetings. If he knew he couldn't stand the pressure, he ought to have kept out of it. Anyway, he went from bad to worse until he hasn't had a day's work for more than three years. The boy's following the same road. Got a good job but he won't hold it long at the pace he's going. I s'pose it's the lad's money the old man's spending now," Ostrom observed, taking notice of Day's fawning manner as he begged for another glass of whisky. "Brugger's a little cautious, though, when a man's down and out," he continued.

"Not another one tonight, Hol," Brugger was saying when suddenly hilarious voices from an inner room caused Day to listen intently. Through his dazed, befogged brain there had crept a familiar inflection. He dropped his glass and staggered towards the door leading to the billiard room. Brugger tried to stop him, but with a frantic lurch Day threw the door wide open and almost fell into the room. Grasping wildly for some support his hand touched the shoulder of one of the players. The young fellow at first scarcely turned his head, but when Day dropped in a huddled heap at his feet, some sudden intuition made him throw his cards face downwards and reach to the man's assistance. The recognition was pitiful.

"Dad!"

"Dick!" blubbered Day, a glimmering ray of belated conscience awakening a momentary feeling of remorse for the influence he had exerted over the life of his boy. Then, in a moment, the torments of delirium were upon him. Someone brought a hot whisky and set it on the billiard table. His brain was on fire. He staggered to his feet and bent over Dick with an eager, persuasive desire gleaming from his watery, bloodshot eyes.

"Dickie, O Dickie, won't you get me just one more glass?" he whimpered. Dick got to his feet and with one swift stride took his father through the door.

"I'll finish this some other time, boys," he called over his shoulder. Suddenly someone blocked his way.

"What's the matter, Hol?" quizzed a half drunken creature.

"He won't get me anything to drink," whined Day.

"Here, Brugger, set up the booze!" commanded the fellow thickly, trying to wrest Day from Dick's grasp. "Hol's treated me too often to see him suffer when I've got money!" Day's hand reached out to take the proffered glass, when quick as thought, Dick's own hand shot forth and the sparkling temptation dashed to the floor. The man sprang at Dick's throat, but stepped back abruptly. A woman, gaunt-eyed and white, stood between them.

"Mother!" Dick took a step forward, still steadying his father. A realization of the situation came upon him: His father's condition was but the forecast of his own future life, his mother was the butt of many a rude jest and remark. "Come, mother," he whispered.

"Dick! Dick!" she breathed. Surprise and despair had shot their poisoned shaft into her soul. She sent one wild imploring glance towards the inmates of the bar-room, and, as if by common consent, every man, drunk or sober, fell back and a moment later the little group passed out into the street.

Time passed away, bringing the year to a close, but still there was no change for the better in the Day family. Dick was steadily going the down grade in spite of good resolutions he had made following the incident at Brugger's.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A STATE?

Not high-raised battlement or labored mound,
Thick wall or moated gate;
Not cities fair, with spires and turrets crowned;
No: Men, high-minded men,
With powers as far above dull brutes endued,
In forest, brake or den,
As beasts excel cold rocks and brambles rude—
Men who their duties know
Know, too, their rights, and knowing dare maintain;
Prevent the long-aimed blow,
And crush the tyrant, while they rend the chain.

—*Louise Redfield.*

"It's no use. I'm disgraced anyway," was the only reply he would make to his mother's pleadings. For two whole nights he had not been at home, and his mother was nearly crazed with apprehension. His usual haunts had been visited to no avail. Brugger declared he knew nothing of his whereabouts. To a certain extent the affair had sobered even Day himself. Sitting alone at the fireside, while his wife and daughter were out looking for Dick, conscience-stricken, yet wavering between duty and desire, he heard the purring of an auto outside. It halted at the walk. A loud peal of the knocker sent him flying to the door. Scarcely had he reached it, however, when it was flung violently open and two men entered, bearing Dick in their arms. He was conscious, but very ill. Later, when Mrs. Day and Meta returned, they found Day murmuring incoherent endearments over the boy whom he had put to bed as tenderly as any mother could have done.

Dick's illness proved to be a well developed case of pneumonia, from which the physician gave no hope of recovery. Although the craving for drink was at times exceedingly strong upon him, Day remained closely at home and scarcely left the lad's bedside from the moment of his coming home. Hour by hour he watched the waning life run its shortened course and knew that the blame was on his own soul. One night, about a week before Dick died, as he sat thus, the boy began to talk:

"It won't be long now, dad," he whispered, "but oh! how I'd like to live! Only twenty years—mostly wasted, too. I knew better, too. But, dad—" Day groaned. "The influence was too strong. That night at Brugger's I was acting so foolishly and so many were coming in, that Brugger opened the basement door and pushed me inside." He waited a moment, his breath coming hard. "I tried to get out, but the door was locked. Then I went down the stairs and threw myself on some blankets in the corner. I must have been there all night." Dick was growing weak and his mother raised his head tenderly and gave him a stimulant. "When Brugger came down after me—he said—he'd forgotten all about—me. Maybe—he had." The beads of perspiration stood out on the white, emaciated face. "But, daddy—keep away from—Brugger's." Day was weeping bitterly. Dick reached out and stroked his father's hand.

"Daddy, when I'm gone—" his face bore the calmness of a holy resignation—"when I'm gone, daddy, I want you to do the work that I must leave undone. Don't rest, daddy, till the saloons are rooted out of this town. You can do it. With God's help you can do it. God has pardoned my sins—and He will do the same for you. Oh, how clear it all looks to me, now that I can't stay." Dick's voice grew low and wistful. He bent his gaze upon his father's grief-stricken features.

"You'll do it, won't you, father?"

"If I only could! If I only could!" choked Day.

"But you can! You can! With God's help you can!" With painful effort Dick raised himself in bed, his pleading eyes shining with a grim determination. "Oh, daddy, think of the boys—yes, and girls too, that'll go down—down—ah!" Dick sank back trembling and exhausted on the pillows, his eyes closed, his lips moving in silent prayer. Mrs. Day was kneeling at his bedside. Day could feel the influence of their united supplication. It was the test moment of his life. Yet to Holworth Day, besotted being though he was, such a promise meant more than mere words to quiet a dying boy. Suddenly Dick opened his eyes and Day met the boy's look of terrible earnestness. The realization of the parental obligation which he had heretofore shamelessly shifted, surged over him with an overpowering swiftness. Could he keep the promise? That was the question. Instantly there flashed before his vision as though written in letters of gold: "Whatsoever ye shall ask in My name!" With one deep, indrawn breath he sprang to his feet. His breath came quickly. His spirit was on fire with the kindling ardor of a new freedom. Lovingly, yet with a fierce eagerness, he bent to meet Dick's uplifted, questioning gaze.

"I'll do it, Dick!"

"With God's help," breathed Dick, as he once more closed his eyes, a feverish, hectic glow upon his cheek.

A week later Day stood alone beside Dick's open casket. Up to the time of the lad's going Day's tremendous resolve had upborne him. Now, the burden of it all seemed greater than he could bear. With a pitiful, despondent sob he bent low:

"Dead! dead!" he groaned, "and his death lies at my door!" Then, slowly, with streaming eyes, he reached his hands heavenward and cried:

"God be merciful to me, a sinner!"

(To be Continued.)

From west to east, from south to north,
We boys and girls are marching forth
To lay the liquor traffic low.
With happy hearts we are afield,
We're boys and girls who never yield,
The liquor traffic now must go!

Chorus:
In Nineteen Twenty comes the day,
Comes the children's happy day;
In Nineteen Hundred Twenty
There'll be prohibition plenty
When Columbia drives the drink away.
—*A. A. G.*

JOHN'S BUILDING

SARAH N. McCREERY, Burlington, Iowa

When the letter came from Captain John Starr announcing that he would pay a visit to his sister, Mrs. Fielding, the whole family was delighted. John Starr Fielding, who was named for Captain Starr, could scarcely wait for the day of his uncle's arrival. He did not talk much about it, for he felt that too much enthusiasm was beneath the dignity of a seventeen year old high school student, but he made many trips to a picture on the piano that showed a tall, straight, clear-eyed, smooth-faced man in the uniform of a soldier.

"I hope Uncle John will think that I am like him," was John's mental comment whenever he looked at the picture. He had never seen his uncle, but he had heard much of his jolly disposition and noble character. Captain Starr had never been able before to visit his only sister, because as a soldier he could not come and go at will.

When Captain Starr finally arrived, he was as enthusiastic in his greetings as a boy. "So this is my namesake nephew, and the only boy in the family," he remarked as he spoke to John last of all. "I declare, Jane," turning to his sister, "this young man looks as I did at his age. Don't you remember the picture I had taken in my high school days? It would pass for this John. I must show it to you, for I have it with me," he said as he dropped the boy's hands which he had held affectionately.

"I think he has your ways, and I hope he will grow up to be as good a man as you are," replied Mrs. Fielding.

Captain Starr blushed modestly. "Better, Jane. I hope he will be a better man than I am."

"I am glad I look like you, Uncle John, and I may be a soldier like you, too. Who knows? I think I would like to be a soldier." John already felt that no higher compliment could be paid him than to say he looked like his uncle. He had quickly decided that Captain Starr was one of the finest, noblest-looking men he had ever met.

The uncle and nephew became fast friends and they had many good times together. The day before Captain Starr's visit was to end he asked John to go with him for a walk. "Let's take a look at this new house," he suggested, as they came to a street where a pretty bungalow was being built. "A new house always has a fascination for me," he added. "If I had not been a soldier I believe I would have been an architect."

The two went over the house and Captain Starr carefully examined everything. The owner courteously showed them every nook and corner.

"Won't that be a cozy little home, Uncle?" said John the moment they were on the street again.

"Yes, it is cozy, but I am sorry to see a man put such cheap material into it. The house is in a splendid location, it would sell well at any time, and it should be put up to stand the stress of time and storm, but all the material is of the cheapest kind."

"I think that is poor policy," responded John half-indignantly. "It always pays to put the best material into any building, doesn't it?"

"Yes, John, it does," and his uncle was silent for a moment. "I am inclined to think, however, that you are not putting the best material into your building." The tone was deep with earnestness.

"Why, Uncle John, I am not building anything," responded John Fielding, greatly mystified.

"Oh, yes you are. You are building something of much greater importance than a house—you are building a body."

"I—I had not thought of it in that way," faltered John.

"I have seen you smoking cigarets every day since I came. Now you know and I know that cigarets are injurious to the body. Cigaret smoking weakens the mental faculties, lowers the vitality, and affects the heart and nervous system. Cigaret smokers cannot hold their own long, either physically or mentally, with one who does not smoke. Then I saw you take a glass of beer with some companions the other day. Now beer drinking is the first step to becoming a drunkard. Do you honestly think, now, that you are putting good materials into your building?"

John Fielding's eyes were downcast. "I guess not," he acknowledged slowly.

"Your cigaret smoking gives your mother anxiety, for she has spoken to me about it. I don't think she suspects that you ever drink beer. These two things have been a great disappointment to me. I tell you, John, there is no prouder moment in a man's life than when he can face his mother or sisters, no matter where he has been, and say, 'I have kept myself clean and strong, with no bad habits to make you sorry or ashamed of me.' Now about your building, I would advise you to look more carefully to your materials so you will have a strong, sturdy structure."

They had reached home and there was no time for more words, for John went at once to his room. When supper time came he did not appear and Mrs. Fielding was anxious.

"I would not call him, Jane," advised Captain Starr. "He and I had a talk this afternoon, and I know he is doing some serious thinking on his own account," and his sister was satisfied.

At ten o'clock, Captain Starr was just putting the last things into his suitcase, for he was to start away early the next morning, when John came to his room for a quiet talk.

"I may not be able to overcome the effects of the bad material I have put into my building, Uncle John, but I can see to it that only good material goes into body building from today. This is my promise that I will do it," and he placed in his uncle's hands one full package of cigarets, a half empty one, a small bag of tobacco and a pipe. "I will sign the temperance pledge, too, the first time I have an opportunity."

Captain Starr put his hand into his inside pocket and drew out a card. "This is your first opportunity to sign the pledge. I always carry some temperance pledge cards with me in case of need," and he gave the card with his fountain pen to his nephew.

"Uncle John, I not only want to look like you, I want to be like you," he said as he placed the signed card in his uncle's hand. "I want to be as helpful to others and as strong in standing for right habits. I am so glad that you told me about body building just the way you did. I am going to tell my companions, and have them give up the bad habits they are forming and take the pledge."

"That is the best way to strengthen your own good resolutions," replied Captain Starr, as he took John's hand in a hearty handclasp.

"Horn of plenty" float of Apalachicola (Florida) W. C. T. U. at Mardi Gras parade. This float, made entirely of carnations, won the prize for beauty, and on the same occasion the union received a prize of a set of dishes for having the most attractive booth.

A WAVE OF PROHIBITION
Facts and Figures
ready to be set in motion throughout the country by the use of the new
PROHIBITION FAN
(Octagon in shape; 7 x 8⅝ in.)
Prohibition map, date of adoption of prohibition by various states on the one side, printed in black; on the reverse side in blue, with white letters surrounded by an artistic arrangement of white ribbon border, the appeal
PROTECT OUR
AMERICAN YOUTH
BY
PROHIBITING
THE
LIQUOR TRAFFIC.
These fans are put up in packages of three dozen (36) and the price is
36 FANS.....$1.00.

Owing to difficulty in handling and shipping, the smallest order we can fill will be three dozen. Prices on larger quantities will be cheerfully furnished.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois.

INTERSTATE CAMPAIGN CONFERENCE OF THE NORTHWEST

(Continued from Page Seven)

Pennants are fashionable. The large ones, "The Liquor Traffic Must Go," with emphasis on the *must*, are very sightly. Place them in the homes, business places, Sunday schools and on automobiles and carriages and use them as decorations at meetings.

Books. Place temperance books in public and school libraries.

Fairs and Open Air Meetings. These proved of great value in the Oregon campaign. Towns went dry as a result.

Good Influence of Parades. Use the children in these. One brewery employe lost his position because he inadvertently followed a temperance parade with a load of beer, his employers saying he thus made votes for the drys. (The ministers of the town secured employment for him.)

Rally Cries have their place.

Medal Contests. By means of them young people and children become rooted and grounded in temperance truth. They guide those who listen into new channels of thought. They help financially. Visible and invisible results follow.

Medical Temperance. That many good people believe in the use of whisky for medicine is a menace to the cause. Study medical temperance. Send leaflets to editors and whisky-prescribing doctors and nurses.

Music. Appropriate soul-stirring music is believed to be a mighty factor.

Importance of Polling List. Study it. Go after doubtful ones *persistently*. Personal work cannot be emphasized too much. Be wise, be tactful, be courageous. Oregon women visited 60,000 homes during the 1914 campaign.

Press Department Very Important. Give items of real news value; short, sharp and to the point. Study to make them catchy.

Campaign Speakers. Select carefully speakers with a local viewpoint and willing to follow existing plans. Avoid finding fault with them or antagonizing them. Use consecrated common sense in conserving physical strength. Where possible, use local talent, business men, professional men. Speakers able to make their own expenses are desirable.

Money an Important Factor. Gather it carefully, dispense it wisely. Montana attempted to collect a mile of dimes; $700 was secured in this way. Suppers and bazaars were not considered a wise method.

Attitude Toward Partisan Politics. "Never allow any political party to endorse your amendment," said Hon. John Marshall of Kansas. "Do not affiliate with any party." "Endorse no candidate officially." "Vote for men and measures, not for party." "If *all* parties endorse it, all right." An amendment or law belongs to the people.

In the last analysis, the object of campaign work is to win votes for prohibition. Therefore, be instant in season and out of season, persuading men and women to stand for the right.

The present movement is incorrectly called a temperance wave. It is a rising tide, a continuous force, extending throughout the world.

Did It Pay? A Thousand Fold

Did the conference pay? "Yes, a thousand times over," was the answer given by a number present. In enlarged vision, instruction, information, inspiration, and as a sentiment maker it paid.

The Wyoming and Colorado delegates made profitable stops in Pocatello, Rock Springs and Cheyenne. Campaign methods were studied in each place with apparent helpfulness. Pocatello's goal is 100 per cent gain in membership in 1915. Rock Springs took on new life. Cheyenne gave evidence of splendid vigor and aggressiveness. God bless the noble women one and all! May they steadily "go from strength to strength" until nationwide and worldwide victory is won!

ALABAMA STUDENTS HEAR S. T. I. LECTURER

Special Correspondence

By arrangement of the S. T. I. superintendent of the Alabama W. C. T. U. with the principals of six of our state normal schools, Miss Christine I. Tinling, National W. C. T. U. lecturer, was given three days in each school, and made so good an impression that she was asked to stay longer, and plans were made for a week or more in each school next year. She addressed the entire student body of our state university, the first time this privilege has been accorded a W. C. T. U. speaker, and also spoke at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn, by special invitation of the president who heard her at the annual meeting of the Alabama Educational Association. Miss Tinling's addresses, whereby she reached more than 6,000 students not only in the Normal schools, but in the high schools, women's colleges and grammar schools, have been eminently satisfactory. Besides this she organized and re-organized eight unions, several of them officered by teachers whom she met on this trip.

TREASURER'S REPORT

(Continued from Page Ten)

Kansas: Kansas City (Willard W) $3.40.

New Mexico: Farmington $1.

Kentucky: Campbellsburg $1.75, Calhoun $2.50, Moorefield $1.50, Hopkinsville $1.60, Louisville (Parkland) $2.08. Total $9.43.

Colorado: $6.50, Kit Carson $1.05. Total $7.55.

Georgia: $4.17.

Virginia: $34.75.

Wisconsin: Milwaukee (Lillian Stevens W) $2, one half of total received from Ft. Atkinson $1, Juneau $1, Kenosha 50c, Waukau $1, Sister Bay $3, Madison (Central, Willard, 6th Ward) $2.32¼, Mrs. Carrie Wright $2.37½. Total $13.20.

Indiana: $12.40.

Connecticut: $4.

Oklahoma: $14.75.

West Virginia: $10.50.

Massachusetts: $50.

Iowa: $25.

New Jersey: $10.08.

Tennessee: $8.25.

Minnesota: $6.86.

Arkansas: $4.

Missouri: $11.15.

Northern California: 50c.

New York: $30.50, Keeseville $2. Total $32.50.

District of Columbia: $100.

MEMBERSHIP SNAP-SHOTS HERE AND THERE

Interest in the work in Georgia is increasing all over the state, and dues for new members are being constantly received. The prospects for a substantial membership gain are very bright.

Rhode Island is offering attractive premiums for gains in membership. The unions are carrying on membership contests with encouraging results.

New Jersey is making every effort to increase its membership. It has already had the services of Miss Christine I. Tinling and Mrs. Deborah Livingston, and will send other speakers into the field later on. The state president is entering unorganized territory with a view to the establishment of new unions.

From present indications, Minnesota will reach the increase in membership apportioned by "Mother National." Its plans for securing W. C. T. U. recruits are various and many.

Virginia is enthusiastically at work on increased membership and hopes and expects to meet its apportionment. It has paid for 1,000 more members than ever before at this time in the year.

Oklahoma is striving for five hundred new members this year and the present indications are good for achieving that gain.

Wyoming is aiming to add to its enrollment of white ribboners. The unions nearly all report new members secured.

Mississippi is working for a gain of 213 members; the Y. P. B. is growing rapidly.

Wisconsin's organizers find women responding more readily than ever before to invitations to join the W. C. T. U. County presidents are developing rapidly as member-getters. The unions every week report additions. One state worker is securing many state life and memorial members.

Connecticut is giving a year's subscription to the Campaign edition of THE UNION SIGNAL to any union gaining five new members. At the state convention gold stars (marked "H" for honor) were offered to the first five securing five or more new members. These were promptly won. The state hopes to show a large increase in membership.

East Washington means to do its share in helping the National W. C. T. U. to report a gain of 50,000 new members at the Seattle National Convention.

Tennessee is working for a 2,000 membership gain this year with good prospects of "winning out." The treasurers of the local unions are being urged oftener than usual to make early collections of dues.

The membership dues in Arkansas are coming in more promptly than they have done for fourteen years. The outlook for an unusually encouraging membership report is a good one.

Missouri expects to win 5,000 Lillian Stevens memorial members. It is planning wisely and well to that end.

Will You Come Home Sober, Papa?
A NEW TEMPERANCE SONG BY REV. J. C. HARRISON
of the ALABAMA CONFERENCE. This is one of the best Temperance songs written in years. Its beautiful story of a young girl's plea to her father is really a Temperance sermon, while its melody is one of the sweetest ever written. Ask your music dealer for it, or send 10c to the publisher. P. J. Howley Music Co., 102 West 42nd Street, New York. Special rates on quantities to Societies or Temperance Organizations.

$2.50 PER DAY SALARY PAID ONE LADY in each town to distribute free circulars and take orders for concentrated flavoring in tubes. Permanent position. J. S. Ziegler Co., 7 G East Harrison, Chicago.

Have you heard the great prohibition song, Count On Me? 90,000 sold. Send ten cents for 96 page hymn book containing it. Wm. H. Marks, 1603 West St., Wilmington, Delaware.

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¶We make a large variety of ornamental Drinking Fountains for man and beast.

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IOWA NEWS NOTES

Iowa believes in pushing the Medal Contest department. "Variety" expresses the month's effort. Woolson held a men's contest. A number of matrons' classes are reported, at one of which over thirty dollars was raised. The new union at Milo has held three of a series of six matrons' classes. Earlham held a cradle roll contest. Eagle Grove had a triple and Goldfield a quadruple L. T. L. contest. At Morning Sun each Sabbath school held a contest and "climaxed" with a gold medal class. At Newton each of the eight pastors will train one of his boys from the high school to enter a contest. Cedar Rapids is having a contest campaign. Conesville and Correctionville are repeating their large classes in surrounding territory. In commenting on the contest at West Branch the local paper says, "It was one of the best entertainments of the season. The exercises and music were fine; but the crowning part, the contest, was great!"

Mrs. Edith Smith Davis, National superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction, recently gave an excellent address at the chapel of Cornell college, Mt. Vernon, Ia. She also spoke at the high school and at Lisbon and gave a public address at Marion in the evening.

Mt. Vernon (Ia.) W. C. T. U., numbering more than one hundred members, held an institute April 13 with the state president, Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, as speaker. She gave a masterly address.

Seventy new members already added to the list of the University Place union, Des Moines, Ia., is the latest cheering word from this union which last year [illegible] dues for 126. A contest for honorary members is in progress, the prize to be the "Life of Frances E. Willard." Other Des Moines unions are securing new recruits and the work goes merrily on. "Hurrah for Iowa. We seem to be walking on air," writes the correspondent.

THE BLANK SHOULD BE FILLED!

A Seattle barber came home drunk one night and beat and choked his eleven-months-old baby to death. The details are not going to be printed here—they are not essential. There are just three points that really matter: (a) The baby lies dead at the hands of its father; (b) the man was drunk at the time; and (c) —— made the whisky that the man had been drinking. That blank should contain the name of the person who manufactured the stuff that led the man to murder his own child. The booze manufacturer is entitled to know exactly how that dollar of blood money happened to come to him. He is entitled to realize that *he* is the true child killer. The public is entitled to the knowledge also.—*Collier's.*

ADMINISTERING THE ANTI-CIGARET TREATMENT

Dr. C. A. MAY on left, Miss FANNIE D. ROBB of W.C.T.U. on right.

The St. Louis W. C. T. U. has opened a cigaret-cure clinic for women only, by request of women and girls who have been attending the clinic for men and boys opened several months ago. A woman physician will administer the treatment.

RHODE ISLAND'S VARIED PROGRAM

W. C. T. U. Representative at Providence to Meet Immigrants

Special Correspondence

Rhode Island W. C. T. U. is very busy these days. It had a booth at a food fair held in the city of Providence. The booth was attractively decorated with posters, and literature was distributed. Spring water was provided for the convenience of visitors. Owing to increased work and need of more space another room has been added to the headquarters in Butler Exchange, Providence. As Providence is now a port of entry the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has secured a woman to meet all incoming and outgoing foreign passenger boats to assist the immigrants in finding friends, reaching their destination or caring for the ill. The woman suffrage bill presented to the general assembly was tabled by the senate committee after the hearing.

The semi-annual meeting of the state W. C. T. U. and annual thank offering service was held the last of March.

Recent speakers from out of the state have been Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Captain Richmond P. Hobson, Mrs. Katharine Lent Stevenson, Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston and Miss Mary Frances Willard Anderson. The latter spent a week in Rhode Island speaking continuously and urging work among the young people. As a result of her visit increased activity is evident wherever she has spoken. The state has lately published a song book containing about twenty songs suitable for use at regular meetings or for campaign purposes. These songs are nearly all written by Rhode Island women to familiar tunes. Medal contest work has gone steadily on all winter under the leadership of the superintendent, Mrs. Harriet G. Perry.

W. C. T. U. ACTIVITIES

A most inspiring occasion was the W. C. T. U. institute held at Nashville, Mich., recently, Mrs. Maude Glassner, president of Barry county organization, presiding. Songs, papers, discussions and addresses followed each other in rapid succession throughout the day, the closing number being the address of Rev. Russell Brady at the evening meeting.

A series of medal contests organized by the Kendrick (Fla.) W. C. T. U. among the students of Fessenden Academy, colored, is arousing great interest. The first contest was held March 30 at the Academy, the second, April 4 at Mt. Tabor A. M. E. church; the third, Sunday afternoon, April 11, in one of the colored churches of Reddick. A grand gold medal contest will be held in the fall when school reopens. In the effort to make Marion county dry, there is great need of work among the colored people, who comprise four-fifths of the population of the county.

Enthusiastic commendation was everywhere expressed by those who attended the recent entertainment of the Forest City (Ark.) union, Mrs. George P. Walker, president. The address of the evening was made by Judge M. B. Norfleet, and other enjoyable numbers were furnished by local workers. A most satisfactory attendance of the Christian forces of the city encouraged the white ribboners. "We are ready to exclaim, God bless our ladies of the W. C. T. U.," writes a correspondent to one of the local papers of the city. "They are overcoming the moss-covered traditions that have kept them in the background for centuries and are solving problems before which men have stood helpless for countless numbers of years."

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DO YOU KNOW that if every subscriber to THE UNION SIGNAL would secure one new subscriber we would have a 50,000 subscription list, making one-sixth of our membership subscribers to the official paper?

DO YOU KNOW that this is possible if each will constitute herself a committee to secure that ONE new subscriber?

DO YOU KNOW that in renewing your subscription to THE UNION SIGNAL it will help us to keep our lists correct if you will write your name (for instance) Mrs. (J. B.) Minnie Smith for if the name has been on our list as Mrs. J. B. Smith and you renew as Mrs. Minnie Smith we shall not recognize your subscription as a renewal and you will receive two papers, or else the name will be considered a new one and it may be two or three weeks before it appears on our list

DO YOU KNOW that in asking for a change of address for your paper it is necessary to give us the former address as well as the present one?

DO YOU KNOW that an expiration notice is enclosed in your paper three weeks before your subscription expires and that a renewal sent immediately upon receipt of this notice will save much work in the circulation office and cause no interruption in the receipt of your paper?

DO YOU KNOW that all letters for the CIRCULATION department should be addressed to THE UNION SIGNAL Circulation Department and not to individual names.

DO YOU KNOW that all remittances should be made either by New York draft, Chicago draft, or money order, and that these should be made payable to the National W. C. T. U., Evanston, Ill.?

POPULAR POSTERS

18x24 inches

Price, 5 cents each; per 100, $3.50

Printed in black and red on paper

Successful Men

"The most successful men today," says Edward Bok, journalist, "are those who never lift a wineglass to their lips."

Read What Some of Them Say

I am a total abstainer from alcoholic liquors. I always felt that I had a better use for my head.

Thomas Edison.

—

To use liquor is to the nervous system like placing sand in a watch; it wears it out rapidly, making it a worthless, useless thing.

Luther Burbank.

—

My business depends upon my brain being clear, my muscles firm, my nerves steady. No one can take alcoholic liquor without blunting these physical powers. As a surgeon I must not drink.

Dr. Lorenz,
Famous Austrian Surgeon.

—

I am a prohibitionist in every sense of the word. Our success is largely attributable to prohibition. We have learned long since that alcohol breaks down the constitution and affects the brain, and health is an essential asset for every successful actor and actress.

Gustave Frohman,
One of the three Frohman Brothers, famous as theatrical capitalists.

—

To the man who is actively engaged in responsible work, who must have at his command the best that is in him at its best—to him I would, with all the emphasis I possess, advise and urge, leave drink alone absolutely.

William H. Taft,
Former President of the United States.

Saloons Increase Taxes

Wherever a saloon pays one dollar of taxes it makes necessary the levying of a considerably larger amount.

What causes the enormous expense of most of our criminal trials?
THE SALOON.

What fills poor-houses, reform schools, insane asylums?
THE SALOON.

The revenue from saloons does not diminish the burden of taxation; it increases it.

Saloons Lessen the Demand for Labor

Does anyone imagine that the millions of dollars spent annually for drink would not be spent for something else if the saloons were put out of business?

Would the owners of all this money destroy it because they could no longer spend it in saloons?

No. There would be a stimulation of trade in other lines.

One hundred dollars spent for drink gives far less employment to labor than does an equal sum spent for necessaries.

Of $100 spent for hardware, $24.17 goes to Labor.
Of $100 spent for furniture, $23.77 goes to Labor.
Of $100 spent for clothing, $17.42 goes to Labor.
Of $100 spent for liquor, $1.23 goes to Labor.

People who would be thrown out of employment by the shutting up of saloons would be engaged in making and selling the furniture, the clothing, the groceries, the houses, the barns, and other beneficial things that families are now deprived of through drink.

National W. C. T. U. Publishing House

EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

All sections look alike when doors are closed.

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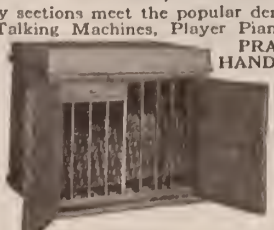
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OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XLI | EVANSTON, ILL., MAY 6. 1915 | No. 19

LITTLE VICTIMS OF THE WAR *Leopold Bracony*

A Prayer for Peace

God of the warring nations,
God of the ways of peace,
Hark to the pleas of women
And bid the warfare cease!
Hark to the prayers of children,
Their small hands lifted up,
And from the world forever
Remove this bitter cup.

A wife stands all forsaken
And peers into the storm,
Above the smoke of battle
She marks the vultures swarm,
No loved one hears her pleading
And to her succor flies—
Beside where she stands weeping
A baby starves and dies.

God, lift the burden from them
Who bear the burden most!
God, touch the hearts of rulers!
God, turn each warring host
From ways that lead to slaughter
Back to the paths of peace!
God, hear the plaints of women
And bid this warring cease!

Judd Mortimer Lewis

SPECIAL ARTICLES IN THIS ISSUE

British Government Compromises on Drink Question—International Peace Conference Convenes—Drinking Versus Drunkenness—"For the Sake of Your Son"—We Welcome You—Commercial Equilibrium of Des Moines Unshaken—What John Barleycorn Costs Philadelphia—Substitutes for the Saloon.

ENGLISH WAR POSTER

GRAIN MADE INTO ALCOHOL IS WASTED

Every week the brewers and distillers destroy at least
73,000,000 pounds of barley and grain,
3,000,000 pounds of rice or maize,
9,500,000 pounds of sugar or sugar equivalents.

Every year the brewers and distillers destroy per man, woman, and child in the United Kingdom,
83 pounds of barley,
4 pounds of rice,
10½ pounds of sugar.

British Government Compromises on Drink Question

Announcing that the British government had decided "it was not justified" in instituting prohibition until it had tried everything else, Hon. Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, on April 29, introduced in the House of Commons the government's plan to restrict drinking during the war.

By a vote of 89 to 5, the House of Commons adopted the measure which doubles the duty on spirits, quadruples the duties on wines, and places a graduated surtax rising to $9 a barrel on beers containing more than seven per cent of proof spirits.

In areas producing materials of war, or in which transport work is performed, and in some camp areas, the government is to have complete control of the saloons. The new taxes go into effect at once, but are subject to confirmation by the House when the budget is introduced and the bill passed.

Speaking of the excessive drinking among workmen at this time, the Chancellor said:

"Everybody agreed on the existence of this evil until the remedies were foreshadowed. The facts show that the evil is so serious that nothing but strong action will enable the country to cope with it."

It is a cause for profound regret that the British government should have failed to deal heroically with so tremendously serious a problem. In the light of the experience of other countries with halfway measures, it is difficult to understand how English statesmen could resort to a compromise on this vital question. One must, however, in passing judgment on the action of the English government, take into account the strong influence, political and social, of the brewers. In the May number of the *Century*, James D. Whelpley, writing on "War and Drink," says:

"The political partiality to the brewers is easily explained. To many of the well-known names in the brewing world are now tacked titles of varying quality. Their services to their country have been no greater and no less than those of other wealthy and public-spirited Englishmen, but their contributions to party funds have been notoriously large and their influence with voters in certain constituencies is naturally formidable."

Other difficulties which Mr. Whelpley sees in the way of immediate drastic measures against the traffic in England are: The habits of the English people, who for centuries have been a drinking people, and the fact that the temperance movement lacks the support of the women. A large proportion of the women of the lower class drink as heavily as do the men. The long established and deep rooted idea of personal liberty, permitting one to take a drink when occasion demands, he considers one of the most serious obstacles.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE CONFERENCE CONVENES---JANE ADDAMS PRESIDING OFFICER

THE HAGUE THE MEETING PLACE OF TWO INTERNATIONAL CONGRESSES ON ALCOHOLISM

"The declaration of war was solely man's affair; let the bringing about of peace be woman's work," was the theme of the International Congress of Women which gathered at The Hague, April 28. After four days' delay off Dover, England, the American delegates arrived in time to listen to the messages of greeting from warring and neutral countries. There are present over one thousand representatives from sixteen countries. America is said to have the largest foreign delegation.

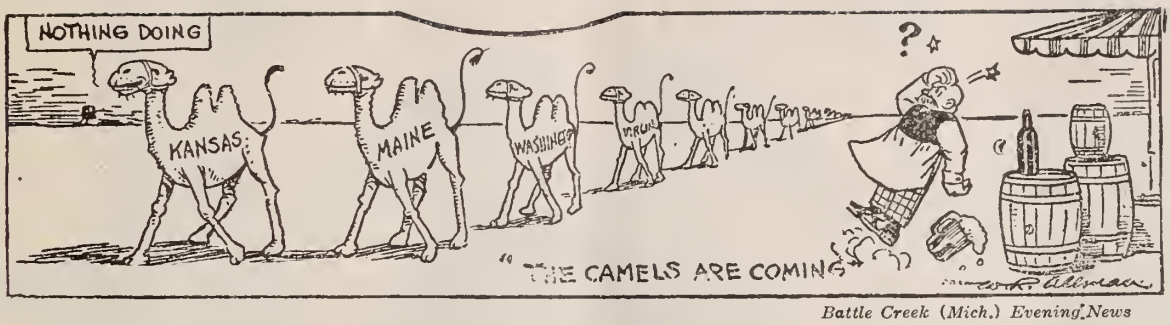
An earnestness so serious as to border on solemnity is noticeable in all the proceedings. Flags of many nations, usually so conspicuous at great international meetings, are not to be seen. The proceedings are conducted in four different languages: Dutch, English, German and French. Among the speakers are Mrs. Pethwick Lawrence of England, Mme. Rosika Schwimmer, president of the Hungarian Women's Suffrage Association, Dr. Lida Hermann of Germany, Miss Sophonisba P. Breckenridge of Chicago and Mrs. Emily Balch of Wellesley College.

The plan of the convention, as outlined by the presiding officer, Jane Addams, is to register the protest of the women against the war and discuss measures to

The Hague, the meeting place of the Peace conference, has on two occasions entertained the International Congress on Alcoholism. In 1893 and in 1911 these wonderful gatherings met in Holland's capital, and each proved a powerful impetus to the work of temperance reform in Holland. At the latter congress, more than 1,100 delegates attended, including representatives from every European country except Turkey; and the discussions on the social, scientific, and legislative aspects of the alcohol question by speakers of eminence, experience, and acknowledged authority, must perforce have left an impression not easily erased on the more educated and thoughtful of the populace who read the reports.

In various directions the progress made towards national sobriety in Holland is evident, despite the huge vested interests opposed, says a writer in the English *White Ribbon*. Several years ago a declaration affirming the use of strong drink as "ever unwholesome, even when the body is in a healthy state," was published in Holland, with 600 names of medical men appended. No sale of alcohol has been permitted for a considerable time to persons under sixteen years of age; and much interest in the dissemination of temperance truth amongst the Dutch Teachers' Association, the magazine issued under their auspices supplying valuable material for temperance instruction. In 1911, the University of Utrecht instituted a series of scientific lectures on "Alcohol and Political Economy," "Alcohol and Crime," and kindred temperance subjects by Dutch and foreign scholars of prominence. Railway employes are forbidden the use of spirits, and railway refreshment rooms are similarly restrained from the indiscriminate sale of these. Particularly, two facts attest the temperance progress achieved. In a number of localities a referendum has been arranged by temperance workers, on the license or non-license question, with the result that in most cases more than fifty per cent of the votes cast were in favor of local cessation of the drink systems, the lowest percentage even being forty-four per cent. Also the quantity per head of spirits consumed by the people of Holland has diminished during the last three decades nearly to one-half that formerly consumed.

An exceedingly helpful factor in the advance of temperance principles in Holland has been the patronage given by Queen Wilhelmina to anti-alcohol efforts, states the paper above quoted. Wholly sympathetic with the temperance movement, the queen sets the example herself of personal abstinence from intoxicants. While, it is said, not banishing wine from the royal table, the queen and her mother have definitely refused to permit alcoholic beverages to be served for themselves, so manifesting clearly to the



Battle Creek (Mich.) Evening News

DRINKING VERSUS DRUNKENNESS

DAVID PAULSON, M. D., of Hinsdale (Ill.) Sanitarium

Public opinion no longer tolerates drunkenness, but there are some who are inclined to excuse drinking. But modern science has absolutely demonstrated that the drinker must be classified with the drunkard—for the same reason that the man who steals pennies belongs in the same class as the thief who steals dollars.

The most searching scientific tests demonstrate that the moderate drinker is never actually sober. Furthermore, the startling fact should not be overlooked that every one of the 68,000 drinkers, at the lowest estimate, who went into drunkards' graves last year, without an exception, *began* their careers as *moderate* drinkers.

The alcohol habit is a dangerous microbe; and from a physician's standpoint a colony of microscopic grippe germs may be more dangerous to a community than a whole herd of elephants. Modern warfare has taught us that a submarine of insignificant size may be quite as deadly as a monster dreadnaught. Formerly mosquitoes were considered a sort of innocent nuisance and more or less of a joke. But modern science now holds the mosquito responsible not only for the yellow fever scourge, but also for malarial infection.

This *same* science, and precisely the same sort of scientific inquiry, has laid at the door of just such moderate quantities of alcohol as are contained in beer, a train of most appalling events.

It Dulls Human Wits

Dr. Kraepelin, the eminent investigator in Heidelberg, Germany, has written an entirely new chapter on this subject. Working with instruments of precision that measure the rapidity of transmission of nerve impulses and mental operations, he found that as small a quantity as one-quarter of an ounce of alcohol produced paralyzing influences that could be detected for hours afterwards by such instruments.

These experiments demonstrated that it frequently takes a man under the influence of alcohol seven times as long to hear, to feel, to taste, to receive an impression of any sort, as a normal person. Such a man called upon to act in an emergency—an engineer, for instance—would require at least seven times as long to make up his mind what he ought to do as a healthy person would require.

At the meeting of the British Association for the Advance of Science it was the unanimous agreement that alcohol, even in the smallest amounts, is deleterious to the quality of mental work.

It is clear, in view of these new researches, that a moderate drinker is never actually sober.

Moderate Drinking Promotes Immoderate Diseases

Bodily *defenses* is the most important word in medicine. It is an interesting fact that as soon as the healthy body is invaded by disease germs, the white blood cells rise up in their might and endeavor to capture these germs and destroy them, or else the body manufactures antitoxins which neutralize the poisons which the microbes are producing; or other mysterious substances are produced which enable the body cells to triumph in their struggle against disease.

Now every scientific physician knows that alcohol, by crippling these bodily defenses and lowering physical resistance, deliberately lets down the bars and *invites* in these death-dealing diseases. For modern research has abundantly demonstrated that alcohol, instead of assisting the body in this struggle, is actually an enemy, to frustrate and cripple its efforts against the invasion of disease.

Beer and Morality

As has been already shown, moderate drinking produces paralytic effects upon the mind which can be readily demonstrated by instruments of precision. Unfortunately no method has yet been devised for demonstrating its similar *anesthetic* effects upon the soul; but ample experience has shown that it is precisely the higher sentiments of life that are blunted first of all. And as Jane Addams has well expressed it: "Even a slight exhilaration from alcohol throws a sentimental or adventurous glamor over an aspect of life from which a decent young man would ordinarily recoil."

A Food Delusion

The searchlight of modern science has exposed one fallacy after another of the moderate drinker's defenses until he has been compelled to shield himself behind the argument that beer is a food. But in reality it is a food only in the same sense that gunpowder is a *fuel*—which would ruin the stove while burning.

Dr. Frederick Peterson, the eminent New York neurologist, expressed the attitude of the most advanced medical men on this question when he said, "If alcohol is a food, it is a poison food."

But the suggestion is foolish, even from a food standpoint, as Harry S. Warner has well expressed in his admirable book, "Social Welfare and the Liquor Problem," where he shows that a nickel's worth of beer yields only ninety-four heat units, while five cents' worth of flour furnishes nearly three thousand food units.

A Cousin to Chloroform and Ether

An array of striking, stubborn and unanswerable facts that have been developed during the last few years proves beyond a shadow of a doubt that alcohol, instead of being a stimulant as was formerly supposed, is in any and all quantities an *anesthetic* and a narcotic; in other words, exactly what Divine Writ declared it to be thirty centuries ago: a mocker and a *deceiver*.

Why the Struggle is So Hard

In view of these facts, why is it the drink delusion dies so hard? Simply because it has back of it the *supernatural* power of Satan himself. Hence it will require in the last analysis the supernatural power of God to eradicate it. Human strength alone may kill the liquor traffic, but it will require something more than that to destroy the liquor *evil*.

But one thing is absolutely certain: that God is not in partnership with the liquor traffic; and, while it is always uphill work to fight the battles of the Lord, we must be on the right side, whether it is convenient or inconvenient, whether it pays or not; and we should never forget that the man who is right is *always* on the winning side.

A FEW HINTS FROM A GREAT SURGEON

"Life is getting to be too complicated for the use of narcotics," said Dr. S. P. Kramer, the noted surgeon, in a recent address at the Ricketts Research Laboratory, Cincinnati. "The time was when the farmer could drive to town and get tanked up and his friends would put him in the buggy and the sober horse would carry him home. But you can not do that now with automobiles. We know that most of the automobile accidents are after dinners where alcohol has been served, and that not always in excess."

After describing the effects of alcohol as similar to those of chloroform or ether, except for the fact that it works more slowly, he considered its effect upon efficiency in various fields of endeavor, keepers and soldiers after they have taken liquor.

"But a friend said to me," remarked Dr. Kramer, continuing the same line of argument, "'Doctor, you must know that Mr. Blank, the jury lawyer, is more eloquent in his cups, and that the celebrated actor was more impressive when drinking.'

"Then I asked this man if he would want his chauffeur, his locomotive engineer, his surgeon, to drink. He said he would not. Now the orator and the actor are in vocal pursuits. Alcohol makes them more passionate. But the judge on the bench knows that the lawyer is less capable of keen analysis when in his cups, and the trained dramatic critic will tell you that the drinking actor is not

"A shoemaker by hand could drink and not have an accident, but a shoemaker today that drinks gets hurt by the machine.

"Observing children in a public school a teacher noted that some fell behind, and on inquiry learned that their mothers gave them beer at noon. They were not bad mothers. No, they were good mothers, who mistakenly thought beer strengthened their children.

"There is no stage in the use of alcohol when there is no stimulation. The fact is that the higher centers are off the job. The governor is not acting and the engine runs wild. That is all.

"No one nowadays thinks drunkenness is well. What the public needs in-

THE END OF THE LANE

A POEM FOR MOTHER'S DAY

CHARLES M. SHEPHERD

Hung high on the walls of my memory.
There's a picture that I o'er and o'er see,
The break of a "lane" to a widening road,
Where the world-reaching streams of travel flowed;
The low bent roof of an old-fashioned home,
The porch, where the prairie queen roses roam.

In the open gateway a mother's form,
That never-quenched beacon in ev'ry storm;
The sun through the maples shone on her face,
As she waved good-by, with tenderest grace,
To a shrinking lad on his way to school,
To the hated task, and the irksome rule.

I could not be false to her loving trust;
So away I trudged through the roadway's dust.
What mattered the task, or the tears, or pain,
Ere twilight fell, I should see her again;
And in her dear eyes would meet the reward
For my holding on when the way was hard.

Frances Willard's Mother

Long years have gone since flow'rs so sweet,
Were scattered by love o'er her resting feet;
But still when the burdens are hard to bear,
I see her standing in sunlight there,
And the light that ne'er was on land or sea,
Streams adown through the years to hearten me.

When wrong enranked wheels forth its hosts of sin,
When wrath-timed feet their fateful march begin,
I hear again her blessed voice in prayer,
And know with her "our God is everywhere,"
That for the right, there comes no more defeat,
Nor for the true, one movement of retreat.

The "lane" is the way that's "narrow and straight."
But always leads back where our mothers wait;
And some day after the tasks here are done,
We shall see them again at setting sun,
With the welcome sweet from a loving heart,
Into the land where we never shall part.

What matter the problems in life's hard school?
We can solve them all by the golden rule,
Then out through the twilight our homeward way
Will lead us at last to eternal day;
And her "house without hands," on heaven's plain,
We cannot miss if we follow the "lane."

"FOR THE SAKE OF YOUR SON"

AN INCIDENT IN A PLEDGE SIGNING CAMPAIGN

"For the sake of your son" was the argument that sent conviction to the soul of at least one man of the 10,000 who rose and pledged themselves to the cause of total abstinence in response to the appeal of Secretary of State Bryan at the great Philadelphia meeting, March 15, in the "Billy" Sunday Tabernacle. In telling his story in a letter to Mr. Bryan, published in the April issue of *The Commoner*, he says:

"I sat with the University of Pennsylvania contingent, within a short distance of the rostrum. Beside me sat two professors representing two of the leading universities of the country. Pledge cards were passed around, and as I had no thought of signing, I passed mine on. I had never been even a moderate drinker, let alone an immoderate one, and therefore felt that there was no necessity for me to sign any pledge. Then again, I felt that it was somewhat undignified—an admission of weakness as it were, to sign any pledge. In the early part of your lecture, as you outlined your subject, I was more convinced than ever that it would be a foolish and unnecessary act for me to sign one of those cards, and later, when a dozen of them were passed to me at one time, I handed them to the man occupying the seat in front of me. I was with you in principle, however, and felt that my presence would indicate, at least, my moral support.

"Suddenly, like the crash of artillery, you hurled the appalling statistics of liquor full at your audience. Two and one-half billions spent annually in the United States on drink and only seven hundred and fifty millions on education! I was astonished, shocked, and I leaned forward from that moment to catch every word.

"You continued to present one astounding comparison after another, in such rapid sequence that the ghastly specter of drink seemed to spread its foul wings over the entire country, like some cursed influence presaging degeneration and degradation, vice and crime. You asked where the drunkards came from, and answered—'From the moderate drinkers, since they could never come from teetotalers.' Then you added—'If you are a moderate drinker, stop for the sake of the example to your son, and to those with whom you come in contact. If you are an immoderate drinker, then stop for your own sake.'

"I had a son at home, a big six-footer, just out of his prep-school. He had been captain of his track team, and had broken the record for the high jump and the broad jump. He had never tasted liquor in his life. You had struck home. 'For his sake,' I said to myself, and I asked the man in front of me to whom I had laughingly handed the dozen cards, if he had one left. He had and he gave it to me. I turned to both of the professors and asked if they would not unite in this great movement, to cut a broad swath of temperance from the Atlantic to the Pacific. They laughed derisively, but that did not affect me.

"'For the sake of your son.' The words were still ringing in my ears. I signed the card, and when you called for those to stand up who would pledge themselves that night, it was my happiness to be one of the first to reach his feet. It was an epoch in my life.

"On my way home to the suburbs where I live, I felt a new happiness suffuse my being, so pure and holy that I seemed to feel years younger, and as light on my feet as a school-boy. It was 11:30 when I reached home.

"All the liquor I had in the house was one bottle of 'cocktails,' which I kept in a little compartment in the sideboard under lock and key. I went straight to this compartment, unlocked it and took out the bottle, and carried it upstairs with me to the room in which my son slept. He had retired, but I woke him up to tell him the wonderful story.

"He saw me with the bottle of 'cocktails' in my hand and said—'Are you ill, father? Are you going to take a cocktail?' I answered—'My son, you see this bottle of cocktails. It is the last drop of liquor that shall ever come into this house, and the last drop of liquor which passed down my throat, and I do not know when that was, was the last drop that shall ever pass down it.' With that, I walked into the bathroom adjoining his bedroom and I said—'Listen, my boy,' and I emptied the bottle into the bathtub.

"He sat bolt upright in bed, and said to me—'Father, that is great! Count me in with you.' The thrill of joy which shot through me as I heard these words will more than compensate me for any loss which I may sustain by reason of this new resolve from now to eternity.

"I was so happy I had to go and wake my wife up and talk to her for an hour, and she was just as happy as I was."

WE WELCOME YOU!

A GREETING TO NEW-COMERS FROM OTHER LANDS

ANNA A. GORDON, President National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

We welcome you to our great Republic! We welcome you to its free public schools; its free libraries and reading rooms; to the free picture galleries and pleasant parks of our great cities; to the vast grain fields and rich farming lands of the golden west, to your new home—east, west, north or south! While you will always love the beautiful flag of your own land, we hope you will also love our red, white and blue flag with its forty-eight shining stars for the forty-eight states of this big Republic, which stretches from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean. This flag floats over our free public schools, which are attended by thousands of boys and girls, who have come to us from other lands.

Perhaps you left your steamer feeling sad and lonely because you were a stranger in a strange land. If so, we hope it will comfort you to know and realize that every member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, a society organized in ten thousand cities, towns and villages of America, is your sincere friend. We hope some kind woman wearing the little white ribbon bow, the badge of our organization, was the first to greet you as you stepped upon our shores. We wish we might take from your heart all its homesick feeling. We hope you will soon find a pleasant home in our country. Among our members there are many women from other lands and we cordially invite you to join us, and to help us increase the prosperity of our country, and make it a safer and a happier nation. We should love to have the boys and girls unite with our temperance society for the children, called the Loyal Temperance Legion.

If you reached the United States through the port of New York, you rejoiced to see, as you entered the harbor, the Goddess of Liberty—the majestic figure of a woman holding aloft a flaming torch to enlighten the world. Yes, this is the land of true personal liberty; for each individual has the liberty to make the most of himself or herself and to become a useful, educated, upright man or woman. Some of the most prominent positions in business and government are filled by the children of parents who were born in other lands. They are the governing power in many of our large cities, and in some of our states. Thousands of Norwegians, Swedes, Germans, Italians, and men and women of other nationalities, now Americans, are enthusiastically aiding in our temperance work. When you have become an American citizen, we hope you will vote against the saloon and against the manufacture and sale of all alcoholic liquors. In many states, women, as well as men, are citizens and can vote.

The International Harvester Company of Chicago, with more than 35,000 employes, publishes in six different languages, such rules for good health as these: "Drink at least six glasses of pure water a day;" "Avoid whisky and other drinks; they weaken both mind and body." Archbishop Ireland says: "The Roman Catholic Church is absolutely and irrevocably opposed to drunkenness and to drunkard making. In vain do we boast of civilization and liberty if we do not labor to exterminate intemperance."

The headquarters of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union are at Evanston, Illinois, but wherever you may make your home you will receive from those who wear the little white ribbon bow, a warm and true welcome.

Commercial Equilibrium of Des Moines Unshaken

For nearly three months Des Moines, Iowa, has been a dry city. Nearly three months ago by an act of the city council the liquor industry with its rating of nearly two million dollars annually ceased to exist. What has happened to the city in the meantime is a favorite theme with the liquor men who paint in gloomy colors its present condition and its ultimate fate. There is, however, another side to the question of the welfare of Des Moines without saloons, which the *Des Moines Capital*, after interviewing representative business men of the city, published. The *Capital* says:

Collections Improving

Des Moines has almost fully recovered from the reaction incident to the closing of the saloons. Commercial Des Moines does not need the saloon as a stimulus to trade. Money that formerly was spent in the saloon now purchases merchandise of a more lasting nature.

Collections are steadily improving, especially among the laboring class.

Empty storerooms, formerly the home of the saloons, are filling up more rapidly than was expected.

People thrown out of work when the saloons were closed are finding employment in other lines. In short, the close association which the saloons were said to have had with the business world appears to have been severed without any ill effects of a lasting nature exhibiting themselves.

The Credit Man's Viewpoint

"Our business is better than it was a year ago," said the credit man of one of the largest furniture stores in Des Moines. "Our collections were never so good. I can name at least a score of families among our customers who were considered poor pay before the saloon was closed that are paying promptly now and have been since the city became dry. People who formerly made weekly payments about once a month now pay us promptly each week. Of course we had a few accounts with persons employed by the saloon interests that fell behind when they were thrown out of employment, but nearly all of these are paying promptly now, indicating that employment in other lines has been found."

Banks Cashing Checks

"People bring their pay checks to the bank to cash who formerly cashed them in the saloon," declared a well known banker. "The fact that many saloons took out of the bank as much as $5,000 on pay days to cash checks with shows the amount of money that weekly came to us through the saloon and which now comes direct. People come to the bank regularly now that perhaps never were inside of a bank half a dozen times in their lives before. The weekly payroll of large employers of labor is steadily increasing. On the whole business in Des Moines is very good and the prospects are better than they have been for months."

Cigarmakers Suffer

Aside from those employed in the local saloons and brewery the business hardest hit by the dry wave was the local cigar manufacturing industry. Des Moines saloons handled almost exclusively local made cigars.

Few People Jobless

It has been pointed out that the number of unemployed in the city is a direct result of the closed bar-rooms. An investigation has shown that there are fewer people out of work at the present time than before the saloon ceased to exist locally. The saloons were closed at a time of year considered dullest in the business field. The blow also fell during a business depression that was general all over the country. And yet Des Moines seems to have retained her commercial equilibrium, if the opinion of local business men can be credited.

The City Finances

The city of Des Moines which lost an annual revenue of $133,000 already has taken steps to meet the deficit. Although it was necessary to issue bonds to the amount of $30,000 it is not at all certain that had the saloon been permitted to remain these bonds would not be necessary. The city is forced to issue bonds from time to time to cover emergencies not included or provided for in the regular budget. The deficit caused by the elimination of the saloon was almost wholly provided for by the municipal economy program.

The Grocer and Butcher

Collections in the staple lines are steadily improving, according to leading grocers and butchers of the city. People are buying—and paying—more liberally than before. Whether the closed saloon is the cause or not may be debated but the fact remains nevertheless.

The Chamberlain hotel since Des Moines went dry, is putting five additional stories on its six stories.

"Our business seems not to have been affected by the closing of the saloons," replied a department store manager. "In fact business has been very good so far this spring and is steadily improving."

Others declare that it is a bit early yet to say definitely what effect the closed saloon will have on Des Moines. Even they appear to be of an optimistic turn of mind when viewing the future.

What John Barleycorn Costs Philadelphia

GOVERNOR BRUMBAUGH HAS STATISTICS PREPARED SHOWING EXPENSE TO CITY

At the request of Governor Brumbaugh and with the sanction of the city authorities, there has been prepared by Dr. Walter Cornell, chief of the division of school medical inspection; Robert Harper of the mayor's office, and Dr. George Woodward, a set of statistics showing the enormous economic waste due to liquor in Philadelphia. The figures, which are rather conservative, are based on the last printed reports of 1913. In describing the methods by which these conclusions were drawn, the *North-American* says:

"After the estimate had been made of the number of cases in the hospitals, asylums, courts and prisons, due to alcoholism, the per capita cost of caring for each was estimated on the basis of the general appropriation for 1913 and the figures were worked out on this plan.

"In the coroner's office, for instance, it was found that 75 per cent. of the suicides are due to alcohol; that 50 per cent. of the murders are committed by persons under the influence of intoxicants, and that 75 per cent. of deaths supposed to be due to liver troubles are directly traceable to stimulants, while an unestimated number of heart cases are traced to the same cause."

It was estimated that of the amount required by the city for the maintenance of its paupers, at least 60 per cent. is used in caring for the victims of strong drink, and the Philadelphia General hospital spends 35 per cent. of its income on inebriates.

The warden of the Eastern penitentiary supplied figures tending to show that fully 80 per cent. of the money expended in that institution goes for the care of men and women brought there through some violation of the law while under the influence of intoxicants. The same conditions prevailed in the county prison, at an estimated cost to the taxpayer of $178,104 per year. At least eleven per cent., about $18,150, of the appropriation for Philadelphia judges' salaries paid by the state, is used for handling these cases, a further drain upon the taxpayer.

Figures were procured from the heads of two large child-saving institutions, and it was shown that fifty per cent. of the cases of the Children's Aid society were caused by parental alcoholism, and that 68 per cent. of the cases brought to the attention of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, were caused by drunkenness.

In all, it was found that the liquor traffic and its fruits: suicide, murder, homicide, insanity, delinquency, pauperism, and many other social evils, cost the taxpayers of the city of Philadelphia $3,205,569, annually, and this is distinct from the millions spent by various private institutions and individuals in endeavoring to mitigate the miseries following in the wake of King Alcohol.

THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS WHAT ALCOHOL COSTS PHILADELPHIA TAXPAYERS EACH YEAR

	Total Expense	Percentage of Expense Due to Alcohol	Expense Due to Alcohol
Department of public safety, bureau of police	$4,467,283	53	$2,267,660
Department of public safety, bureau of correction	194,013	29	56,264
Department of public health and charity, Home for Indigent	184,697	60	110,818
Department of public health and charity, Philadelphia General Hospital	413,954	35	144,884
Department of public health and charity, Philadelphia Hospital for Insane	393,511	11	43,286
Eastern Penitentiary—Care of Philadelphia prisoners	15,000	80	12,000
Philadelphia county prison	222,630	80	178,104
District attorney's office	72,000	80	57,600
Clerk of the court of quarter session	66,000	80	52,800
Philadelphia county courts	399,600	11	43,956
Salaries of Philadelphia judges (paid by state)	165,000	11	18,150
Coroner	62,790	12	7,535
State asylums, Norristown and Danville	159,200	11	17,512
Indigent and delinquent children through juvenile court	300,000	50	150,000
Indigent children cared for outside of city institutions	90,000	50	45,000
			$3,205,569

Temperance Popular in New York Women's Clubs

At a recent meeting of the board of directors of the Federation of Women's Clubs of New York City, which the chairmen of all committees had been invited to attend, Mrs. Ella A. Boole, vice-president-at-large of the National W. C. T. U., who for about three years has been chairman of the Temperance committee, suggested a plan of work which met with hearty approval. After Mrs. Boole's talk some of the chairmen who were not white ribboners, evinced a cordial spirit of cooperation by expressing a desire to appoint a member of their respective committees to serve on the Temperance committee, W. C. T. U. women, in turn, to have a place on their committees.

Mrs. Boole's recommendations, in substance, were as follows:

"The work of the Temperance committee is a little different from that of most of the committees in the Federation. The committee itself was appointed at the request of the temperance organizations, the members of which are already devoting their time to this work, and the temperance work is very closely associated with that of many other committees.

"It is impossible to consider the work of the committee on hygiene without noting the effects of alcohol on public health. The actuary of forty-three insurance companies stated not long ago that if Russia kept its prohibition for ten years, it would mean a saving of 500,000 lives.

"You cannot talk child welfare without acknowledging the fact that drink hurts the child, not only by robbing it of physical comforts, but by its effect on the unborn child.

"Rescue work for women is closely connected with the temperance work. The legislature of Wisconsin appointed a committee to consider the source of the social evil and after deliberating for fifteen months they brought in a report that the saloon was primarily the cause.

The department of women in industry cannot overlook the fact that many women are wage-earners because the money that ought to be used for the benefit of the home is spent for liquor.

"So far as legislation is concerned, the W. C. T. U. is deeply interested in many phases of legislative work. It helped in the Widows' Pension bill. Its representatives are often at Albany and many bills demand consideration.

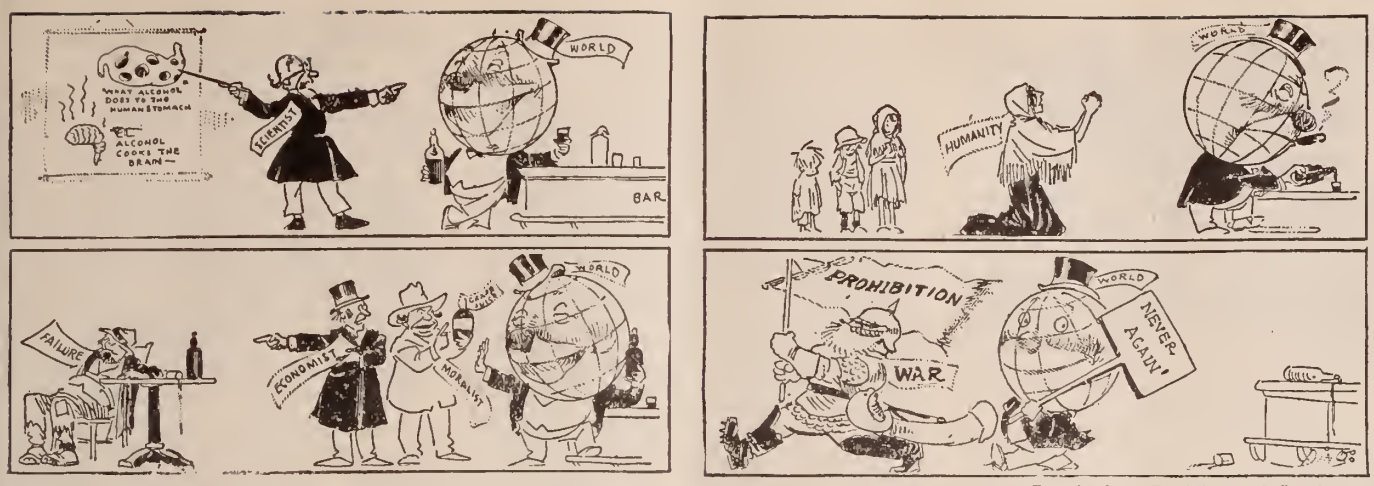
"Prison reform is vital, but drink is responsible for the degeneracy which results in seventy-five per cent. of criminal cases.

"We are opposed to war, but the great war in Europe has demonstrated that it has become as necessary to provide against alcohol in order to promote efficiency as to provide proper food and clothing for the soldiers—and so with other departments.

"Accordingly, I recommend that the chairman of each of these departments be asked to appoint one member of her committee as a member of the Temperance committee whose business it shall be to study the effects of alcohol as the producing cause of the evils against which we are working and also to consider how to remove preventable cause. The committee will be called together once in three months to compare notes and consider methods and plans."

PROHIBITION BILL FOR NEWFOUNDLAND

The premier of Newfoundland has made recent announcement in the colonial legislature at St. Johns that a bill providing for a plebiscite next November on the question of prohibition, to become effective July 1, 1916, will soon be introduced by the government.



—*Des Moines Register and Leader.*

SUBSTITUTES FOR THE SALOON

MRS. MARGARET B. PLATT, President West Washington W. C. T. U.

With the onward march of prohibition there comes more or less discussion concerning substitutes for the saloon. Many good people feel that having decided to eliminate the saloon it is now the duty of the non-drinking public to provide a substitute therefor. However, the fact should be first recognized that the saloon is in no way a necessity. The establishment of an institution for the promiscuous sale of alcoholic poison to the general public can not be regarded as a necessity but should be classed in the same category as a similar establishment for the sale of opium, cocaine or other poisons. It is always a menace, an injury, an enemy to individual and social life. Again and again supreme courts have in decisions adverse to the liquor dealers arraigned the whole business in the most scathing terms. Regarding it the United States Supreme Court has declared,

"If the public safety or the public morals require the discontinuance of any manufacture or traffic, the hand of the legislature can not be stayed from providing for its discontinuance by any incidental inconvenience which individuals or corporations may suffer."

Vast sums of money are paid over the saloon bar, not for shelter, food or any necessity of life but for alcoholic drinks. It is for the sale of strong drink and the profit derived therefrom that the saloon exists. The impulses of those who make the sale of "liquid damnation" their life work are not such as to impel them to carry on their business for benevolent purposes. Whatever of shelter and comfort is offered by the saloon is an accompaniment as necessary to those who carry on the business as to its patrons, and is provided by force of circumstances, and used as the convenient basis of a plea for existence while the free lunch is but a bait for the expense of which "the house" is fully recompensed by the receipts from gambling and the vice privileges accorded its habitues.

In many sections of our country when the work season of various industries closes, the men thus relieved of employment crowd into the cities and larger towns. If without homes or permanent abiding places, they spend their time mostly in and about the saloons. Here they not only spend their money freely for drink but by means well known to the saloon fraternity are induced to otherwise part with it, and soon they are without means. In this condition they become a burden upon the benevolently inclined tax-paying public, and various makeshifts are employed in order to tide over until another work season those who have wasted in the saloon and its twin, the house of vice, the money which, had it been properly conserved, would have given shelter and food until the return of employment.

One substitute which will logically take the place of the saloon will be the decent, clean, comfortable lodging house, conducted on a large scale at a moderate profit and providing not only sleeping accommodations for men only, but bath privileges and lounging rooms where its patrons may read, write, play games or pass the time, as best suits them, in accord with the rules of the house. Such places are already being established in certain cities from which the saloons are soon to be ousted.

Connected with these places will be restaurants or coffee houses where plain nourishing palatable food will be provided at moderate prices. The money formerly wasted in drink and carousal will now support the saloon's former patrons in decency and comfort during the trying periods of non-employment, and when the working days return these laborers will go back to their toil with physical strength and vitality conserved rather than depleted, and with a sense of self-respect and independence impossible to the man who first wastes his substance and then becomes dependent upon the public for support.

But it is urged that many poor men possessed of families seek the saloon in order to secure the comfort which is impossible in small and crowded rooms devoid of the accessories which make a home restful or attractive, and filled perhaps with crying or wrangling children and where the husband is possibly subjected to the recriminations of an overworked, harrassed and sometimes untidy and unattractive wife.

What counter attraction one thus situated can find in a dirty foul-smelling saloon, reeking with profanity and moral smirch and filled with creatures in all stages of intoxication, is hard to be understood by one who has not been long accustomed to such an atmosphere of physical and moral degradation. To many such the saloon offers merely a temporary escape from the bodily discomfort for which they themselves are usually most largely responsible and for which possibly they feel a degree of remorse which impels them to seek the momentary forgetfulness induced by drink. But the saloon can be in no sense a substitute for the home, however humble that home may be. Remedies for the conditions herein suggested, or an amelioration of such circumstances, must be sought through the use of other means than those offered by the saloon and include a careful study of the causes which induce that degree of poverty which, perforce, compels its victims to shelter themselves in hovels instead of houses, and in pens rather than rooms.

How large a share the saloon has played in creating poverty and consequent discontent among millions of its patrons can only be rightly estimated after the sale of strong drink has been abolished and sufficient time has elapsed to allow its victims by sobriety and industry to demonstrate how much they can do to better their own condition. The whole problem offered by the caption of this article is one demanding our most careful study and will be further considered in a future article.

PRESIDENT OF INDIANA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE WOULD DISPOSE OF SALOONS

William J. Hogan, president of the Indiana State Chamber of Commerce, states it as his conviction that the time has come to clear the state of its rottenness, which, being interpreted, means to do away with the liquor traffic. In a recent letter to the *Indianapolis News*, Mr. Hogan says:

"Can any law-abiding citizen read from day to day the accounts of rottenness discovered throughout the state and say that the time for action is not at hand? I think we should congratulate Judge Anderson for the stand he has taken in the Terre Haute case.

"We all know that fully three-fourths of all crime, misery and poverty is traced directly to the influence of the saloon. Employer and employe could better solve their difficulties if it were not for the saloon, because every employer of unskilled labor knows where a great part of Saturday night's payroll goes. Without the saloon, many wives would not have to beg employers for the pay envelope in order to buy food and clothing. The home could be made more cheerful and healthful and sickness prevented, and half-starved and half-clothed children made happy. These and a hundred other good results would follow, and when men's brains were cooled, a great many would begin to think, read and reason. When such a day comes we shall have a better citizenship. But it will never come if we business men sit idly by in our clubs and simply talk. This means sacrifice for many business men, but duty must come first and the time to clean up is now."

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Evanston, Illinois, May 6, 1915

National W. C. T. U. Convention, Seattle, Wash., October 9-14, 1915

GOAL FOR 1915—FIFTY THOUSAND NEW MEMBERS

We are happy to state that the delay of Mrs. Elizabeth P. Hutchinson in visiting Seattle was less than anticipated. She left Portland, Oregon, on April 28, for Seattle, to spend a few days in conference with our convention hostesses.

MOTHERHOOD ENTHRONED IN LAW

The observance of Mothers' Day this year ought to have in it a note of gratitude for the triumphs, during the past twelve months, of many of the ideals for which the mother-heart of society has labored and fought. It will be admitted, we believe, that the campaigns against the liquor traffic, vice child labor and kindred evils, have in their beginnings been "mothered" by the women for the sole purpose of protecting their children.

When in the seventies a band of Christian women began a crusade against the liquor traffic, their efforts were either ignored or ridiculed by a large part of the world, and even the church was not at all enthusiastic in their support. Today the cause for which they stood is preached from every pulpit, its popularity proclaimed through the press, and its practical value approved by the business and industrial world. Not only has what was once called the fanaticism of these women been justified in the eyes of society, but that for which they toiled has been embodied in the laws of the states. Every victory for a white state has been a triumph for the brave souls who initiated the crusade against the liquor evil.

One class of individuals—the legalized liquor traffic—still opposes incorporating in the laws of our land the principles for which motherhood stands. The mother vote threatens its very existence, and therefore it would defeat woman suffrage. At the present time in every community where the question is an issue, advocates of "personal liberty" are investing large sums of money to prevent its success at the next election. In Illinois they are trying, through their representatives in the legislature, to bring about a repeal of the suffrage law.

Someone has called Mothers' Day the "highest bit of practical sentiment that has ever taken hold of the hearts of men." In the states where woman suffrage is before the people there can be no more practical way for the sons to honor not only their own beloved mothers, but motherhood in general, than by using their influence in support of a measure which will enable the mothers to have an opportunity, at the ballot box, to protect the home.

"MY VOTE WILL MAKE NO DIFFERENCE"

Every election, city, county or state, demonstrates that victories for righteousness must be won by awakening to a sense of responsibility the indifferent citizen. "My vote will make no difference one way or the other," is the excuse too frequently heard by campaign workers. Occasionally there occurs a striking instance of the tremendous importance of the individual vote. An incident of this character took place at the recent April 20 election at Aberdeen, South Dakota. "Had one man of those who did not vote upon the license issue gone to the polls election day and cast his ballot he would have decided for the city whether it was to be wet or dry," says the *Aberdeen American*. "This illustrates the force which lies back of every ballot deposited by every voter, whether the town's biggest man or the newest naturalized citizen in the block." The vote in Aberdeen was so close that it is now being contested and the results are, of course, uncertain.

Where great moral issues are at stake the citizen who possesses the franchise and fails to exercise it is guilty of criminal negligence. The men who imagined they were too busy with their own affairs or who didn't care, or who for other reasons shirked their civic duty on April 20 at the Aberdeen election are as responsible for the defeat of a measure of incalculable value to their city as are the liquor men.

The secret of success in every campaign for righteousness is, by speech, poster and printed word, to so relate the ballot-box privileges to the personal needs and happiness of the voters that there shall sink deep in their souls the conviction that it is their business as men, as patriots and as Christians, to vote, and vote intelligently and conscientiously, on election day.

How about that prohibition map you intended to order? You will want it on the wall of the next meeting place of your local union. Its presence in the room, showing the eighteen white states and the large per cent. of white territory in addition, will render more effective everything that is said or done on that occasion. Write to the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House for it. Price, 15 cents.

IN ACCOUNT WITH JOHN BARLEYCORN

The credit side of the account of a city with John Barleycorn is very widely advertised by the liquorites. They endeavor to make the public believe that there is no debit side and far too few communities take the trouble to investigate and discover what is paid out of their treasuries to offset the license money paid in by the saloons. At the instigation of Governor Brumbaugh of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia's account with the liquor traffic has been carefully figured up and given to the public, and what does it show? It shows that John Barleycorn costs the city each year more than $3,000,000; that more than one-half of the expense of the police department of the great city is made necessary by the liquor traffic; that the per cent of expense of other departments of the city government, due to alcohol is suicides, 75 per cent; home for the indigent, 60 per cent; general hospital, 35 per cent; county prison, 80 per cent, district attorney's office, 80 per cent; clerk of the quarter sessions, 80 per cent; juvenile court, 50 per cent.

Such figures certainly reflect upon the common business sense of the men voters of Philadelphia, especially in view of the statement in the report, that "the sum of $3,000,000 is far in excess of the money paid into the treasury for liquor licenses."

A similar problem in civic economy ought to be presented to the voters of every city which still tolerates the liquor traffic. This is work that might well be initiated by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

APPEALING TO THE BEST IN MEN

The incident told on another page of the man who thought it undignified to sign a total abstinence pledge, but when urged by the speaker to do so "for the sake of your son" was persuaded, recalls to mind many similar instances. "For the sake of your son," is an argument few fathers can resist. Phillips Brooks, the noted divine, was wont to say, speaking out of his wide experience as a preacher and pastor, that thousands of people who cannot be reached by an appeal to change their course of life in order to save their own souls, will respond to a call to do it for the sake of their influence over others. This line of approach not only holds out more promise of success than any other, but is the distinctly scientific method. "A man may take chances with himself," says Captain Richmond P. Hobson, "but if he has a spark of nobility in his soul, he will take care how he tampers with a deadly poison that will affect his children."

The incident referred to is worth keeping in mind in the days to come when the whole nation is to engage in a mammoth pledge-signing campaign under the National Abstinence Union. In this enterprise the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union is heartily interested, and whenever the opportunity is offered the local unions to co-operate by circulating pledge cards they will gladly avail themselves of the privilege.

We call attention to the article, "We Welcome You," on page 5, that our friends may know it is issued in leaflet form, not only in English, but in German, Italian, Polish, Swedish, Norwegian and Spanish. These leaflets are attractively printed and illustrated with the American flag, in colors. Price, 25 cents per hundred.

THE BREWER'S PATRIOTISM

The dollar mark is always to be found on the patriotism of the brewer, whether he is a resident of this or some other country.

James Dunbar Whelpley in his article on "Drink and War" in the May *Century* gives an illustration of this mercenary patriotism. When Lloyd George came out with his war budget of two and half billion dollars and his scheme for raising new revenue which included doubling the income tax, an increased duty on tea and other luxuries and a raising of the tax on beer, not a voice except the brewer's was raised in protest. In fact a labor member of Parliament rose to express his opinion that now was the time to put a tax on wages so that the working people might carry their share of the burden, and his action was endorsed by the labor unions. "But did the brewers give thanks to the government for their share of what was to be done?" asks Mr. Whelpley. "Not a bit of it. They immediately met in solemn conclave and raised the price of beer in the barrel, not only by the amount of the tax, but with an extra charge to cover an estimated loss of business through early closing and through the barring of women from public bars during certain hours of the day, while retailers were authorized to charge an extra half-penny, or one cent, on every half-pint of beer, to cover the loss incurred through raising the wholesale price and shorter business hours. In addition to these measures, vigorous protest was made to the government against the tax."

BREWERS CHARY OF INVESTING MONEY

The Citizens Brewery of Joliet, Illinois, and the Anheuser-Busch Company of St. Louis, tried not long ago to secure a site alongside the Rock Island elevation in Joliet. The railroad refused to sell. The other day, however, it decided that the breweries could have the property, but when approached the brewers said they did not care to buy.

"We don't know what the future of the saloon business will be," the *Joliet News* says was the way they turned down the offer.

"We don't care to stick any money into more sites while conditions for the continuance of the American saloon are so in doubt. In a few years we may have to give up entirely. We want to keep what money we have."

FOLLOWING THE KING'S EXAMPLE

American Ambassador Walter Hines Page has followed the example of King George, and henceforth no liquor is to be served in his household in London.

A late announcement from Jesus college, Oxford, England, states that following the example of Oriel college, alcoholic beverages will be barred from the institution while the war continues. It is expected that other colleges will do likewise and that the entire university will soon be free from alcoholic drinks.

At the one hundred and forty-third annual banquet of the Society of the Sons of St. George, held in Philadelphia the latter part of April, no liquors were served, owing to the sympathy of the organization with the dry policy which is being urged in England.

PROHIBITION AS AN ANGEL OF DELIVERANCE

"We have all welcomed with profound gratitude," writes Mr. George B. Wilson, secretary of the United Kingdom Alliance, "the example so characteristically and so unselfishly set by our King and Queen, and followed by scores of thousands of our fellow-citizens, and if general abstinence could be induced by suasion alone it would be a glorious moral triumph; but, unfortunately, this is unattainable in the face of the abounding temptations on every hand. The drink appetite, created and fostered by a physical agent, is of so peculiar a nature as to be too often unapproachable through conscience, and Russia has therefore wisely sought the aid of the state to remove the physical temptation. The Angel of Prohibition has come to Russia as a veritable Angel of Deliverance, leading that great nation—to quote the *Novoye Vremya's* words, 'from the Empire of Drink into the Empire of Light.' Men and women, blinded by interest or habit, may think or speak of her as a stern and forbidding personality, holding—so they say—a pistol to their heads. Let them but clear their vision, and they will see that what she holds out to us at this supreme crisis is no pistol, but a key to open the door through which this nation, following in the footsteps of our great ally, may enter into a new world, wherein, even if it be only for these troublous times, there will be given to millions of our people the foretaste of a better day."

DIVORCE AND ALCOHOLISM

Dr. Ladame of Geneva recently read before the Societe Francaise d'Eugenique an interesting paper on the subject of "Divorce and Alcoholism," reference to which is made in a recent issue of the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, in the following words:

"Thirty years ago he had mentioned the parallelism between suicide and divorce, which was noticed also by Bertillon and Durkheim. Ladame believes that there is a cause common to these two phenomena, that is, alcoholic intoxication. In the decrees of divorce given at Geneva between the years 1901 and 1910, it seems that, eliminating uncertain cases, out of 1,812 divorces 672, or 37.3 per cent., were caused by alcoholism or drunkenness. The comparative tables of these cases of divorce show that most frequently it was the husbands who drank and that naturally it was the wives who sought divorce. The parallel between the increase of alcoholism and that of divorce in the first part of the period mentioned is apparent; on the other hand, since a tax has been put on alcohol in Switzerland, the number of divorces has diminished.

WIFE DESERTION DECREASES UNDER PROHIBITION

A pronounced decrease in wife desertion and abuse in Des Moines is noticed since the closing of the saloons, according to Charles M. Young, secretary of the Iowa Humane Society. When he compiled his statistics for a period of three months to be incorporated in a report, he found that of the forty-six cases of wife beating reported to him during the three months, but eleven of the number occurred in March. There were twenty-seven cases of husbands abusing their wives during the month of January. During the month of March but seven husbands deserted their wives, while thirty-six cases were reported in January. The decrease in number of wife desertions and wife beatings is due directly to the inability of the men to obtain liquor, said Secretary Young.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

THE MOTHER HEART

There's a song in the heart whose sweet echoes will roll,
Forever and aye, in the depths of the soul;
For tho' we may wander and widely may roam,
As needle to polestar the heart turns to home.
Home, home, sweet, sweet home!
Wherever we wander, the heart yearns for home.

Far dearer than rubies, their price far above,
The deep mother heart with its well-spring of love:
No anguish can drain it, neglect cannot dry;
Nor want can consume it; for love cannot die.
Home, home, sweet, sweet home!
O priceless the love that wells up in the home.

The great, glowing sun in the dewdrop is caught,
And home mirrors heaven when with love it is fraught;
And thus as the whole is revealed in the part,
The love of God shines in the dear mother heart.
Home, home, sweet, sweet home!
A foretaste of heaven is the love in our home.

—*Ella Gilbert Ives*

LEADERS IN PROHIBITION CIRCLES PROMOTED

Mr. Malcolm Smith, husband of Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, president of the Iowa W. C. T. U., passed to the better land on May 2, after a brief illness. Mr. Smith was one of the pioneers in the prohibition movement, and was known and loved the nation over as a fearless, able, eloquent speaker and worker for the cause. Mrs. Smith has the sympathy of the white ribbon sisterhood of the nation in her great sorrow and bereavement.

Hon. Charles Edgar Littlefield, former Congressman from Maine, and one of the most valued friends of prohibition in the "pine tree" state and in the nation, passed to his reward on Sunday, May 2. Mr. Littlefield's wise counsel in matters relating to national legislation will be sorely missed.

Rev. George H. Vibbert, a widely known temperance lecturer, one of the original committee that formed the New England Woman Suffrage society, an intimate friend of William Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips, passed on April 29. In 1871 he led a temperance crusade in Great Britain and in 1871 he was elected a member of the Massachusetts legislature as a prohibitionist.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

GENERAL OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT
MISS ANNA A. GORDON, EVANSTON, ILL.
VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE
MRS. ELLA A. BOOLE, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS. FRANCES P. PARKS, EVANSTON, ILL.
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MRS. SARA H. HOGE, LINCOLN, VA.
TREASURER
MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON, EVANSTON, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

RED LETTER DAYS

JUNE 9—*Flower Mission Day (Birthday of Jennie Casseday)*

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, SEATTLE, WASH., OCTOBER 9-14, 1915

Prizes for Best Temperance Posters

The department of Christian Citizenship of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union offers a prize of $25 for the best temperance poster designed by a college or university student and a prize of $10 for the second best.

The poster must be 28 by 42 inches in size. The phase of the liquor traffic to be portrayed will be left to the individual student.

All posters and cartoons submitted shall be the property of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. If reproduced, the name of the originator will appear on the poster.

If a state prize is offered, all competing should send posters to the state superintendent of Christian Citizenship, the ones receiving the prizes to be forwarded by her to the National superintendent.

The prizes will be awarded at the National W. C. T. U. convention.

All posters and cartoons submitted must be mailed to my address by September 9, 1915.

$25 FOR BEST CARTOON.

A prize of $25, to be known as the Frances E. Beauchamp Prize, will be awarded for the best cartoon, designed by students in the seventh and eighth grades of the public schools or high schools and grades corresponding to these in the rural schools.

A series of prizes should be offered by local, county, district and state unions, with three or more schools competing: The local or county prize to be $2.50; district $5.00; state $10.

The size of the cartoon should be about 5 by 7 inches; it may vary one inch either way.

The drawings must be in the hands of the judges in local contests, in May or June, and should then be sent immediately to state judges, and by them to Mrs. Emma L. Starrett, National superintendent Christian Citizenship, Central City, Neb.

EVANGELISTIC DEPARTMENT

PRAYER AWAKENING

REV. MARY E. KUHL, National Superintendent

It is ours to encircle the nation, yea the world, with prayer these days for the overthrow of the rum king and for peace. A little more strengthening of the forces and a tightening of our grip on God, with an unswerving faith and more earnest activities, will bring to the waiting thousands the crowning glory of prohibition with peace and purity and salvation. There needs to come the conscious feeling and sympathy for all suffering ones, then the weight of prayer for their redemption and deliverance.

"The prayer of the righteous availeth much." This promise applies to every Christian, to our National evangelists, to the state superintendents and to the nearly three hundred county and local evangelists enrolled as members of our prayer circle. In addition, the mighty host of white ribboners in the United States, linking with our round-the-world white ribboners their faith and prayer for our great cause and for the world's redemption, will help to bring the happy dawn.

God has honored the faith of his people in bringing about such splendid prohibition victories in European countries and in our own loved land. Now let our united prayer be for the complete consummation of these units into one great battery of power for world prohibition. "Awake, put on thy beautiful garments of salvation" while all things are ripe for the kingdom on earth.

The new life of Christ means more than a theory or a truth to be taught. It means a new, clean, pure life-flow, from the spirit of Christ into the soul which, in turn, prompts every force and energy to be used for humanity's needs and for Christ's glory on earth. Therefore, we urge every evangelist to be busy these golden days, to pray much, get close to God, feed on his promises, unite *your* thought with the great thought of the Christ, look deeper into his vision, get into line for more effective service, and seek for largeness of heart and clearness of purpose. Then will our Christ come in his glory to claim his own and will disperse the clouds of intemperance, impurity and all evils and cause the smoke of battles to clear away under the glorious shining sun of righteousness.

The official department letter will be sent out the last week of May.

92 E. 11th Ave., Columbus, Ohio

50,000 NEW MEMBERS FOR 1915

Indiana Offers Special Inducements

To encourage increase in membership among the unions of the state, Indiana is offering to the county bringing its membership up to 500 this year, the gift of one-half of the railroad fare of a delegate to the National W. C. T. U. Convention.

The unions are being paired and each pair of members is to gain one new member. The state officers are urging all day celebrations of anniversary days, with a big basket dinner, etc., on such occasions and a whirlwind campaign for new members. The women are being urged to follow up evangelistic campaigns throughout the state to secure as members of the W. C. T. U. these newly interested in Christian ideals.

Contests Accomplish Results in Oklahoma

When the National officers apportioned a certain number of new members to be gained by Oklahoma that the 50,000 goal might be reached in the nation, the state officers in turn apportioned the organized counties a certain per cent increase according to their paid membership, with the request that the county officers apportion the local unions in the same way This plan is working very satisfactorily. Some of the unions have adopted the membership contest plan with good results. With this plan the Central union of Oklahoma City has made a gain so far this year of forty new paid members, and the contest is still on. Tulsa union is a close second. We are using extensively throughout the state the leaflet, "How Can I Win New Members?" We believe Oklahoma will come up with her 300 gain and possibly more.

Franklin County, Ohio, Lined Up for New Recruits

The campaign for new members is on in every county in Ohio. Franklin county, the largest in the state as regards membership, has set for its goal this year the securing of five hundred new members. Mrs. Florence D. Richard, state president, recently spoke in Canal Winchester, Franklin county, at a union service of the Methodist and Brethren churches. She made a most powerful address and notwithstanding the fact that Canal Winchester is a dry town and most of the people are very indifferent on the question of temperance, feeling there is no need for teaching along that line, the meeting proved to be a most enthusiastic one. At the close of the service thirty-one joined the organization, and a most cordial invitation was extended to Mrs. Richard to return at some future date.

W. C. T. U. ACTIVITIES

Pennsylvania's W. C. T. U. colors are certainly flying in these days. The treasurer, Mrs. Marion, writes: "Pennsylvania is wonderfully stirred—members multiplying more rapidly than our ability to care for them."

Mrs. Carrie Lee Carter Stokes, National organizer and lecturer, spent eight days in April in Riverside county, Cal., conducting four W. C. T. U. institutes, lecturing each evening and twice on Sunday. This was followed by the county convention at Hemet where Mrs. Stokes and Mrs. Lucy S. Blanchard, president of the Southern California W. C. T. U., were the speakers. Much regret was expressed at the removal from the county of the efficient president, Mrs. Allie Simmons Wheeler, who presided over the convention. Mrs. Stella B. Irvine, National W. C. T. U. superintendent of the Sunday School department, was chosen as Mrs. Wheeler's successor.

To raise money to carry on its local work the Pine Bluff (Ark.) W. C. T. U. has on sale several different photo postcards showing the destruction of liquor in Pine Bluff. White ribboners who may be interested in these cards should address Mrs. T. U. Murphy.

The spring institute of the Henry county (Ill.) W. C. T. U. held recently at Galva with Mrs. Etta Root Edwards, vice-president-at-large of the Illinois W. C. T. U., as leader and speaker, was a most successful meeting. Plans for a twenty per cent gain in membership in the unions of the county were discussed and perfected.

On April 8 the Los Angeles (Cal.) W. C. T. U. celebrated a special red letter day, the anniversary of the birthday of its president, Mrs. Lucy S. Blanchard, who is also president of the southern California W. C. T. U. It was the regular weekly meeting day and the union surprised the president by taking the program out of her hands and installing her as guest of honor. She was made the recipient of a shower of flowers and gifts. In the evening Mrs. Celia Noll, state corresponding secretary, entertained at a dinner in her honor.

A CAROL FROM FLANDERS

In Flanders on the Christmas morn
The trenchéd foemen lay,
The German and the Briton born—
And it was Christmas Day.

The red sun rose on fields accurst,
The gray fog fled away;
But neither cared to fire the first,
For it was Christmas Day.

They called from each to each across
The hideous disarray
(For terrible had been their loss):
"O, this is Christmas Day!"

Their rifles all they set aside,
One impulse to obey;
'Twas just the men on either side,
Just men—and Christmas Day.

* * * * * * * * * * *

O ye who read this truthful rime
From Flanders, kneel and say:
God speed the time when every day
Shall be as Christmas Day

—Frederick Niven in The Literary Digest.

"A new Commandment I give unto you that ye love one another."

This can be obtained from the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Ill., or at the office of the National Superintendent of Peace and International Arbitration, Winthrop Center, Maine.

Price, per 100, 15 cents.

The Jennings (La.) W. C. T. U., under the direction of Mrs. Kate E. Wilkins, was most successful in a demonstration of W. C. T. U. work given recently in the W. C. T. U. auditorium. A presentation in tableau form of the Crusade and the efforts of the women in securing the scientific temperance instruction law, demonstrations of the work among Soldiers and Sailors, Indians, in Sunday schools and colleges, and an exercise by the children of the L. T. L., with drills and music interwoven, were most enjoyable features of the evening's entertainment.

Mrs. W. H. Barr, state Evangelistic superintendent of the Colorado W. C. T. U., suggests a "glad" Bible reading which could be used at local union meetings to sound a triumphant note. Mrs. Barr gets the idea from the chapter in "Pollyanna," which tells of the child's conversation with a discouraged minister to whom she relates her father's experience in discovering in the Bible 800 rejoicing texts, such as "Be glad in the Lord," "Rejoice greatly," "Shout for joy." Mrs. Barr's idea is to use these texts in combination with our recent victories in this manner, "Rejoice greatly" for our eighteen white states; "I joy and rejoice with you all" that employers want sober workmen; "I rejoice, yea, and I will rejoice" for our laws requiring the teaching of scientific temperance in our schools. The following texts suggested by Mrs. Barr can be used in this manner and every worker will remember others: 1 Thess. 5:16; Phil. 4:4; 1 Peter 1:8; Zech. 9:9; Hab. 3:18; Psalm 100.

A victory for prohibition was gained in Berkeley April 3, when the people passed an ordinance to stop the nuisance popularly known as "saloons on wheels," or wagons from grocers and liquor dealers outside of Berkeley from bringing liquor into its territory. The state established a mile limit around the university many years ago, the city adopted a prohibition charter about eight years ago, and now in keeping with the same sentiment the people have once more chosen to stand for a clean city.

Hoopeston, Ill., has a novel sort of a dry administration. In an effort to make this a real dry town some interesting ordinances have been adopted. One provides that any member of the city council, mayor, superintendent of the water plant, police official, city clerk, city treasurer, or other city officials, who shall when in Hoopeston, drink intoxicants, shall be removed from office.

PLEASE REMEMBER

WHEN YOU SEND US MONEY

That a 25 cent book of stamps contains but 24 cents

That a 50 cent book of stamps contains but 48 cents

That foreign subscriptions are $1.52 not $1.50

That when you send us a personal or cashier's check or a local draft for $1. we receive but 90 cents

That a 15 cent check is worth but 10 cents to us

That no receipt is sent for amounts received for $1 or less.

USE THEM EVERYWHERE!

It would be an admirable plan to have at *every* large meeting banners giving the names of the eighteen dry states—Maine, Kansas, North Dakota, Georgia, Oklahoma, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, West Virginia, Virginia, Colorado, Oregon, Washington, Arizona, Alabama, Arkansas, Iowa, Idaho—and another one describing them as follows: "The Eighteen States Which Have Outlawed the Liquor Traffic." A placard bearing the words, "National Constitutional Prohibition" should also always be in evidence.

A NEW "LIBERTY BELL"

A second "liberty bell" whose ringing shall proclaim the political liberty of the women of Pennsylvania was cast recently at a foundry in Troy, N. Y., with appropriate ceremonies. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, was one of the speakers, as was also Mrs. Ruschenberger, the donator of the bell and the originator of the idea. The new bell will bear about its base a paraphrase of the inscription found upon the historic "liberty bell" and will remain mute until the Pennsylvania women get the ballot, when it will be rung for the first time.

We record here the name of a comrade and friend who has recently passed to the higher life:

MRS. HARRIETT A. BARRIER, Brockport, N. Y., a charter member of the local union and for thirty-five years Evangelistic superintendent and an active worker along other lines. Mrs. Barrier had passed her eightieth birthday.

IN A SHADOW

Tea Drinker Feared Paralysis.

Steady use of either tea or coffee often produces alarming symptoms, as the poison (caffeine) contained in these beverages acts with more potency in some persons than in others.

"I was never a coffee drinker," writes an Illinois woman, "but a tea drinker. I was very nervous, had frequent spells of sick headache and heart trouble, and was subject at times to severe attacks of bilious colic.

"No end of sleepless nights—would have spells at night when my right side would get numb and tingle like a thousand needles were pricking my flesh. At times I could hardly put my tongue out of my mouth and my right eye and ear were affected.

"The doctors told me to quit using tea, but I thought I could not live without it—that it was my only stay. I had been a tea drinker for twenty-five years; was under the doctor's care for fifteen.

"About six months ago, I finally quit tea and commenced to drink Postum.

"I have never had one spell of sick-headaches since and only one light attack of bilious colic. Have quit having those numb spells at night, sleep well and my heart is getting stronger all the time."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum comes in two forms:

Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

Both kinds are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

Holworth Day: Drunkard or Philanthropist

MRS. MARY P. SAYERS, Martin, Mich.

(Continued from last week)

During a series of revival meetings, which occurred shortly after Dick Day's death in November, Holworth Day joined his home church. He was nobly upheld and given a hearty Christian welcome. Scoffers there were in plenty, but Day's faith was strong, and realizing his own deep responsibility, he passed many long, sleepless midnight hours, in which through great travail of soul a plan was thought out whereby he might accomplish that which Dick had so wanted to live to do.

Little by little Day resumed his old business relations, and as he grew stronger both physically and spiritually, liquor lost its once terrible power over him, and on his set, determined face "This one thing I do," was written in language that those who knew him could not misinterpret. Without ostentation, yet persistently and persuasively, he pressed home to his business associates, and all others with whom he came in daily contact, the dangers of the legalized saloon. Few could resist his pleading. The social drinker, the moderate drinker, the indifferent citizen, and even those who were actually opposed to the "no-license" movement, all listened respectfully to the words of the man whose countenance was chastened through suffering. Some heard his exhortations with moist eyes, others stoically, but none made sport of his earnestness. Men who had long buried the thought of personal responsibility in the matter of the liquor question, suddenly felt an awakened conscience that would not be lulled into forgetfulness. Gradually this concentration of purpose told, and ere the grass was green on Dick Day's grave the movement that was to be a living monument to his memory was launched.

Three years later this movement had grown into a recognized issue in the coming fall election. As his circle of influence enlarged, in spite of the fact that he shrank from publicity Day found himself thrust into the leadership of the cause he himself had promoted. His integrity and dogged determination were what had won for him this honor. Though in no way puffed up by popularity, he was yet fearless for the right. Where others grew tired, Day knew no weariness—where others were disheartened, Day admitted no discouragement. He simply set his lips more firmly and went courageously on. His own life he counted as nothing except as he might help those who needed his assistance. He lived only to do Dick's work.

As the rally cry of "no-license" gained in strength the liquor forces grew apprehensive. Their business was losing ground. Day began to be approached from their ranks with offers of wonderful business opportunities and great favoritism, if he would but once more come over to their side and work for their interests; or he need only to drop quietly out of the opposition organization and leave them to win their own victory. Their fear gave Day greater strength for his own labor.

One afternoon, for the first time since Dick's death, Day came face to face with Brugger on the street. Brugger was very cordial and made all manner of inquiries in regard to Day's prosperity; was glad, too, to see him looking so well. At last he led adroitly up to the "no-license" movement, talking as though Day himself were a disinterested party. But Day understood.

"It's sure to kill the business of the whole town," he exclaimed excitedly. "If it ain't stopped pretty—"

"Hold on, Brugger," interrupted Day, "that theory—"

"Oh, I know you're sore on account of the boy—"

"Brugger," broke in Day, and the sadness of his face seemed to penetrate even Brugger's stolid comprehension, "if that were all—that I was a little sore—your business might still prosper! Brugger, the poisonous canker has eaten its way into my soul so deep that nothing but the eradication of every liquor business in the whole universe, could ever heal its open wound. Neither of us are blameless of the ruination of Dick's bright young life, but God knows, I bear you no malice, and the worst I can wish for you is that you will come with us in this battle for the right." Day paused, and reached out his hand. For a moment Brugger stood as one petrified, then, slowly shaking his head without noticing Day's hand, he hurried down the street. Such magnanimity was no doubt beyond his understanding. Yet somehow Day felt that his words were not in vain.

As election time drew near it was evident that the "no-license" issue was to be closely contested. Having an abundance of money the saloon ranks had used it freely; nevertheless, there were men who could not be bought with their ungodly gains.

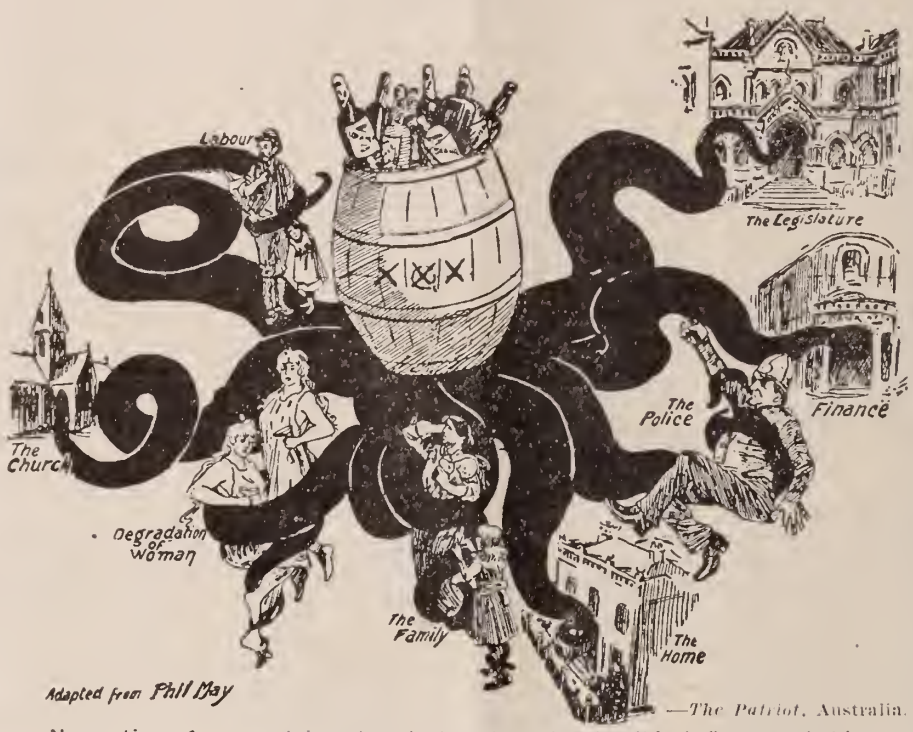
The night before election was to be a rounding up of forces—a summing up of evidence—and the temperance people were depending greatly on the eloquence of a prominent orator whose services they had secured for that occasion. On the night of the meeting when this well-known speaker arose, he looked out upon a sea of faces, for the hall was crowded to its full capacity. A large whisky delegation was massed at the rear of the hall. Day, who had been unavoidably detained, came in a little late. He was offered a seat, but, with a gesture of appreciation, he remained standing. They motioned to him from the platform, but he shook his head. His keen, though unobtrusive eye, noted the make-up of the assembled company of people, and he fully realized the dismay of his fellow workers as he observed the large numbers of determined liquor men in the audience. Well towards the front, however, sat George Ostrom and Brugger, and, strangely enough, their quiet, attentive presence filled Day with a growing sense of elation.

From time to time the eloquence of the speaker drew forth outbursts of applause. He gave statistics in a concise and entertaining manner; he pictured the crime, the misery and the degradation of the whisky curse, yet he did not seem to strike the right note to hold the attention of his hearers. There was a growing unrest in the crowd. Suddenly, as he was about to close, a low hiss came from the rear of the hall. It was joined by another and another until the speaker's voice was drowned in the clamorous confusion that ensued. The spirit of derision had begun to spread like wildfire among the heedless and indifferent, when like an electric shock came from the front of the hall, the cry, "Day! Day!" It was Ostrom's voice. Then this call came again voiced by Brugger—"Day! Day!" Others joined and Day went forward to the platform. For a moment he stood like a mountain encompassed with the angry fury of the elements. Then, with a face glorified with pity for the weakness of mankind, he stretched forth his hand towards the turbulent throng. His magnetic presence swayed the wavering multitude. The tumult ceased, and all eyes were turned expectantly in the direction of the man who had never before spoken in public.

"Friends," he began slowly and with impressive power, as he stepped backward and rested his hand on the speaker's desk, "I want to tell you why I am here tonight, if you will listen to my story. I was born of Christian parents, and later in life had a loving Christian wife, and beautiful children whom I idolized. I was prosperous in business and honored by my associates. There was every reason for me to live a life of happy usefulness. Why, then, did I fail? Because I thought I was strong! It was my constant boast that I could either take drink or let it alone. Friends, I thought

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

THE LIQUOR OCTOPUS



—The Patriot, Australia.

No section of our social system is free from the terrible influence of this "Octopus," the Liquor Traffic

From west to east, from south to north,
We boys and girls are marching forth
To lay the liquor traffic low.
With happy hearts we are afield,
We're boys and girls who never yield,
The liquor traffic now must go!

Chorus:
In Nineteen Twenty comes the day,
Comes the children's happy day;
In Nineteen Hundred Twenty
There'll be prohibition plenty
When Columbia drives the drink away.
—A. A. G.

BILLY'S UNCLE TOM

A. MARIA CRAWFORD, Knoxville, Tenn.

Nobody but Billy and Delia, the housegirl, knew that Billy's good-looking Uncle Tom kept a bottle of whisky on the top shelf of the closet in his room. Billy pondered over the matter for several days before he arrived at any definite plan of action. He would break the bottle and pour the whisky down the sewer! No, such a plan would not be quite honorable. The bottle of whisky was not his property; therefore, he had no right to destroy it.

"Let's smell your breath, Uncle Tom," he said, while they were wrestling together in the library that evening just before dinner.

The smile died out of Uncle Tom's fine grey eyes. "Why, Billy?" he asked suddenly.

"Well, Ben Brabson's Uncle Joe smells like whisky all the time, and last night he got mad at a fellow and cut him with a knife. Ben's mother said it never would have happened if Mr. Joe had been in his right mind. He was—drunk."

"Don't worry about your Uncle Tom, Billy. I never will cut anybody and have to go to jail. Gentlemen don't do such things."

"Mr. Joe used to be a gentleman until he drank. I heard father say so."

Tom Martin laughed. "Let's talk about something pleasant! Can you keep a secret?"

Billy was instantly excited. "Yes, sir," he returned proudly. "I knew what mother bought father for Christmas a whole month before and I never even mentioned it."

"Good! I can trust you. See here! This is for—guess whom, Billy?"

Billy crowded close to his Uncle Tom's knee where he sat before a big log fire and peeped into a purple velvet box, lined with white satin. What he saw there made his eyes shine.

"It's for Miss Margaret. You've got engaged," he cried joyously.

"Sure thing," laughed Uncle Tom. "Think she'll like it?"

"Yes," said Billy, happy over the news that his very best friend was going to marry Uncle Tom.

For several days after that, Billy watched the whisky bottle in Uncle Tom's closet but none of the poisonous stuff had been used and Billy felt grateful for that. Then when the excitement over the engagement had passed and things had settled down to the usual routine, Uncle Tom was sick one day with a bad headache and then, the day afterward, when he had gone to the office, Billy slipped upstairs and found that half of the whisky was gone.

Billy belonged to the L. T. L. and he felt that the time had come when he could no longer remain silent. When Uncle Tom came home from the office that afternoon, Billy followed him to his room.

"My Uncle Tom Doesn't Drink," Said Billy

"Run along and play, Billy, while I get dressed. I am going over to Margaret's to a family dinner tonight. I'll have to boost myself up a little, too," he said more to himself than to Billy, "for I don't feel very well."

"Where has my Uncle Tom gone?" demanded Billy. "He was the best friend I had except mother and father and Miss Margaret."

"What's the joke?" asked his uncle, lifting his dress suit off of a hook in the closet.

"It's no joke," answered Billy suddenly in a very, very serious tone. "It's that!" Billy pointed to the whisky bottle, partly hidden by an old straw hat. "My Uncle Tom doesn't drink."

"See here, young man, you mind your own business and don't go prying around in other fellows' closets. Do you hear?"

"You can get mad at me if you want to," said Billy courageously, "but I wouldn't be doing right if I didn't tell you that drinking whisky is wrong. Miss Margaret wouldn't wear your ring if she knew about you for she is the president of a temperance society."

For one awful minute Billy thought that Uncle Tom was going to slap him. Then the most unbelievable thing happened. Uncle Tom took the bottle down from the shelf, opened the window and threw it over in an empty field. Afterward he sat down on a chair by the bed and laid his head on his arms. "I wasn't playing fair, was I, Billy? I'm just a cheat."

"Never mind, Uncle Tom!" Billy slipped between his knees and put his arms around the young man's neck. "Never mind," he said again. "We'll begin again and not count this."

"If only God will let me begin again and not count this," said Tom Martin reverently.

"Well, He will," whispered Billy comfortingly, "'cause you know God is better than me and I'll forgive you and forget it, too. Mother says that when we slip, God is always right there to help us stand up again."

"She's right," said Uncle Tom, squeezing Billy's hand. "Mother's always right."

And Billy's Uncle Tom never slipped again.

HOLWORTH DAY: DRUNKARD OR PHILANTHROPIST

(Continued from Page Twelve)

I could until I tried! But I could not cope with a legalized saloon on every corner of our down-town business district! And—so—I fell!" Day, with pale face and brilliant eyes, leaned slightly forward. A man from the liquor ranks went quietly out, and the people waited breathlessly for Day's next words.

"Yes, I fell—and my parents went broken-hearted to their long home! My children were disgraced. My wife was committed to the daily companionship of a—sot! Oh, my heart must have been callous indeed not to have realized the misery I had caused. But—I was fast in the clutches of the whisky curse! It took a tragedy to break my thralldom—the tragedy of a young life — wrecked! Through all my coming life I must bear the punishment of knowing that the ruination of my boy's life rests on me, his father. The pathos of his death-bed is dreams." He paused, and looked searchingly through the audience.

"Friends," he resumed, and his body shook with the tremor of a strong emotion, "if my boy had not died in the faith of a Savior's forgiveness—I think I must have gone mad! And in the deep love for humanity born of that forgiveness, he begged me on his dying bed to save the boys and girls of this little city. Don't say, 'It is not my boy—it is not my girl!'" His voice was tense with feeling. "Some of them *are* your boys—and your girls!

"I wish I could make you understand what a load of guilt fell upon me as I watched my boy wasting away, and listened to his wistful, broken pleading. How he prayed for my repentance. Think of it! the boy whom I had forsaken. Well he knew that nothing but the saving grace of God would do for such as I.

"Many of you were the friends of my old, care-free days; some the associates of my pitiful days of degradation. Knowing what you know now—is there one of stepped down from the platform and put forth his arms entreatingly:

"And that is why I am here tonight—to beg of you to come with us in this battle for manhood and womanhood. We need you. Don't wait. Make no mistake: This is your cause as well as mine. For as God is your judge, as well as mine, you will be called to account for your decision in the great crisis now upon us." He sat down and buried his face in his hands. There was no applause. There had been none throughout his simple story. The chairman dismissed the meeting and people quietly left the hall.

It developed that Ostrom and Brugger had learned of the intended disturbance of the saloon men and had come to the meeting to see fair play. Mr. Day's story had banished the lingering opposition of both men. The news of Day's speech spread throughout the town and at the polls next day men discussed it—and because of its power many voted for "no-license." When the ballots were counted

Prosperity Post Cards in Foreign Languages

What Every Merchant Knows (Spanish)
Prosperity Statistics (German)
Of Interest to Taxpayers (Italian)
Of Interest to Bankers (Swedish)
Of Interest to Wage-Earners (Norwegian)

Price, per dozen, 15 cents;
per hundred, $1.00

National W. C. T. U. Publishing House,
Evanston, Illinois

GROUPS OF BOOKS
FOR
SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES
at
SPECIAL PRICES

We suggest that these be placed before Anti-Cigaret Sunday, June 20.

Group No. 1, $5.00. Value, $6.50.

LITTLE SIR GALAHAD, Phoebe Gray. *A new book whose key-note is love and service. A book that should find its way into every home, and one that will do much in freeing our country from drink and kindred vices.*

A Tyrant in White, Henry Herman. (Anti-Cigaret Story).

A Fight Against Odds, Kate Anderson. (Anti-Cigaret Story).

Nineteen Beautiful Years, Frances E. Willard.

Two (a story), Edith Smith Davis.

John Barleycorn, Jack London. One of the most popular temperance stories.

Toots (short temperance stories), Anna Adams Gordon.

The Cost of a Boy, Mrs. S. M. I. Henry.

Group No. 2, $4.00. Value, $5.00.

Little Sir Galahad
A Tyrant in White
A Fight Against Odds
The Cost of a Boy
Toots
Nineteen Beautiful Years

Group No. 3, $3.00. Value, $4.00.

Little Sir Galahad
A Fight Against Odds
The Cost of a Boy
John Barleycorn
A Break in Schedule Time
(Carriage prepaid)

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE

Evanston, Illinois

THE LITTLE CLUB HOUSE

MRS. CARL BILBY

When any obstacle gets in the way of business, business usually finds a speedy and effective way of combating or removing that obstacle. This is the way the new vice-president of one of the big steel companies, who has a reputation for the successful handling of help, met and overcame the drink habit—one of the most serious obstacles to progress in his institution:

"One of the greatest problems that confronted me in my new position was the fact that our employes of all kinds were losing much time and efficiency on account of intemperance. The saloons had obtained a tremendous hold on our force and it was plain that drastic measures were required. After doing all I could to curtail the rapaciousness of those saloons it occurred to me that there was also work to be done with the men in an individual way. Immediately I put up a sightly little structure that had every appearance of being a cozy and comfortable clubhouse. Not one of my subordinates knew the purpose it was to serve; and it was a mystery to everyone connected with the work until one morning after it had been completed and fully equipped I called in three of the men who were the most notable offenders in the way of intemperance and said to them, 'Boys, you are all good workers when you let drink alone, and I should hate to lose you from the organization; but that is just what is going to happen unless you stop drinking. Now, because I have realized that this is much easier said than done, and that the habit gets a powerful hold on a man who has indulged in it for a good many years I have built this little clubhouse you have been wondering about, and have installed in it a physician who is an expert in administering the most successful treatment for alcoholism of which I can learn. It is a pleasant, comfortable place, and you can go there and take the treatment without any expense and your pay will go right on the same as though you were working, or you can quit right now. As man to man, I think you will see that this is a fair proposition. The choice is up to you. And the same choice is going to be put up to all the employes. I am now having printed a notice to this effect and copies of it will immediately be posted throughout the works.

"Every man in the little group agreed that the proposition was a fair one, and they immediately placed themselves under the treatment of the specialist I had provided. We put a good many of the men through the little clubhouse, as they called it, and practically wiped out our troubles on the score of intemperance; but the whole point of this experience is that it demonstrated the effectiveness of what I call a man to man method; of that attitude on the part of an employer which recognizes every man in his employ as a human being made of the same stuff as himself and responsive to the personal appeal which carries with it the conviction of just consideration and fair play for the individual. This policy cannot be carried out with distinct success, however, unless particular care is taken to respect the individuality of every man, and to impress each employe with the fact that there is no disposition on the part of the management to meddle with his or her private affairs."

BECOME A NURSE

We have trained thousands of women in their own homes to earn $10 to $25 a week as nurses. Send for "How I Became a Nurse"—248 pages with actual experiences. 48 illustrated lesson pages free.

There is a Chautauqua nurse in your vicinity. Ask her about our training. Her address upon request.

The Chautauqua School of Nursing

513 Main St. Fourteenth Year Jamestown N. Y.

THE OLD BLACK BOTTLE

WALT MASON

"But there at the poorhouse the paupers, in sorrow, are sighing and moaning and swatting the flies; no pride in the past and no hope in the morrow, for all are remote from humanity's ties. Yet once they had pride and a wholesome ambition, they looked to the future as bravely as you; what guided their feet to this present condition? Just search for the bottle, and you'll have a clue."—*Collier's.*

"What made you vote for prohibition?"

"Well," replied Col. Stillwell, "I always had a good deal of artistic feeling. I kind of thought it would help the color scheme out our way to see more women and children with red cheeks and fewer men with red noses."—*Washington Star.*

GERMAN TEMPERANCE LITERATURE.

The following German pamphlets are issued to help enlist as many as possible of the German-Americans in the fight against the drink habit and the liquor traffic. They appeal to them in their native tongue and on lines which will most easily influence them. Speed the cause of national prohibition by distributing these pamphlets widely.

1. "THE BIBLE AND TOTAL ABSTINENCE." 32 pages, 2d edition, ten thousand now issued. Price 5c each, 25c a doz., $1.59 a hundred, postpaid.
2. "THE GERMANS AND THE DRINK QUESTION." 8 pages, forty thousand now issued. Price 2c each, 10c a dozen, 50c a hundred, postpaid, $4.00 a thousand by express.
3. "CHRISTIANITY AND PROHIBITION." 8 pages, twenty thousand now issued. Same price as No. 2.
4. "THE AIMS AND RESULTS OF PROHIBITION." 12 pages, 3d edition, thirty-five thousand now issued. Price 2c each, 10c a doz., 65c a hundred, postpaid, $5.00 a thousand by express.

Of this last a new revised edition has just left the press. It also embodies the latest statistics and statements concerning prohibition in Kansas by the Governors, Stubbs, Hodges and Capper and by the legislature of the state. Send orders to

J. G. EVERT, BOX B, HILLSBORO, KANS.

All sections *look alike* when doors are closed

Weis Sectional Music Room Furniture

For FILING Instead of PILING Sheet Music, Disc Records and Player Rolls

These handy sections meet the popular demand of owners of Talking Machines, Player Pianos, etc.

THINK OF THE CONVENIENCE of being able to refer *instantly* to any piece of sheet music, disc record or player roll without handling *any* except the one you want.

These cabinets are practical because they are *Sectional*—Expansible to meet your needs. In them are incorporated the most approved filing methods.

Buy a section at a time—as your Music Library grows.

No. 1680. Disc Record Section files 40-10 in. and 40-12 in. Records in individual, indexed pockets.

PRACTICAL FILES, HANDSOME CABINETS, beautifully finished to harmonize with other furnishings.

Genuine Mahogany or handsomely flaked Quartered Oak in richly polished or dull finishes.

Why not write us for descriptive booklet *now*, while you think of it?

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Scientifically made of soft pliable vici kid on Simon's Special Ezwear last, requiring no breaking in. Have flexible soles, steel arch supports and new, live rubber heels and are cut low to tip; unlined, no linings to wrinkle and hurt the feet, and laced to conform to shape of your foot.

Style, Service and Comfort Guaranteed

Catalog of 495 EZWEAR Shoe Styles and measurement blanks. Write today. **It's Free**

THE F. SIMON SHOE, 1589 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

LANSING WET VS. LANSING DRY

The problem of whether or not it pays a community to outlaw the saloons has been satisfactorily worked out in Lansing, Michigan. In the "Keep Posted" column of *Everybody's* for May is given the following interesting statement of conditions in that city with and without saloons. By the way, a significant fact noted in the article is that the leader of the opponents of the saloon is R. H. Scott, the general manager of the Reo Motor Car Company.

In the dry-versus-wet campaign in 1910 in Lansing, Mr. Scott fought for morals *and* economics. Nevertheless the campaign did not please all of Lansing's business men. They thought that a dry town would lose business to wet towns nearby. So, two years later, Lansing went wet again.

This gave everybody a wonderful chance to compare a dry Lansing with the wet Lansing, commercially.

First, as to paying the cost of running the government, it was soon found out that a wet Lansing had to spend a good deal of money supporting wet citizens. One of many proofs was this: The cost of feeding the prisoners in the county jail during the two years while Lansing was dry was $5,600, while during the two ensuing years of wetness the cost of feeding them (at the same rate per person) was $11,300. Quite a difference for a town of 40,000.

Second, as for business itself, scores of merchants were converted to the proposition that the competition of saloons in near-by wet towns would not be half so injurious to them as the competition of saloons on Lansing's own streets. Their experiences may be summarized in the statement of a butcher, who remarked merely that when the town was dry he could collect his back bills, and when it was wet he couldn't.

In the last dry-versus-wet campaign in Lansing, the merchants did not rally to the support of the flowing bowl at all. They turned to the over-flowing pay envelope and the paid-up accounts. The issue discussed was prosperity, and the majority for going to it sober was 1,200.

The efficiency of the factory of the Reo Motor Car Company is at least ten per cent higher dry than wet, according to Mr. Scott.

And a similar result is shown in the cost figures furnished to *Everybody's Magazine* by Mr. C. E. Bement, general manager of the Novo Engine Company. In a dry Lansing—and for no other reason except dryness and greater sobriety and energy—the cost of making engines in the Novo shops has gone down seventy [illegible] hundreds.—*Topeka Capital*

PROHIBITION INEVITABLE

Prohibition is inevitable in this country. With practically the whole world conceding that the use of alcohol is a bad handicap to any nation, and that the abolition of its use means a healthy —not an artificial—increase in the efficiency of the average producer, public sentiment in this country is going to wipe out the saloon, just as it has wiped out such nuisances as the polluted public or private water supply, or the manufacture of poisoned foods or embalmed meatstuffs. They were abolished because they were a danger to national safety and efficiency. And the saloon is certain to be abolished in precisely the same way and for precisely the same reason.—*Boston* (Mass.) *Advertiser.*

AN UNPROFITABLE BUSINESS

Two young men who have been engaged in business in Chicago for a number of years met recently at the home of a mutual friend, their first meeting since their school days. After a discussion of old times the talk turned to their present occupations. One of the young men said he had always wanted to make literature his profession and that he was now editing a paper. The other man replied that he clung to his boyhood ambition of being a salesman. "I started out with saloon fixtures," he explained, "but business was far from brisk and I changed to another line of goods. I am doing well now, and I consider it very fortunate that I made the change just when I did, for I hear that there has not been a new saloon opened in Chicago in the last two years."

THE ESSENTIALS OF HEALTH

At this season the booze and drug fakers go for their victims with redoubled zeal. They scatter broadcast their manufactured endorsements and blazon the billboards with their steam siren pronouncements that health is to be had by getting a temporary kick from alcohol or some other stimulant. There is money in it, and their victims get the experience. These campaigns of fraud are such an outrage on common sense that only the hired support of unscrupulous newspapers keeps them going. The truth of the matter is stated by the New York Board of Health:

"This is the time of year to avoid excesses of any kind with special care. Overwork and worry sap the vitality and prepare the way for disease. Alcohol is perhaps the most important of all factors in bringing on pneumonia and the other diseases of late life. Chancellor Lloyd George estimates that the abolition of vodka will increase the efficiency of the Russian people from thirty to fifty per cent., and physicians agree that he is right."

—*Collier's*, May 1, 1915.

AS GOOD IN PEACE AS IN WAR

When the Czar by his third mandate last summer decreed absolute prohibition over his empire, he was quoted as stating that it was forever, that alcohol was not to be let in again after peace had been won back. But Lloyd George seems to think that prohibition for Britain is only a war measure.

The inference is that in time of peace England can afford to waste some of her energies and resources. Let alcohol have its sway then, England can stand it. Prohibition is as great a good in peace as in war, but to English conservatism too drastic. This seems to be the argument. The greatest single curse of civilization is King Alcohol. It slays its ten thousands while war slays its hun-

A Wave of Prohibition
FACTS AND FIGURES
ready to be set in motion throughout the country by the use of the new

PROHIBITION FAN
(Octagon in shape; 7 x 8⅝ in.)

Prohibition map, date of adoption of prohibition by various states on the one side, printed in black; on the reverse side in blue, with white letters surrounded by an artistic arrangement of white ribbon border, the appeal

Protect Our American Youth
by
Prohibiting the Liquor Traffic

These fans are put up in packages of three dozen (36) and the price is

36 Fans, $1.00

Owing to difficulty in handling and shipping, the smallest order we can fill will be three dozen. Prices on larger quantities will be cheerfully furnished.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

"There is no truce asked for in this war. It is war to the knife and the knife to the hilt."—*Mida's Criterion* (a liquor paper)

$2.50 PER DAY SALARY PAID ONE LADY in each town to distribute free circulars and take orders for concentrated flavoring in tubes. Permanent position. J. S. Ziegler Co., 7 G East Harrison, Chicago.

WANTED—Several honest, industrious people to distribute religious literature; $60 a month sure. Nichols Co., Box 14, Naperville, Ill.

UNIONS WISHING TO MAKE MONEY will find very liberal terms offered for selling Vacher-Balm. This is an excellent remedy for colds, sore throat and neuralgic pains, used internally and externally. Send for free samples for distribution, and for terms to

E. W. VACHER, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Ex-Congressman Dietrick of Massachusetts, has announced that he will be a candidate for governor of Massachusetts on a statewide prohibition and woman suffrage platform.

Will You Come Home Sober, Papa?
A NEW TEMPERANCE SONG BY REV. J. C. HARRISON of the ALABAMA CONFERENCE. This is one of the best Temperance songs written in years. Its beautiful story of a young girl's plea to her father is really a Temperance sermon, while its melody is one of the sweetest ever written. Ask your music dealer for it, or send 10c to the publisher. P. J Howley Music Co., 102 West 42nd Street, New York. Special rates on quantities to Societies

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Campaign Edition (monthly 25c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER - - - 25c a year
Sample Copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.
Single Copies, 2c each. Per 100, $1.75

Subscriptions to Foreign Countries:

THE UNION SIGNAL - - - $1.52 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 37c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER - - - 37c a year
Address Evanston, Ill.

AGGRESSIVE WORK FOR OFFICIAL PAPER

State Plans

We shall from time to time print in this column state plans for the increased circulation of our official paper and are sure that all will welcome suggestions or methods that have been carefully and successfully worked out, knowing that an increased circulation of THE UNION SIGNAL means increased efficiency among our workers.

Missouri

Article XII of the by-laws of the Missouri W. C. T. U. provides: Section 1. No woman shall be eligible to serve as a state superintendent unless she is a subscriber to THE UNION SIGNAL.

Section 2. No woman shall be eligible to election as district president, who is not a subscriber to THE UNION SIGNAL.

Section 3. No woman shall be eligible to election as president of a local union unless she is a subscriber to THE UNION SIGNAL.

Section 4. No woman shall be elected as a delegate to the National Convention who is not a subscriber to THE UNION SIGNAL.

The president of the Missouri W. C. T. U., Mrs. Nelle G. Burger, writes as follows: "We are also giving each county president the privilege of sending the Campaign Edition to two parties in her county at the expense of the state. We are doing everything we can to stimulate the circulation of THE UNION SIGNAL.

Virginia

"We have offered a premium copy of THE SIGNAL to every local union that will have dues paid by July 1 showing an increase in membership of twenty-five per cent, and fourteen unions have already sent in dues," writes Mrs. Sara H. Hoge, president of the Virginia W. C. T. U. "A few of the subscriptions I have sent and am waiting to get the addresses of others to whom they are to go. Then we have offered five free subscriptions to each county showing a twenty-five per cent gain in paid up membership by August 1. This, of course, is not new or original with us, but is copied after the Pennsylvania plan of last year."

Tennessee

"Through letters and through our state paper, we constantly urge our women to take THE UNION SIGNAL," writes Mrs. Silena M. Holman, president of the Tennessee W. C. T. U. "This year we are trying to get our unions to hold triple contests with a credit of ten points for each new member, three points for attendance at meetings and seven points for payment of dues. Next year we hope to add to these contests the securing of subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL, with a credit of ten points for each yearly subscription."

POPULAR POSTERS

18x24 inches

Price, 5 cents each; per 100, $3.50

Printed in black and red on paper

Boys and Girls

are deprived of High School Education by the saloons

The following figures refer to the State of Massachusetts in 1910:

Total population of all No-license Cities and Towns....	1,497,722
Total number of **High School Pupils** in all No-license Cities and Towns.....	34,633
Number of Pupils in High Schools of No-License places, for each 1,000 population..	23.12
Total population of all License Cities and Towns.....	1,883,924
Total number of **High School Pupils** in all License Cities and Towns	31,707
Number of Pupils in High Schools of License places, for each 1,000 population..	16.83
Greater number of Pupils in **No-license** places, for each 1,000 population	6.29

Difference in favor of No-license, 37 per cent.

Keep the boys and girls in school by keeping out the saloon.

In these days of increasing competition, your boy or girl will need the advantage that a High School training gives.

—The Massachusetts No-License League.

In Prohibition Kansas

When Kansas adopted Prohibition in 1880 her population was **996,000**, and there were **724** prisoners in the penitentiary.

In 1913 the population had increased nearly **100 per cent** and the number of convicts had increased only **3 per cent.**

Kansas has **14 counties in which no jury has been called** in ten years to try a criminal case.

In 1913, twenty-eight out of the 105 counties of the state had **no paupers in their almshouses.**

The poor farms of 49 counties have been turned into experiment stations under the control of the State Agricultural College and are now called **PROSPERITY FARMS.**

In 1913, eighty-seven counties did not send an insane patient to the asylum.

The assessed valuation of the state is **$2,750,000,000, or $1,750 per capita,** which exceeds all other states.

The **bank deposits have increased** from $100,000,000 to more than $200,000,000 in ten years.

In 1880, under license, **the tax rate** was 5.5 mills on the dollar; in 1914 it had been **reduced to 1.2 mills.**

Kansas has decreased its state debt faster than any other state.

Thirty-three years of Prohibition has **reduced illiteracy to 2 per cent,** the lowest in the United States.

"PROHIBITION IS THE BEST BUSINESS ASSET OF KANSAS"

National W. C. T. U. Publishing House

EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

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SANITARY DRINKING FOUNTAINS

¶We make a large variety of ornamental Drinking Fountains for man and beast.

¶Special Prices to Charitable and Temperance Societies.

The J. L. Mott Iron Works
118-120 Fifth Ave. New York

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

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Have you heard the great prohibition song, Count On Me? 90,000 sold. Send ten cents for 96 page hymn book containing it. Wm. E. Marks, 1603 West St., Wilmington, Delaware.

"The education of the public by means of literature ready for distribution broadcast, as well as a steady fire kept up in the press, even if space has to be paid for, should be a part of our work."

—*Mida's Criterion* (liquor paper)

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XLI | EVANSTON, ILL., MAY 13, 1915 | No. 20

W. C. T. U. FLOAT IN CIVIC PARADE AT COLUMBUS, GEORGIA.

Christ, the King, commanding, every weapon
burnished bright;
Peaceful war we're waging; "Comrades, help
us win the fight;"
Christian votes must conquer in this battle
for the right,
Under the Star Spangled Banner.

—*Antoinette Arnold Hawley*

SPECIAL ARTICLES IN THIS ISSUE

One Hundred Saloons Close in Chicago — A Chapter of Legislative History — A New Study in Economics — Minnesota's Whitening Map — Prophetic Words of Chicago Saloonkeeper — Work of the Young People's Branch.

ONE HUNDRED SALOONS CLOSE IN CHICAGO

LIQUOR DEALERS DECLARE THE SITUATION SERIOUS

On May 1, one hundred saloons are said to have gone out of business. The combined causes for the failure of the liquor dealers to continue are poor trade, high rents, big expense for free lunch, and the fact that Chicago may go dry inside of five years. Most of the places which closed were operated by breweries, that is, the licenses were owned by breweries.

In explaining one of the chief reasons for the discontinuance, a brewery agent said to a *Chicago Tribune* reporter:

"The saloon business in Chicago is getting worse. The sales of our brewery —one of the largest in the city—are twenty-five per cent. less for the first four months of this year as compared with the first four months of last year.

"Times are hard, and that is one reason for the falling off in the consumption of beer. Another factor is the anti-saloon feeling that is sweeping over the country. The handwriting is on the wall, and it wouldn't surprise me if Chicago went dry before many years.

"The saloon situation in Chicago is serious—more so than most saloonkeepers will admit. I can count on the fingers of one hand the saloons in the loop district that are making any money. Most of them are lucky if they break even."

A CHAPTER OF LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

DESPERATE LIQUORITES IN ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE SLAUGHTER ALL MEASURES RELATING TO LIQUOR

It is generally conceded that the sole hope the liquorites have of prolonging their existence is to make some pretensions to decency and at least to feign to meet the demands of the respectable element of society. Wherever they have persisted in utterly ignoring demands for law enforcement, stricter regulation, etc., public sentiment against them has been aroused, and the hour of their defeat has been hastened.

The so-called liberal element in the Illinois legislature, in desperation over the result of recent elections in the state and the general decrease in their business, failures of breweries, closing of saloons, etc., with reckless disregard of public opinion last week voted down every dry bill presented in the legislature, and by so doing undoubtedly antagonized the voters of the state and shortened the period of their activity.

The story of the wholesale slaughter, in one day, of a half dozen meritorious bills by these liquor-controlled solons of the state of Illinois might not of itself be worth recording, did it not throw light upon the political methods of "the trade" in every law-making body in the land.

The lines on the liquor question in the Illinois legislature are very closely drawn. This was illustrated most strikingly at the beginning of the present session when an effort was made to elect a speaker. Only after a deadlock of six long weeks (at great expense to the tax-paying public) was a speaker finally chosen. The highhanded insolence of the liquor men in attempting to control the situation called forth from one of Chicago's leading newspapers, the *Chicago Tribune*, the following well-merited rebuke:

"Rum, the Gentle Despot"

"The wets are in the legislature to prevent legislation against liquor. The drys are as intensely interested as the wets and not much more compromising, if any more; but there is this difference. The drys merely want a square deal. The wets want no deal at all. *Rum wants a legislature so sewed up in advance that no local option bill, no anti-liquor bill of any description, whether it be to prevent a beer wagon from driving into a churchyard or a bill to prevent school children from frequenting bar rooms, shall be considered in committee, referred to either house, or voted upon in any manner.* The drys merely ask that a liquor bill shall be treated as any other important bill; that it shall have its hearings in committee, reach the calendar, be called up and debated, and receive a vote. If it gets this treatment and is defeated the drys have no complaint to make. They do not ask that their opponents be gagged and deprived of their votes. *Rum is a gentle despot. It desires merely that the legislature be made incapable of taking any action of any sort whatsoever, and then it will be entirely satisfied, good natured and amiable. If the wets could have their way the constitution would prohibit any discussion of the liquor question in the legislature.*"

Possibly the action of the liquor element on May 5 was what might have been expected in view of its attitude as explained by the *Tribune*. Six measures relating to the liquor traffic having passed the third reading in the house came up for consideration and vote. They were the residence district bill, search and seizure bill, anti-treating bill, bill creating a five-mile zone around Lake Bluff Naval Training station, bill imposing a penitentiary sentence for violations of the Sunday closing law, bill making third offense for bootlegging a penitentiary offense.

These measures were ably presented and eloquently argued by Representative George B. Wilson and his confreres of the temperance forces. The response of the leader of the liberal element was pitifully weak. It consisted of a stereotyped speech, varied slightly to suit the different bills, to the effect that the measure before the house was the most vicious in character ever presented to that body, that it was a menace to personal liberty, and home rule—the two threadbare shibboleths of "the trade." The commercial stamp upon every one of the so-called arguments of the liberals was in striking contrast to the broad-minded, human interest pleas of the temperance leaders, in their appeals for protection of society, the home, and the youth of their communities. Especially impressive was the presentation by members from a large number of the districts of bulky petitions signed by over 50,000 children of the Sunday schools of the state, praying the members to protect them by voting for all the dry measures.

Five-Mile Dry Zone Bill

The bill which called forth the most spirited discussion on both sides was the one providing for a five-mile dry zone around the Lake Bluff Naval Training station. In explaining this measure and recommending it to the members of the house, Mr. Shurtleff, former speaker of the house, presented and read an interesting and forceful communication from Secretary of the Navy Daniels to the commandant of the Naval school, urging the passage of the bill. Among other things Secretary Daniels said:

"I take this opportunity to reiterate my belief that the enactment of a law extending the present limited zone to the five mile area is for the best interests of the 1,200 young men under your command, and to request you to state to the senate committee that the department earnestly advocates the passage of a bill framed with that object in view."

There was also presented the testimony of Commandant W. A. Moffett, of the training school, giving experiences with the young men under his charge, which demonstrated the great need of a zone of protection for the more than 1,000 young men at the school. He stated that the saloons in the vicinity of the school were of the vilest kind and that assaults of the most outrageous nature had been perpetrated by hangers-on of these places. Captain Moffett said: "It is pitiful the number of letters I receive from parents in all parts of the central west states concerning their sons who are apprentices at the naval station, asking me to look after their boys, and it has been frequently my duty to write these parents telling them I have been obliged to discharge their boys for drunkenness. We desire a five-mile dry zone, so that the atmosphere of drink will not pervade our training school. The fate of the nation may some day depend upon the fitness of these lads. The unsteady hand of a drinker, who formed the habit here, may misdirect a shot that should win a battle."

No Longer an Academic Proposition

Representative Wilson of the temperance forces characterized the situation well when he declared that the liquor question in the legislature at the present time is no longer an academic proposition but a proposition affecting those who are in the drink business. He called attention to the fact that not many years ago men of standing in the legislative body were often heard to ably defend liquor legislation on academic grounds, but that now men of that class were strangely silent and left the discussion to the men whose pocket-books are directly affected.

Among the measures under discussion were two that had to do solely with a better enforcement of the law in prohibition territory and afforded an opportunity to the liquor members to prove to the public the truth of what they so frequently assert—that they are desirous of conducting their business in a lawful and respectable manner and deprecate all law violation.

Needless to say they argued as earnestly against a law enforcement measure as an invasion of personal liberty, as if they were actively identified with the "bootlegging" and "blind pig" business!

"There are few states that will tolerate control of legislation by special interests very long," remarked the *Chicago Tribune* in commenting on the situation, "and we are quite sure Illinois is not one of them and that the liquor business is not one for which an exception will be made."

A careful study of the apparent defeat of last week leads one to believe that it may presage a period of unprecedented victories for prohibition in Illinois and in Chicago. Even the people who are not enthusiastically in favor of the anti-liquor movement resent being dictated to by liquor politicians and are seriously considering throwing their influence with the forces that are engaged in a campaign forever to abolish the saloon from the state of Frances Willard and Abraham Lincoln.

A NEW STUDY IN ECONOMICS

SECRETARY OF STATE PRESENTS STARTLING STATISTICS TO NEW YORK AUDIENCE

"THE AMOUNT SPENT FOR LIQUOR EACH EAR WOULD FURNISH THE CAPITAL AND RPLUS FOR MORE THAN 19,000 BANKS, ND LEAVE A BALANCE OF $400,000,000," as the startling statement with which ecretary of State William J. Bryan elecified an audience that filled Carnegie all, New York, on the occasion of the cent meeting under the auspices of e National Abstainers' Union.

Mr. Bryan presented four sets of stastics, which showed how the amount money spent for alcoholic beverages ompares with the sums spent on varius industries.

iquor Bill Fifty Per Cent More Than Corn Crop

"According to the statistics compiled y the department of commerce," Mr. ryan said, "the value of three of the reat agricultural crops of December 1 st was as follows: Cotton, $520,000,000; heat, $878,000,000; corn, $1,700,000,000. onsider the land employed in the raisng of cotton, the amount of labor reuired and the number of persons intersted and then remember that we spend or liquor each year more than four coton crops. Survey the broad wheat fields f our land, estimate the number of perons engaged in the production of this taple of life, and then remember that e spend almost three wheat crops a ear for intoxicating liquors. The corn rop is the largest single source of ealth; it yields more than the wheat nd cotton crops combined, and yet we nnually spend for liquor fifty per cent. ore than the value of the entire corn rop.

Liquor Bill and Wages

"Statistics show that 268,000 manufacturing establishments in this country employ over 6,500,000 wage earners, and that these wage earners add $8,500,000,000 to the value of the material used in industries in which they are employed. It gives some idea of the amount spent for liquor to know that during the year we spend for drink more than one-fourth as much as these 6,500,000 wage earners produce. Would not national prosperity be largely increased if the amount spent for drink was expended for food and clothing and homes?

Liquor Bill and Good Roads

"As we are all interested in good roads, I have made a computation to ascertain how far the amount spent for liquor would go toward the building of good roads in the United States. I find that the average cost of a macadam road sixteen feet wide and seven inches thick is about $6,500 per mile. This is the estimate furnished by the office of public roads in the department of agriculture; but to be sure that we are liberal in our estimate, let us put it at $8,333 per mile —or three miles for $25,000. This enables us to make our computation in round numbers. If $25,000 will build three miles of macadam road, then $2,500,000,000 will build 300,000 miles. If we count the distance from ocean to ocean at 3,000 miles, the annual amount spent for drink would build 100 macadam highways across the continent; and these, counting the width of the country north and south at 1,200 miles, would give us a highway every twelve miles.

"In other words, the amount now spent annually for drink would in two years, duplicate all the banks of the country, state and national, furnish them with capital and surplus equal to that which they now have, and leave a billion dollars for other investments.

"Is it not worth while to give some attention to the liquor question? Imagine, if you can, the effect upon the home life of the country if the amount invested in drink were invested in bank stock, and what do you think would be the effect upon business if the capital and surplus of the banks were doubled in two years?"

Highway Every Twelve Miles

"If in the second year we build 300,000 miles of highways running north and south we could in two years have the United States gridironed with macadamized roads twelve miles apart, so that every citizen would be within six miles of a good road, which would put him into communication with every other part of the United States. In less than eight years' time every mile of public road in the United States could be macadamized with the amount spent for alcoholic liquors. The amount now expended in paving the road to perdition would, if spent for good roads, soon lift the mud embargo from the entire country. Calculate, if you will, the change that would follow the investment of the nation's drink money in paved highways, the increase in comfort to the farmer and his family, the increased attractiveness of country life, and the commercial value of these good roads to the towns and cities of the land.

Liquor Bill and Railway Employes' Earnings

"Now, let us proceed to the third comparison: According to the statistics furnished by the interstate commerce commission the railroads pay out each year to their employes $1,373,422,472—or only a little more than one-half the amount expended for alcoholic liquor. Take a railroad map of the United States, trace the lines east and west, north and south, and the diagonal lines, and then estimate the number of men required to operate them—the engineers who keep faithful vigil while the passengers sleep; the conductors who, ever alert, direct the trains; the men who, at the switch, on the road and in the stations, are required for the traffic, passenger and freight. This great army receives for this work, indispensable to the nation's prosperity, but a little more than one-half of the amount that is paid for the drink which unfits men for any responsible position.

Liquor Bill and Capital Invested in Railroads

"The railroads of the country are capitalized at $20,247,301,257, of which $8,680,759,704 represents capital stock, and $11,566,541,553 represents bonded indebtedness. A considerable portion of this capitalization is water, and does not represent actual value; the commission is now at work collecting information as to the physical value of these roads, and we shall know in a few years what it would cost to reproduce them, but taking them at their book value, it would only require eight years to duplicate these railroads if the annual amount spent for liquor was devoted to railroad building. Does not this comparison give you some idea of the importance of the liquor question to the nation?

Liquor Bill and Capital of 19,000 Banks

"As New York is the financial center of the country and is destined to be the clearing house of the world, you may be more interested in the fourth comparison: The statistics compiled by the treasury department show that there are 7,581 national banks in the United States with a capital stock of $1,065,951,505, and a surplus of $726,935,755—or a total capital and surplus of a little less than $1,800,000,000. Is it not appalling to think that the amount spent for drink each year would duplicate all the national banks in the country, supply them with their present capital and surplus, and then leave a balance of $700,000,000 to be invested in other ways?

"There are in the United States 19,240 banks, other than national—that is, state and private banks—having a total capitalization of $1,073,881,738, and a total surplus of $991,147,876; or a total of capital and surplus of a little less than $2,100,000,000. The amount spent for liquor each year would furnish the capital and surplus for these more than nineteen thousand banks, and leave a balance of $400,000,000.

"In some of the belligerent countries it has been found that loyalty to Bacchus, Gambrinus and Barleycorn is greater than loyalty to King, Kaiser or Czar."

"The aeroplane that drops its bombs above and the submarine that shoots from below are less to be feared than the schooner that crosses the bar."

PROPHETIC WORDS OF CHICAGO SALOONKEEPER

"Yes, I'm getting out of the saloon business after twenty years of it," remarked Barney Grogan, a well known Chicago liquor dealer to a reporter for the *Chicago American* the other day. "There's no profit in it. Why stand the abuse and lose money at the same time? Not one saloonkeeper in one hundred in Chicago is making money. If the saloonkeepers of Chicago had to pay their debts tomorrow they'd be broke."

Referring to the prohibition wave Mr. Grogan said:

"If they voted the 'wet-dry' question in Chicago some Sunday morning the whole city would go dry. It's the men and women who are wet personally who will finally decide the issue. They are flopping about and will try it as an experiment. Maybe they will go back—maybe not. They don't know exactly where they are at—especially the morning after pay day. But the prohibition wave is getting bigger every day."

NEBRASKA ORGANIZATIONS FORM PROHIBITION FEDERATION

Special Correspondence

In the "red room" of the Y. M. C. A. in Lincoln, Neb., there assembled in conference April 28 a group of men and women called together by a joint appeal sent out by the representatives of two of the largest organizations having for their sole and definite purpose the prohibition of the liquor traffic—the Anti-Saloon League, H. F. Carson, superintendent, and the W. C. T. U., Mrs. Mamie M. Claflin, president. Because of the universal desire that the dry forces of the state present a solid front to the enemy in the approaching prohibition campaign the appeal asked that two representatives from the following Nebraska organizations be appointed to attend the meeting: The Presbyterian church temperance committee; Methodist Temperance Society; State Sunday School Association; Young Men's Christian Association; Gideons; Intercollegiate Prohibition Association; Christian Endeavor; Epworth League; Anti-Saloon League; and Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

There was a very representative response. Men and women were present from Omaha, Tecumseh, Pawnee City, Crete, Osceola and Lincoln. Charles Strader called the meeting together and was elected chairman, and Mrs. Frances B. Heald was chosen secretary.

A discussion of the conditions that prevail in the state led up to a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of five who should be empowered to appoint a federation committee composed of one hundred persons prominent in business, civic, social and moral organizations of the state. This committee will be named in the near future and will be asked to call a delegated convention some time in September, the place to be designated by the committee.

On motion a committee was appointed consisting of Hon. A. G. Wolfenbarger, ex-Chief Justice Reese, ex-Attorney-General Grant Martin, H. H. Wilson and Elmer E. Thomas, to prepare a draft of the petition to be submitted to the voters of the state.

On motion, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was placed in charge of the petition work, with all other organizations co-operating.

There was manifested a fine spirit of harmony and hopefulness and a number of men and women who are in closest touch with conditions in the field declare that the prospects are bright for complete victory in 1916.

Minnesota's Whitening Map

Five Counties Outlaw Liquor Traffic

Minnesota prohibition forces have lost no time in taking advantage of the county unit bill passed at the recent session of the legislature, and as a result five counties have already voted out their saloons, Lyon and Kanabec, at an election on April 26, and Lac Qui Parle, Chisago and Isanti one week later. Beginning on May 17, for six consecutive Mondays other county option elections will be held which will decide the fate of saloons in all except the southeastern part of the state. In addition to the recent gains Minnesota has eight entirely dry counties, four dry by the terms of Indian treaties and four by piecemeal local option elections

FOUNDRY WORKERS DRINK MILK INSTEAD OF BEER

The Baker Stove Company of Belleville, Ill., not long ago issued an order that its 400 employes no longer will be permitted to drink intoxicants while at work. In an effort to increase the efficiency of the men and decrease the number of accidents, the foundry managers are encouraging the men to drink milk in place of beer, and are providing ice with which to cool the milk.

The managers of the sixteen other foundries in Belleville are said to be watching the experiment and may issue similar orders concerning drinking to their workmen.

"We are not posing as prohibitionists," said George Baker, superintendent of the Baker Stove Company, "but we believe we can increase the efficiency of our men and reduce the number of accidents in the shop if the men are not allowed to drink when at work.

"Statistics gathered by the Illinois Manufacturers' Association and the American Foundrymen's Association show that liquor and good work in foundries are enemies. Under the new Illinois Workmen's Compensation act the employer is liable for all accidents that occur in his plant and we wish to reduce the number of accidents in our place to a minimum."

Charles L. Huston, vice-president of a large steel company at Coatesville, Pa., has stated the decrease in accidents in his mills was fifty-four per cent. in six months, says the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*. He attributed the reduction in the number of accidents to the removal of the saloons from the town. Wallace H. Rowe, president of the Pittsburg Steel Company, in a letter to the license judges of Westmoreland county, Pa., said, "We have experienced a growing inefficiency in the service of our men in the mills resulting in accidents and death, largely attributed to the heavy use of beer and whisky." He said that eighty-five per cent. of the accidents in his mills were due directly or indirectly to liquor.

In an effort to find something to take the place of beer for the men during working hours, William H. Barr, president of the National Founders' Association of Buffalo, N. Y., had a large ice box built and finally persuaded his men to buy milk and keep it in the ice box until ready for consumption.

It was after studying the reports of these men high in the foundry world that the Baker plant at Belleville decided to prohibit beer drinking in their plant. "Our men never drank to excess," said Superintendent Baker, "but the fact that they did drink increased the danger of accidents. I called them together one day and explained the whole situation to them. I told them it would be a move for safety first, and they finally saw the thing the way I did. Now there is no objection to the rule at all. Some of the men bring milk with them and keep it on ice, while others buy milk during the day, instead of beer."

CITY COUNCIL MAKES DANVILLE (ILL.) DRY

Although Danville (Ill.) voted for the retention of saloons at the recent election to determine the policy of the city toward the liquor traffic, the city council at a special meeting refused to renew the seventy-three saloon licenses which expired April 30, thus making Danville dry for the next twelve months. It is claimed that the temperance people, fearing the result of the election, used extreme care in the selection of aldermen who favored prohibition, and that the liquor interests in their eagerness to defeat prohibition at the polls gave little heed to the aldermanic election. The liquor men threaten mandamus proceedings against the city, and the question of the right of the council to refuse to issue saloon licenses under the circumstances may be tested in the courts.

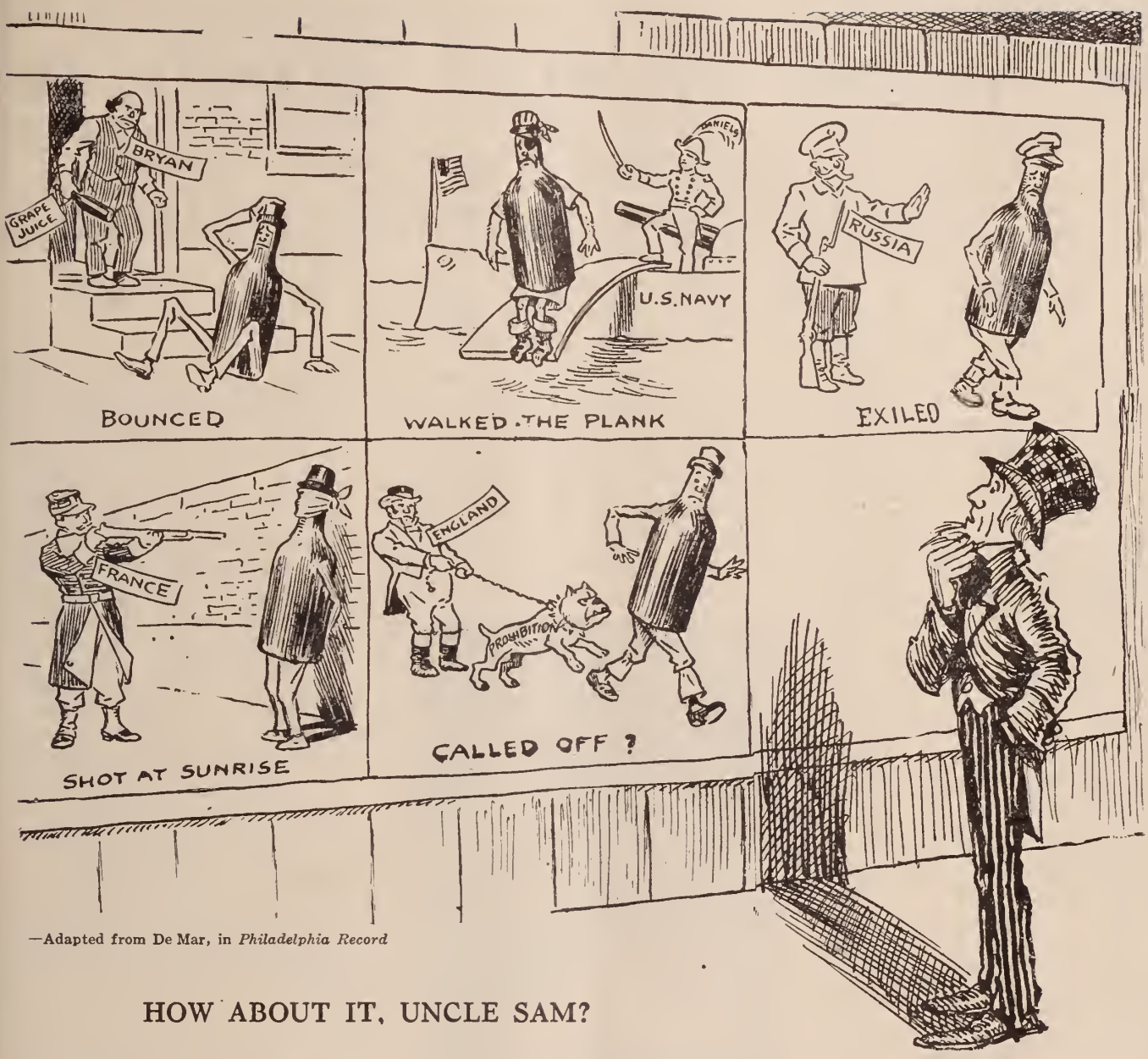
RUM IN THE BRITISH ARMY

Sir Victor Horsley Condemns Serving Liquor to Soldiers

An interesting discussion has been going on in the *British Medical Journal*. Sir Victor Horsley, condemning the custom of serving rum to men on duty in the trenches, asserted that alcohol, even in small quantities, caused a loss of heat, a fall of body temperature, and a dulling of the special senses, and not only was of no assistance to the soldier in resisting the effects of fatigue, strain, exposure to cold and weather, but actually decreased his effectiveness. Horsley reviews the history of rum in the British army from the time of Marlborough to the present day and sums up the scientific evidence against it, as well as the history of its use in armies in India, Egypt, the Crimea, our American Civil War, and in South Africa. He affirms that alcohol is not a safeguard to health, but is on the contrary a positive detriment. He states that the army authorities have contracted for a supply of 500,000 gallons of rum and urges substitution of warm and nourishing drinks such as hot soup, milk, coffee, chocolate, etc., in place of rum, "seeing that warm nourishment enables a man to shoot better and encourages him to go forward, whereas rum makes him shoot badly and inclines him to sit still or even go back."

The statement on the part of Horsley's critics that a small ration of rum does not impair the effectiveness of the soldier, he replied to by reference to experiments made by the Swedish army authorities who discovered that one-half the British rum ration caused a deterioration of fifty per cent. in accuracy of rifle shooting, and to the practical experience which has led the British naval officers to take their squadrons out of harbor for at least twenty-four hours before target practice and gun trials, in order to secure the highest possible scores.

The Journal of the American Medical Association, commenting on this discussion, is of the opinion that Sir Victor Horsley's presentation of the case contains demonstrable facts that will require something more than personal attacks and general statements of denial to refute.



—Adapted from De Mar, in *Philadelphia Record*

HOW ABOUT IT, UNCLE SAM?

PRESIDENT OF W. C. T. U. OPENS ALASKA'S PROHIBITION CAMPAIGN

SPEAKS TO LARGE AUDIENCES EN ROUTE TO TERRITORIAL CONVENTION AT SKAGWAY

MRS. LUCY SPAETH, Corresponding Secretary Alaska W. C. T. U.

Great enthusiasm has been aroused in a number of the cities of Alaska by the visits of Mrs. Cornelia T. Hatcher, president of the Alaska W. C. T. U., on her way to the territorial convention at Skagway. Mrs. Hatcher arrived in Ketchikan, April 16, and the day was devoted to making plans for the coming campaign. From there she went to Metlakahtla. Mr. C. D. Jones, the government teacher at that place, was very eager to have her make them a visit and came over for her with a boat. That evening she addressed about seventy-five natives through an interpreter; afterwards speaking to them directly. About fifty of them signed the total abstinence pledge and twenty-five women expressed their willingness to be organized into a union, but it was decided that it might be wise to wait a short time before doing this. Literature was ordered sent to Mrs. Jones, who will give them instruction, and the organization will probably be effected after the fishing season. Literature was also sent to Mrs. Marsden, the wife of a native Presbyterian minister, who it is expected will be president of the new union.

On Sunday evening in Ketchikan, Mrs. Hatcher spoke to a full house and only those who know the indifferent not to say antagonistic spirit on the subject of temperance of most of the people in the place, can realize what this fine attendance meant to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The collection was nearly $18. Monday afternoon, Mrs. Hatcher addressed the Draper (Mothers') club and in the evening gave her illustrated lecture, "The Temperance Movement in Picture, Story and Song," to probably the largest audience ever gathered in Alaska to hear a temperance lecture. There were assembled approximately 250 people and one hears nothing but praise for Mrs. Hatcher.

On the following day there was held an all-day institute, luncheon being served in the Methodist church. At the close of the profitable meeting fifty-eight Young Campaigners were enrolled. That evening Mrs. Hatcher addressed the ladies of the Civic Club and during her stay spoke to the high school students. Wednesday she left for Wrangell. She will stop in Ketchikan after the convention at Skagway, May 13-14.

Altogether the white ribboners are feeling greatly enthused at the interest shown and because, since the passage of the prohibition bill by the legislature, there is a definite end toward which to work.

SCOTTISH CITIES FAVOR ABSTINENCE AND PROHIBITION

The great wave of temperance reform which is passing over Europe is proving of interest to the citizens of Scotland and the possibility of the prohibition of intoxicants during the period of the war, is greeted with satisfaction. Following a large public meeting in Glasgow in the interests of prohibition, circulars were sent out to leaders of industry, commerce and agriculture all over the country asking their opinion. With only four negative replies, fully a thousand favored prohibition. Similar meetings have been held in Rotheskay and many other Scottish towns, asking for prohibition or, if that seemed too drastic, for a substantial reduction in the sale of intoxicants. At these meetings prominent citizens have announced that they would follow the example of King George in abolishing liquor from their households during the war. The attitude of the workers in shipyards and engineering shops is of special interest. The city of Inverness has taken a plebiscite on this question, resulting in 8,647 votes for prohibition and only 629 against. In view of the fact that distilling is one of the chief industries of Inverness, these figures are significant.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

"It is glorious to man a Lifeboat, but better to build a Lighthouse"

MRS. ROSS HAYES SCHACHNER, National General Secretary Young People's Branch, Evanston, Ill.

KEEP A QUICK STEP ALL THE YEAR

MRS. ROSS HAYES SCHACHNER

The month of April has come and gone and we are now awaiting the "returns." Already many "Birthday Post Cards," telling of the splendid efforts put forth by as many loyal members of the branch have reached my desk—all giving evidence of the onward march of our young people. At the conference of state Y. P. B. secretaries in Atlanta last fall the only question which arose in regard to a special campaign and membership month was this: "Will it be apt to confine all efforts to that one month, dampen the enthusiasm for the months that follow and thwart the efforts of the preceding months?" This question was discussed pro and con and April, by a majority vote, was again declared the Y. P. B. campaign month, because all concerned had sufficient confidence in the rank and file of the Young People's Branch to believe that their enthusiasm for our cause was too great to be limited and that they could be trusted to make an extraordinary effort during April without detriment to the other months of the year.

Surely the splendid reinforcement of our ranks and the work done in the name of National Constitutional Prohibition during the past thirty days will prove a mighty impetus to press on and on even during the heated term. Let me urge here and now that if any Branch contemplates a vacation during the summer months (I say "vacation," as, of course, none will want to disband) that it be not a complete cessation from effort but merely a change of plan. Instead of working collectively as during the winter, work individually. In other words, secure the pledge of members that they will adopt a definite plan of activity for themselves during vacation days and carry it out; that wherever they go they will carry the gospel of temperance, seek to interest others in our organization, distribute literature and aim to further equip themselves by reading and studying the latest findings concerning alcohol and tobacco and the world-wide advance toward prohibition. This would enable every Branch to have a real harvest home gathering in the fall where each member could report the results of his or her individual summer campaign. Let us work while we play and play while we work for the next few months. I give you again the words of our National W. C. T. U. president in her recent "Call to Fearless and Faithful Service": "Talk, sing, pray, toil, shout and play for total abstinence and prohibition"—and what a glorious summer it will be! The liquor traffic will not rest and neither should we. One young man while on a boat trip last year secured the signature to our pledge of a number of young men who promised to join the Y. P. B. when they returned home. Surely that outing held a double blessing for them.

There are many phases of the campaign against John Barleycorn, but none more interesting than the college phase. The associated press wires throb almost daily with the news of some new action taken by 'varsity students, many of whom we are glad to note are not passively but actively and aggressively interested in prohibition. If, as Capt. Richmond P. Hobson asserts, "To the colleges we must look for our leaders in our great war against the Great Destroyer," we know now that there are those who will not be found wanting. Read the college news on this month's pages and you will hear the tramp, tramp of our great student body in the "March to the White House." As members of the Young People's Branch helping to amalgamate the forces of young people everywhere for the last great stand against John Barleycorn, let us "keep up" in the march even though it must be a quick step much of the way. April is past but the future is all before us. Let us use it to the edification of ourselves, the hastening of National Constitutional Prohibition and the glory of God.

LARGE COLLEGE VOTE AT BELOIT

It was the statement of the Beloit (Wis.) college students who were interested in the recent dry campaign that a greater number of college students, in proportion to the number in the city, voted at the April 6 election than at any previous one. Forty-eight college students voted. About thirty students eligible to vote were out of the city on the Glee club and baseball trips and so were unavailable for the temperance forces.

The liquor faction sprang a surprise during the election by allowing all college students to vote without a challenge.

It was the contention of those in favor of the saloon that they would poll as great a vote from the college students as the dry forces would.

This was denied by the college men who were interested in getting a full college vote at the polls.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE PLANS DRY REUNION

Dartmouth men will join the prohibition movement and hold dry class reunions in the future, if the plans made at the reunion of the class of 1912, held recently, meet with favor from the other classes at Hanover. The plans came as the result of a letter from Conrad E. Snow, Dartmouth, '12, who is now a Rhodes scholar, studying at Oxford, England. In his letter he spoke of the prohibition movement recently started by King George in England, and suggested that the class of 1912 innovate a prohibition class reunion at Dartmouth, which will set an example for both the graduates and undergraduates of the college.

The fifty members of the class of 1912 who were present at the reunion voted to adopt the suggestion and put the prohibition idea up to the other classes. It is expected that the first dry class reunion under the new scheme will take place at Hanover in the near future.

SUGGESTIVE PROGRAM FOR MAY

World Evening

Song—"Throw Out the Life-Line," page 63, "Y. P. B. Chorus Book."

Roll Call—Scripture texts, relating to "Missions."

The Story of the World's W. C. T. U.

The Life, Needs and Work of our Foreign Brothers and Sisters.
(Send to Miss Mary F. W. Anderson, 541 Massachusetts avenue, Boston, assistant World's secretary, for helps and ask any local person well informed on these points, to speak.)

Song—"White Ribbon Rally Song," page 61, "Y. P. B. Chorus Book."

Why We Should Contribute to a Y. P. B. Missionary Fund. (Based on the W. C. T. U. leaflet, "Why? How? When?")

Song—No. 46 in "Chorus Book" as arranged.

STUDENTS DESIRE DRY CITY

The wet and dry question has spread to the students of the Aberdeen (S. D.) Normal. President Johnson, in a recent talk to the male students of the school, announced they were entitled to a vote if they declared Aberdeen their residence, and many registered.

Another indication of the interest the students are taking in the question is the announcement of a debate to be held in the near future, the subject to be, "Resolved, That the city of Aberdeen would be further benefited by going dry."

ANOTHER WAY TO SECURE MEMBERS

"The Jericho Plan"

Another way to increase membershi is the "Jericho plan." A list is made o the young people it is desired to inter est. Give one name privately to seve Y. P. B. members. On Monday the firs of these will speak to the prospectiv member regarding the Y. P. B., on Tues day the second will talk of our work— and so on through the week. Each ask the person to join the Branch, and show how by so doing he can help to forwar the cause. If he does not accept th first invitation to membership, he ma the seventh.

Another good way to secure member is to entertain, in succession, the youn people's societies of the local churche preparing a special program for the var ous occasions. Those present should b invited to join the Y. P. B. and the s ciety entertained should be asked to a point a temperance secretary (if it h none), and to subscribe for the Campaig Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL, the secr tary to give regularly to her socie the latest news of the campaign. Appe to the society to take a definite stand the fight.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

HEED THE CALL!

YOUNG PEOPLE IN CAMPAIGNS FOR PROHIBITION AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

MRS. LINNIE CARL, Y. P. B. Western Field Secretary

The words, "Victory! Victory! Yes, it will surely come!" as sung by Mrs Graham at the National W. C. T. U. conventions, ring in my ears. When first that song was heard, in the eyes of even the most stalwart white ribboners, National Prohibition doubtless seemed a dim, hazy vision of the future. Now it is almost a reality. That seed so faithfully and prayerfully sown is reaping a bountiful harvest!

By the time this letter reaches you, April, our Y. P. B. month, will have become a part of history. We, as a Young People's Branch, should feel proud that we have been honored by having set aside an especial month in which all temperance "folks" are asked to push Y. P. B. plans. Dear Mrs. Frances J. Barnes through many years toiled in faith and now she has the privilege of seeing many young gleaners in the field.

North Dakota Experiences

North Dakota, one of our oldest prohibition states, has not had easy sailing by any means, but by the perseverance, prayers and "push" of the faithful few, it has proven to its sister states what prohibition can accomplish even though a state is continually hounded on all sides by wet territory. In North Dakota one notices a higher mark of intelligence on the countenance of the average youth. A few have their drink, but the open temptation is gone, never to return.

At Towner the wide awake union was in a membership contest. It had introduced quite a novel feature—that of having two of its honorary members act as captains. The plan was proving a success, and it was gaining members thick and fast. The *principal of the high school, together with the basket ball team, had gone in a body to sign the total abstinence pledge and become honorary members of the W. C. T. U.*

The Y. P. B. of seventy-six members at the State University last fall got up a petition asking the faculty to teach scientific temperance. As a result this is being done this year at the "U." and next year the subject will be given a regular place in the university curriculum.

At Bowden, a small country town, the union, although only a few months old, had organized the young people into a Y. P. B., which is forging right ahead, and has twice as many members as the W. Of its own volition the Branch had prepared special music for an evening meeting at which I was one of the speakers, and *all wearing their little white ribbon bows*, came in a body and occupied front seats, and afterwards gathered around me to talk over Y. P. B. plans.

At Jamestown, the home of our beloved National W. C. T. U. recording secretary, we organized a Y. P. B. At every place I visited in North Dakota I was most graciously received, and succeeded in organizing five Y. P. B's and securing leaders for four more points. At public schools, high schools, colleges and normals I was given a cordial welcome, and found the young people willing and anxious to receive the help given by our workers.

Montana Needs Statewide Prohibition

People of Montana are now beginning to speak favorably of statewide prohibition. With its snow-capped peaks, its wooded hills and fertile valleys; its clear sparkling streams, soft water, and sunny skies the state affords many attractions for the young nature lover. But many of its boys, instead of being free to appreciate the beauties and opportunities of this "gem" state, are being wrecked mind, body and soul by evil environments and associates. Little towns unincorporated, with no police protection, yet have saloons which do a thriving business. They are the rendezvous and social club-house for the men and boys of the community. Many a young fellow goes into one of them to spend a social evening with the "boys," making his brag that "no one could hire him to take a drink," but after spending his evenings in that atmosphere, it is only a few months, or even weeks, until he is brought reeling home. The little children, too, early become accustomed to its influence, the saloon-keepers buying from them old bottles picked up in the streets and alleys. They also find ready sale for their daily papers in and around the saloon.

Mrs. Linnie Carl

But Montana is awakening, victory is already knocking at her doors, and *her women are now citizens.* Many a Christian man has told me that the hope of prohibition lies in the women's vote, and verily I believe it. Their influence is already being felt in politics in Montana. They have recently demonstrated in their city elections that they are anxious to assert their opinions. This influence is being felt among the girls, who are eagerly looking forward to the time when they, too, shall voice their sentiments at the polls. The young people, our great sentiment makers, are rallying to the call of service. Wherever I have had the opportunity of meeting with them, a Y. P. B. or campaign club has been the result.

The Y. P. B. at Drummond, organized a few weeks ago, is up and doing. It arranged for my evening meeting, took charge of the devotions, and furnished special music. After the service we discussed plans and received new members. The next evening a crowd of the Y. P. B's came six miles to my meeting at Hall, and *they do not forget to wear their little white ribbon* emblem.

The president of the Montana W. C. T. U., a courageous woman, is eager to push the Y. P. B., and with so much to accomplish, we are expecting the young people to be a great factor in the campaign.

Much remains to be done, and in order that we may be equal to the great task that is before us, let us "put on the whole armor of God, that we may be able to stand against the wiles of the devil."

The numberless daily press items and the thousands of people in our ranks who are constantly proclaiming the gospel of temperance truth to the multitude are bearing fruit, and bearing it fast. This great tidal wave will soon have reached such a height as to sweep the liquor traffic and all its attendant evils into oblivion, where they will be but wrecks on the sands of time.

One night a few months ago, while speeding along on the train, all at once we felt a terrific jolt. Looking out of my window I saw freight cars upturned, and splintered and apples scattered over the tracks. In a moment we were told there had been a wreck. No passengers were seriously injured, but when the engine left the track the engineer was thrown underneath. The fireman lived but a few hours, but before he died he told the men that when they saw the wreck was inevitable, the engineer had said, "I will save the lives of these people, if this train has to go over my dead bleeding body to do it." That man, by staying at his post, saved the lives of his passengers. Although having a wife and children he gave his life as a ransom for many. When they removed his mangled body, which was torn to atoms, they found his hand, although severed from the body, *still tightly clasping the throttle.* He had died, a hero at his post. Shall we not each stand like heroes at our posts, and save from death or a life that is worse than death, the souls of our young people?

"Let us never lose sight of the fact that God is in the forefront of every holy conflict, leading the host against the citadels of wrong. The call comes to us to-day, with renewed emphasis, that WE GO FORWARD."

The fiftieth anniversary of the National Temperance Society will be celebrated Sunday, May 16, by meetings in Chicago, New York, Philadelphia and a number of other cities. Rev. Duncan C. Milner, vice-president, will preside at the Chicago meeting, and addresses will be made by Bishop Fallows, Rev. Cleland B. McAffee, D. D., and Rev. Dr. William C. Covert. Bishop John H. Vincent will conduct the devotional services.

The Union Signal

Official Organ of the NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Published Weekly by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Evanston, Illinois

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF, MISS ANNA A. GORDON
MANAGING EDITOR, MISS JULIA F. DEANE
CIRCULATION MANAGER, MISS ADDIE A. AUSTIN

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Evanston, Illinois, May 13, 1915

Peace, a Tribute to Motherhood

The hallowed calm of "Mothers' Day" has this year been so sadly disturbed by the world's most cruel war, that its primary idea of each honoring by grateful tribute and loving deed, his own mother, has widened to a profound sympathy for the mothers of all the world.

Thousands of wounded and dying boys on the blood-stained battlefields of Europe are pitifully moaning for "mother." In many countries can be heard the grief-stricken cries of countless young "war-mothers" in their pain and desolation. Remembering that war tramples upon the holiest ideals of home and of womanhood, and that women are the greatest sufferers from its revolting ravages, let us demand and help bring a "Mothers' Day" radiant with international peace—nay—crowned with international justice for the mothers of the race.

Anna A. Gordon

National W. C. T. U. Convention, Seattle, Wash., October 9-14, 1915

GOAL FOR 1915—FIFTY THOUSAND NEW MEMBERS

OUR NATIONAL TREASURER

We are glad to report that Mrs. Elizabeth P. Hutchinson is steadily improving in health under the treatment received at one of the prominent hospitals in Portland, Oregon. The physicians give her every encouragement to hope for an early and complete recovery.

STATISTICS AS A TONIC

An article plentifully sprinkled with statistics does not attract the average reader. And it must be admitted that figures and financial calculations as a rule are a trifle tiresome and tend to promote drowsiness. Some, however, are very far from being of the nature of a sedative and indeed are most decidedly tonic in their effect. If taken at night by one possessed of a sensitive conscience they are almost sure to keep him awake in an effort to decide what his own personal responsibility may be in the matter. Of such a character were the statistics given by Mr. Bryan in his speech in New York, reported on page 3. They are almost certain to startle the sluggish thinker and self-satisfied citizen into a realization of the extent of the liquor evil and its effect upon society. Their use for this purpose is perfectly legitimate and is recommended by Dr. Wells Andrews in the *Chicago Daily News* as one of the most effective ways to arrest the attention of indifferent people. His scheme for getting the best tonic effects from statistics is worth thoughtful consideration. He suggests careful specialized treatment for each class of individuals, as for instance, that the lumber men of Michigan be told how many thousands of drinking farmers of the state could afford to shingle their homes and barns or build new ones if they would give up liquor and put the money into lumber; that the shoe manufacturers of Massachusetts be informed that prohibition would be the means of putting shoes on hundreds of children's feet made bare by drink; that the iron men of Pennsylvania have their attention called to the fact that new stoves will be needed in 100,000 homes when the saloonkeeper ceases to get the money, and that the miners be apprised that they will have to work all winter to get coal enough to fill those stoves; that the wool growers of Ohio be made to realize that when we have National Prohibition thousands of people in this country can sleep under woolen blankets when the blizzards rage He suggests that we tell the cattle raisers of the west and the stockyards men of Chicago that there will be beef on countless tables where now are only a few cold potatoes after the waste from liquor drinking is stopped; the grocer that he can sell for cash and say goodby to bad debts when the dimes no longer go into the saloon till, and the farmer that in the happy day when "with votes a plenty in 1920 a saloonless nation we shall be," there is going to be an unheard of demand for flour and meal, butter, cheese and eggs.

The prescription of the Chicago doctor appeals to us as an excellent one. Try the effect of this statistical treatment and watch how it tones up the consciences and intellects of your fellow citizens.

SIDELIGHTS ON LIQUOR POLITICIANS' PATRIOTISM

The test of true patriotism is the extent to which a man is willing to sacrifice personal comfort and profit for the sake of his country. Judged by this rule, the patriotism of the liquor men on many occasions, scarcely measures up to the standard. For instance, very recently in the Illinois legislature, there was under consideration a measure providing for a five-mile dry zone around a naval training school where over 1,000 young men are stationed. An appeal for the passage of the bill was made by its advocates not only for the sake of the young men but in behalf of the country which these prospective soldiers are being trained to defend. "The fate of the nation may some day depend upon the fitness of these lads," pleaded the commandant in urging the measure, and to the same effect and tenor was the appeal of Secretary of the Navy Daniels.

What was the response of the liquor politicians to this prayer? To all intents and purposes it was that their country could take care of itself; what they were looking after was the business of selling alcoholic liquors, and a little matter of keeping the future defenders of their country fit and efficient was not worth considering in comparison with the loss of the patronage by these same young men of the saloons in the five-mile zone proposed to be made dry.

There may be a question as to the necessity of more dreadnoughts and battleships for the protection of our nation from invasion of foreign powers. There can be no difference of opinion as to the danger to which we subject ourselves by harboring within our boundaries an institution which poisons the very wells of patriotism by its commercial and self-seeking spirit.

HOW DOES YOUR ACCOUNT STAND?

An interesting problem in historical mathematics was recently presented to an audience by a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church. In an address dealing with the debt this generation owes to the past, he urged that every member of his congregation in the quiet of his own home make out an itemized account with society. On one side of the page should be listed all he owed to the world: the wealth of learning, scientific investigation, invention, Christian civilization, to which he has fallen heir by virtue of being born in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifteen. Then when wearied with the futile attempt to enumerate the inexhaustible store of riches bequeathed to him by past ages he should turn to the opposite side of the account and note what he has given in return. The bishop prophesied that whoever conscientiously and intelligently attempted to balance this one-sided account would be self-convicted of bankruptcy in his relation to society.

The exercise might be a profitable one for every young man or young woman who at times has a feeling that the world owes him a life of prosperity and happiness and that if he fails to receive these things he has been defrauded of his just rights. Contemplation of such a subject cannot fail to awaken in him a desire immediately to invest his talents in some enterprise which will, to a degree at least, liquidate his obligation to the world.

In no way could he more effectively and directly accomplish this than by throwing himself, heart and soul, into a campaign against the giant evil of the present age—the liquor evil—and help to emancipate his state and nation from slavery to John Barleycorn.

NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION PLANS FOR JUNE

Many influential organizations hold their conventions in June. At meetings of this character occurring in your vicinity, urge the passage of a resolution in favor of National Constitutional Prohibition. Also make use of the opportunity to distribute literature giving arguments in favor of a Federal Constitutional Amendment.

At the institutes and county conventions that will be held during the month of June, plan for an address and a discussion on the subject of National Constitutional Prohibition, and urge the wider circulation of THE UNION SIGNAL.

Get your local papers to publish brief arguments in favor of nationwide prohibition, by Senators, Members of Congress, Governors and other prominent people.

Bring to the attention of the citizens in your community the necessity of electing to Congress and to your state legislature men who are outspoken for National Constitutional Prohibition.

Interest students in high schools and colleges to use as the theme of their graduating essays or orations, "National Constitutional Prohibition."

Send to the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Ill., for the new Prohibition Map (price 15 cents each; two for 25 cents) to display at all public meetings as proof of the progress toward nationwide prohibition.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT MAY PASS PROHIBITION MEASURE

The *Petit Parisien* says it has been informed that the French government will introduce a bill prohibiting absolutely the manufacture, sale and transportation of all alcoholic drinks during the progress of the war. Even beverages containing a slight proportion of alcohol, it is understood, will be prohibited.

KANSAS W. C. T. U. TO RECEIVE BEQUEST UNDER WISNER WILL

The Kansas supreme court has declared valid the will of Dr. Henry Wisner, the late wealthy Barber county land owner, under the provisions of which the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Kansas will receive property valued at from $20,000 to $40,000. It is stipulated that the bequest to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is "for the purpose of carrying on a fight against the liquor traffic." Experiences in his own family are said to have made Dr. Wisner a strong opponent of the liquor traffic.

20,000 MEN AT PATERSON, N. J., AT "BILLY" SUNDAY MEETING PLEDGE THEIR WORD TO FIGHT RUM

"How many of you men will stand with me and say, 'If I ever get the chance I'll cast my vote against the saloon and do all in my power otherwise to spell its death warrant?'" was the challenge offered the men of Paterson, N. J., who gathered, May 2, to hear "Billy" Sunday, the noted evangelist, preach his famous "Booze" sermon. The response morning and evening was immediate and enthusiastic and it is estimated that at least 20,000 men gave their promise to "show God He can count on me in the fight against his greatest enemy," to use the words of the evangelist.

"I am told the people of Paterson pour $3,000,000 every year into the whisky hole," he cried. "What a terrible waste when you think of it. Quit giving your money to the saloonkeeper, men, and spend that three millions on the things that will make you and your families happier and more comfortable, and your homes brighter. Don't be a 'rube' and give your money to the fellow who's your worst enemy."

GREAT BRITAIN DROPS TAX ON LIQUOR

Reports from London indicate that all new taxes on beer and spirits have been withdrawn; the government proposing to substitute in place of the taxing proposition complete prohibition of the sale of spirits less than three years old. Comment on the above action is unnecessary; it speaks for itself.

AMONG THE STATES

Arkansas

Ft. Smith, Ark., now the only wet spot between Monett, Mo., and Dallas, Tex., will be without saloons after August 1, in accordance with a decision of Judge Paul Little of the circuit court. The dry forces had appealed from the action of the county court in granting saloon licenses, and Judge Little ruled that the saloonists' petition did not bear signatures of a majority of the white adults as required by the Going Law. As the statewide prohibition law which goes into effect January 1, forbids the granting of any further saloon licenses after the date of its passage there is no chance that the saloons will be re-opened.

Indiana

Attica (Ind.) voted dry by a majority of 144. The women were active in the work at the polls.

Texas

A resolution asking the attorney general of Texas to rule on the legislature's right to enact equal suffrage by statute has been introduced in the state legislature.

Florida

The Davis package bill prohibiting the sale of liquor in other than sealed packages in a licensed barroom, thus cutting off the sale of beer and other liquors by the glass, has passed both houses of the Florida legislature. The measure also prohibits the sale of beer or other liquors in clubs and hotels except under the same regulations as those governing saloons.

Michigan

April 30 was the last day for the three hundred and forty-two saloons of the ten Michigan counties which voted dry at the April 6 election. More than half of the area of the state is now without open saloons, but the population of the wet area exceeds that of the dry section by more than 1,000,000 because two of the most populous counties, Wayne and Kent, still have saloons.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

PEACE

What was the first prophetic word that rang
When down the starry sky the angels sang,
That night they came as envoys of the Birth—
What Word but peace, "Peace and good will on earth?"

And what was the last word the Master said
That parting night when they broke brother-bread,
That night he knew men would not let him live—
Oh, what but "peace I leave" and "peace I give?"

And yet behold; near twice a thousand years
And still the battle-wrath, the grief, the tears.
Let mercy speed the hour when swords shall cease,
And men cry back to God, "There shall be peace!"
—Edward Markham in Nautilus.

MAYOR OF FRANKLIN, PA., THREATENS "PERSONAL LIBERTY" OF CITY EMPLOYES

City employes of Franklin, Pa., who spend their money for liquor will be dropped from the pay roll as a result of a warning by Mayor F. W. Brown. The edict against the use of rum applies to all departments of the city administration, according to the *Philadelphia North American.*

"We do not intend that the money paid out by the city shall be spent for liquor when so many persons have a hard time earning enough to obtain bread," the mayor is reported to have said. "And off will come the head of any city employe who pursues this course. Now please don't misunderstand me. I am not turning prohibitionist. I simply wish to guard against the spending of the city's money for liquor, when it ought to be used for bread and other necessities of life."

PERSONAL MENTION

Among the recent callers at National Headquarters were Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey, National superintendent of the department of Peace, her secretary, Miss Alice Clough, and Mrs. Ada Wallace Unruh, National W. C. T. U. organizer. Mrs. Bailey and Miss Clough were returning to their Maine home after spending the winter in California, and Mrs. Unruh was on her way to Pennsylvania to speak in the suffrage campaign.

ONE VOTE DELAYS PROHIBITION FOR HALIFAX

By the narrow margin of one vote, that of the speaker cast to decide a tie, prohibition in the city of Halifax was defeated recently in the House of Assembly. The province of Nova Scotia, with the exception of Halifax, is under provincial prohibition.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

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TREASURER
MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON, EVANSTON, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

RED LETTER DAYS

JUNE 9—*Flower Mission Day (Birthday of Jennie Casseday)*

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, SEATTLE, WASH., OCTOBER 9-14, 1915

SUPERINTENDENTS

SUNDAY SCHOOL WORK

DEAR SUNDAY SCHOOL WORKERS:

The date of the next quarterly temperance lesson of the uniform lesson series is June 20. As this is the second Temperance Sunday of the year, it is, by appointment, Anti-Cigaret Sunday or Anti-Tobacco Sunday, as we are wont to call it, as we are working against all forms of tobacco. The temperance lesson is a prayer for the tempted and is the one hundred and forty-first Psalm. The golden text is the ninth verse of the Psalm, "*Keep me from the snare which they have laid for me.*"

This lesson furnishes an opportunity for a practical talk on "The Body God's Temple, how Defiled?" The temptations which come through the "door" of the temple and through the "eye-gate" and the "ear-gate" may be listed.

We should begin at once to plan for special anti-cigaret and anti-tobacco work for June 20. We should aid the Sunday schools in this work by furnishing them sample helps, such as a program for the Sunday school hour, anti-cigaret exercises, songs, recitations, blackboard exercises, helps for teachers and everything necessary to make a splendid anti-cigaret program. Suitable material should also be furnished each department. Many unions are now providing the Quarterly Budget for the schools as it contains the sample material necessary and the latest publications of the National superintendent, and the cost is trifling (15 cents or 50 cents per year in advance.) The Budget for this quarter includes the new exercise entitled, "Prohibition Geography" to be used with the up-to-date Prohibition Map published by the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Ill., Price 15 cents. If the exercise is used as a class exercise the small prohibition map (revised) found in the Budget will answer. This will form quite an educational feature of the day.

The anti-cigaret and anti-tobacco pledge should be circulated on June 20, and also the regular temperance pledge. Our department should be a very helpful factor in the new national pledge-signing campaign. Every Sunday school should have a pledge flag made of the red, white and blue pledge cards signed by the members of the school. We now have leaflets giving instructions for making the flag of the triple pledge cards and also for the flag made of the new pledge cards which contain the international Sunday school pledge (single), with star pledge cards for teachers and officers of the school. Church officials may also be asked to sign the star cards which are placed on the field of blue. When completed, a flag-raising exercise with a flag salute would be an interesting exercise to hold in connection with the first appearance of the pledge-flag.

Hold an anti-cigaret Sunday school rally on June 20. Invite the co-operation of the Anti-Narcotic department workers, the Y. P. B. and the Loyal Temperance Legion. Have a good program, either of your own planning or by making use of one of our anti-cigaret programs. The one entitled, "Old Glory in Peril" has been revised and is picturesque and impressive. It is found among samples contained in the Budget for this quarter.

This is our first opportunity to make a general announcement of the gift of the National to the Sunday schools of the United States. At the last convention it was voted to supply the schools with a program for World's Temperance Sunday, free of charge.

This program is to be prepared by the National superintendent of this department, under the direction of the National Officers, and will be out in season for all who may desire to use it at an earlier date than the date of World's Temperance Sunday, November 14. Further mention of the program will be made later by the National W. C. T. U. as the program will be published by it and sent out from our National W. C. T. U. Publishing House.

Our department has long desired to inaugurate some plans in the interest of National Constitutional Prohibition. We now purpose to secure the signatures of the boys and girls, the young men and women under twenty-one years of age, to a petition to Congress pleading for protection from the blighting curse of the liquor traffic and asking for National Constitutional Prohibition. The form of the petition is practically the same as that used by some of the states in petitioning the legislatures.

Petition blanks will be furnished by your National superintendent for the postage at the rate of twelve cents per 100 postpaid. We earnestly ask that every white ribboner will aid this department in this effort, by working in her respective Sunday school to the end that we may, at the opportune time, let Congress hear from the Sunday schools of the United States. Send to me at once for a supply of blanks and inaugurate the work on June 20. Follow it up with a "whirlwind" campaign for signatures and accomplish the work speedily. This can be done if our workers will organize and systematize the effort. The Sunday school department has accomplished great things in the past by reason of its consecrated workers and we are confident that all will "fall into line" in this new movement and make it a great success. Now, to the work! Make June 20 a great Anti-Cigaret and Anti-Tobacco Day. Plan to reach every Sunday school boy and girl, young man and woman, and secure their signatures to our petition in the interest of National Constitutional Prohibition.

Yours in loyal service,

STELLA B. IRVINE.

115 Walnut St., Riverside, Cal.

PEACE AND ARBITRATION

MRS. HANNAH J. BAILEY

We hope a large number of medal contests will be held in the interests of peace on the eighteenth day of May, the anniversary of the convening of the first Peace conference held at The Hague in Holland, in 1899. But if some unions find it inconvenient to prepare for such a contest to be held on that date, we trust that they will have one some other time during the year. Mrs. A. E. Carman, World's and National W. C. T. U. superintendent of the department of Medal Contests, 5414 Broadway, Chicago, has just published a newly prepared collection of pieces for recitations, costing only ten cents. These and pretty Peace medals may be obtained from her.

State superintendents will please note that in our last Annual Report a gold medal was offered to the superintendent who reports the largest number of Peace contests held during the year ending October 1, 1915.

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

DR. J. T. BOLTON, Wharton, Tex., husband of Mrs. M. R. Bolton, president of the local union. Dr. Bolton was an advocate of temperance and a loyal friend of the W. C. T. U.

MRS. SARAH PETERSON BEACH, Seneca Falls, N. Y., the president of the local union and actively engaged in the work of the organization until with a few days of her home-going.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

HERE AND THERE WITH THE Y. P. B.

Mrs. Maude A. Pratt, Y. P. B. secretary of Tompkins county, New York, reports the organization of a Branch of fifteen members at Ithaca, of which Mr. Henry Russell is the president.

A new Branch at Vienna, Georgia, and one at Pembroke, both organized the latter part of March, are reported by the state secretary as doing active work.

Miss Esther E. Winchester, state secretary for Maine, writes that Maine, new in Y. P. B. work, is slow but certainly sure. Miss Winchester on a recent trip through the state organized a number of new Branches, secured many new members for old Branches and aroused much enthusiasm through the schools and colleges for National Prohibition.

Dr. Ellen J. Wetlaufer, state president of the Wyoming W. C. T. U., sends word of a promising Branch at Slater, Wyoming, with Mr. Earl Fry as president. Wyoming is soon to enjoy an extended visit from our western field secretary, Mrs. Linnie Carl, who will tour the state.

Danville, Virginia, the home of the state Y. P. B. secretary, boasts of two wide awake Branches, both of which were in active campaign for new members during April.

A most excellent meeting which enlisted more than three hundred young people from four counties was arranged by Mrs. Jennie Crawford of Portville, Alleghany county, New York. The Rev. I. H. Crocker in his address on National Prohibition complimented the young people on their work and said that he had known many societies but none that accomplished the work being done by the Y. P. B.

"*Have You a Son? A Daughter?* Do you know twenty-one Whitestone saloons want them for victims? Do you want to know what you can do about it? Send name and address to the Whitestone (Long Island) W. C. T. U., care the Whitestone *Herald*." The above was placed in the *Herald* by a young man of the Y. P. B. The saloon men are said to be very angry.

Miss Mary Dobbs, state corresponding secretary of the Kansas W. C. T. U., and an ardent friend of the Y. P. B., in the April number of the Kansas state paper, which was a Y. P. B. issue, said: "No question today is so alive as prohibition. No organization should be more alive than the Young People's Branch in your community. Will you pledge your God to make it so? Pray, talk, work, plan. Then expect results and you will get them. No class of people are so responsive as the young people and children. Do not rest until you have an L. T. L. and a Y. P. B." The Kansas state plan of an advisory board for the Y. P. B. has been adopted locally also and, judging from all reports, it works well.

It was with regret that we learned recently of the death of Colonel James B. Atchison, the father of Miss J. Zoe Atchison, state secretary for Kansas. Miss Atchison is again in the field and doing splendid organizing work.

Rhode Island recently profited exceedingly by the visit of Miss Mary F. W. Anderson, eastern field secretary for the Y. P. B. An enthusiastic colored Branch of eleven members was organized in Providence by Miss Anderson, as well as a W. C. T. U. of eighteen members. At a rally of all Providence Branches, at which Miss Anderson spoke, many new members were gained through the novel plan of the state Y. P. B. secretary, Mrs. Elizabeth Farwell. Members of all the young people's societies of the city were invited to attend and as they entered the church the respective presidents pinned on each a different colored pennant with a bow of white ribbon. The secretary had previously prepared large pennants of corresponding colors, bearing the Y. P. B. monogram in gold, and these were hung in different parts of the room. At the close of the address the young people were requested to gather around the pennant of the color they were wearing, and the Y. P. B. presidents then took charge of the group wearing her color, pledge cards were distributed and every one present was thus given a personal invitation to join. The report is that every one present not already a member became one. So much for handpicking! To the president securing the greatest number of members was presented a copy of Mrs. Davis' "Compendium of Temperance Truth" for use in her Branch.

Illinois is especially blessed at this time in that Miss Kathryn Sawyer, the able state Y. P. B. secretary, who for two years has been greatly handicapped by ill health, is again able to be in the field, and a goodly number of new Branches are the result. These are organized: at Evanston, Miss Mary De Coudres, president; Rio, Knox county, Miss Mabel Crosby, president; Victoria, Miss Florence Rice, president. Miss Sawyer also reports interesting and helpful local and county institutes visited and others yet to come, besides addresses delivered before more than seven hundred students at Galesburg, who comprised a most interesting and interested audience. A Y. P. B. day is being planned for the state W. C. T. U. convention to be held in Waukegan.

The annual conference of the Young People's Branch of Massachusetts was held at the Massachusetts state headquarters April 17. While a full report of the meeting has not been received, we know that the coming together could but result in an uplift.

A conference of the Young People's Branch of New Jersey—the second of the year—will be held in Beverly, Burlington county, May 13. A most interesting program bids fair to result in a helpful meeting.

The latest good news from Ohio is that Mrs. Mary Stewart Powers, the busy state secretary, during twenty-one days in Highland county, organized twelve new Branches, and reached some 2,000 pupils in eighty-two grades of the public schools with her cigaret and tobacco charts.

The very active Branch of Liberty, Mo., recently held its regular meeting in William Jewel College of that city, and was assisted on the program by a number of college students. The Branch set its goal at fifty new members during April.

A comprehensive supply of Y. P. B. literature has, at the request of Mrs. Lizzie Owens Middleton, National associate in the department of Scientific Temperance Instruction, been sent to Macon, Georgia, to be displayed and distributed at the meeting of the Educational Association. We are hoping that much enthusiasm along this line will be aroused as a result.

April 5 was Y. P. B. day at the meeting of the St. Louis Federated Unions. The program was in charge of Mrs. Gorrell Clinger, general secretary, and an address was made by Mrs. Ross Hayes Schachner, National secretary. The Y. P. B. work in the city, the state and the nation was reviewed by members of the local Branches and by Mr. Gus O. Nations, acting president of the Missouri Y. P. B. The discussion, "How Can the W. C. T. U. Best Aid the Y. P. B. in the Observance of Its Red Letter Day and Campaign Month," brought out many helpful suggestions.

A most interesting Y. W. C. A. temperance service is reported to have been held recently in the Georgia Normal Institute, the general subject being, "Is the World Growing Better?"—presented from a temperance standpoint. It brought out a practical study of the situation. Two other most practical subjects were also handled—"The Influence of the Seniors as They Go Out Into the State as Teachers," and the "Ways and Means of Bringing the Work Before the People."

Miss Edna Larson, state Y. P. B. secretary for Minnesota, writes that there are more Y. P. B.'s on the state honor roll at this early date than ever before, and that nine new Branches are just beginning work. The Nelson Y. P. B., which gained thirty-five members during the month of January, held a banquet in celebration of the gain. Nelson is not a large place, but undoubtedly the Y. P. B. is an important feature there, since it now numbers 114 and is still gaining.

NOTICE

The above items are gleaned from the letters of state Y. P. B. secretaries, from state papers, and from reports received from local Branches. If nothing appears concerning YOUR Branch it is because YOU have not reported.

PRACTICAL HEALTH COURSE OFFERED TO BRANCHES

Mrs. Frances Waite Leiter writes the general secretary of her willingness to prepare five lessons of brief practice work (no theory) which can be covered in ten or fifteen minutes at any regular meeting, and are suitable for both young men and young women. The lessons would without doubt be most helpful and would prove a delightful feature of any program—the five lessons to be furnished to the local Branch for $1.00, all mailed at the same time but in five separate sealed envelopes each to be opened just previous to the meeting at which it is to be used. Mrs. Leiter states that if 20 local Branches apply to her (220 West Park avenue, Mansfield, O.), the course will at once be prepared. The cost is merely a nominal one and within the reach of any Branch interested.

FIND OUT

The Kind Of Food That Will Keep You Well.

The true way is to find out what is best to eat and drink, and then cultivate a taste for those things instead of poisoning ourselves with improper, indigestible food, etc.

A conservative Massachusetts woman writes:

"I have used Grape-Nuts five years for the young and for the aged; in sickness and in health; at first following directions carefully, later in a variety of ways as my taste and judgment suggested.

"But its most special, personal benefit has been as a substitute for meat, and served dry with cream when rheumatic troubles made it important for me to change diet.

"Served in this way with the addition of a cup of hot Postum and a little fruit it has been used at my morning meal for six months, during which time my health has much improved, nerves have grown steadier, and a gradual decrease in my excessive weight adds greatly to my comfort."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

ESTELLE'S CHOICE

ALICE WALKER JENISON, Jacksonville, Fla.

Estelle was sitting before the grate in her cozy room. A new magazine, the reading-light and a box of candy, a gift from Ralph the evening before, were at her elbow on a table. Everything seemed in readiness for Estelle's great delight, a quiet hour of reading, but the girl was idle. In her hand she held a note, which had just been brought to her by the maid, and she was gazing into the glowing coals, a half-smile on her lips, and a look of dreamy retrospection upon her expressive face. The letter read:

"My Dearest Girl:—

"You must know that I love you, Estelle. I am going to talk it over with your father, and then I want you to come down and let me tell you how I feel. You know you have been the only girl for me, Estelle, ever since I pulled off your red hair-ribbon the first day you came to grammar school. Wish me luck, dearest.

"Your own Ralph."

"Luck with daddy," the girl mused. "He seems very sure of luck with me." Her lips curved in a tender smile as pictures connected with their long friendship began to flash before her mind's eye. How well she remembered the day to which Ralph referred. She recalled that he always objected when she wore any but a red ribbon, and once, when they were high school students, he had laughingly demanded that she always wear a touch of red when she expected to see him. She smiled to herself as she touched the sleeve of her red silk waist which she had put on this evening especially for him.

Ralph had been her trusted schoolmate, friend, comrade and chum, and lately she had recognized the deeper feeling that had its culmination in this confident little note. "If only his father's business had been more respectable, I think I should have cared for him long ago," she told herself. "I've always been secretly sorry that my best friend is a liquor dealer's son and I don't believe I can marry him if he follows in his father's footsteps. I should hate to imagine that everyone felt toward me as I feel toward his mother, a liquor-dealer's wife."

Down-stairs, Mr. Dean looked up from his paper when Ralph entered the room, and after greeting him, listened with deference to the young man's request for his permission to marry his daughter. After a moment's deliberation, he replied:

"I think I have been expecting something like this, my boy, but I confess I am surprised and pleased that you have shown me the courtesy of speaking to me about it first."

Ralph's face reflected his confusion, as he said: "I am sure Estelle knows my feelings for her; in fact, Maggie has just taken a note to her, in which I have told her what I am now telling you."

"I thought as much," Mr. Dean answered smiling. "Still, I am very glad that you have come to me before you have her answer." He turned to the maid, directing her to replenish the fire, then to close the door and see that they were not disturbed. Ralph noted these preparations with uneasiness. When they were alone, Mr. Dean began:

"My boy, I like you. I know nothing about you personally to keep me from entrusting Estelle's happiness to you, if she reciprocates your feeling for her."

The young man eagerly sprang to his feet, extending his hand. He was relieved at this easy and wished for termination of the dreaded interview. But Mr. Dean motioned him back to his seat, and said,

"Wait, Ralph, I am not through. I said 'personally' I knew nothing against you. I felt I had the right to investigate your standing, in view of your friendship with Estelle, and I have found that you are a boy of clean habits, upright character and good morals, but, Ralph, I do not like the business you and your father are engaged in. You say you love my daughter and will do your best to make her happy. You can never make her happy under the circumstances."

"But, Mr. Dean, I am sure I can. She shall have every comfort she has been accustomed to, and many that she has never had. She shall be mistress of a home of wealth and refinement and luxury."

"If I know my little girl, I do not think luxuries purchased at such a price could make her happy."

"I do not know what you mean, sir." Ralph's voice, in spite of efforts at control showed irritation.

"You think you love Estelle?" her father queried. "Boy, ever since she was laid in my arms a poor little motherless girlie, my love has encircled her in a way your love could never understand. She is the center of my existence. I have been both father and mother to her. I have held every motive and act of my life before her pure judgment, that I might keep myself worthy the gift of her love and devotion, which, thank God, she has always given me in unstinted measure. Estelle is the most precious possession I have, and I would not like to run the risk of having her life blackened and ruined as a drunkard's wife."

Ralph sprang to his feet, his eyes blazing. "You are very unjust, Mr. Dean!" he exclaimed. "I do not even drink!"

"Glad to hear it. Sit down and keep cool, boy. We are not nearly through, and we must not quarrel, but for the sake of the girl whom we both love we must try to find some common ground upon which we may stand. It is possible that Estelle may choose to go with you, and in that case I wish to make her way as smooth as possible. Your father's business is a menace to everyone, and you and he are no more immune to its harmful influence than are others who, though strong in their strength to resist the insidious appetite, have been ruined."

"Father has always warned me against drinking, saying that we keep the liquor to sell, and not to drink. He says, the only way to carry on such a business successfully is to leave it alone one's self."

"Today I went to see your father," Mr. Dean continued after a moment. "I represented myself as speaking for a client who wished to buy an interest in his Palm Beach saloon, if it were paying well. He told me his equipment and the population of the town would point to a ten thousand dollar business. I pinned him down to facts, and he admitted that each year the receipts have been growing less, and that last year they netted but six thousand dollars. I told him my client would only buy in a place where he would not be likely to be disturbed by prohibition legislation for some years. Convinced that he could not make the sale, he assured me that the business was a losing one everywhere now, and that the menace of national prohibition is growing greater with every day that passes."

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

—N. J. Collier in *Chicago Journal*

From west to east, from south to north,
We boys and girls are marching forth
To lay the liquor traffic low.
With happy hearts we are afield,
We're boys and girls who never yield,
The liquor traffic now must go!

Chorus:
In Nineteen Twenty comes the day,
Comes the children's happy day;
In Nineteen Hundred Twenty
There'll be prohibition plenty
When Columbia drives the drink away.
—*A. A. G.*

BENNY'S TEMPERANCE LESSONS

Little Benny, on a day
Saw the gentlemen gay
Sipping wine together so cheery,
And he thought it would be
Very funny to see
The chickens get drunk and be merry.

So he poured out a glass
Of the red wine, alas!
And hastened to find his pet chickens;
And he laughed as he thought
How they'd reel all about,
And caper and act like "the dickens."

A fine brood he soon found,
Busy picking around
Whose mother was out in the garden,
"Now," said Benny, "drink, do!"
But the chickens said, "No;
Peep! peep! no, we can't, beg your pardon."

But the hen saw it all,
And she gave a great squall,
And fairly flew in from her scratching.
"Cut, cut, cut," said the hen,
"Don't you do that again;
No wine have they had since their hatching."

"You're a very bad boy
To come here and annoy
My darlings, cut, cut, cut-ca-da-ket!"
And she swelled up so stout,

And so blustered about,
He ran just to get from her racket.

"I've had very bad luck;
I will try Mrs. Duck;
I am sure she will drink," muttered Benny.
But the duck said, "Quack quack!
You would better run back,
For, please you, I never take any!"

Then he happened to spy
The black pig in his sty,
With feet in his trough,—little sinner!
And he said, "When you dine
Take a drink of this wine;
It's just what you want with your dinner."

But the pig gave a shrug,
As he answered, "Ugh! ugh!
I wouldn't taste that for a dollar.
Do you take yourself off,
And away from my trough,
And do it at once, or I'll holler."

Then the turkey's bald head,
Looking angry and red,
Appeared on the scene; the geese hissed him.
So quick as a mouse
Benny ran to the house,
Before his dear mother had missed him.

As he drew near he heard
This sweet song from his bird:
"I'm only a little canary,
But I sing the day long;
'Chirp, chirp, tril-l', is my song;
Cold water I drink and am merry."

"Little Benny, my dear,"
Sang the bird, soft and clear,
"The wine, though it sparkles so ruddy,
Will just send the red rose
From your cheeks to your nose,
And make your brain addled and muddy."

Benny hung down his head
For a moment, then said:
"Cold water shall be my drink ever.
And a promise I'll make,
That the pledge I will take,
And never will break it; no never."
—*Journal of Education.*

HAZEL'S REWARD

CECILE L. HOUGHTON, Elkhorn, Wis.

The contest was over. The hour for which Hazel had worked so long and so faithfully had arrived and passed and Hazel had lost. When she was at last alone in her room she resolved that no one should know her disappointment, at any rate. She had done well—as well as she ever did at a rehearsal. Miss Traver, the elocution teacher, said so. There was a wee bit of satisfaction in that. There were many who thought she deserved the medal. Prof. Brown was quite indignant over the decision of the judges and Prof. Brown everybody recognized as a splendid critic.

How long that lawyer had stood there talking and telling stories before he announced the decision. It seemed like ages! And then the medal was awarded to Lilian Lee! No one knew the queer feeling that went over Hazel at the news. Of course she had not planned on surely winning, and yet—she had worked so hard. The exercises to develop her voice and make her speech distinct, the gestures—all had received daily attention. Lilian gay, careless Lilian, had hardly worked at all. Why, only last week she did not even have her selection memorized. But she had the advantage of a naturally attractive voice and manner. Hazel buried her sobs in her pillow and faithfully tried to forget her disappointment.

School began and during the days that followed she studied with unusual earnestness, and took especial pains to be nice to the wearer of the shining medal, succeeding in creating the general impression that she really did not care so very much about the result of the contest.

"Here is a letter for you," said her mother one day when she came home to dinner. "The writing and the postmark are not familiar."

Hazel eagerly opened the envelope and read its contents:

"Dear Stranger:

"This note is from one whom you never saw and probably never will see. I was in your town the night of the contest and, having nothing else to do, I went to the entertainment. Your story interested me especially and made me look at some things in a different way. I want you to know that because of your recitation one person, at least, is going to live a better life. Under separate cover I send you a little token of my appreciation.

"Yours gratefully,
"A Wanderer."

In the next mail a package for Hazel arrived.

Hastily undoing it the girl drew forth a book of poems beautifully bound.

"O see, mother! Isn't it lovely?" she exclaimed. "I believe I'm going to enjoy it even more than a medal."

THE CHILDREN SPURNED THE MONEY

The result of the election in Hayward, Wisconsin, last month, at which the town voted to remain in the dry list, brings to mind an interesting incident which occurred in Hayward two or three years ago just before a wet and dry election. The temperance people of the town had arranged for a prohibition parade in which a large company of children were to participate. The affair was to take place in the afternoon and just at noon word came to the white ribboners that an agent of a big brewing company had arrived in town and with the intention of causing a stampede, was planning to distribute a large quantity of coin to the children as they passed a certain point in the parade. The leaders of the movement immediately called together the boys and girls and told them of the plans of the liquor men.

As the parade turned a certain corner, the agent of the brewery threw nickles and dimes under the feet of the marching children. Turning neither to right nor left, but looking straight ahead, they passed indifferently along, paying not the slightest heed to the efforts of the agent to attract their attention.

THE RED FLAG

An engineer gave his little girl a small red flag to play with, and explained that on the road the red flag signifies danger. "Would you stop your train if you saw a red flag on the track?" she asked. "Yes," he said "or there might be an accident." After her papa had left, the little girl thought of what she might do to help, and at last she thought of the red flag, and what her papa had told her it stands for. Going to the sideboard, she firmly fastened the flag to the decanter, and then went to bed satisfied. The father came home, went to the sideboard for the usual nightcap, but saw the flag and understood and heeded the warning.
—*Selected.*

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Write for Catalogue

J. W. FISKE IRON WORKS

56 & 58 Park Place NEW YORK

ESTELLE'S CHOICE

(Continued from Page Twelve)

Ralph smiled knowingly. "That's father, all over," he said. "If he couldn't land the customer himself he would discourage him so that he would not buy elsewhere and so become a competitor. He is too sharp a business man to be driven out of a paying business by a set of agitators for prohibition."

"I regret to see that you have no conscience in the matter, Ralph. I had hoped that you might wish to give up this way of making a living, and engage in a respectable business. With your brains and business ability you should be able to make good in any line you might choose."

"Thank you, sir, for your flattering opinion of me. However, I intend to help build up our present business, strengthen the Palm Beach branch, and establish other branches from time to time."

The older man smiled a little sadly as he turned the conversation in another direction. "Strictly speaking, liquor selling is not a business at all. You men exhibit in your windows various brands of liquor, but they do not represent your finished product. You kick him out in the alley. Imagine one of your victims occupying a large glass case at the Panama exposition, labelled, 'Finished product of Duffy's malt whisky.'"

"I did not know you were a prohibition crank, Mr. Dean."

"I wasn't until I began to talk with the men who are in the business and realized the full enormity of the evils it brings. The thought is with me continually that the best of our manhood is being ruined by strong drink. It is a menace in every way, and the sooner the national government puts a stop to it the better. That is the only way to make prohibition effective. Why don't you give it up, Ralph, and get into some legitimate business before you are forced by law to close up?"

"There is much agitation, it is true, but it will never amount to anything."

"Let me give you a few facts that have come to my notice within the last few days. I have talked quite freely with saloonkeepers and I have found that it has become necessary for the liquor dealers to advertise special bargains to keep up their sales. Several are offering premiums with purchases. For instance, Brown advertises a safety-razor, or a fountain pen with each quart of whisky purchased. Dawkins offers a fried oyster with each drink, hoping to get half a dozen drinks into his victim along with the fry! Simpson told me he would be glad to see national prohibition win for he says he is making no money now, and the agitation is so great and the restrictions so many that he will be glad to take up some other business, though he refuses to get out of it until forced to do so. In view of all this, if for no other consideration I could not consent to my daughter marrying you unless you entered a safer business, for she would marry a man who would soon be a bankrupt unable to provide a good home. But first of all, I do not regard yours as an honorable business."

Ralph rose, wounded dignity and mortification showing on his face. As he turned he faced Estelle. She had noiselessly opened the door and entered the room. Her brown eyes were wet with tears and her lips trembled.

"Ought I to apologize for listening when my happiness was the subject of discussion," she said. "I waited up-stairs until I just had to come down to see what was the matter with you both. I have been outside here most of the time, and I must say that I agree with you, dad. I couldn't be a liquor dealer's wife, Ralph." She flushed adorably as she met his eyes for the first time since he had told her that he loved her.

"You are both of you turning up your noses at a good business," Ralph said quickly, though his voice trembled. "You are very shortsighted, too, Estelle, for I could give you such style, luxury and clothes as your straight-laced father could never afford."

Estelle passed swiftly to her father's side, and he put his arm around her waist. "I think you would better go at once, Ralph, after that!" she said proudly. "I find no temptation in the luxuries you offer me, when the money to pay for them must come from a saloon till. I'll stay with daddy. I couldn't fail him after I heard him tell you that he had kept himself true and clean for me, while you, professing to love me, prefer to continue in your horrible business. Please go, Ralph."

After the young man had left them, Mr. Dean drew his daughter down into his arms, and they sat long together, gazing into the fire. Smoothing her dark hair, he asked tenderly: "What made you come down-stairs, Estelle?"

"I think I was led to do it, dad. I knew it wasn't the proper thing, but I am so glad I came for I had begun to feel upstairs, when I was reading his note over and over, that I loved him. I have always been sorry that he was a liquor dealer's son, and I had made up my mind tonight that I would coax him to set up our home in some other town, where he would not be known, and where he could engage in some respectable business. When I saw how determined he was to stay in it, and worst of all heard him sneer at my sweet old daddy, I realized that I was a very foolish girl, who had mistaken the feeling of gratified vanity for the awakening of love."

"I'm glad that you came, honey, for I could hardly have reported the conversation to you in a way to convey the correct import. I was just about to invite him to go when we discovered you. So you think you'll stay with daddy a bit longer?"

Her arms tightened around his neck. "I'm going to stay with the dearest daddy in the world till I find as fine a man as he is," she declared. "I don't think you will *ever* get rid of me!"

A Wave of Prohibition

FACTS AND FIGURES

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PROHIBITION FAN

(Octagon in shape; 7 x 8⅝ in.)

Prohibition map, date of adoption of prohibition by various states on the one side, printed in black; on the reverse side in blue, with white letters surrounded by an artistic arrangement of white ribbon border, the appeal

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These fans are put up in packages of three dozen (36) and the price is

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of the ALABAMA CONFERENCE. This is one of the best Temperance songs written in years. Its beautiful story of a young girl's plea to her father is really a Temperance sermon, while its melody is one of the sweetest ever written. Ask your music dealer for it, or send 10c to the publisher. P. J Howley Music Co., 102 West 42nd Street, New York. Special rates on quantities to Societies or Temperance Organizations.

FIRST ITALIAN Y. P. B.

KATHERINE M. WARNER

In connection with the Italian Methodist mission at Jamestown, N. Y., in charge of Rev. and Mrs. E. G. Riggio, there has been organized an Italian Y. P. B. under the auspices of the Fanny O. Bailey W. C. T. U. of that city. It is, so far as we have been able to ascertain, the only one of its kind in this country. The twenty-five pledged members, mostly young men, are full of enthusiasm and interest in the new work they have undertaken, and are eagerly pursuing the regular Y. P. B. study course, which has been translated into Italian by Rev. and Mrs. Riggio. The officers are bright young men, who preside with dignity and ease. At one of the meetings two young men arose, produced cigarets from their pockets, handed them to Mrs. Riggio and promised God before the entire company that they would never again smoke, nor would they drink so long as they lived. Although these young Italians speak very little English it is a rare treat to hear them sing with real enjoyment in our tongue, "Some Glad Day." They liked that song so well they asked for others and through the kindness of a friend twenty-four "Temperance Songsters" have been presented to them. Another friend made it possible to furnish them with Y. P. B. pins, and no more loyal hearts ever wore the colors. At a Y. P. B. county rally held at Falconer recently the Branch was represented by six or eight members and Mr. Tissicanti, the secretary, gave an able impromptu speech. Although it was in broken English, the principal of the Falconer high school pronounced it the most eloquent temperance address he had ever heard. These young men have thanked our women over and over again for their help and Mrs. Riggio says it would be impossible for us to estimate what it has all meant to them. May many more of our unions feel the joy of service to these strangers within our own borders, who are hungering for the kindly word and sympathetic hand.

ICELAND'S TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT BEGUN BY STUDENTS

In these days of wholesale prohibition edicts covering large territories and strictly enforced as war measures of the first importance, it is interesting to remember that to Iceland belongs the credit of being the first nation to outlaw the liquor traffic, and its prohibition bill was passed during a time of peace and to increase efficiency and prosperity. On January 1, 1915, the measure passed by the Parliament in 1913 became effective, and for more than four months there has been no manufacture, importation or sale of intoxicants in this far northern country. Mr. James L. Nisbet, representative of the Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen in Iceland, in writing of the long struggle which resulted in this happy state of affairs, gives 1842 as the date of the first organized opposition to the use of intoxicants, stating that the movement began among university and high school students. During the more than seventy years intervening, the issue has been kept constantly before the people, and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has been one of the forces responsible for the final triumph of prohibition. Among the many loyal workers the name of Miss Olafia Johannsdottir, World's white ribbon missionary, is mentioned as one who by tireless devotion to the cause helped to win the fight for national prohibition.

You Can Weigh Exactly What You Should

You can—*I know* you can, because I have *reduced* 32,000 women and have *built up* that many more — scientifically, naturally, without drugs, in the privacy of their own rooms.

You Can Be So Well!

—if you only knew *how* well! I build up your vitality—at the same time I strengthen your heart action; teach you how to breathe, to stand, walk and relieve such ailments as

Nervousness, Torpid Liver, Constipation, Indigestion, Etc.

One pupil writes: "I weigh 83 pounds less, and I have gained wonderfully in strength."

Another says: "Last May I weighed 100 pounds, this May I weigh 126 and oh ! I feel SO WELL."

Won't you sit down and write now for my interesting booklet? You are welcome to it—it is FREE. Don't wait, you may forget it. I have had a wonderful experience and I should like to tell you about it.

Susanna Cocroft

Dept. 37, 624 Michigan Boulevard, Chicago

Miss Cocroft is a college bred woman. She is the recognized authority on the scientific care of the health and figure of women.

DEMONSTRATIONS FOR THE Y. P. B.

Not long ago at a meeting in Columbus, Georgia, an effective Y. P. B. demonstration took place which brought the audience to a high pitch of enthusiasm. As the speaker of the occasion, Mrs. Mary Harris Armor, ascended to the platform to deliver an address, she was met at the top step by a company of young men and women, members of the Y. P. B., carrying eighteen banners inscribed with the names of the dry states, and a nineteenth banner reading, "Eighteen States Have Outlawed the Liquor Traffic." The meeting was held in the large court-room at the Muscogee county court-house, by permission of the commissioners. Over the judge's desk, to give emphasis to the smaller banners, hung an immense white ensign bearing the slogan, "National Constitutional Prohibition," and underneath it the words, "We Shall Win." As Mrs. Armor came forward the banner-bearers fell in line behind her and one after the other placed their placards high up on either side of the desk until they were all in plain view of the audience.

The plan described above can easily be adapted and is a tiptop one for Y. P. B.'s to try.

Another method intended to show the growth of prohibition was used with good effect before a Rhode Island audience, and is worthy of trial by the Branches. A globe entwined with white ribbon, and held in position by a Young Campaigner, was the central feature of the display. From it went out eighteen streamers of white which ended in white ribbon bows fastened to the shoulders of individuals whose identification as dry states was clearly shown by means of cards bearing the name of each. The prohibition progress of the world was represented by a placard marked "Russia." This was placed at the foot of the globe.

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AGGRESSIVE WORK FOR OFFICIAL PAPER

State Plans

We shall from time to time print in this column state plans for the increased circulation of our official paper and are sure that all will welcome suggestions or methods that have been carefully and successfully worked out, knowing that an increased circulation of THE UNION SIGNAL means increased efficiency among our workers.

Montana

"We have had in mind pushing subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL and I have asked the presidents to try to have their unions get new subscribers," is the message from Mrs. Mary L. Alderson, president of the Montana W. C. T. U. "In my 'standard of efficiency' I have given a point for each subscriber. This efficiency chart I made out hoping to get the unions standardized. I am going to suggest also that each union send a certain number of subscriptions to the business and professional men of the place; and the state has a pledge of subscriptions with which it has been trying to get the unions to help. I am endeavoring to have my speakers emphasize the necessity of all members taking THE UNION SIGNAL. I am also seeking contributions for state and National work and am going to give subscriptions to the Campaign Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL to those contributing a dollar toward National work and a subscription to the weekly UNION SIGNAL to those contributing five dollars."

Northern California

"We consider THE UNION SIGNAL in the home the best foundation for a prohibition campaign," Mrs. Sara J. Dorr, the president of the W. C. T. U. of Northern California, assures us. "A gentleman recently handed me ten dollars to put prohibition papers into homes and I know of no better prohibition paper than THE UNION SIGNAL. It is presented at county conventions, institutes, through our state paper, and at local union meetings."

Florida

"We are working for 500 new subscribers to THE UNION SIGNAL this year," is the cheering message of the treasurer of the Florida W. C. T. U., Mrs. Nellie J. Doig. "The work is done largely by the president and state agent, but we try, of course, in every possible way to interest our women in the local unions to secure subscriptions for the paper. I can say this much for our state, every officer, with the exception of one superintendent, who is a very young woman, is a subscriber to THE SIGNAL."

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The Factory and Alcoholic Liquor

Why Factory Managers Do and Must Prohibit the Use of Alcoholic Liquor by Their Employees

Alcoholic Liquors—Beer, Wine, Cider, as well as Whisky and Brandy, are among the chief causes of Accidents. The Employer is

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——TO THE MEN EMPLOYED——

Even a moderate use of Alcoholic Liquor affects the judgment and interferes with Steadiness of Nerve. The Muscles which depend upon the Nerves are weakened

The Largest Number of Accidents

IN MILLS AND FACTORIES OCCUR ON MONDAY

WHY?—BECAUSE of the Alcoholic Liquor DRUNK on Sunday

A Study of the Building Trades proves that there are THREE ACCIDENTS on Monday to TWO on other days of the week

TOTAL ABSTINENCE INSURES CLEAR BRAINS

Factory Workers MUST be TOTAL Abstainers

THE TROUBLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY

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Prospectus: Isaiah, 5:11-23; Prov. 23:21, 29-35; I Corinthians 6:10.

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WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

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$2.50 PER DAY SALARY PAID ONE LADY in each town to distribute free circulars and take orders for concentrated flavoring in tubes. Permanent position. J. S. Ziegler Co., 7 G East Harrison, Chicago.

W. C. T. U. comrades in South Australia are rejoicing in the new law in force throughout the state providing for six o'clock closing of all bars in public houses.

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XLI | EVANSTON, ILL., MAY 20, 1915 | No. 21

W. C. T. U. BOOTH AT PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION

Displaying Ammunition for Total Abstinence and Prohibition Campaigns

Hundreds of visitors have been welcomed at the booth, and day by day the exhibit is making converts to the great cause of National Constitutional Prohibition

CAMPAIGN EDITION

SPECIAL ARTICLES IN THIS ISSUE

Prohibition as Related to Public Health in Russia—Total Abstinence a Natural Result of the War, Says Colonel Maus—West Virginia Citizens on the Witness Stand—History of Alaska's Prohibition Bill—Beer Drinker Poor Life Insurance Risk—Prohibition an Undisguised Blessing in North Dakota—Prohibition and Crime Prevention—Severe Blow to Florida Saloons—Socialist Party To Combat Liquor Evil.

Prohibition As Related To Public Health In Russia

On March 29, before the Russian Society for the Preservation of National Health, says a correspondent in *The Times*, Russian Supplement, of April 26, Dr. A. L. Mendelson read a report on the results of the compulsory temperance introduced since the war. In the opinion of the speaker, the beneficial consequences of compulsory temperance were not open to the smallest doubt, and in proof of this conclusion he cited the reduction of alcoholic sickness in Petrograd and of the attendance at the anti-alcoholic ambulatories; the decline in the number of cases of insanity among the dipsomaniacs of the Obukhovsky Hospital, and also of the general cases of mental affection in the capital; the reduction of the indirect manifestations of alcoholic sickness, of traumatic injuries and suicides, and of the cases received at the Obukhovsky Hospital—by 70.90 per cent.

For example, from July to December there were recorded in Petrograd in 1913 ninety-seven suicides, but in 1914 only fourteen. The same phenomenon was observed in Warsaw, where during the first half of 1914 there were recorded 419 suicides, and during the second half only 205.

The reduction of the number of small loans made by the pawnshops, and the increase of the deposits in the savings banks, were among the further gratifying results of temperance. For the first two months of 1915 the savings banks of Petrograd received deposits exceeding the figures for the corresponding months of 1914 by one-and-a-half million roubles (£150,000), while throughout Russia the quantity of deposits increased by a hundred million roubles (£10,000,000).

Attitude of the Peasants

The peasant, denied his vodka, readily sacrificed his personal feelings, continues the correspondent. He knew it was for the general welfare, and at the time privation was only temporary. A few weeks passed. The vast majority found that life without vodka was endurable. Then followed the order to keep the spirit shops closed till the end of the war. During all this time there was no lack of employment, but only a lack of labor. This meant advanced wages. Money earned was spent in clothing, in boots and shoes, on better food. Then people began to understand that life without vodka was not only endurable but better, brighter, and happier. Today throughout the whole empire, not one peasant wants to see the vodka shops reopened. Peasants have told the writer over and over again, "*As long as there is no vodka we don't want it, but once reopen the monopolkas (vodka shops) and we will drink as much as ever.*" This is the new attitude of the Russian muzhik towards the drink question.

If vodka is finally abolished the road to national greatness and prosperity is wide and straight. The conquest of self will bring untold blessings in its wake. With strengthened individual character, decreased crime, and increased productive capacity of the people, Russia can serenely regard the future.

The above is given on the authority of the *Alliance* Press Agency of Manchester, England.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE A NATURAL RESULT OF THE WAR, SAYS COLONEL MAUS

"Even if the war in Europe costs ten billion dollars," says Colonel L. Mervin Maus, of the Medical Corps of the United States army, "if it destroys five million human lives and devastates the fairest countries of the world, it will be a small price to pay compared with the value of total abstinence among those nations for succeeding generations, and I feel that it will come to that in the national results of the war. This is not only a war of men against men, but a war against the greatest evil the world has ever known. The world has never awakened to this evil, but the war is bringing to the understanding of society the effects of alcohol upon the human mind."

In an interview in Washington, reported in the *Portland* (Me.) *Evening Express*, Colonel Maus told of conditions forty years ago and compared them with those of today. He said almost every officer drank then and so did the men. "It was customary for company commanders to give non-commissioned officers passes of from one to three days to go on a spree every payday. The post-traders and the canteens were centers of drunkenness. The best law ever passed concerning the army was the act of February 1, 1901, that barred alcohol from army reservations. We have now the least number of cases of inebriety and they are decreasing all the time. The probabilities are that 50 per cent of the army officers are now total abstainers, 45 per cent very moderate drinkers and not 5 per cent are considered heavy drinkers. Forty years ago 75 per cent were heavy drinkers, 22½ per cent moderate drinkers and 2½ per cent total abstainers.

"I have advocated to the department that the men in the military, naval and civil services of the United States should be compelled by law to be total abstainers," said the colonel. "Government employes should not be allowed to drink during active service. I have advocated this for a long time and I hope that the day is not far distant when every officer's commission will bear a temperance clause. The experience of Russia, England, Germany, France and Austria has taught the heads of the governments that the use of alcohol and intelligent campaigning are incompatible. It is my belief that any man has as much right to take a hypodermic injection of morphine or cocaine as a drink of whisky."

Colonel Maus, who is said to have to his credit a longer term than any other man in the army, is about to retire at the age of sixty-four years. He has rendered invaluable service, not only in the army, but in the temperance work. His fearless, outspoken advocacy of total abstinence for the individual and prohibition for the nation has had much to do with the changed conditions regarding the use of alcohol in army circles.

CZAR OF RUSSIA OFFERS $362,500 IN PRIZES FOR NEW USES OF ALCOHOL

That the Russian government is sincere in its avowed intention of abolishing the sale of vodka is indicated by the recent announcement of $362,500 in prizes offered by the Russian minister of finance for the discovery of new ways to utilize alcohol.

The announcement states that three prizes totaling $25,000 will be given for the discovery of new denaturizing substances for improving the existing methods of denaturizing. The improvement must be such as will guarantee a general use and *will make alcohol absolutely unfit for use as a beverage.*

Twenty-one prizes, totaling $337,500 are offered for suggestions for adding to and improving the uses of spirits for heating, lighting, motive power and in the industrial branches of chemical technology. The largest single prize of $37,000 (supplemented by two other prizes totaling $50,000) is offered for an invention relating to the utilization of spirits in internal combustion engines; the production of such substances as vinegar, ether, chloroform, dissolving agents, fuel, lighting, etc.

PATRONAGE OF JOHN BARLEYCORN GOING OUT OF STYLE

"The saloon business in this town isn't what it was ten years ago," said a veteran bartender of St. Joseph, Mo., to a newspaper reporter recently. "For that matter, it isn't what it was a year ago. I can name five of the best bars we have, all in the business district, catering to the better class of trade, that are going down hill.

"Up to a year or so ago the proprietors of these bars never thought of 'standing watch' themselves. Each had two or more bartenders, and the proprietors did the gentleman act; but now in each case the force of bartenders has been reduced, and the proprietor takes his turn behind the bar. They had to do this to reduce expenses, because they weren't doing the business they had done formerly.

"I don't know how it is with the saloons that cater more especially to the laboring classes, but from what I can learn second hand they're not doing as well as they once did. A significant fact is that we have only 174 saloons in St. Joseph now, although our limit under the law is 176 saloons. A year ago we were up to the limit, and there was a long waiting list.

"The fact is, people are not drinking as much as they used to. It's not considered good form any more; it's going out of style."

ANOTHER LIQUOR FALSEHOOD NAILED

A liquor publicity article entitled "[illegible]vines Condemn Prohibition," has been going the rounds of the purchasable papers of the country, and among the ministers quoted is the Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, D. D., of New York City. Upon being questioned by a member of the W. C. T. U. as to the authenticity of the statement credited to him, Dr. Cadman replied:

"I thank you for sending me the extract which has been sent to me from nearly every state in the Union. As a matter of fact I am opposed to the liquor interests and strongly in favor of temperance, and have already received many scurrilous letters because of my stand."

West Virginia Citizens on the Witness Stand

TESTIMONY AS TO MORAL, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC VALUE OF PROHIBITION BY BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL MEN OF BLUEFIELD

For the following significant statements by the business and professional men of a West Virginia city, located in the mining section of the state, we are indebted to Mrs. C. E. Fisher, president of the Bluefield W. C. T. U. Mrs. Fisher writes that every citizen upon whom she called spoke enthusiastically of the working of the prohibition law. Even some who formerly opposed it expressed themselves as now convinced of its benefits.
EDITOR

REAL ESTATE VALUES STEADILY INCREASE

F. R. CHRISTIE, Secretary-Treasurer Virginia Realty Loan Co.

The effect of the prohibition amendment has been most gratifying in various lines of business, especially real estate. Values have steadily increased ever since the amendment became effective, and many who we personally knew were spending most of their earnings at the saloon, have been making inquiries from us with a view to purchasing homes, and quite a few of these parties have saved enough funds since the dry period to make cash payment on their properties.

Another very noticeable feature is the increase in the demand for and the value of business properties. While twelve of the best houses in the city were made vacant by the closing of the saloons last July, this class of property now comes at a higher premium, both as to rent and sale values, than twelve months ago, although these places were promptly filled by other lines of retail trade.

The good results from the amendment in our lines of business are too evident for discussion.

SANE "PAY-DAYS" UNDER PROHIBITION

H. G. STEELE, M. D.

For twenty-five years I lived in Keystone, a town of 2,300 inhabitants, located in the midst of wonderful coal fields, in which there were from ten to fourteen saloons and many other evil places usually associated with saloons.

For several years my associate and I did not consider that there was much of a "pay-day" unless we had an opportunity to sew or dress wounds inflicted on from four to six intoxicated men and women who, during the time from Saturday evening until Monday night, had been cut or shot.

On these "pay-days"—Fourth of July, Christmas and Emancipation Day—it was a common occurrence to see from fifty to two hundred intoxicated men and women on the street, many of them unruly and profane of speech. In fact, it was not safe for a respectable woman to be about on such occasions.

If you visited seventy-five per cent of the homes of the people who tampered with the liquor viper frequently, you would no doubt find them living in a little two to four-room hut with scarcely clothes enough to cover themselves or their little ones, who sometimes numbered as many as eight; and hundreds would not have food enough to last more than three days ahead.

These drinking men made from $60 to $150 per month and had nothing to show for this money until the West Virginia prohibition law went into effect in July of last year.

Owing to the general business depression throughout the United States, the coal companies have been employing men but two to four days a week for the past six months and yet these workers are making a living, and some of them have even started small bank accounts. Now, what would be the result if the times were as prosperous as they were eighteen months to two years ago?

I am told by people who live in Keystone now, that there has been a great reformation in that town in the last six months. Some otherwise good men who were more or less opposed to prohibition have emphatically informed me that intoxicating liquors have gone out of West Virginia to stay.

That Bluefield has benefited morally by having the saloons driven from its midst is plainly seen by conditions on our streets and in our jail. Though we are only twelve miles from a wet town in Virginia, seldom is a drunken man seen staggering along, and when I visited the jail the other day, it was empty.

Since the first of the year, revival services have been conducted in our little home city and many hundreds, yes, several thousands, have been converted. It is evident that the devil has not the hold on people he had before the saloon was driven out.

MARKED IMPROVEMENT ALONG EVERY LINE

J. T. AKERS, City Auditor

Briefly stating my views and observations as city auditor as to the effects of statewide prohibition upon this city, I may say that its influence morally has been so agreeably surprising that it would be impossible for me to attempt to make a comparison with the conditions prevailing last year when spirituous liquors were sold. Police court fines have been reduced to less than one-half, and save for the lamentable fact that whisky is being sold at Pocahontas, Va., twelve miles distant, one would feel that our people, as a whole, are members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

There have been a few lawless persons who have tried the bootlegging business, but they have been promptly arrested, and have served, or are now serving on the road at hard labor, to which they were sentenced, in addition to meeting the imposition of a heavy fine, which fact should prove conclusively that when the city or county authorities are not in league with the whisky interests the illegal sale of liquor can be suppressed.

As to the financial side of the question, it is true we lost considerable revenue, but this deficit was promptly met and taken care of, and the business side of the city is being run as before, and with a cleaner city and a happier people. I pray God that not only other states, but the nation as well, will emulate the example of West Virginia, when, with men like Fred O. Blue, state tax commissioner, at the helm, they could not fail to be able to say with the "little mountain state" that prohibition does prohibit.

The improvement since prohibition went into effect has been so marked along all lines that no sensible person would claim that conditions are otherwise.

THEY PAY THEIR BILLS PROMPTLY NOW

T. J. PHELPS, President Phelps Furniture Co., and Traveling Representative Brand Shoe Co.

Business has been better in Bluefield and collections much more satisfactory since prohibition went into effect. An incident which occurred in our store before the enactment of the beneficent law illustrates the difference between the conditions governing the collection of debts then and now:

A laborer came in one pay day and stated that he could only pay seven dollars on a thirteen dollar bill which had been standing for some time, and asked our indulgence until the next pay day for the remainder of the amount. A short time after he had gone my brother had occasion to go to the front of the store and noticed a piece of paper lying on the floor. He picked it up and found it to be a receipt in full for a twelve dollar bar-room bill which the laborer had evidently paid the saloonkeeper next door, only a few moments before. He could pay his saloon bill in full, but the furniture, grocery, dry goods, drug and other men must be content with only a part of their money.

In the coal fields disorder has been reduced to a minimum. Men are working more steadily, supporting their families better, and are more reliable in every respect.

Were it not for Pocahontas, just over the border, where liquor in unlimited quantities can be obtained, there would be no evidence of the degrading and demoralizing effects of drunkenness anywhere in this section.

APPLICATIONS FOR CREDIT LESSEN

PHILIP T. LILLY, Manager Lilly Clothing Co.

Although we have passed through a very severe financial depression since our state went into the dry column, I have noticed marked improvement in the condition of the workingmen, our cash sales have increased, and we have fewer applications for credit. Men who formerly squandered their money for drink now have ready money to buy the necessities of life. I understand that deposits in all three of our banks have steadily increased since the saloons closed. Savings accounts and deposits in general are much larger than ever before in the history of Bluefield. There is noticeable among workingmen an increased demand for small homes, which they buy on the installment plan. I have known of several houses being sold before they were completed. I have lived in Bluefield twenty-three years and I have seen less drinking and fewer drunken men this year than ever before. There is no illegal selling or bootlegging of whisky carried on to my knowledge. When business conditions become normal and when the saloons close in Virginia, then Bluefield will be the "garden spot" of the earth.

(Continued on Page Five)

Governor Strong of Alaska Signing the Prohibition Bill

Reading from left to right the persons in the group are: Representative C. K. Snow, author of the bill; Governor J. F. A. Strong (seated); Senator B. F. Millard, chairman of Senate committee on Elections which reported the bill favorably in that body; Representatives A. G. Shoup and W. T. Burns, who, among others, ably supported the bill in the House; W. W. Shorthill, secretary to the governor.

HISTORY OF ALASKA'S PROHIBITION BILL

Special Correspondence

The bill providing for a vote on prohibition throughout Alaska at the general election to be held in November, 1916, was passed by the house of representatives of the Alaska territorial legislature on April 5 by a vote of 14 to 2, and by the senate unanimously on April 9. The vote of the entire membership of the legislature was, therefore, 22 in favor of the bill and 2 against it. There was practically no opposition to the measure, the only criticism being as to the time when it should become effective; and this objection was met by the provision that should the vote at the general election in 1916 be in favor of a dry territory, it should not become effective until January 1, 1918. This was done to afford time for the liquor people to get ready to go out of business after the vote is taken, and also to give the next session of the legislature, which will convene in March, 1917, opportunity to provide means of raising revenue to take the place of that now derived from liquor licenses, a sum amounting to something like $175,000 each year, all of which, outside of incorporated towns, goes toward the expenses of the municipalities and for roads and schools. The incorporated towns receive all of the liquor (and other) business and trade license moneys paid in from businesses conducted within them. The license moneys collected outside of the incorporated towns go into a fund in the United States Treasury known as the "Alaska fund" and are by law distributed as follows: 65% for construction and maintenance of roads and trails in the territory, 25% for the maintenance of white schools outside of incorporated towns, and 10% for the relief of indigent persons in the territory. In many of the incorporated towns the saloon license money alone is sufficient to support the schools, and hence the remark is frequently heard that we support our schools with liquor license money. It is argued, therefore, by not a few that if we close the saloons we will also close the schools. There is a rapidly growing sentiment against this condition of affairs, and the vote in 1916 will, many believe, sound the death-knell of the liquor traffic in Alaska.

Mr. C. K. Snow of Ruby, representative from the fourth judicial division, was the author of the bill above referred to. Mr. Snow, who is a young man about forty years old, has lived in Alaska for more than fifteen years. He is editor of the Ruby *Record-Citizen*, one of the leading papers of the territory. He was ably supported in the house by Representatives Arthur G. Shoup of Sitka, W. T. Burns of Little Eldorado, near Fairbanks, and Thomas H. Holland of Chitina; also by Representative Martin F. Moran of Shungnak, who is the "farthest north" legislator in Alaska, coming from a point approximately at the junction of longitude 158 and latitude 67. He traveled 2,216 miles over the winter trails to attend the session, and will travel 4,376 miles by the summer routes in returning home.

The bill was referred to the senate committee on elections, of which Senator B. F. Millard of Valdez (Division No. 3) was chairman. The committee reported the bill favorably, and, as above stated, it passed the senate by unanimous vote after only about five minutes' discussion.

Alaska is progressing toward a higher civilization, as well as toward greater material prosperity, and she will no doubt have gone dry before some of the states reach that stage. The present law regulating the liquor traffic is practically a local option measure, and very unsatisfactory; and the belief is rapidly becoming general that prohibition of the traffic throughout the entire territory is the only solution. Many people believe that with proper aid and support from the prohibition organizations in the states, the territory can be put into the dry column in 1916. Already local organizations are being formed to work to that end, but undoubtedly outside help will be necessary.

The passage of the bill in question will no doubt compel the political parties in the territory to take cognizance of it and to insert planks in their platforms for or against prohibition, so that the matter will be directly before the people in the campaign for the election of members of the legislature in the summer and fall of 1916.

One of the two pens used by the governor in signing the prohibition bill was sent by him to Mrs. T. A. Shorthill of Tacoma, Washington, who, in 1900, organized at Skagway the first W. C. T. U. in Alaska.

In and for the future it will be known that no nation can afford to drink. Every molecule of the poison alcohol means a smashed and lost molecule of sugar, the superlative food and fuel for energy, work and warmth. Nations that choose this slow suicide will go down like their predecessors, in the night of time.

Dr. C. W. Saleeby in the London Chronicle.

WHEN WILL UNCLE SAM WAKE UP?

West Virginia Citizens On the Witness Stand

(Continued from Page Three)

BANK DEPOSITS INCREASE

HUGH I. SHOTT, Editor *Bluefield Daily Telegraph*

An ordinary observer cannot estimate the improvement in conditions that have taken place since West Virginia went dry. In this city, although located near the state line and within twelve miles of where liquor is sold, the difference is marked. People do not "get it anyway," as the saloon advocates say, at least not to the extent that is claimed. A few people do send for intoxicants and some go after them, but usually they are confirmed imbibers. The temptations that social drinking offers are removed from the occasional drinker and from young men who have not acquired the habit, as well as from the boys. The business of the city has been benefited. Since there is no liquor to spend their money for, men who made small salaries and who spent a part of it for liquor and would not be allowed credit by the merchants, have reinstated themselves and pay their bills. Children are better dressed and, in some instances, saving accounts have been started by men who were regarded as worthless a year ago.

The banks show an increase in deposits, rents are as high as they have ever been, business houses are well rented and every room in which a saloon was conducted has been made over and now contains a business that is prosperous. Taxable values increased a million and a half in the county last year. People did not stop coming to the city, the fact being that another hotel has been built since the saloons went out, and a large amount of money invested in it, to take care of the trade that is attracted here. It was said during the campaign that the traveling men who had "made" this city to spend Sunday would seek another in which liquor was sold. The hotel registers show that this class is coming to Bluefield in decidedly increased numbers. The violations of the law in every line except one have decreased, and the police records show this. Illicit liquor sellers are numerous, but are promptly arrested and put to work on the roads, and it is only a question of time when the number who are willing to sell liquor and take the consequences will be exhausted. The prohibition law is being enforced in Bluefield. The cry that it could not be done has been demonstrated as without foundation. West Virginia is enforcing prohibition.

SALOON PROPERTY TRANSFORMED

REYNOLDS & THORNHILL, Brokers

To compare figures now with figures of a year ago does the prohibition cause an injustice, as the awful war being waged in foreign countries has brought about an unforeseen condition in the meantime that has stopped the wheels of commerce, and has cast a gloom over our nation's business.

Under no conditions would the better element of Bluefield want the return of whisky license. So far as the revenue from the licensed saloon goes, it is not missed. Properties formerly occupied by saloons in town have, with the exception of two instances, been remodeled and are today the show places of the city. Three have been turned into handsome drug-stores, one into a beautiful restaurant, one into as handsome a hotel as could be found anywhere. One, and only one, is being used for a barber shop and pool-room, and two are awaiting repairs, that they may be occupied for the purpose of conducting a more honorable business than that of selling whisky.

We doubt exceedingly whether a former saloon man in town could, under any consideration, be induced to return to the whisky business. It is useless to think about conditions from a business standpoint. Any sane, sober, thinking man knows that no town, large or small, can be benefited, directly or indirectly, morally or financially, by saloons.

Ask the opinion of the business people of the neighboring town, Pocahontas, Va., the only wet spot within over one hundred miles, north, east, south or west. They will say, "*Away* with whisky. It is ruining our business. It is turning over the better element of business to non-licensed towns." Pocahontas is the only black spot on the map of southwest Virginia. It would naturally be thought that the saloons there were doing a land office business. One of them, however, a short while ago went into bankruptcy.

There is no argument in favor of liquor. Our business people are too well satisfied with present conditions to ever think of returning to the open saloon. It is a thing of the past in Bluefield.

Beer Drinker Poor Life Insurance Risk—Poor Surgical Subject

BEER NOT A FOOD

A. B. COOKE, M. D., Los Angeles, Cal.

Beer is a stimulant, not a food. Whatever variable amount of nutritive element it may contain is so small as to be negligible in comparison with its alcoholic content. I have long had the conviction that alcoholic drinks of all kinds should be classed with the poisons. Certainly they serve no purpose in medicine which is not better served by other less dangerous remedies.

BEER MOST HARMFUL OF INTOXICANTS

DR. D. H. KRESS, M. D., New England Sanitarium, Melrose, Mass.

Beer is never taken because of the nutritive properties it contains. It is used solely because it is an intoxicant. Take the alcohol out of beer and its sale is at an end. One glass of beer contains sufficient alcohol to cause intoxication. I do not mean that it will cause a wobble in the gait, but it will cause the mind to wobble. The man under the influence of one glass of beer is not altogether himself. He has lost, in a measure, his power of self-control. His judgment is less reliable. He is not so safe a man in society. By that one drink he has placed himself morally on a lower plane. Immoral acts are committed, not by drunkards, as a rule, but by these moderate drinkers of beer.

The claim is made that "one quart of beer contains one-tenth of a pound of solid food." Let us admit that this is so. One pound of solid food taken in the form of beer would, according to this estimate, cost the consumer not less than one dollar. The same amount of nutrition may be obtained in the form of beans or bread at a cost of less than five cents. Even this small amount of nutrition found in beer is questionable, since it has associated with it, in addition to alcohol, other undesirable properties.

Beer brings about a more rapid degeneracy than whisky. The beer drinker has an abundance of flesh, but it is of an inferior quality. He dies at an age when under normal conditions he should be at his best.

The beer drinker is recognized as a poor life insurance risk and a poor surgical subject.

No—beer is not consumed because it is a food, but always because it is an intoxicant. And, instead of being the least harmful intoxicant, **I consider it the most harmful of all intoxicants.**

A GREAT SURGEON'S OPINION

DR. HOWARD A. KELLY of Medical School of Johns Hopkins University

The alcoholic always does badly under surgery. In the first place it takes a great deal more anesthetic to get him ready for the operation, and that adds to his risk. In the second place, he is much more likely to have diseased kidneys and liver, and that adds yet more to his risk, and thirdly, the risk of insanity and of pneumonia after an operation is greater. The abstinent man and woman stand operations best.

Prohibition An Undisguised Blessing In North Dakota

M. F. MURPHY, Ex-Mayor of Grand Forks, N. D.

I came to North Dakota a little over thirty-six years ago and have lived here continuously since that time. When I became a resident of the state there were about 7,000 people in what is now North Dakota, but which then was a part of the territory of Dakota. Today it is estimated by the government that the state has a population of something over 700,000. Fargo, then a small village, had several saloons and gambling houses and the moral conditions were as bad as they could be. The saloons multiplied as the population in the state increased, and ten years afterward, when the territory was divided and we organized as North Dakota, there were several thousand saloons in existence. Every little village had one or more, although very few had but one. At that time I was traveling over practically all the state. It was a common occurrence to have farmers come into town and stay until the saloons were closed along about midnight, their wives meantime often having to stay out in the street when the thermometer was twenty to twenty-five degrees below zero. During those ten years of saloons our farmers, particularly those who were patrons of the saloons, and the large majority of them were, made very little financial progress.

Since the saloons went out of existence our state has made most wonderful strides in population and wealth. Although one of the newest and youngest states in the Union, we are rated among those having the highest per capita wealth, and have as low a percentage of crime as any. Our schools and university, too, have as good a standing as those of any of the older states. A large percentage of our progress in every line is due to the fact that we have prohibition.

It is true that some liquor is still shipped into our state, and being shipped in, is used, but there are a great many communities where no liquor is shipped in and the law is being better and better enforced.

Although we had a very small majority for the adoption of prohibition at the time we adopted our state constitution, I am convinced that if a vote were taken at the present time on the issue, prohibition would carry by a very great majority.

North Dakota will never again license the sale of liquor, and our people will gladly do their share in bringing about National Prohibition, knowing that it is best for the people financially, morally and physically.

I pray God to speed the day when liquor of all kinds will be banished from the earth.

PROHIBITION AND CRIME PREVENTION

WORKER WITH RELEASED PRISONERS TRACES CRIME TO DRINKING

Mr. F. Emory Lyon, superintendent of the Central Howard Association of Chicago, an organization which gives assistance to and secures employment for released prisoners, in an article published recently in the *Chicago Herald* traces the downfall of most of the men helped by the association, to drink. Writing on the "Dry Chicago" movement, he makes the following statements:

A dry Chicago would do more to cure and prevent crime than any other one factor involved in the problem.

It has been said that 90 per cent of the inmates of our prisons have been users of intoxicating liquors and that 50 per cent of their fathers and 20 per cent of their mothers have used it. An eminent prison physician has stated: "At least 70 per cent of crimes are directly or indirectly attributable to alcohol."

During the last fifteen years more than 12,000 released prisoners have come to the Central Howard Association for assistance. Our records show that more than one-third of these men give drink as the direct cause of their downfall. Doubtless two-thirds would be a conservative estimate of the indirect influence apparent in our beneficiaries.

In the meantime I have interviewed many other thousands of prisoners, including life men, whose stories would add volumes to the unending tale of tragedy and woe produced by the bondage of intemperance.

It is a generally known fact that in addition to the large number of felonies committed as the result of drink, millions of minor offenders each year are sent repeatedly to jails and workhouses for no other reason than that the open saloon constantly thrusts before them a temptation they are unable to resist.

It is folly to say this is only because of their weakness, for which society is not responsible. In many instances the weakness is the product of inherited tendencies from inebriate parentage. In many men it is the result of continued fostering of a habit, to which every inducement is made by the licensed public bar.

The percentage of men who are either socially or mentally so abnormal as to commit crime while in their sober senses is small. There are many, however, who immediately lose self-control, or the power of inhibition, under the influence of drink.

No less an authority than William A. Pinkerton has said that all of us are more or less potentially criminal. This innate tendency is kept submerged by most men through habits of temperate self-control.

That the city and state are responsible for deliberately breaking down the resisting power of their citizens there no longer can be any question.

In other words, the problem of crime is not merely a matter of individual responsibility. Its prevention is a question of social and civic obligation.

This fact is constantly impressed upon the Central Howard Association in its endeavor to undo the damage wrought by booze.

WHY NATIONAL PROHIBITION?

REV. CHARLES SHELDON, Topeka, Kansas

(Excerpt from address at Springfield, Ill.)

There are five reasons for the existence of the liquor traffic:

First, the drinking habit of humanity.

Second, the abnormal profit from the manufacture and sale of liquor.

Third, the falsehood, which has been accepted as a truth, that alcohol is good as a medicine, a beverage, and even a food.

Fourth, the falsehood, also accepted as a truth, that the liquor traffic is a necessary evil, and therefore a revenue should be derived from it.

Fifth, the connection of the liquor traffic with politics.

A worldwide sentiment, amounting to a revolution, against the liquor traffic is due to three great facts:

1. The world has discovered the truth about alcohol as a medicine, a beverage and a food. It is neither of these things; but a dangerous, narcotic drug. Science so now declares, getting its results from exhaustive experiments with animals and men.

2. The industrial world is placing the ban on liquor because it robs working men of efficiency. Great corporations are refusing to employ drinking men.

3. The business world has discovered that there is no revenue in a saloon license. The United States government does not receive any real revenue from the liquor traffic. When the people of a nation spend $2,000,000,000 annually for liquor and the government collects $222,000,000, that cannot be called revenue. Nor does this take into account the great army of defectives, insane, idiotic, crippled, paupers and criminals of which the state has to take care.

—Chicago Tribune

The next step in dealing with the liquor traffic is National Prohibition, and the reasons for it are these:

First, it is a national issue because the government draws revenue from the traffic and protects it.

Second, the people are demanding National Prohibition because the liquor states do not protect their humanity from the evil of the liquor traffic. Cities like New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago have so far taken no steps to remove the saloons with all their crime-producing and evil results. Humanity is worth more than property. Humanity is being destroyed by the saloon. If the buildings in these cities were being destroyed by gangs of lawless men, the people would be very indignant and do everything in their power to arrest and punish these men. Liquor is destroying that which is worth more than all the property in these cities. If the liquor states will not protect their humanity, the United States government ought to do it for them. This is not an invasion of state rights, but a protection of them.

Third, the prohibition states themselves demand National Prohibition to protect their state rights.

Fourth, National Prohibition is demanded in the interest of uniformity of legislation. What is a crime in eighteen states ought to be a crime in every other state. If a man makes and sells liquor in Kansas, we put him in jail. If he makes and sells liquor in New York and Pennsylvania, the people send him to the legislature. Such a condition of things is a legal absurdity.

Fifth, our greatest need of National Prohibition is the need of humanity. If people are worth more than property, the liquor traffic ought to be abolished. By the common consent of intelligent mankind alcohol is now known to be the common destroyer. As long as it is made some one will want to sell it, and others will want to drink it.

The only real remedy for the world is the complete annihilation of the traffic by forbidding the manufacture of alcohol as a beverage and medicine.

TWO FAMILIAR ARGUMENTS ANSWERED

(Published by courtesy of the National Editorial Service)

GEORGE H. HODGES, Ex-Governor of Kansas

That prohibition does not prohibit and that Federal prohibition is contrary to the established doctrine of state's rights are the master arguments of the interests who are fighting a losing fight to maintain their license privilege in wet states.

The failure of the German National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa., whose officers and directors were identified with the Pittsburgh Brewing Company, was attributed by the bank officials to the acute decline of the brewing company's stock. The enactment of prohibitory laws in Virginia and West Virginia and the extension of local option laws in eastern Ohio decreased the demand for brewers' products and financial disaster followed. The assignment of a brewing company in Cincinnati and a large distributing company in Kentucky, whose consuming territory was going dry, is another commercial argument that prohibition does prohibit.

A record of the shipments of liquor into Kansas is filed monthly with our county clerks by the express companies and the common carriers. A Kansas statute compels it. This gives us an accurate method of ascertaining the total quantity of liquors consumed. The amount of the average consumption last year was less than $1.45 for every man, woman and child in our state. The average individual consumption of liquor in Missouri is $24 per capita, although half of the population live under local option laws.

A small mathematical effort proves that prohibition prohibits to the extent of $37,500,000 yearly in Kansas as compared with the consumption by the same number of people, during the same period of time, who live in Missouri. It is $81,000,000 less than the same number of New York citizens use in the same length of time. The New Yorkers use $50 per capita worth of liquor a year or thirty-five times as much as a Kansan uses.

The state's right argument as applied to prohibition is the same ancient argument clothed in a different garb. Some object to Federal enactments, basing their objections upon state's rights. The same objection was offered when the problem of slavery was being solved. The proposition that National Prohibition is contrary to the letter and spirit of our government sounds like the old slavery arguments. Human rights and the welfare of humanity must be given preference in settling all moral questions. State's rights was the only excuse urged against giving the colored race their freedom from bondage. State's rights at that time was a stumbling block that prevented recognition of the rights of man and added years of untold suffering and servitude to human lives. State's rights must not be permitted to interfere with moral rights, of constructive citizenship. State's rights is a weak contention when balanced against the rights of the mother, the rights of the family and against an endeavor that can only bring a better condition to the human race.

A man who has been a Democrat in Kansas all his life has rigid ideas of Democracy. I am a thorough believer in the doctrine of state's rights, but the most sacred right that a state can enjoy is the privilege of changing its constitution when a majority of its electorate so desires. Every voter is an individual living part of the constitution of his state. When the voters desire to change that historic state document—their constitution—it is their privilege so to do. Proper precautions have been provided to safeguard our constitutional commonwealth: legislative restrictions have been provided, but when a constitution cannot be interpreted to meet the present day needs and requirements of the public, then it is the duty, as well as the privilege, of a citizenship to change that constitution so that it may conform to the present day needs and requirements of the public.

The representatives of the southern states splendidly acquitted themselves during the great debate on National Prohibition in the halls of Congress. The

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

The Union Signal

Official Organ of the NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Published Weekly by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Evanston, Illinois

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Evanston, Illinois, May 20, 1915

National Constitutional Prohibition Plans for June

Many influential organizations hold their conventions in June. At meetings of this character occurring in your vicinity, urge the passage of a resolution in favor of National Constitutional Prohibition. Also make use of the opportunity to distribute literature giving arguments in favor of a Federal Constitutional Amendment.

At the institutes and county conventions that will be held during the month of June, plan for an address and a discussion on the subject of National Constitutional Prohibition, and urge the wider circulation of THE UNION SIGNAL.

Get your local papers to publish brief arguments in favor of nationwide prohibition, by Senators, Members of Congress, Governors and other prominent people.

Bring to the attention of the citizens in your community the necessity of electing to Congress and to your state legislature men who are outspoken for National Constitutional Prohibition.

Interest students in high schools and colleges to use as the theme of their graduating essays or orations, "National Constitutional Prohibition."

Send to the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Ill., for the new Prohibition Map (price 15 cents each; two for 25 cents) to display at all public meetings as proof of the progress toward nationwide prohibition.

National W. C. T. U. Convention, Seattle, Wash., October 9-14, 1915

GOAL FOR 1915—FIFTY THOUSAND NEW MEMBERS

OUR NATIONAL TREASURER

We are glad to report a slight change for the better in the condition of Mrs. Elizabeth P. Hutchinson, who is seriously ill in one of the hospitals of Portland, Oregon. She is being lovingly remembered in the prayers of all white ribboners. Mrs. Charles W. Roberts, Mrs. Hutchinson's only daughter, is with her.

FOR VALUE RECEIVED

The liquor interests have unwittingly given prohibition in West Virginia much valuable publicity. Their frantic efforts to prove that a deficit in the state treasury is due to the loss of liquor revenue has called forth from loyal citizens of the "little mountain state" strong testimonials on the subject. In the light of the moral, social and economic benefits derived from the prohibitory law, testified to by men of every class, a deficiency of a few thousand dollars seems of comparatively little importance. One is reminded of the words of an English journalist who, in commenting on the contemplated action of the British government, declared it his conviction that "the gain in economic efficiency and in all the true elements of social welfare resulting from prohibition were out of all proportion to the loss of any amount of liquor revenue." "Loss and gain," says the writer, "in such a case are really incommensurate. You cannot measure moral well-being in terms of money."

As a matter of fact the loss of the $600,000 a year in revenue to West Virginia as a result of the adoption of the constitutional prohibition amendment does not impose upon the individual tax-payer any burden worth considering. In a letter written by J. S. Darst, state auditor, which has recently been made public, he shows that five cents additional state taxes on the hundred-dollar valuation will take care of the money loss on liquor licenses. This would cost a man whose property was assessed at $1,000, fifty cents; if he has $2,000 worth, he would have to pay one dollar, and if he had $10,000, he would be obliged to expend five dollars. So much for the enormous load of taxation being thrust upon the property owners of the state because of prohibition! The payment of such insignificant amounts would certainly appeal to a level-headed business man as a mighty good investment, and as the state auditor aptly says:

"If a man is not willing to pay that much that great good may come to the people of his state, that crime may be lessened, that children may be educated, clothed and fed, and their lives prolonged, then he is not in favor of bringing a great moral reform to the people."

A slight temporary increase in taxes is not an argument against prohibition that has force with any except the thoroughly commercialized citizen, who measures all the values of life by a dollars and cents standard.

AN OFFENSE AGAINST IMPRESSIONABLE SOCIETY

Not long ago one of the leading Chicago papers severely criticized an ex-mayor of the city for advertising, in an interview, his enjoyment of alcoholic liquors and describing with some detail the preparation of the popular drink, mint julep. The paper argued that a man of his position, who would naturally be looked up to by young men, has no right to stand for such reprehensible habits of life, and characterized his action as "an offense against impressionable society."

We certainly agree with the journal in its criticism and heartily wish that it would be as outspoken against other flagrant offenses against impressionable society, even more far-reaching in their effects. Chief among these there comes to mind the toleration in every license city of miles of saloons along the public highway which must be traveled day after day by the boys and girls, the young men and women of the impressionable age. The diabolical accessibility, nay the almost omnipresence, of the places for the sale of liquor in many cities, cannot fail to place upon the minds and characters of their future citizens, a stamp for evil. Familiarity with vice and impurity make it seem less repulsive. Young people living in a saloon-tainted atmosphere cannot fail to think saloon thoughts, harbor saloon ideals, become possessed by saloon ambitions. It is fearfully significant of the way in which the people who make their fortunes from the manufacture of liquor regard the environment created by the saloon, that they frequently select as their places of residence, in which to raise their families, prohibition territory.

Not a trifling sin is this offense against impressionable society, but one that shall be visited upon the children unto the third and fourth generations. We owe it to the men and women who are to make the history of the next hundred years to give them in their formative years a wholesome, elevating environment. The abolition of the liquor traffic from every city, town and village of the United States will go a long way towards making this possible.

"IT'S SUCH A BOTHER"

"I never drink liquor except to take a glass of wine when I am at dinner, because it's such a bother explaining that I never drink," remarked the other day a man who prided himself upon his exemplary habits of life. What a wealth of opportunity this man and his class are losing. "Such a bother" to explain that he would not drink because he has discovered that alcohol injures his health, when, perhaps, across the table from him was a young fellow just starting out in life who was debating with himself whether or not to turn down his glass. "Such a bother" when among his fellow guests there may have been a man cursed with an inherited appetite, who was trying with all his power to resist the temptation to indulge, and needed a reassuring word from some stronger-willed brother. "Such a bother," but the man who quietly and courteously declines to drink and explains his attitude on the question will rise in the esteem of all whose opinions are of value.

It is trite to say that nowadays the man who does not consider it "a bother" to explain that he does not drink will find it an asset of no inconsiderable value from a business point of view. Whatever may be the personal habits of men of affairs and leaders in the industrial world they not only respect but look with favor upon an individual who possesses the good sense and the moral courage to refrain from drink, and other things being equal, rate him as one who can be trusted in matters of great moment in the commercial world.

MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN TO MRS. STEVENS

A fountain in memory of Lillian M. N. Stevens is to grace the streets of Portland, Maine, the city which for so many years was her home. The fountain is to be a replica of the Frances E. Willard drinking fountain in Chicago, executed by George E. Wade of London. The design represents a child holding a cup of water. The basin at the base, intended for dogs and birds, is to be made of Maine granite, and the fountain itself is to be of bronze. The idea of this memorial originated with Miss Anua A. Gordon, president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and met with a hearty response from the Maine white ribboners. A committee was appointed to take the matter in charge, and at the April meetings of the various unions in the state, offerings were made which form the nucleus of the fund to be used for the fountain. Contributions are to be voluntary, and it is expected that the children of the "pine-tree" state, who were so beloved by Mrs. Stevens and for whom she did so much, will be largely represented among the donors.

While no location has as yet been decided upon for the fountain, it is very probable that some spot near the center of the city of Portland, and in the vicinity of the state W. C. T. U. headquarters, will be selected. The committee in charge of the plan consists of Mrs. George S. Hunt and Mrs. Whitman Sawyer of Portland, and Mrs. Edna Rowan Harvey of Milo, Maine.

A TRIBUTE TO THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

DANIEL A. POLING

President's Associate of the United Society of Christian Endeavor and President of the National Temperance Council. (As delivered by Mr. Poling in an address with the Flying Squadron of America)

It is prophetic of reform, even as it is a fact of religion, "Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free."

At this strategic point, let the whole world say, "Thank God for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union." For the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in public schools and private, in Sunday schools and in the home, here a little and there a little, with all the winsomeness of mother love and with the unanswerable data of exact science, has told the truth about alcohol and the liquor traffic.

More than any other organization of the great reform, this organization has appreciated the vital place of the educational program. Without neglecting to promote political action against the saloon, it has made the whole earth its school-room and taught rising generations to understand and hate beverage alcohol.

My mother wore over her heart a bow of white, and at her knee was shaped my first sword for this fight.

Today, a thoroughly equipped and irresistible army of sons and daughters born of the womb, taught of the mind, and inspired of the soul of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, is carrying the war for world-wide prohibition to the last battlements of King Alcohol.

It is my profound conviction that, in the final day, when prohibition has become a fact of world government, when the pages are brought together and the books made up, more pages will be devoted to chronicling the consecrated activities of the "White Ribbon Army" of the world than are given over to telling the story of any other movement of this stupendous conflict.

AMONG THE STATES

The friends and admirers of Oswald West, former governor of Oregon, rejoice over the outcome of the damage suit against him vindicating his action in the famous raid of the saloons of Copperfield, conducted by Fern Hobbs, the governor's private secretary, under his orders. The court, after seven hours' deliberation, delivered a verdict that ex-Governor West was entirely within his rights in declaring martial law and taking possession of the stock of liquors.

Claude Kitchin, United States Congressman from North Carolina, who has been elected to succeed Oscar W. Underwood as Democratic floor leader in the House of Representatives, is reported to have predicted that National Prohibition will go into effect inside of ten years. Mr. Kitchin is well known as a believer in prohibition, statewide and nationwide. Coming from the saloonless state of North Carolina, he speaks from experimental knowledge of the value of prohibition.

Plans are under way by the Michigan temperance forces to secure a popular vote on a prohibition amendment to the state constitution at the 1916 election. While only 50,000 signatures to the petition are necessary to secure an election, it is said the temperance forces will work for 100,000 names.

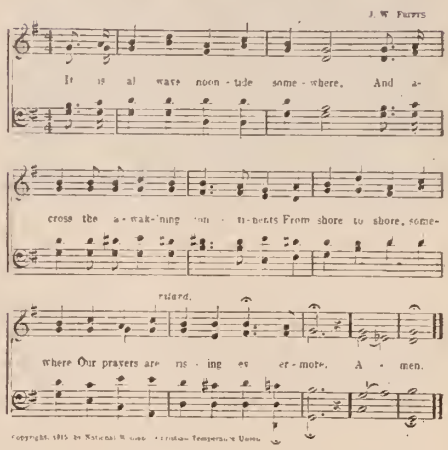
The Alabama supreme court has upheld the law, passed at the last session of the legislature, which bars liquor advertising from all newspapers in the state, and also prohibits the circulation in the state of outside papers carrying liquor advertisements.

As a result of the May election in Hartford City, Ind., its fifteen saloons will cease to exist within ninety days. The vote was the heaviest ever cast in a city election, and the credit for the victory is in large measure due to Evangelist Bob Jones who conducted a four weeks' revival in the city during the winter.

"The courts of this state will take judicial notice that the word 'beer,' unqualified and standing alone, means a malt, intoxicating liquor, without further proof." This sentence in a decision handed down by the Supreme Court of Colorado recently destroyed for all time any hopes that the liquor dealers may have cherished of a possibility of selling "3 per cent beer" in the state of Colorado as a soft drink.

Every distillery in the second collection district of Virginia closed its doors April 30 as a result, according to report, of the successful operation of the North Carolina prohibition law and because statewide prohibition will be effective in Virginia before many months.

Time of Prayer—Noontide



WHEN LOVE GOES MARCHING ON

Tune: *"Battle Hymn of the Republic"*
Annie Nuttall

Do you hear the distant tramping of the army of the Lord;
Love's great army of the faithful who believe his promised word;
Who still will claim his victory wherever hearts are stirred
To help his cause along.

Glory, glory, hallelujah!
Glory, glory, hallelujah!
Glory, glory, hallelujah!
Our cause is marching on!

'Tis a conqu'ring army surely! See the banners they have won!
Hear the joyous song they're singing of the bloodless battle done!
For their conquest means for captured hosts new life and health begun,
Means Goodness marching on.

Ah, it's coming nearer, nearer, God be praised 'tis almost here,
When deliv'rance will be certain from our country's direst fear,
When drinkdom's overturned at last, God's kingdom may draw near,
And Love go marching on.

If love has ever proved to you its power to dare and do,
Oh, pay the debt you owe to love, its pledges here renew.
Oh, hasten now your laggard feet and boldly make it true
That Love goes marching on.

Loud and clear love's bugle calleth. Know you not it calls for YOU?
Quick! obey your highest instincts, bind to rectitude anew!
Seize your chance for noblest living, all love's foes to death pursue,
And know Love marches on.

PERSONAL MENTION

Among recent visitors at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters were Miss Jennie Vail and Miss Catherine M. Osborn, of Tokyo, Japan, both of whom are members of the W. C. T. U. and especially interested in the work in the "Sunrise" Kingdom. They brought greetings from Madame Yajima, president of the Japan W. C. T. U., to Miss Anna A. Gordon, and spoke enthusiastically of the progress of the temperance movement in Tokyo.

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HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

RED LETTER DAYS

JUNE 9—*Flower Mission Day (Birthday of Jennie Casseday)*

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, SEATTLE, WASH., OCTOBER 9-14, 1915

SUPERINTENDENTS

MEDICAL TEMPERANCE

MRS. MARTHA M. ALLEN

Will all local unions in places where physicians have given addresses or written articles against alcohol please send me the names and addresses of such physicians soon? If they are osteopaths, please say so, as I want an exact list of medical men and women who are aiding in the great anti-alcohol fight. *Do not neglect this request.*

Nine hundred physicians of Philadelphia recently signed a petition to the state legislature asking for a local option law.

At the recent annual gathering of the Ohio Medical Society some of the leading physicians and surgeons of the state organized a state Society for the Study of Alcohol and Other Narcotics. The W. C. T. U. superintendent of Medical Temperance for Ohio, Mrs. Emma C. Quayle, worked heroically for the formation of this society.

An unfortunate error was recently published in a temperance journal stating that a small quantity of alcohol can be utilized by the body as food and that alcohol is "digested" and "assimilated" in the body. Professor Atwater, himself, never made such a claim as this for alcohol. He states that small quantities of alcohol are burned (oxidized) in the body, and he said this oxidation proved that alcohol is a food. His claim was opposed by many of the best authorities on alcohol who show that morphia and other poisonous substances never classed as foods are burned (chemically changed) in the body. Let no one be misled by the erroneous statement of Dr. David Starr Jordan. *Alcohol is not digested and assimilated.* It is burned quickly in the body in small quantity as is gunpowder in a stove, and the human "stove" is likely to suffer from the effects of the combustion.

The Minneapolis W. C. T. U. has secured consent from the city superintendent of schools and from the board of education to have the two leaflets for young men, "Alcohol the Young Man's Greatest Enemy," and "Alcohol Hinders Business Success," given to 4,000 boys in high schools and in the eighth grades of that city. This is a grand work which the W. C. T. U. in other cities might well imitate.

Summer Work

The time is now here when the leaflet, "Save the Babies," will be useful to many mothers. It will make friends for the W. C. T. U. as it is helpful where help is likely to be appreciated. Scatter the leaflets, "What is in Soft Drinks?" and "Opinions of Medical Experts on Coca Cola." Use "A Medical Temperance Quiz," and "A Patent Medicine Quiz," at W. C. T. U. picnics, in Sunday schools and elsewhere to help on programs. The "Safe Remedies" leaflet is still a standby to give to new members, and indeed it should be in every home, as dear Mrs. Stevens once said she wished it could be.

This department has leaflets covering almost every phase of the medical temperance question. Among these are "Do Weak Hearts Need Alcohol?" "Do Alcoholic Liquors Aid Digestion?" "Beer Drinking Injures Health" "Alcohol Injures Children," "Medical Opinions of Alcohol," etc. These helpful leaflets do no good on my shelves or on the shelves of our National W. C. T. U. Publishing House at Evanston. It is only as you use them that the Heavenly Father can bless the truths contained in them to the help of human lives. Use them prayerfully and they will be a powerful influence for the prohibition of the liquor curse. A sample package of fifty leaflets will be sent for 30 cents.

Ohio is the only state that seems to be making any particular effort to win the prize offered for the study course on alcohol in the local unions, yet even that state has not nearly come up to the required number of unions studying in order that a prize may be awarded. Forty unions is the required number. This study adds greatly to the interest of the meetings of the local unions pursuing it, and it takes only a short time at the beginning of each meeting—time usually wasted in chat. As the battle for prohibition gains in intensity there is increased need for knowledge of the facts against alcohol. This study is upon the two books, "Alcohol and the Human Body," by Sir Victor Horsley, and "Alcohol, a Dangerous and Unnecessary Medicine," by Mrs. Allen. At present no copies of the former book are to be had, so, until a new edition comes from England, the study can be pursued on the second book. These books can be purchased from the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House or from me; the questions for study and directions for carrying it on can be obtained from me. The Horsley book costs 50 cents; the other, a much larger book, is $1.25. Questions on each 5 cents a copy.

Forest Hills, Long Island, N. Y.

HERE AND THERE

Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, National W. C. T. U. superintendent of Franchise, recently visited Buffalo, N. Y., in connection with work on behalf of suffrage. While in the city she gave a talk of twenty minutes to the office force of the great Larkin Company, her audience consisting of about 1,300 girls and between 200 and 300 men. It was a significant fact that the time was taken from the working hours, Mrs. Livingston speaking from 11:40 to 12 o'clock. Her theme was National Constitutional Prohibition. This was the second time Mrs. Livingston had been asked to address the employes of the company, a previous engagement preventing acceptance of the first invitation.

It speaks well for the future of a state when its young people evince a keen interest in prohibition. Mrs. V. E. Mohler, writing of her home city, St. Albans, West Virginia, says that over 146 essays on temperance and prohibition have been handed in by students of the seventh and eighth grades and the first year high school. The superintendent of schools informs her that hereafter the study of the subject will be compulsory, as he has added it to the requirements for graduation.

Mansfield (O.) W. C. T. U. has just completed a house to house canvass of the city under the direction of Mrs. Mary Jennings, which resulted in a gain of 229 new active members, twenty-seven sustaining members and the organization of two L. T. L.'s. This enterprising union now has a membership of more than 300 regular members.

Allen county, Indiana, Mrs. Martha J. Ridenour, president, considers itself fortunate in having had the services of Mrs. Lora S. LaMance for a campaign of a week, April 22-29, inclusive. She visited eight towns and gave fifteen addresses. The city of Fort Wayne (Allen county) enjoyed a treat when the "Flying Squadron" came to the city, April 30 to May 2. Dr. Charles Sheldon, Mr. Daniel A. Poling, Ira Landrith, Dr. Carolyn E. Geisel, Hon. J. Frank Hanly and Oliver Wayne Stewart were among the speakers.

FIGHT THE TRAFFIC—NOT THE MAN

LORA S. LA MANCE

Poor saloon man! He is Ichabod. "The glory hath departed." He is soon to step down and out, and he knows it.

These three things are true of the liquor man: (1) He is in the business solely to make money. (2) He respects the Christianity that fights him. (3) He fears the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, but he honors it. To illustrate, let me mention several incidents, using fictitious names in connection therewith:

In the wild and woolly days of the wild and woolly west a certain Dick Walton opened a saloon in a small border town. Dick swore like a trooper; he drank, played poker and prided himself on his lurid ways. For three months he did a flourishing business. One morning his customers found the door locked. He stubbornly refused to unlock it and at last cried out: "Dick Walton may be a blankety-blank of a feller, but he ain't bad enough to run a saloon!" In other words, this wild, harum-scarum, but big-hearted saloon-keeper found that his business was turning him into a cool, base, hard, calculating and unprincipled man, ready to prey on defenseless women and children, and he gave up his business.

No Real Defense

Liquor men with good impulses are to be pitied. Their business is as demoralizing to them as it is to their customers. Rarely do they defend their business *per se*. They say, "I am in for the money there is in it." "If I do not sell liquor, someone else will." "It is legitimate because I have a license." "I would not be running a saloon today if the names of church members had not been signed to my petition." "Some one is going to sell liquor, and I might as well be that one." "If the saloon were gone, the whisky drug-store and bootlegger would come in." Liquor men have not a word of praise for the business in which they are engaged. They offer excuse upon excuse for it, but no real defense.

They may blaspheme, and they may scoff at religion, but in their hearts they have a real respect for the Christians who straightforwardly oppose them.

"Send for Mrs. Smith"

In the Southland a plucky little woman actively made war on the saloons in her town. A saloon-keeper openly threatened to ruin her family financially. Nothing was too mean for him to say or do. One day there was a shooting scrape in his saloon. Standing by a pool of blood, the saloon-keeper with scared white face said, "Send for Mrs. Smith." He did not ask for the services of timid Deacon Praywell, who was afraid to open his mouth on the liquor question, nor did he desire the presence of Minister Softly, who was lukewarm on the subject, but he wanted the brave little woman who had fought his business year in and year out. Mrs. Smith came. She took the injured man's head in her lap, and there, with kegs and bottles all around her, and with blood smearing her dress, she lifted her voice in prayer.

At one time there was a hot local option fight on in a harbor town on the Pacific Coast. A noted prohibition speaker made an address on the streets, in which he said something that stirred the wrath of the stevedores and wharf-rats. A riot ensued, the police clubbed their way in and eight men were arrested. The next night, very much against my friends' wishes, I spoke from an automobile at the very same place and to the very same crowd. They listened respectfully. I said, "We must protect the boys for whom Jesus Christ died. You know about Jesus. He chose to come to the earth as a poor man. He worked at the carpenter's bench to support his mother. He cared for the poor, the down-cast, the sick and the afflicted. He was ready to forgive the sinner, ready to help the weak. He went about doing good. With His precious blood he paid the debt for you and for me." A bull-necked bartender, standing there with his white apron on, lifted his hat. Instantly the gang of rowdies, street loafers, bartenders and toughs bared their heads and stood in as reverential an attitude as would any congregation in church or cathedral. Hardened as they were, in their heart of hearts they believed the gospel message.

Liquor people hate the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. They fear it. They dread its power. Yet they have a respect, even an admiration for the organization that opposes them relentlessly, persistently, continually, yet with Christian charity.

During a bitter city campaign a band of devoted white ribboners was stationed in a certain slum precinct, where there was a gang of liquor men with several saloon-keepers at their head. These ward-heelers bullied and browbeat the women. When their insults became too flagrant, one of the saloon-keepers pushed his blackguard companions back and said sternly, "You can't talk to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union like that! Stand back and behave yourselves!"

"We Like You"

In another town thugs and dead-beats were sent out to run women from the polls. They mockingly saluted white-haired women as "Aunt Sukie" and "Aunt Tilda." They laughed and mocked as the women prayed. They had a band that played its loudest whenever the temperance people tried to sing. They went so far as to push women headlong from the steps and to throw them out of the doors of buildings, where they had mounted guard to stop liquor being carried out into alley or back street. I was thrown out bodily with the others. This gang swore at the women, slurred them, openly ridiculed them. Nevertheless, when the polls closed, the leader of the gang, who looked every inch the tough that he was, came up to me and frankly said, "Us boys want to shake hands with you. You fought us hard, but you are the right stuff, and we like you." They respect those who are not afraid to stand for the right.

He Knew She Was Right

In a Missouri town a desperate character, intoxicated, attempted to run white ribboners from their post at the entrance to the polls. He absolutely threatened them and it appeared for a moment as if the W. C. T. U. leader might be shot. She looked the infuriated brute straight in the eye and refused to withdraw her women. Her very quickness disconcerted him and he failed to discharge his weapon. She talked to him, calmly but firmly, and at last he went away and left her holding the fort. The next day he said, "I like that woman. She isn't afraid to stand her ground. She was right and she knew I knew it."

Twice in liquor-polluted towns I have had timid bankers and merchants refuse to place prohibition posters in their windows, fearing it would hurt their business. Each time I appealed to the chief saloon-keepers, who agreed to put the tabooed posters in their own windows. It proved most effective advertising. Last year when my foot was so injured in the Oregon campaign that I could not step on it, and no vehicle could be found to take me to my appointment, a saloon-keeper himself brought his automobile and himself assisted me into the church. One can but think these men are too good for their business!

My policy is this: Fight the liquor traffic and fight it hard. Fight the business, but not the man who runs it. He is a man gone wrong, but nevertheless a man. Do not hate him. Hate the traffic. Get him out of this bad business and the day will come when, if he has a particle of manhood about him, he will rejoice that this sinful traffic no longer has a hold on him, and he is free to look the world in the face.

A DRAWING CAMPAIGN

A small girl went home from school at Ketchikan, Alaska, after a talk to the children by Mrs. Cornelia Templeton Hatcher, president of the territorial W. C. T. U., and excitedly announced to her mother that she was "going to sign the mustard roll." Mrs. Hatcher repeated the information to her audience that night and told them that the temperance forces intended to put considerable *ginger* into the campaign for prohibition and the children would supply a "right smart of mustard." The combination would make a plaster that would *draw* every dry voter to the polls on November 4, 1916.

INSOMNIA

Leads to Madness, If Not Remedied

"Experiments satisfied me, some 5 years ago," writes a Topeka woman, "that coffee was the direct cause of the insomnia from which I suffered terribly, as well as extreme nervousness and acute dyspepsia.

"I had been a coffee drinker since childhood, and did not like to think that the beverage was doing me all this harm. But it was, and the time came when I had to face the fact, and protect myself. I therefore gave up coffee abruptly and absolutely, and adopted Postum for my hot drink at meals.

"I began to note improvement in my condition very soon after I took on Postum. The change proceeded gradually, but surely, and it was a matter of only a few weeks before I found myself entirely relieved—the nervousness passed away, my digestive apparatus was restored to normal efficiency, and I began to sleep restfully and peacefully.

"These happy conditions have continued during all of the 5 years, and I am safe in saying that I owe them entirely to Postum, for when I began to drink it I ceased to use medicines."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum comes in two forms:

Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage **Instantly**. 30c and 50c tins.

Both kinds are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

REVEILLE

GUY FITCH PHELPS

Like the watcher on the tower
  Who beheld the Polish king,
While a wronged and famished people
    prayed below;
  We have set our temperance warders,
We have heard their clarion ring
  That the Sons of Honor march upon
    the foe.
They are coming! They are coming!
  Like the gathering of the clans,
They are coming like the billows of the
    sea;
  For their bugles sound reveille
In the midst of all the lands,
  With the battle cry, "Saloons shall
    cease to be!"

Where the spring a robe is weaving
  For the shoulders of the hill
On the far-off rugged slopes of glorious
    Maine;
  To the dreamy land of Sunset
Does the gathering shout instil
  The awakened hearts of valley, shore
    and plain.
For the Teuton like the glacier
  Melting in a summer flood,
Speaks in Anglo-Saxon courage hot and
    high:
  And Semitic teachers rally
To the honor of one God
  Who has trailed the proclamation on
    the sky.

God has phonographed the moaning,
  He has photographed the want,
He has bottled up the streams of woman's tears;
  In the breast of retribution
He will open up a fount
  That will wash away the drunkenness
    of years.
For the Christ goes forth to battle
  With his garments rolled in red,
And a flaming sword of fire in his hand;
  And the triumphs of his kingdom
Are the crowns upon his head,
  While the marching of his legions
    shakes the land.

On the snowy hills of promise
  Breaks a brighter, better day,
Soon the reeking night of Bacchus shall
    be gone;
  For corruption's shades are stealing
Like detested things away,
  And the morning stars are singing of
    the dawn.
They are coming! They are coming!
  Like the gathering of the clans,
They are coming like the billows of the
    sea;
  For their bugles sound reveille
In the midst of all the lands,
  With the battle cry, "Saloons shall
    cease to be!"

Philomath, Oregon.

HOW THE LOGGERS SAVED GEM CITY

W. D. BROWNING, Seabright, Cal.

Gem City was a nice quiet little prohibition town near that part of California where the big redwood trees grow. There are many logging camps in that part of the country and sometimes we loggers would go to Gem City to do our trading and again to some burg where liquor was sold.

I noticed when one of the boys visited a drinking town he was pretty apt to come home without much to show for his month's wages, and that after a trip or two of that kind, when he had become downright ragged and out at the heel, he would generally pull himself together and go to Gem City to get his outfit. You see when any of us went to the prohibition burg we would make out a list of things that we wanted to buy and be reasonably sure of coming home with the goods, but when we struck out for one of those booze towns—well, a chap would have with him when he went fifty or seventy-five dollars and return to the camp in two or three days with a pair of new socks and a headache. Sometimes he didn't even have the socks, and he would come sulking back home looking as ornery as a sheep-killing dog and feeling still worse.

Well, naturally, most of us were glad that there was one place where we could buy our boots, clothes and similar things and be reasonably sure that we were going to get what we went after, and when one of the boys brought the word that, on account of the trade they were losing, the merchants of Gem City were going to hold a meeting to consider re-submitting the prohibition question to the people, most of the boys, even the hardest drinking ones, didn't like the idea a bit. We wanted at least one town we could go to without spending all our money for booze, and the more we talked it over the more positive we became that we didn't want Gem City to sell liquor again.

Finally it was settled that Cal Peters, Link Ewing, and myself should go to the meeting and put in a word as to our wishes in the matter. We arrived in Gem City a little before noon and took dinner at a sort of coffee club eating house that some of the ladies of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union had started during Gem City's drinking days. It was a nice homey sort of a little place with books and newspapers to read and checkers, chess and several other kinds of games for any one who wanted to play them.

I left Cal and Link playing a game of checkers while I went over to the desk to explain to the motherly little woman in charge what we had come for. Say, but she was glad all over. She shook hands with me and then went over and shook hands with the boys at the checker board, and then came back and shook hands with me again, and patted me on the shoulder just as if I had been her own boy. Somehow that patting got me for a minute and my eyes grew sort of misty. You see my own mother died when I was a wee mite of a kid and chaps like me get little enough mothering in our rough life. That is what makes it so sweet, but rather upsetting when it does come.

The other boys finished their game of checkers and the little lady got them to come over to the desk, too, and between the four of us we planned what we would do and say at the meeting that night. After we had talked the matter over for fifteen or twenty minutes the three of us went and sat down at one of the tables and ordered our dinners. I guess the little mother-woman had passed the word back into the kitchen that we were to have a little extra, for we certainly did get a fine dinner, and at supper time, too, the best was none too good for us, and I never ate better food before or since than those two meals I ate at that little temperance restaurant.

After supper we were introduced to quite a few folks. They were ladies mostly and though some of them were right pretty and so good to look at I couldn't help wondering why the men who were in favor of temperance didn't show up. I finally said something about this to the little mother-woman. "Oh, quite a few of them help us in a quiet way," she explained, "but they say that it will hurt their business to be too active."

"I admire their spunk—not at all." I said. "The other side doesn't seem a bit bashful about hurting business or human beings either!"

"I know," she said a little sadly, "they are always bold and aggressive, and there are mostly only the women to fight the evil that they defend, but——" and here she brightened up and patted me on the shoulder again—"tonight we have you boys to help us."

Now, I had been getting a little weak-kneed as the time for the meeting drew near, but that last pat on the shoulder and the confidence the little woman seemed to have that we boys could help save the day for temperance put new spunk into me, and when we went to the meeting I led our little bunch of temperance folks right to a seat in the front of the hall near the speaker's desk as bravely as did even David going up against Goliath.

I soon sized up the audience and felt sure that most of the crowd was against us. The chairman—well, he'll be dealt with later. When the meeting was called to order the chairman and two or three others spoke in favor of re-submitting the prohibition question. Each one professed to be in favor of a dry town, but protested that we loggers went to the wet towns to do our trading and that business was growing so poor that it was very near a question of having a wet town or no town at all. Oh, it made our ears burn a little to hear these remarks. You see we had on our best clothes and nobody knew that we three were loggers. The chairman went on to say that he had figured up that each time a logger went to some other town because he was not able to buy whisky in Gem City, the merchants lost thirty dollars worth of trade. That reference to money made me think of something, and I was on my feet instantly.

"Mr. Chairman," I said, "perhaps the merchants of Gem City would gain their thirty pieces of silver by selling their fellow men to the saloons, but did it ever occur to you that we boys might object to being thus sold?"

"Who are you, and what have you got to do with this meeting?" blustered the chairman.

"Oh, I am just one of the loggers who helps pay your son-in-law's saloon license over at Black Point, Mr. Morrison," I came back at him. "I can perfectly well understand your motive in wanting saloons to be allowed to open in Gem City. Your son-in-law has made Black Point

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

From west to east, from south to north,
We boys and girls are marching forth
To lay the liquor traffic low.
With happy hearts we are afield,
We're boys and girls who never yield,
The liquor traffic now must go!

Chorus:
In Nineteen Twenty comes the day,
Comes the children's happy day;
In Nineteen Hundred Twenty
There'll be prohibition plenty
When Columbia drives the drink away.
—*A. A. G.*

The Patriotism of Highland Grove School

SARAH N. McCREERY, Burlington, Iowa

When Howard Vance came to the Highland Grove school he proved a different kind of teacher from any one who had ever before held the position. Real flowers, plants, animals and bugs served as his nature studies and he used a great many objects in teaching arithmetic, saying, "What goes in through the eyes sticks, for there are no eyes in the back of the head through which a fact may escape." He listened to the conversation of his pupils and taught grammar outside of school hours as well as during them.

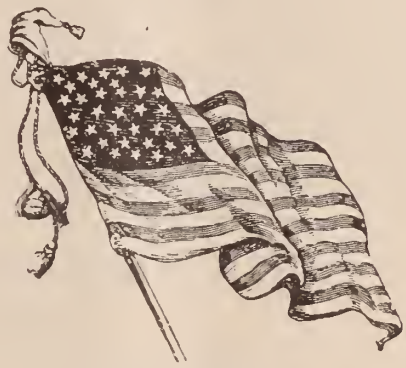
United States history was the subject that aroused the interest of the older boys. Mr. Vance taught it by use of maps and clay models. He told many interesting personal incidents of great men that appealed to all the class and he showed by models just how battles are fought.

"I used to think history was the driest study," Hugh Gennings declared one morning to his parents, "but Mr. Vance has taught me that instead of being just a lot of dry facts and dates to be memorized it shows the growth and development of the United States from the very beginning."

"I feel as if I knew all the men who helped to found the United States, Mr. Vance has told us so much about them," added Joe Frances, who had stopped for Hugh on his way to school. These boys expressed the feeling of the others about their teacher.

That very day in the history class Mr. Vance talked of men who had done much for their country and who had shown their patriotism by their willingness to sacrifice for it by going to war for liberty and the right.

"I would go to battle if the call should



ever come," declared Orville James stoutly.

"So would I," agreed George Webster. "I would be willing to give up everything to show how much I love the flag," and he pointed to the American colors draped above the door.

One boy after another told what he would be willing to do to show his patriotism. At last all had spoken but Grant Williams, who was a very studious boy and the least talkative one in the class.

"Well, Grant, what do you think about it? How would you show your patriotism?" asked Mr. Vance. Grant started as he heard his name called. He had been so deep in thought that he had scarcely heard what the others had said.

"I think we can show our patriotism every day by being good citizens," he said slowly. "I am going to be honest in my dealings; going to try to live a clean life and not to injure my body by smoking cigarets, cigars or a pipe or waste my money on such things. With God's help I do not intend to drink, and I will endeavor to do right and to keep others from doing wrong. If I am just the best kind of citizen I know how to be, I think I will be showing the right kind of patriotism. Father says I will." Grant looked a little scared because he had said so much.

"Good for you, Grant!" exclaimed Mr. Vance. "If you live up to those resolutions you will indeed be a patriotic man. Have you ever signed the temperance pledge?" Grant shook his head. Mr. Vance opened his desk. "I always have some pledge cards with me," he said. "I wonder if you wouldn't sign one today?" Grant went quickly forward to the desk and did as Mr. Vance requested.

"How many others, just as Grant has done, would like to show their patriotism right now by enlisting in the war against liquor? It is truly as great a war as has ever been fought."

One after another came forward until all the boys and girls in the history class had signed the pledge.

"Now wouldn't some of the other scholars like to sign?" asked Mr. Vance, reading the pledge aloud.

Arthur Rice took the lead and before long every scholar had taken a stand for prohibition.

"Some of you have, perhaps, missed a lesson," said Mr. Vance as the clock announced the noon hour, "but you have done something which is very important. You have been laying a foundation for character and setting a high standard for the future scholars of Highland Grove school. I am glad that Grant said what he did, for it gave you all an opportunity to show your patriotism right now." Orville James led the school in three cheers for Mr. Vance.

KOREANS ON THE WATER WAGON

"Just the other day," writes Methodist Missionary John Z. Moore in the *Central Christian Advocate*, "I visited a busy little Korean village, not far from Pyeng Yang. Eight years ago it had twenty-five houses and eight saloons. Now it has sixty houses and no saloon. Only three or four drinking men are to be found in the whole place. Many entire families have been converted, and there is said to be at least one Christian in every home. A thriving school work is another hopeful sign. Much credit for all this advance is due to the wideawake native pastor."

OBJECT OF LIQUOR ADVERTISING DEFEATED

The words, "Vote wet," may look well to the liquor people, but when painted in large letters on city sidewalks and everywhere in the form of posters, confronting voters, they may sometimes have an unexpected effect. This was possibly the case in the city of Poynette, Wis., which was so posted and painted before the recent election. For twenty years Poynette has been kept in the dry column through the unrelenting efforts of the temperance people, and this year, although the liquor interests felt confident of victory, the vote was for a continuation of the previous dry policy.

HOW THE LOGGERS SAVED GEM CITY

(Continued from Page Twelve)

such a hole with the dive that he runs there that nobody but we wicked loggers dares to go to the place, so now he wants to come to Gem City and do the same thing."

I ran my eye over the crowd. "Some of you have been over to Black Point," I continued. "Did you notice the handsome paved streets built from the license money received from its dozen or more saloons? You did not. There isn't a foot of paved street in the place nor a decent piece of sidewalk. I have been around drinking towns enough to know that it takes all the money that comes from drink to pay for the wear and tear that drink makes, and we three loggers are here tonight to tell you that we don't want Gem City to go wet. We would like to have one town that we can come to for our outfits without any danger of spending all of our money for booze. I have a paper here signed by a hundred and seventeen of the boys," I went on, pulling out the document as I spoke, "that runs to the effect that if Gem City goes wet again we will send to a Chicago mail-order house for our goods. That's our ultimatum." I sat down. For a moment you could have heard a pin drop. I guess

It's a short way to prohibition
It's the right way to go.
It's a sure way to bring salvation
To the greatest land I know.
Let's all stick together
Let this be our cry
It's a short, short way to prohibition
And our Nation will go dry.

some of those merchants were as surprised at our protest as if a fish had stepped out of the river and objected to the fashion of fishing. Finally, however, a chap in the back of the hall arose and with a sort of a dry grin said: "Our wet friends seem to have run up against the ultimate consumer and as the victims don't seem to want Gem City to go wet, I move that this meeting adjourn *sine die*."

And so that was the end of the movement against prohibition in Gem City, and we loggers still have a decent town to go to. We think the merchants of that little burg are beginning to find out that in the long run a dry town pays when it comes to a question of who gets the trade.

Hints

for

Commencement Gifts

BOOKS—

LIFE OF FRANCES E. WILLARD, Anna Adams Gordon. Price, $1.50.

NINETEEN BEAUTIFUL YEARS, Frances E. Willard. Price, 60 cents.

HOW I LEARNED TO RIDE THE BICYCLE, Frances E. Willard. Price, 40 cents.

WHAT FRANCES E. WILLARD SAID, Anna Adams Gordon. Price, 75 cents.

WHAT LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS SAID, Anna Adams Gordon. Price, 50 cents.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC, William E. Johnson. Price, $1.00.

COMPENDIUM OF TEMPERANCE TRUTH, Edith Smith Davis. Price, 50 cents.

TALKS TO GIRLS, Eleanor Hunter. Price, 50 cents.

TALKS TO BOYS, Eleanor Hunter. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO TELL STORIES TO CHILDREN, Sarah Cone Bryant. Price, $1.10.

THE TYRANT IN WHITE, (Anti-Cigaret story). Price, $1.00.

A SINGULAR LIFE, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward. Price, $1.25.

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FRECKLES, Gene Stratton Porter. Price 60 cents.

All books cloth bound. Prices include prepaid carriage.

SOUVENIR SPOONS

W. C. T. U. TEASPOON, showing Crusade Church on bowl.

REST COTTAGE TEASPOON, Rest Cottage in bowl.

Spoons made of sterling silver. Price, $1.50 each.

REST COTTAGE SOUVENIR

A TERRA COTTA PLAQUE, cottage in bas relief, hand carved and hand tinted. Price $2.00.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

Returns from 350 cities and towns of Massachusetts, just compiled by Mr. Robert H. Magwood, show a shrinkage in the total vote for license of 13,042, or 6 per cent, and an increase in the vote for no-license of 7,847, or 3.6 per cent.

SEVERE BLOW TO FLORIDA SALOONS

Governor Park Trammell of Florida closed a bitter legislative struggle between the wet and dry forces of the state when on May 5 he signed the Davis package bill, a measure that was passed by both the senate and the house after the statewide prohibition bill had been voted down. This bill provides that liquor can be sold only in original packages and will abolish the sale of liquor by the glass in clubs and hotels as well as saloons. After September 30, when the measure becomes effective, the saloon as now known in the state will cease to exist. In addition to the package feature, the bill provides that saloons shall be closed between the hours of seven o'clock p. m. and seven o'clock a. m., and on Sundays and election days; that liquor shall not be sold to any one of intemperate habits after the saloonkeeper has been notified in writing by members of drinker's family, nor to any intoxicated person; that places where liquor is sold shall have no connection with any other building, that no blinds, screens, chairs, settees, benches, or tables shall be set up in such place. Lights shall be kept burning all night so that from the street passersby may be able to see the interior at night as well as in the day time. Rooms where liquor is sold shall not be higher than three feet above the sidewalk or ground level. No music or entertainment of any kind shall be permitted, nor any meals or food of any kind be sold or given to patrons. Credit shall not be allowed for any kind of intoxicating liquors. For violation of any of the provisions of this law, the dealer shall lose his license and shall be subject to a maximum fine of one thousand dollars or twelve months' imprisonment.

Miss Minnie E. Neal, president of the Florida W. C. T. U., was one of the interested group which watched the Governor sign the bill, as was also President Davis of the senate, the framer of the bill, and a number of others, including both members of the legislature and representatives of temperance organizations.

SOCIALIST PARTY TO COMBAT LIQUOR EVIL

SPECIAL COMMITTEE REPORTS CONCLUSIONS

At a session of the Socialist national committee in Chicago, May 13, Carl D. Thompson, secretary of a special committee appointed a year ago to gather arguments on both sides of the liquor question, presented a report embodying these conclusions:

"Alcohol is a narcotic poison like opium, arsenic, morphine, cocaine, etc.

"Alcohol weakens the intellectual powers. The very inhibitory, soothing, or deadening influence which alcohol exercises upon both mind and body, by which it enables the user to forget hunger, worry, sorrow, and pain constitute its danger.

Total Abstinence Urged

"It is universally agreed that excessive drinking of alcoholic liquors is disastrous. Total abstinence is the only absolutely safe and wise course to pursue.

"Although the wages in the liquor industry are among the best, yet the degree of exploitation is greater than in any other phase of the capitalist system. The exploitation in all the industries of the United States averages 48.83 per cent; in the liquor business it goes up to 70 per cent.

"In addition to the exploitation of labor in the production of alcoholic liquors, which is the highest of all capitalist industries, the liquor traffic still further exploits labor in excessive charge (compared to the cost of production) when the liquor is retailed to the consumer, and, what is worst of all, exploits the working class through the evil effects resulting from the use and abuse of alcoholic drinks.

"The Socialist party cannot remain indifferent or inactive, but should take a definite position and active part in combating the evils of alcoholism."

What of Personal Liberty?

In reference to "personal liberty," the report says:

"In regard to the restriction of personal liberty, the committee cannot wholly approve of the opinion held by those who use this argument. For while there are certain personal rights that should be inviolate, yet there are others that must give way if the common interest requires it."

Many of the authorities quoted in the report in condemnation of beer are German. Among alcohol's recorded opponents are 800 German and Austrian doctors. One statement is that "beer is not the harmless beverage many of the German people think it is."

The committee urged that the question finally be referred to the entire party for decision.

Have you heard the great prohibition song, Count On Me? 90,000 sold. Send ten cents for 96 page hymn book containing it. Wm. E. Marks, 1603 West St., Wilmington, Delaware.

SANITARY DRINKING FOUNTAINS

¶We make a large variety of ornamental Drinking Fountains for man and beast.

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POPULAR BOOKS
Every
WHITE RIBBONER
SHOULD READ

THE MAN WHO FORGOT, James Hay, Jr. The story of a man's fight for National Prohibition told most cleverly—a book destined to arouse the reader to his responsibility—a book with a definite purpose.

Price, $1.25. Postage 12 cents.

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We have trained thousands of women in their own homes to earn $10 to $25 a week as nurses. Send for "How I Became a Nurse"—248 pages with actual experiences, 48 illustrated lesson pages free. There is a Chautauqua nurse in your vicinity. Ask her about our training. Her address upon request.

The Chautauqua School of Nursing
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AT
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The Proclamation for
NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION

Lillian M. N. Stevens
President National Woman's Christian Temperance Union
Portland, Maine, September 10, 1911

The Proclamation has been prepared in permanent form, ready for framing—to be used in exhibits, state headquarters, churches and Sunday Schools.

Set in gothic type, mounted on heavy plaster board, beveled. Size 30x40 in.
Price, postpaid, $2.00.
Printed on heavy glazed paper.
Price, postpaid, 25 cents.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Ill.

Will You Come Home Sober, Papa?

A NEW TEMPERANCE SONG BY REV. J. C. HARRISON of the ALABAMA CONFERENCE. This is one of the best Temperance songs written in years. Its beautiful story of a young girl's plea to her father is really a Temperance sermon, while its melody is one of the sweetest ever written. Ask your music dealer for it, or send 10c to the publisher. P. J Howley Music Co., 102 West 42nd Street, New York. Special rates on quantities to Societies or Temperance Organizations.

POST CARDS 20 FOR 25c

Artistically printed verses. Your own selection of the following four kinds:
A Prayer.
To My Son.
For Your Birthday.
A Birthday Gift.

THE KEADMA COMPANY Rogers Park, Ill.

TWO FAMILIAR ARGUMENTS

(Continued from Page Seven)

state's rights arguments came from the North and not from the South. This was evidenced by the entire delegations of Arkansas, Florida, Oklahoma, South Carolina and Tennessee voting solidly for National Prohibition. The states of Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina and Virginia, gave a majority of their votes for National Prohibition. The states that voted solidly against National Prohibition were the northern "standpat" states of Connecticut, Delaware, Nevada, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Utah and Indiana.

The southern representatives gave a magnificent demonstration of the right of their states to defend themselves against the liquor oligarchy in any way that the states saw fit. The state's rights doctrine as applied to prohibition was only a means to accomplish a desired end and urged almost wholly by those who were interested in sounding the death-knell of National Prohibition.

ANNUAL GATHERING OF TEXAS WORKERS

Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher a Speaker—Unique Newsboy Demonstration

Special Correspondence

The state convention in Houston, which adjourned April 30, was not the largest on record, owing to high water and washouts on the road, but it was the best in many respects. Mrs. Nannie W. Curtis, state president, was in the chair the greater part of the time; Mrs. Brewer, vice-president, taking her place when she was unavoidably absent. The state officers were re-elected, Mrs. Curtis receiving every vote except her own. One item of special interest was the dedication of fifteen children to the temperance cause.

The reports were unusually good. Those who have traveled in Texas will appreciate what it meant to have a delegate from El Paso and one from San Angelo. More invitations for the next convention than ever before were received. There were welcome addresses from all classes of society, the churches, schools, business men, Y. W. C. A., Missionary Federation, Rotary Club, T. W. P. A. and district and federated W. C. T. U., to all of which Mrs. P. A. Smith of Port Arthur responded happily.

The consecration services conducted by the state superintendent, Mrs. Caster, were uplifting. The music in charge of Mrs. Gatchell of Austin was unusually fine. The meetings were held in the First Presbyterian church, the pastor, Rev. Jacobs, showing a most hospitable spirit to the white ribboners.

Among the delightful features of the meeting was a visit from our National superintendent of Soldiers and Sailors, Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher, of Washington, D. C., who spoke gracious words to the convention, complimented Galveston on the good work at its port, and gave an evening address. Mrs. Megrail, a new member, read a fine paper on scientific temperance instruction in the public schools. This addition to our ranks is gladly welcomed. The official and executive boards held several meetings and discussed and planned the work for the coming year. Mrs. E. S. Tracy, probably the oldest member in Texas, was present, calling the convention to order when we became too hilarious. She has for many years been parliamentarian for the W. C. T. U. There was presented to her a large bouquet of red lilies, while the state Press reporter, Miss Fanny Armstrong, received from the Methodist women a huge bouquet of roses.

The Press banner was sent to its old home, Austin, where it has been for about seven years. The last night of the convention a grand gold medal contest, with five contestants, in charge of Miss Gilbert, was held at the city auditorium. Miss Samuels of Hempstead received the medal. The cantata, "A Saloonless Nation in 1920," participated in by many children, in charge of Mrs. N. J. Ackerman of Houston, was greatly enjoyed.

Even the condition of the finances was unusually good. There was money in the treasury and never in Texas have pledges for our work been made more rapidly. THE UNION SIGNAL was not forgotten, by any means, Mrs. Phipps, UNION SIGNAL superintendent, being on hand all the time, with pencil, paper and open purse ready to catch the unwary. Of course she thinks the circulation of THE UNION SIGNAL the salvation of the nation, and of course the writer agrees with her.

On the last night there was a sudden and most startling cry of "Extra! Extra! Extra! Colorado dry! Mississippi dry! Mississippi River dry! Houston dry! Texas dry!" This commotion was caused by a dozen or more newsboys tearing through the audience scattering UNION SIGNALS, *Young Crusaders*, *Texas White Ribbons* and leaflets in every direction. How the boys did enjoy it!

The *Houston Post* and the *Houston Chronicle*, the former "anti," the latter "pro," gave excellent reports of the convention. A delightful auto drive was tendered by the chamber of commerce.

This pencil sharpening outfit is like no other. Its fine steel cutters won't get dull—won't break the pencil point—and two sets of them are now furnished, so that the machine may be kept in constant operation. A necessary tool—for every office, home, school. Handsomely nickeled. Four inches high. At your retailer's or from Stewart Mfg. Co., 320 Wells Street, Chicago. Order today. Price complete—with two sets of cutters and clamp—now only $2.00. No pencil sharpener is complete without two sets of cutters.

Insist on the Stewart

FIFTH DISTRICT (MICH.) CONVENTION

An unusually large delegation was present at the forty-first annual convention of the Fifth District (Michigan) W. C. T. U. held at Plainwell, April 22-23. A splendid feature of the program was the annual address of the president of the district, Mrs. A. S. Benjamin, in which she presented recommendations for the ensuing year's work. Miss Margaret J. Bilz's paper on the "Past Work and Future Outlook" was received with most hearty applause. Mrs. Nettie Corser, Rev. Etta E. Shaw, National evangelist, and Mrs. C. K. Godfrey, all of Grand Rapids, gave inspiring talks on the outlook for 1915 and 1916. An address by Mrs. Rachel Bailey, who is an earnest, wholesome, enthusiastic speaker, was received with great applause. A silver medal contest was held in which six students of Hope College gave original orations on "The Temperance Question at the Present time." Other interesting features were "Many Helps for Mothers," by Miss Clara A. Wheeler, head of the Kindergarten Training School at Grand Rapids; "A Child's Reading," by Mrs. Post; "Best Paying Business in the World," by Mrs. Eva Allgeo, with interesting suggestions from various county presidents, among them Mrs. Mary Bodwell, Mrs. Fred Vos and Mrs. Nellie Wicks.

At the memorial service Mrs. Louise A. Payne, district treasurer; Mrs. Anna Russell, county treasurer, and Mrs. Aloys Bilz, mother of the district corresponding secretary, were tenderly mentioned. All these women were of large intellect and influence.

The election of officers resulted as follows: Mrs. L. Alberta Dann, president; Miss Margaret Bilz, corresponding secretary; Dr. Belle Masters, recording secretary, and Mrs. Julia R. Lillie, treasurer.

Mrs. A. S. Benjamin, the beloved district president for thirty-five years, was presented with as many beautiful white roses, accompanied by an expression of great regret at her determination to retire from office. She retains the love, admiration and esteem of the women of her district.

$2.50 PER DAY SALARY PAID ONE LADY in each town to distribute free circulars and take orders for concentrated flavoring in tubes. Permanent position. J. S. Ziegler Co., 7 G East Harrison, Chicago.

WANTED—Several honest, industrious people to distribute religious literature; $60 a month sure. Nichols Co., Box 14, Naperville, Ill.

As the result of an election on the liquor question May 3, Goshen, Ind., was added to the dry territory of the state, its eleven saloons to discontinue business after July 31.

Circulation Department

THE UNION SIGNAL - - - $1.00 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly 25c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER - - - 25c a year
Sample Copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.
Single Copies, 2c each. Per 100, $1.75

Subscriptions to Foreign Countries:

THE UNION SIGNAL - - - $1.52 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 37c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER - - - 37c a year
Address Evanston, Ill.

AGGRESSIVE WORK FOR OFFICIAL PAPER

State Plans

We shall from time to time print in this column state plans for the increased circulation of our official paper and are sure that all will welcome suggestions or methods that have been carefully and successfully worked out, knowing that an increased circulation of THE UNION SIGNAL means increased efficiency among our workers.

New York

"In New York state we have an efficiency plan," writes Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of the New York W. C. T. U., "in which we place as our ideal a subscription list to THE UNION SIGNAL equal to one-fourth of the membership, and not less than five subscriptions to *The Young Crusader*. We push THE UNION SIGNAL at all institutes and consider it a necessity if our work is to be carried on efficiently."

Ohio

"Our plan for THE UNION SIGNAL is that each local union shall subscribe for the paper for its president," is the statement from the office of the state president, Mrs. Florence D. Richard. "At our annual convention some time ago we passed a resolution to this effect: That no one should be elected a delegate to our state convention who is not a subscriber to THE UNION SIGNAL, as well as our own state paper. While these rules are not always rigidly enforced we feel that they ought to be, because, as we urge, no woman can make a successful president of a local union nor be intelligent enough to vote on the great questions which sometimes arise in our conventions without reading these papers." Ohio's state president has been in the habit, personally, of pledging a number of subscriptions each year.

Southern California

"Southern California has adopted, or rather follows, as far as possible, the four-to-one plan," Mrs. Celia Noll, corresponding secretary of the state W. C. T. U., writes. "It has always been understood that any woman holding any office in county or local union was not equipped for the work without the official paper. She needs it to keep informed of the work of the organization and to be qualified for her office."

Arkansas

"We always send copies of THE UNION SIGNAL to new unions," says Mrs. Minnie U. Rutherford, president of the Arkansas W. C. T. U. "Our Press superintendent continually stresses the importance of taking the paper and it is always given a prominent place in our exhibits and on our programs on every occasion."

POPULAR POSTERS

18x24 inches

Price, 5 cents each; per 100, $3.50

Printed in black and red on paper

STATE PROHIBITION
versus
LOCAL OPTION

During three years under Prohibition in Vermont there were 545 cases of intoxication in the courts.

In three years under local option there were 1,642.

An increase of over 200 per cent

License New Jersey, with about the same population as prohibition Maine and prohibition Kansas combined, paid the United States in liquor taxes $3,470,644.

Maine and Kansas together paid $102,508.

During five years in prohibition Maine there were 33 murders.

During five years in high license local option Massachusetts there were 424.

In proportion to population, 145 MURDERS IN MASSACHUSETTS TO 33 IN MAINE.

Prohibition is accompanied by financial prosperity.

There is steady increase in Maine's valuation at the rate of more than $20,000,000.

The amount in the savings institutions of Maine, counting women and children, is now $225 PER CAPITA.

MOTHERS WANT protection for their boys in the cities as well as in the towns.

They want PROTECTION wherever the boys are, and the boys are in every part of the State.

Vote for State Wide Prohibition

NOT BY MY VOTE!

Men will have strong drink, and men will sell liquor, but

Not by MY Vote!

Saloons may go on like the brook, forever, and men may die by the thousands in them, but

Not by MY Vote!

Truth may be wrecked and character dismantled, homes may be destroyed and women and children beggared, but

Not by MY Vote!

Children may be caught in the saloon snare, the victims of alcohol may fill our jails, almshouses and insane asylums, but

Not by MY Vote!

The saloon may impoverish and degrade the people; may produce idleness, disease and pauperism; may breed anarchy and crime, but

Not by MY Vote!

The government may license the drink traffic and for a consideration take "a reward against the innocent," and bargain away the public health and the public morals, but

Not by MY Vote!

The liquor traffic may corrupt the social and political life of the nation; it may worm its way into all business and even into the sacred precincts of the home and the church, but

Not by MY Vote!

The bells may toll the death knell of a human being slain by Rum every five minutes of the day, but

Not by MY Vote!

National W. C. T. U. Publishing House
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

ALCOHOL AND THE MACHINE

Those who are charged with the conduct of great commercial and industrial enterprises must seriously consider the degenerating part which alcohol plays. For example, managers of railways are insisting on total abstinence. Intemperate railway employes have been found unable to recognize green and red, the two colors most used in operating trains. So hidden might their fault in vision be that only an accident, with loss of human life, would reveal the engineer's inability to recognize signals. Such "toxic amblyopia" (which comes also from the excessive use of tobacco) varies in degree from dimness of vision, to seeing everything gray and thence to total blindness. Those who are every day responsible for the lives of thousands of passengers would themselves be most perverse were they to take the risk of engaging such men.

Among 138 cases of "visual defects," 64 individuals were found to be hard drinkers, 45 used both alcohol and tobacco to excess, and 23 were inveterate smokers—leaving but six cases due to diabetes and other causes. It is the nerve cell and its fibers (the telegraph wire transmitting its signals to all the tissues, organs, and muscles of the body) which is the most affected of all the bodily parts by alcoholism and especially by the drinking of fusel-oil or wood-alcohol whisky that sells at five cents the glass—about the only kind which poor men get. Then the nerve cell, progressively shrinking, becomes in time a mere shell, with degenerate debris, in place of a once virile servant of the body and soul.—*Collier's.*

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XLI | EVANSTON, ILL., MAY 27, 1915 | No. 22

"A heaven-sent mission surely,
To cheer the sick and poor
With bounties that the bounteous God
Has strewn beside your door.
To gladden little children,
To comfort dying hours,
To bear to wretched hearts and homes
The Gospel of the Flowers."

PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION SIDE-LIGHTS

In the Palace of Education of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, at which are displayed exhibits showing the progress of civilization, the liquor traffic has no place. The manager of the exhibits, although not a believer in total abstinence, tells with pride of his refusal of several liquor exhibits which the owners desired to have entered.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union exhibit is deservedly popular. All day long and every day since its installation, visitors and students who stop and tarry and oftentimes spend hours in study testify to its value. The majority are frankly interested and are free to so express themselves. Others if they are noticed turn to the Japanese curios across the way and a little later, when they fancy they are unobserved, return. An immense amount of tact is needed to deal successfully with exposition crowds and prevent those who most need instruction from being frightened away. Miss Mary E. Brown, National W. C. T. U. superintendent, who is in charge of the exhibit, has shown rare wisdom and skill in this respect.

Many Nationalities See Exhibit

On the register at the W. C. T. U. booth are to be found the names of men and women of many nationalities. Visitors from the Orient, the Islands of the Sea, Australia and Europe frequently are to be seen examining the posters and literature.

The commissioner of education from Argentine Republic, a member of the jury which will pass upon the W. C. T. U. exhibit, has expressed much interest, asking for copies of all publications. He remarked that he had sometimes come to the exhibit at night to study the display. On one occasion he brought with him a famous German scientist, who pronounced the whole thing nonsense. The commissioner was not discouraged, however, but declared that he would bring the gentleman again and try to convince him of some scientific temperance truths.

Polyglot Petition Interests Missionary to Burma

Rev. Mr. Vinton, for seventeen years a missionary in Burma (his grandfather having established the mission which was later carried on by his mother and father), evinced great interest in the Polyglot petition, the massive rolls of which are a conspicuous part of the exhibit. On the outside was the roll from Burma, and removing it, he examined to the last name the Burmese signatures that Frances Willard said "looked like bunches of 'tangled worms.'" He found the names of his mother and many friends. Later he brought his wife and children to see the petition and they spent nearly an hour reading the signatures, among which Mrs. Vinton discovered those of the old nurse who cared for her as a baby and the nurse who was with them in the booth taking care of the children.

Many German visitors have expressed interest in posters giving the verdict of prominent people of other countries on the liquor question.

Exposition Guards Read Literature

Literature has been disappearing from the booth at night, and in an endeavor to learn where it had gone one of the men in charge of the Palace of Education said he had no doubt the guards had taken it and had read and argued over the subject matter for hours at their quarters.

On a recent afternoon an elderly man visited the booth and quietly studied the entire exhibit, even to the departments of work. He said later that it was the finest thing of its kind he had ever seen, and he believed it ought to be more widely known, as many people who have not time to gather up temperance facts for themselves would be glad to have them in concise form. He asked if it would not be possible to have the whole thing put in leaflet or booklet form, illustrated with pictures of the panels and articles on exhibition. He said he was a San Francisco lumber man who had employed men all his business life and that he gave up wine, beer and tobacco for the sake of the men who worked for him.

Brewers and Liquor Men Among Visitors

A traveling man, after an interested survey of the displays, remarked that he used to be in the liquor business and knew the whole awful traffic.

A man, evidently a brewer, stopped to examine the booth and gave the lady in charge to understand that he thought the brewers ought to be remunerated instead of having their property confiscated. He was very courteous and remarked that he would come in again.

A woman visitor, after looking about a little, asked if there is any alcohol in beer. She was referred to the cabinet with its bottles. Then she asked if an occasional glass of beer would hurt her. The information given her about alcohol harming the brain cells, etc., did not seem to reach her case. At last her attention was called to an article by a prominent physician in THE UNION SIGNAL which told of the harmfulness of beer drinking. After hastily scanning the article she re-read it and announced as she was ready to leave the booth that she would never drink another glass of beer.

Two young girls recently examined the literature and asked for something on narcotics, one of them explaining that she wanted literature for a composition she was writing. She received the leaflets and went away, promising to let Miss Brown read the composition when it was written.

Two young men were earnestly discussing the cartoon, "Seven Ages of the Cigaret User," in just what spirit it was impossible for a spectator to determine. Presently, however, they asked if they might have a copy of the cartoon as they wanted it for a friend who smoked cigarets.

Wear Your White Ribbon

Wear your white ribbon everywhere and wear it when you come to San Francisco, urges Miss Brown. She explains that she has used two whole bolts of white ribbon in bows for W. C. T. U. women who were not wearing the badge. On the Exposition grounds among the crowds of sightseers the little white bow is an eloquent tribute to a righteous cause.

The Wisconsin and Kansas barrels, showing so strikingly the difference in the per capita consumption of liquor in the respective states, create much comment. Wisconsin citizens discuss it with other visitors from their state and urge them to see the booth. Many of them are writing back home concerning it. One man, not a total abstainer himself, expressed the intention of writing to the state officials about it.

High school principals have at various times visited the booth and carried away helps for their pupils.

Miss Brown, as a representative of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, attended a luncheon recently given by the Woman's Board of the Exposition to the women who are in charge of Exposition exhibits.

IS ALCOHOL A STIMULANT?

W. H. BEST, M. D.

A great asset attributed to alcohol is its stimulating effect. Is alcohol a stimulant? There is some evidence that in small doses alcohol temporarily stimulates the heart muscle; but in large doses its action is quite the opposite—it is a depressant. The feeling of warmth produced when on a cold day a drink of liquor is taken is not due to any stimulating effect of the alcohol, but rather to a paralyzing effect producing a relaxation and widening of the blood vessels of the skin. This increases the amount of warm blood brought to the surface of the body with its subjective sensation of warmth. Do not let us deceive ourselves, however, that we have procured an advantageous condition with our "toddy," for when this increased quantity of warm blood comes into contact with the surrounding colder air a good deal of body heat is lost. This produces a fall in body temperature with subsequent chilling, decreased resistance and hence predisposition to disease.

The supposed stimulating effect of alcohol on the mind is only apparent, not real. Daniel Webster, Edgar Allen Poe, Lord Byron and others have been accused of producing some of their best efforts under the stimulation of alcohol. This increase, however, in the imaginative power, as well as the loquacity, so often observed in an individual after imbibing is due to the paralyzant effect of alcohol upon the will (which is the restraining power of our mental and physical selves), rather than to any stimulating effect upon the brain. While the loosening up of the check rein, as it were, might be productive of an occasional masterpiece from the highly developed mentality of a Webster, Poe or Byron, it cannot be argued that a similar happy result would ensue from the unchecked minds of most of us.—*From* "Why and How to Quit Alcohol," in *Physical Culture.*

PHYSICIANS ORGANIZE FOR STUDY OF ALCOHOL

Twenty-three physicians attending the annual session of the Ohio State Medical Association during the first week in May organized the Ohio Society for the Study of Alcohol and Other Narcotics.

"A great deal of drinking is due to the doctors," said Dr. S. P. Kramer, the famous Cincinnati brain surgeon, in advising the formation of this society of Ohio physicians. "In the past the doctors have prescribed whisky for typhoid fever patients; brandy for those with diarrhea and beer for prospective mothers. The doctors are not doing it today, and it is the duty of the profession to admit to the public that they were wrong. A man will say that because Dr. 'So and So' advised whisky for his grandfather, the grandson should drink whisky. I have no connection with prohibition politicians. From my own experience with patients I know that whisky poisons the brain."

Chicago Chief of Police a Life-Long Total Abstainer

"I stand before you a man of sixty years, and I have yet to take my first drink of beer, wine, or whisky," declared Chief of Police Healey of Chicago, in a recent address before a Sunday school.

Chief Healey, who has just been appointed to the head of the police department by the new city administration, is very outspoken in his convictions on the subject of drinking.

"I have been credited with being a crank on the liquor question," he remarked. "Well, I have seen its results and I certainly am against it for the men in my department. No policeman who drinks can do his full duty with efficiency. Suppose a citizen is returning home late at night. When passing alleys or walking under viaducts, he is on the lookout for possible trouble, and if he sees a policeman, he naturally believes himself safe. Now, suppose that policeman has been drinking, and in response to a question from the citizen, he becomes angry. It is not impossible for an assault or even a killing to grow out of such a situation. Drunken policemen are a menace to the public."

French Physicians Favor Measure Reducing Sale Of Alcohol

The French chamber of deputies has passed, by 472 votes against 95, the law limiting the number of licenses for the sale of alcoholic drinks.

The Société de Thérapeutique de Paris at its last session, says the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, unanimously passed resolutions approving any measure for limiting the number of licenses and declaring (1) that the privilege of *bouilleurs de cru* (those who manufacture alcoholic drinks from their own crops) should be suppressed; (2) that every holder of a license for the sale of alcoholic drinks should be prohibited from carrying on concurrently any other business, such as the sale of groceries, tobacco or coal; (3) that a high supplementary tax should be placed on establishments which are open in the evening and also on amusement places, etc., where drink is sold; (4) that holders of licenses should be divided into two classes, (a) those who sell only drinks called hygienic, such as wine, beer and cider, which do not titrate more than the twenty-three degrees permitted by the Académie de médecine, and (b) those who sell drinks that titrate higher—these should be made to pay a much higher license; (5) that the law with regard to closing once a week and to night work be strictly applied to places which sell drinks; (6) that infractions of the law against drunkenness and alcoholism be energetically repressed by officers of the law, who may be summoned to do so by the members of the anti-alcohol societies.

Prohibition Kansas Banks Deposits Increase $13,000,000

Deposits in Kansas state and national banks exceed the record of a year ago by $13,000,000, according to a statement compiled May 15 by the state bank commissioner. The statement also shows, says the *Topeka Capital*, that there are $3,000,000 more on deposit than ever before in the history of the state.

The license states of the Union would not object to being "handicapped by prohibition" if they could be assured of such desirable results.

Tennessee Legislature Provides for Observance of Frances Willard Day

Tennessee is the fourth state of the Union to pass a measure providing for the annual observance of a Temperance day in the public schools. Alabama led the way, and New Mexico and Kansas recently took similar action, the two last named states designating the day as Frances E. Willard Day.

Our Tennessee correspondent writes that the measure just enacted provides for the setting apart of one day in each year (the first Friday in October) to be observed in all the public schools as "Frances Willard Day," at which time a temperance program, properly prepared, shall be presented.

Other praiseworthy measures which were passed by the law-making body of Tennessee are as follows:

A law authorizing the reading in the public schools each day of at least ten verses of the Bible.

A mothers' pension bill, applying, however, only to the counties having juvenile courts.

A resolution favoring an amendment to the constitution providing for woman suffrage.

Student Of Crime Becomes Prohibitionist

Fletcher Dobyns, a prominent lawyer of Chicago, in an address last week, declared that his investigations as attorney for the city council crime commission had influenced him to go out and fight the saloon, as the greatest source of crime in Chicago.

Mr. Dobyns asserted that almost all crimes are committed by abnormal persons, and said that in tracing the source of these abnormalities he had found it to be, in a large majority of cases, the liquor evil.

"Before I started my investigations in regard to crime," said Mr. Dobyns, "I was not a total abstainer or an advocate of closing the saloons. But now I believe that alcoholic drinks do more than anything else toward creating the abnormal person. We must face the liquor problem. I say it not as a prohibitionist, but as a student of crime."

"If the people who live in our cities are to be saved from physical and moral degeneracy," Mr. Dobyns said recently in another address, "we must solve the problems presented by poverty, bad housing conditions, inadequate food, disease, nervous strain, vice and crime. It is no exaggeration to say that the saloon constitutes one of the greatest difficulties that confront our cities in the solution of these problems.

"The saloonkeeper is the link between the criminal and the professional bondsman, the disreputable lawyer, the dishonest policeman and the crooked politician. There cannot be the slightest doubt that the saloon is the center of the crime situation which now confronts the people of Chicago.

Importance of City Purity.

"It is important that city governments be in the hands of men who are honest, thoroughly efficient and devoted to the welfare of all the people. The liquor forces have proved themselves utterly selfish and lacking in public spirit. To further their ends they have gone actively into politics and work as a unit. They are constantly on the alert to keep competent and courageous men out of public life."

Big Company Stops Making Saloon Fixtures—Affected By Prohibition Wave

With the exception of one plant that is now manufacturing talking machine cabinets and piano cases, the five factories of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company, which employed more than 3,000 men in the manufacture of saloon fixtures, have been closed.

In explaining the action of the company, H. F. Davenport, secretary, said:

"There are two reasons for closing these factories. In the first place the demand for small bar fixtures, which we manufactured, has fallen off. Many saloons have gone out of business owing to the creation of new prohibition territory; others have been forced to quit because of population restrictions. Breweries all over the country have thousands of dollars' worth of bar fixtures that were turned back to them when saloons in which they had financial interests were closed. Warehouses are piled full of these fixtures, for there is no market for them. Officials of our company feel that the day of the small saloon is passing.

"In the second place, we wish to divorce the billiard hall and bowling alley from the saloon. Billiards and bowling are clean sports, but many people have the idea that both, especially billiards, are closely connected with the saloon."

Curse of Business Reflected on Family

"I am ambitious to make something of myself and give to my growing family every advantage," said Alderman Kronk of Detroit, Mich., who on May 1 abandoned the saloon business, as reported in the *Detroit Times*. "That is why I am going out of the liquor business. I have found you can't be a saloonkeeper and be respected. A saloonkeeper is classed about two degrees below the level of decent society. The curse of the business is reflected on the wife and children of the men behind the bar. He is almost an outcast from decent society."

"After five years in the drink business," concluded the alderman, "I am satisfied that a man, no matter how decent and law-abiding he tries to be, cannot be a saloonkeeper and command the respect of the community for himself and family. I am through with the business and am content to live on a smaller income. What I say is true of almost any saloonkeeper, and many of them will repeat my words."

Employes of Lackawanna Railroad Storehouses Must Be Total Abstainers

Circular letters have been sent to all employes of the storehouses of the Lackawanna Railroad, between New York and Buffalo, notifying them that the drinking of intoxicants, either off or on duty, will mean dismissal, according to the *Philadelphia North American*. It is said that the recent exposé of wholesale thefts of brass from the local storehouse led to the no-drink order, which makes no distinction between those who drink frequently and those who drink occasionally for good fellowship.

GOAL FOR 1915—50,000 NEW MEMBERS

HONOR ROLL FOR MAINE UNIONS

MRS. ALTHEA G. QUIMBY,
President Maine W. C. T. U.

As soon as Maine's apportionment towards the 50,000 gain in membership was received we wrote the local unions stating how many members each union would need to secure. We asked that an effort be made to secure this quota on or before a certain date.

We established an honor roll in our state paper. On this roll is placed the name of each union reporting the desired gain or more. The list is constantly increasing and we fully expect to reach the desired membership goal.

MINISTERS AID IN COLORADO'S MEMBERSHIP INCREASE

MRS. ADRIANNA HUNGERFORD,
President Colorado W. C. T. U.

The greatest increase in numbers has followed evangelistic meetings. Rev. Bu'gin has conducted a series of these in several Colorado towns and in each place devoted one or two evenings to presenting the work of the W. C. T. U. and appealing for membership. The results have been remarkable wherever our women have made the necessary follow-up calls. In a certain town, two ministers heard an earnest appeal for members and promised their quota from their respective churches. A union week-day evening meeting of five neighboring churches, with talks by the pastors and a state officer brought eighteen members to a dying union. The success largely hinged upon the fact that before the meeting was announced the wise woman in charge convinced the ministers of the great need of the continued work of the organization.

Programs by unions in nearby communities, with organization when practical; membership contests and the division of large unions into groups of tens with a captain for each, and each ten striving for new members, are effective methods when used with discrimination.

Dues tell the final story about membership and the state is trying to induce prompt payment, and indirectly to promote the reading of the official W. C. T. U. papers by offering to each union which on or before June first, pays dues on a number equal to last year's membership, five yearly subscriptions for the state paper, and to every union paying on a twenty per cent gain on or before August first, ten yearly subscriptions to the Campaign Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL. A special offer is made to unions which have never paid dues and each one which fills the requirements is to be represented on the program of the coming state *jubilee* convention.

WEST WASHINGTON'S EFFICIENCY CHART

MRS. MARGARET B. PLATT, President
West Washington W. C. T. U.

In West Washington various plans are being tried to increase the membership, one of which is the use of the efficiency chart. On this chart a gain of 25 per cent in membership counts ten points, and the union making 100 points is recorded a perfect union. If each union succeeds in making a net gain of 25 per cent West Washington will increase its membership by 1,000. Souvenir membership cards have been prepared for the use of every member in her canvass for new adherents. These are in two sections, one showing the picture of Miss Gordon, our National W. C. T. U. president, on one side, and the membership pledge upon the reverse side. One section is detached and given to the new member as a souvenir, while the other section containing the pledge, name and address, is handed to the local treasurer. These are freely distributed for the use of members among local unions. In some localities a house-to-house canvass is being made by local workers, and several new unions have been organized.

Many pastors have urged the women of their congregations to join the W. C. T. U., stating it as their belief that the victory for prohibition last fall was due more largely to the organized, systematic work of this organization than to any other one factor.

Steady work and persistent hand-picking by the local member is constantly urged as the most effective way to build up a membership that will "stick." The local member is the unit of power and if each one is active and efficient the desired increase of 1,000 will be made.

VISITING WEEK FOR ILLINOIS UNIONS

HELEN L. HOOD, President Illinois W. C.T U.

The third week in May is visiting week for our membership. A number of localities have a register of women voters. Many who are not members of the organization voted dry and these will be visited by precincts, streets, or in a way that will reach them, with literature explaining our methods, aims, pledge and dues. Churches in which there are only comparatively few white ribboners will be visited and members secured. Appointments will be made to discuss membership. Unions are planning to visit towns and communities nearest them to endeavor to secure new members. Publicity is being created by notices in the local papers of this visitation week. By two members going together added power is gained.

In addition, any county president whose county has made a net gain of 100 or more members during the year; any county treasurer who collects dues equal to last year's membership and 75 or more additional members; any local treasurer or assistant who collects dues equal to last year's membership and for twenty-five or more additional members; or local treasurer or assistant of any new union making a gain of twenty-five over the number of charter members, shall have her transportation paid to our state convention by the state.

Two thousand seven hundred or more new members is our goal for 1915, and to this end we are working diligently in these various ways mentioned.

LIQUOR BUSINESS OBSOLETE

GOVERNOR MOSES ALEXANDER OF IDAHO SAYS SALOONS ARE OUT OF DATE

The greatest stride forward in the history of Idaho is probably the law passed at the recent session of the legislature making statewide prohibition by statutory enactment effective January 1, 1916.

I take great pride in having been able to recommend this measure to the legislature and having had the opportunity to sign the law that puts Idaho in the column of the temperance forces.

To me prohibition is not an ism nor a fad but simply the outgrowth of years of experience in dealing with mankind, which has thoroughly imbued me with the idea that temperance is one of the cardinal virtues and one of the essential things necessary for success in life, and while the opponents of temperance rely largely upon the personal liberty clause of the unwritten law, I believe such process is too slow and I have greater faith in the mandates of a law that can be forced by the political codes of the state in place of waiting for the slow growth that is required to put the moral law into effect.

Today before anyone employs a person to fill a responsible position, he must know first of all that he is a sober man, that being one of the primary recommendations for preferment in the common walks of life, and I feel that such a law enunciating such doctrines on our statute books is a big step in the right direction.

The saloon as it exists in the United States is largely a legacy of the past.

I have no fight to make on the men engaged in the business. Circumstances oftentimes beyond their control force many of them into it. However, the fact remains that saloons are obsolete and unnecessary and furnish nothing but what humanity can do without.

What will take the place of the saloon after 1916?

That is a question I cannot answer, but there will be some rendezvous where men can discuss the topics of the day and have pleasant meetings and amusements, but it will be of a nature that will keep their minds free and their bodies strong. In the saloonless age, there will be more homes with happy children and smiling wives—more groceries, shoes and clothes bought.

The man who drinks and spends money over the bar in saloons is almost always possessed of a noble heart and good intentions, but his will power is chained down to the demon alcohol which has complete control over his faculties, thereby depriving those dependent upon him of what would be theirs if he did not face such temptation.

The absence of the saloon will change all this, perhaps not in a day nor a year, but in the course of time, and after the saloon shall have been relegated to the past, no one will desire the return of it. There is no place in society now for such an institution.

Idaho will prosper without saloons more than it ever did with them. There will be nearly a million dollars kept in the state of Idaho that is now being sent out annually for such beverages and that amount of money will circulate around the state in other channels with the result that more homes will be built, and communities bettered and improved, and what is more, it will put manhood into men, so that they can again walk erect and face the world and shower blessings upon those dependent upon them. The result will be happier children in the schools, devout worshipers in the churches, and a more prosperous people to enliven trade.

These conditions are all more valuable than the saloons, and when once enjoyed as a result of statewide prohibition and the absolute abolition of the saloons the people will unanimously favor the law.

THE WHITE LILIES OF PROHIBITION

ELIZABETH P. GORDON

It is "tulip time" in the historic pub-c garden of Boston. Decked in all the adiant colors of the rainbow, these arliest messengers of the glad summer eason seem made for comfort. They re an ecstasy of joy! The blue can-py above bends tenderly over them. 'hey smile upon the greensward, and pon the blue waters on which the swan oats, filled with merry boys and girls, lowly glide.

On a recent memorable Sunday, the eautiful blossoms healed the heartache f one who, overwhelmed with sadness t the suffering and sorrow caused by he tragic war disaster, sought refuge in Boston's quiet garden. In a magnificent ome of the great city a father and nother were prostrated with grief—for las! their lovely daughter, a young ride, who so happily sailed with her usband on the Lusitania, was an inno-ent victim of the awful tragedy. How nspeakably terrible is war, the white ibboner thought—and her mind swiftly noved to the analogy so familiar to hose who for years have been at the ront in our peaceful war "for God, and ome, and native land." The wars of he centuries have had their millions of ictims, but infinitely greater has been he destruction of human lives and of uman souls through the relentless, the nplacable legalized liquor traffic!

It was the message of a luxuriant bed of pure white lilies that brought solace to the white ribboner. It reminded her that among the manifold activities of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the National W. C. T. U. department of Flower Mission and Relief Work is filling a large place. The hearts of many voters are being reached. The fragrant flowers have opened the way for teaching, by the spoken or the printed word, the reason why National Constitutional Prohibition must come, and the Stars and Stripes must float over a saloonless nation. Already this department has a brave record in this line of activity, for at many of the departmental meetings, all over the land, the subject of nationwide prohibition has been discussed and resolutions have been enthusiastically passed. Every member added to the society of "organized mother love" aids in securing the downfall of the direct enemy of the home. In 1914 the names of 2,477 new W. C. T. U. members were secured through the then Flower Mission department. The children who always are joyous distributors of pretty posies are taught to be total abstainers and Young Campaigners for Prohibition.

Long years ago it was "tulip-time" (or spring-time) in our W. C. T. U. garden; but today, golden chrysanthemums, symbolizing equality for women, and white lilies, emblems of purity and prohibition, are everywhere blossoming. The department of Flower Mission and Relief Work, combining beauty with strength, makes a heavenly and human appeal to young and old, rich and poor, and is silently but surely hastening the day of National Constitutional Prohibition.

Department of Flower Mission and Relief Work

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

PROGRAM

Prepared by Lella M. Sewall, National Superintendent.

Donations of Flowers, Plants, Fruits, Garments, etc., for the Flower Mission.

Hymn, "I Need Thee Every Hour."

Prayer.

Hymn, "Jesus, Saviour, Pilot Me," "Temperance Songster," No. 43.

Reading and Consideration of the National W. C. T. U. Flower Mission Report.

Song, "White Ribbon Rally Song," "Temperance Songster," No. 64.

Paper, "What the Flower Mission Department Can Do to Help Bring National Constitutional Prohibition." Are we doing all we can along these lines? Give ten minutes to the consideration of this question.

Song, "Out for Prohibition," "Temperance Songster," No. 128.

Reading, "Some Phases of Relief Work."

Distribution of Flower Mission Literature and Text Cards.

Recitation, "Why A Flower Mission."

Song, "Some Glad Day," "Temperance Songster," No. 46.

White Ribbon Benediction, Numbers 6:24-26.

Send all donations to the sick and poor as far as possible.

Advertise the meeting in advance by notices in the churches and newspapers. Also have it well reported in the papers.

The leaflets mentioned above and all Flower Mission supplies can be procured from Miss Lella M. Sewall, 1661 Beacon street, Brookline, Mass., or from the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Ill. Price of programs, 25 cents per 100 copies.

A NEW LEAFLET

A new leaflet, "Some Phases of Relief Work," from the gifted pen of Eva Kilbreth Foster, National department associate, is now ready. It is sure to prove most valuable to the department of Flower Mission and Relief Work and should have a wide distribution.

RELIEF WORK FOR THE BELGIANS AND WAR REFUGEES

LELLA M. SEWALL, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent

Since our last National W. C. T. U. Convention the department of Flower Mission and Relief Work, in its ceaseless activities, has entered another open door—that of work for the stricken Belgians and war refugees. In the stupendous undertaking of the United States, looking to the relief of the homeless, starving Belgians and countless other victims of the European war, it seemed most fitting that this department of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union should have its share. For the past few months it has been privileged to lend a hand. Knitted goods (mufflers, wristers and caps) and also clothing have been provided. One box arrived from Springfield Center, New York, last week. This was promptly carried to the headquarters for the "Relief of the Belgian Refugees" in Boston.

A recent letter from the state superintendent of South Dakota says: "Your letter of February 20, enclosing list of what is needed in Europe, with appeal for help, was so effective that all our people went to work with a will." As a result a generous amount of clothing is now on its way to Boston to be forwarded from there to those in need in the war countries. Although no contributions of money were solicited, $20 was sent some months ago from one of the western states, and in March $10 came from one of the southern states, with a request from the generous donor that it should be added to the milk fund. This little "hand stretch" to our suffering neighbors across the sea is certainly a creditable beginning to a noble work—a work which will doubtless grow as time goes on unless this awful war comes to a speedy end. May God hasten the day!

THE WHITE CITY OF HOPE

IN THREE PARTS—Part I

HENRIETTA JOHNS

Chapters from a forthcoming book entitled "Uncle Joe's Home"

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"What's that, papa?" A small boy stood in front of a Market street saloon, and pointed to its swinging "blind" doors. It was early fall and the doors of the other establishments stood wide open, inviting the air as well as the gaze of passers-by. The lad's cultured looking father smiled. "Why, Herbert," he said, "I didn't realize that you had never seen doors like that before."

"But why do they have them, papa?"

"Because they don't want people passing on the street to see the business they're doing inside."

"Why not? Grocery stores do business, papa. They don't have such queer doors, do they?"

"No, child, but this is a saloon."

"What's a saloon, papa?"

"A place where men drink."

"Why, we drink at home; we don't go to a store to drink."

"Yes, we do sometimes. You're very fond of soda-water at the drug-stores."

"But they haven't doors like that?"

"No, because soda-water never makes men act in a strange way. But this drink does, and men don't want to be seen in such a bad condition."

Marguerite Davis was standing quite near during this conversation. She could not avoid overhearing the child's eager questions, and the sparkle in her dark eyes showed keen interest in the subject discussed. The father caught her glance, and raising his hat, courteously explained: "We live in Kansas, where there are no saloons, so the sight of one is a novelty to my little boy."

Marguerite was waiting for her father. He was not in a saloon, however; he was next door at his tailor's. But the aged parent was not to be trusted outdoors, so Marguerite had forfeited her seat at the musical festival that she might accompany him to the clothier's. Her heart was very heavy. She could not always watch his movements and yet he must not get another taste of liquor. God helping her to protect him, he was never again to get even a sip of the vile stuff. Her father was old and feeble and childish, but he had been respectable now for so many months that she was growing more and more jealous of his good record. It had long been her resolve that she would do all she could to prevent his retrograding into the sot that he had been in the past. Young as she was at the time, she vividly remembered the day when her brother Clarence almost brained him with an axe, and that other scene of her mother dying in the parlor was impressed very vividly on her young mind. She was willing to sacrifice all to save her father from a drunkard's fate.

So Marguerite was on guard while the tailor took the old man's measurements. "When I get to be a man, I want to marry a kind, beautiful lady like you," suddenly said the little Kansan, looking up into her face.

A wave of color mantled her cheeks at the child's ardent compliment. "Then you must never enter a place like that," she replied, indicating the saloon.

"I shan't," he said, a look of determination on his face.

"And due to our good fortune in living in Kansas, he can't," his father added laughingly, as they hurried on.

"Kansas! No blind doors, no saloons for the vile odor to ooze from," thought the girl as she watched the happy pair go down the street. "Oh, that I could take father to that happy land, where there are no lurking traps for unwary feet along the main highways. There will be no bartenders there ready to 'swallow them up alive!' Kansas! Why, her father would be safe there."

Over and over again she put the idea out of her mind, but it persisted in returning, especially when she walked the streets with the old man. Pshaw! What had she to do with Kansas, miles away from Harrisburg! Oh, no! Her father would never consent to leave Harrisburg! But how *safe* he would be! How foolish to think of Kansas! Yet Kansas came between her and her household tasks; Kansas wrote its six letters all over the pages of the hymn-book at church. When night after night her father was safely tucked in bed, sweet and clean, though querulous and petulant, she sighed in relief that another day had been worried through—outside of Kansas. But gradually, by a long series of mental evolutions, the mere suggestion became a resolve. *She must try to take her father to Kansas!*

One night as Marguerite sat alone in her little third-floor room, there came a gentle knock at the door and her niece Margie entered. She was wildly enthusiastic about a temperance meeting she had just attended.

"Now what was so 'wonderful' about a plain, ordinary temperance meeting?" asked her aunt.

"Well, it was Senator Steele who spoke. He's been in the legislature so long. Mother says she remembers him there when she was employed at the Capitol, though in those days he was not awakened on the temperance subject. At that time only ministers and Sunday school teachers paid any attention to the question. Now it's before the legislature in some form or other at every session. Oh, I'd like to tell you every word he said—it was all so convincing, and so aristocratic, too. You know when some ordinary person tries to talk and uses bad grammar, it seems to reflect on the cause."

"I think the cause can stand it, though," said her aunt serenely, "if he or she is thoroughly in earnest. Was there a big attendance?"

"No, *small*. That little hall wasn't half full. Indeed one wouldn't think this was a question of Christianity, so few Christians show the slightest concern. If only every Christian in town had been there, there wouldn't be a saloon open in Harrisburg next year."

"Now, Margie, that's very sanguine," remonstrated the more mature woman.

"Why, if they had been there, it would have meant they don't like the traffic, and each in his own ward would have influenced others to help oust it, Aunt Marguerite. Well, I can't tell you all he said tonight, but I must give you the new idea he brought to me about this matter. It is a big new reason for 'letting liquor alone.' I guess you know all about it, but I never thought of it before. It is heredity. Really, Aunt Marguerite, he made it such a vital point. His first reason for total abstinence is one's responsibility toward his brother; then heredity comes second. Do you know, he actually cited instances where both father and mother were and always had been total abstainers, and their children inherited the appetite of a drunken grandfather!"

Margie looked thoughtfully at her aunt. "Why, how dreadfully worn out you look, auntie dear!" she said. "There was a great deal more to tell you, but I'd better wait till some time when you are not tired. You have so much care with grandpa, it isn't considerate of me to keep you up." Margie rose from her seat and stretched out her arms. To her aunt, peering beyond her in an agony of emotion, her shadow fell on the lamp like a rough cross. For once she did not urge the girl to remain. She even said "good-night" in a mechanical way as Margie went out. Then she noiselessly turned the key in the lock, put out the light, and going to the window knelt down, her arms resting on the sill. She had, of course, always known the fact that Margie had emphasized—the awful fact of heredity—but somehow or other she had never applied it to herself and her immediate family. Yet—yet—her brother Clarence had been rescued from a drunkard's path, and the sins of the father might be visited upon the child. Kneeling before the window, staring unseeing into the night, she saw it all clearly, and she resolved to sound to her sweet niece, as well as to the child's parents, the note of warning against the danger from inherited alcoholism. Annetta, her sister-in-law, was the only one of the three who seemed at all concerned. Her higher education and long moral training led her to scoff at nothing that was meant in kindness, and besides, she had an appreciation of details.

Margie, in her innocence, gently rebuked her aunt when she sought to warn her against her enemy. "The thought makes me creep, auntie. You have taken the sunshine out of my day."

"It will come back again all right, dearie. Only pray without ceasing that you enter not into temptation."

Clarence himself could not discern the gravity of the admonition. "Now you're going a bit far, Marguerite," he drawled in his gentlest manner. "I feel much more concern for myself than for her. Her very sex protects her. In fact, I cannot see that it is a case for argument at all. Now I'm willing to discuss this plan of yours—though it's rather odd—to take father to Kansas, but the other is too trifling. According to your reasoning, it would be better for us all to pull up stakes and make for Kansas!"

"I'm sure it would be a happy plan," returned Marguerite promptly, "though I never before thought of it. Can't you go, Clarence?"

"Not now at any rate," laughed her brother. "We'll wait till you and father blaze the trail at least."

Annetta, on the other hand, would have been delighted to accept the Kansas proposition. "It will be dreadfully lonely here without you, Marguerite," she declared. "There can never be anyone else to take your place, but my joy in poor Father Davis' safety will make up for your absence always, even when I have to brush the tears away." She laughed as she suited the action to the word then and there.

The aged relative for whose safety all the plans for travel and separation had been made was at first utterly indifferent to the proposition. It was provoking to see how he ignored it, then laughed it to scorn. However, when Clarence and Annetta, and even his grandchild, the only member of the household in whom he ever showed any deep interest, hammered away day after day at the stubborn, rum-soaked brain, the old man

(Continued on Page Twelve)

POSIES ON POLICE DUTY

HOW JACOB RIIS STARTED FLOWER MISSION WORK IN NEW YORK CITY

In "The Making of an American," Jacob Riis, the noted journalist, lecturer and social reform worker, tells the story of his starting the flower mission work in New York City, while a newspaper police reporter on one of New York's great dailies. EDITOR

It was when the daisies bloomed in the spring that my children brought in armfuls from the fields, and bade me take them to "the poors" in the city. I did as they bade me, but I never got more than half a block from the ferry with my burden. The street children went wild over the "posies." They pleaded and fought to get near me, and when I had no flowers left to give them, they sat in the gutter and wept with grief. The sight of it went to my heart, and I wrote this letter to the papers. It is dated in my scrap book June 23, 1888:

"The trains that carry a hundred thousand people to New York stores and offices from their homes in the country rush over fields, these bright June mornings, glorious with daisies and clover blossoms. There are too many sad little eyes in crowded tenements where the summer sunshine means disease and death, not play or vacation, that will close without ever having looked upon a field of daisies.

"If we cannot give them the fields, why not the flowers? If every man, woman or child coming in should, on the way to the depot, gather an armful of wild flowers to distribute in the tenements, a mission work would be set on foot with which all the almsgiving of this wealthy city could not be compared.

"Then why not do it? Ask your readers to try. The pleasure of giving the flowers to the urchins who will dog their steps in the street, crying with hungry voices and hungry hearts for a 'posy,' will more than pay them for the trouble. It will brighten the office, the store, or the schoolroom all through the day. Let them have no fear that their gift will not be appreciated because it costs nothing. Not alms, but the golden rule, is what is needed in the tenements of the poor.

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"Take them to the 'poors' in the city"

"If those who have not the time or opportunity themselves will send their flowers to 303 Mulberry street, opposite Police Headquarters, it will be done for them. The summer doctors employed by the Health Department to canvass the tenements in July and August will gladly co-operate. Let us have the flowers."

If I could have foreseen the result, I hardly think that last paragraph would have been printed. I meant to give people a chance to discover for themselves how much pleasure they could get out of a little thing like taking an armful of flowers to town, but they voted unanimously, so it seemed, to let me have it all. Flowers came pouring in from every corner of the compass. They came in boxes, in barrels, and in bunches, from field and garden, from town and country. Express wagons carrying flowers jammed Mulberry Street, and the police came out to marvel at the row. The office was fairly smothered in fragrance. A howling mob of children besieged it. The reporters forgot their rivalries and lent a hand with enthusiasm in giving out the flowers. The superintendent of police detailed five stout patrolmen to help carry the abundance to points of convenient distribution. Wherever we went, fretful babies stopped crying and smiled as the messengers of love were laid against their wan cheeks. Slovenly women courtesied and made way.

"The good Lord bless you," I heard as I passed through a dark hall, "but you are a good man. No such has come this way before." Oh, the heartache of it and yet the joy. The Italians in the Barracks stopped quarreling to help keep order. The worst street suddenly became good and neighborly. A year or two after, Father John Tabb, priest and poet, wrote, upon reading my statement that I had seen an armful of daisies keep the peace of a block better than the policeman's club:

"Peace-makers ye, the daisies from the soil
Upbreathing wordless messages of love,
Soothing of earth-born brethren the toil
And lifting e'en the lowliest above."

Aye, they did. The poet knew it; the children knew it; the slums knew it. It lost its grip where the flowers went with their message.

A busy corner in the Massachusetts W. C. T. U. Flower Mission in Boston is shown in the above picture; 1,064 dozens of eggs, 1,700 baskets and boxes of fruit and delicacies made happy the sick and poor last year; also about 5,000 cuttings for window boxes distributed in the North End tenement district of the city. In addition to the flowers and potted plants, clothing in generous quantity is provided at all seasons. The ministries of this well planned, firmly established W. C. T. U. Flower Mission are truly varied and far-reaching.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

LELLA M. SEWALL, National Superintendent

The four large express companies (American, Wells-Fargo, National and Adams) have renewed their consent given several years ago to the Flower Mission department (now the department of Flower Mission and Relief Work) to use the free label. This is most welcome news, as the privilege named greatly facilitates the work of the department and enables it to increase its activities in many directions.

The department deeply appreciates this great assistance from the express companies.

O LIVES WITH BEAUTY BRIMMING!

O loving, soul-fresh faces!
Moss of deserted places;
O voices of the chosen!
Through deadliest cold unfrozen;
O lives with beauty brimming!
Glad in the heavens, near hymning
Ye know the hidden glory;
Who else may tell that story?

Grow, sing and bloom undaunted!
A world so shadow-haunted
Needs all your bursting splendor,
Soft lights and murmurs tender.
The human want is pressing,
O'ershadow it with blessing!
Your triumph sure believing,
Till hearts shall hush their grieving.

—*Lucy Larcom.*

The Union Signal

Official Organ of the
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Published Weekly by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Evanston, Illinois

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF, MISS ANNA A. GORDON
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Evanston, Illinois, May 27, 1915

National W. C. T. U. Convention, Seattle, Wash., October 9-14, 1915

GOAL FOR 1915—FIFTY THOUSAND NEW MEMBERS

OUR NATIONAL TREASURER

We are happy to report that there has been a very decided change for the better in the condition of Mrs. Elizabeth P. Hutchinson, our National treasurer, and the latest messages from her hospital room are giving her comrades great happiness.

BLOSSOMS AND BIG PROBLEMS

In these days when the whole world is throbbing with weighty, heart-breaking problems, the distribution of flowers may seem to some practical-minded people a piece of sentimentality out of harmony with the needs of humanity. Such a criticism, even in thought, betrays a woeful lack of knowledge of human nature. Jacob Riis, the experienced newspaper man, than whom few have been better acquainted with the seamy side of Manhattan's great metropolis, once said that he had known an armful of dalsies to keep the peace in the congested districts of New York more effectually than a policeman's club, and pages of history might be written showing that beautiful blossoms have helped to solve problems that have defied the learning of the schools of sociology and theology.

Give the flowers a chance and they will ofttimes illumine a dark situation. They have thrown light on the subject of unemployment which is taxing the wits of many a city council. The sight of a nosegay of simple posies from the country has aroused in some "out of work," for whom there seemed no place in the city's activities, an ambition to return to the wholesome life of the farm and cease longer by his idleness to burden the already overcrowded city.

Supposedly hardened victims of the vice district have responded to a message from the blossoms telling them of God's love to all his creatures, when before they seemed deaf to any word from human lips.

The presence and refining influence of pure and undefiled lilies in a dirty tenement have been known to be more effective in promoting cleanliness and sanitation than a board of health.

The work of the physician and the nurse in the wretched homes of the sick poor is always lightened and made of more value because of the presence of that tonic to the beauty-hungry soul, the radiant blossoms of the summer time.

Even that breeding place of countless evil influences, the corner saloon, finds in the flower missioner a competitor to be feared. It has been shown that a bunch of golden-hearted daisies given into the possession of a lad reared in a saloon neighborhood has had the power to arouse in him a keen desire to get away from his wretched environment and has made him feel so keenly the lure of the woods that the artificial charms of the saloon and pool rooms were powerless to hold him, and he has left them to search for those undiscovered delights of the strangely fascinating out-of-doors to which he has been a stranger.

Give the posies a chance in the crowded sections of the big cities, in the hospitals, in the missions, and wherever the people are deprived of their rightful privilege of gathering flowers with their own hands, and they will help solve some of the puzzling civic problems of the day.

LEST WE FORGET

Utterly lacking in love of country would we be did we not feel on every recurring Memorial day, north and south, a profound sense of gratitude for the heroic men and women who made possible the existence and preservation of this nation. How immeasurably deeper then must be our feeling of thankfulness in this inexpressibly sad year 1915 when America almost alone of the great nations of the world can in peace and quietness go about her work and her play.

Portentous as have been the past twelve months in other lands, the year will be remembered in this country as an era of remarkable moral advancement. The spirit of the mighty men of God who founded the republic has seemed in an unusual degree to pervade and control the hearts of voters and law-makers, and upon the statutes of nine states have been written laws prohibiting that unspeakable traffic in human life which is as devastating and degrading as war itself.

It almost seems as if America with a newly aroused social conscience in matters of vital importance to her people has been preparing herself for the great international emergency which is now being thrust upon her—*to voice the needs of humanity for the whole world.* With hearts full of gratitude we can with our great-hearted Christian President say, "The inspiring thing about America is that she asks nothing for herself, except what she has a right to ask for humanity itself. The force of America is the force of a moral principle; there is not anything else that she loves and there is not anything else for which she will contend."

Our gratitude that in the providence of God these things are today true of America prompts us to beseech the Divine Ruler that out of this stupendous turmoil there may come to other nations like blessings. The observance of Memorial Day must this year have a world-wide significance, and the heart of every true patriot will respond heartily to the suggestion which has been made by the governor of Kansas that at noon of the sacred day, when all flags are at half mast and all activities have ceased, there shall be offered by every man, woman and child in the nation a silent, fervent prayer that war may cease and that world-wide peace may prevail.

INCONSISTENCY OF PERSONAL LIBERTY ARGUMENT

The newly appointed chief-of-police of Chicago has declared somewhat apologetically that he is a crank on the subject of liquor drinking, especially in its relation to the members of the police force. Although Chicago is known as a city where "personal liberty" advocates of the most extreme type abound and their voices are not infrequently heard in protest against any measures whatsoever to regulate their affairs, no citizen of the windy city by the lake seems at all disposed to criticise the restrictions of personal liberty for which the new police chief stands. Even the men who are engaged in the business of liquor selling, and who themselves occasionally are victims of burglaries and hold-ups, would admit that they feel a certain degree of safety in having at the head of the police department a man who in all the sixty years of his life has never permitted his brain to be befuddled by alcoholic drinks and who, in so far as he can control them, will see that the blue-coats of the city are not allowed to indulge in the beverage termed by the friends of personal liberty "the great health drink." It goes without saying that thousands of citizens who cast their ballots at the polls in favor of a continuance of the licensed saloon, and who deprecate any attempt on the part of reformers to interfere with what they call the personal liberty policy of the city lie down at night in their homes with satisfaction in the thought that the big man who controls the police force is an out-and-out total abstainer, is not in sympathy or in league with the seven thousand saloons of Chicago, and will do all he can to insure a sober force of policemen to guard the homes and persons of citizens.

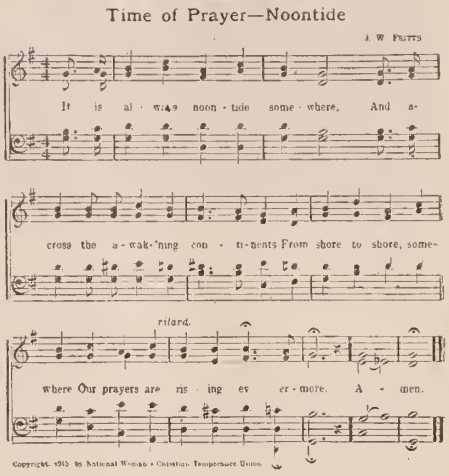
In short, these "personal liberty" advocates heartily approve any restrictions of personal liberty placed upon the people who are responsible for *their* safety. They would prohibit the railroad engineer who runs the train on which they travel from ever entering the saloons they legalize by their votes. They would discharge the chauffeur who runs their automobile if he were seen entering the saloons they legalize by their votes. Frequent visits by the physician and surgeon who ministers to their family to the liquor shops they have approved at the ballot box would be considered sufficient cause for his peremptory dismissal. To the extent that the prohibition of personal liberty is necessary to protect *them* they uphold it. They do not stop to consider that by permitting the legalized saloons, they are every day and every night endangering not only the lives of women and little children—the victims of drunken husbands and fathers—but are menacing the safety of every resident of the city, for over and over again we are told that the saloon is the breeding place for the criminals of our big municipalities.

Common decency demands that the zone of protection which every citizen would like to provide for himself and his family be extended to include the whole city, and the one way to do it is to abolish the sale and manufacture of alcoholic drinks.

"Our Prayers are Rising Evermore"

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union was born in prayer and has ever been nurtured in the faith of a firm reliance on God.

Throughout the world today we are very closely united in our supplications for one another and for world-wide peace. Not alone at the noon-tide hour should our fervent petitions ascend to God. Let the spirit of prayer pervade all our deeds on the busiest days. Only thus shall our aching hearts be comforted; only thus shall we be constrained to walk in God-directed paths; only thus shall we fully realize the consoling truth that as one great household, we are all safely sheltered in the love of God.



FOUR MORE MINNESOTA COUNTIES OUTLAW THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC—VICTORY IN MOORHEAD MEANS SAVING OF $100,000 TO NORTH DAKOTA

Minnesota is making excellent use of her recently enacted county option law. Since it went into effect nine counties have voted to outlaw the liquor traffic. Five of these have been reported in a previous issue of THE SIGNAL. On May 10, Swift county, by a majority of three to one, voted out the saloons. On May 17, Clay county, with thirty-seven saloons; Rosseau, with eight, and Yellow Medicine, with two, voted to become prohibition territory. The banishment of the drink traffic from Clay county is a cause for rejoicing in North Dakota, for Moorhead, its county seat, is the twin city of Fargo, North Dakota, being located just across the river. Ten brewery distributing plants in Moorhead will be put out of business as a result of the election. Judge Charles A. Pollock expresses it as his belief that the abolition of the saloons on the Minnesota side of the state line will mean a direct saving to the people of North Dakota in the cost of state and county governments of $100,000.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES

By a majority of over 4,000, Pike county, Kentucky, has voted to abolish the traffic in liquor from its boundaries.

The courts have decided in favor of the drys in the election contest in Aberdeen, South Dakota.

Santa Fe, New Mexico, is to vote on the liquor question at a special election in June. The temperance people feel hopeful of victory.

A large delegation of business men from all parts of the Province of Alberta recently interviewed the premier, asking for greater restriction of the liquor traffic by the closing of the bars at seven o'clock at night.

Bedford county, Pennsylvania, by reason of having been free from the saloons for some time, has been enabled to make the final payment on its bonded indebtedness of $38,000.

Consul General John H. Snodgrass at Moscow who has been extensively quoted by the liquor people as making light of prohibition in Russia, now admits, on the testimony of large business concerns, that blue Monday is a thing of the past as far as Russian manufacturing establishments are concerned, and that the output of the first working day of the week is no longer materially decreased because of Saturday night and Sunday drinking.

The lower house of the Connecticut legislature on May 12, by a vote of 82 to 65 voted indefinitely to postpone a resolution in favor of a constitutional amendment prohibiting the making and selling of intoxicating liquors.

By a vote of 154 to 48 the state federation of labor of Pennsylvania endorsed woman suffrage.

"Russia with war and without vodka is more prosperous than Russia with vodka and without war," asserts the Russian minister of finance.

"Prospects for the submission of a prohibition amendment to the Federal constitution are more encouraging now than ever before," remarked United States Senator Morris Sheppard in a recent interview in Texas.

That the shutting down of distilleries and breweries due to increased prohibition territory has materially affected the glass bottle industry is an argument used by the National Glass Bottle and Vial Manufacturers' Association in a controversy with the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association concerning wages. The thirty-odd manufacturers who compose the first-named association and who control the bulk of the bottle trade, in considering demands of their workers, have attributed partial responsibility for the decline in the trade to the prohibition wave which has been sweeping through the country.

When the principal of the Iola (Kans.) high school the other day asked how many of the 350 students had never seen a saloon over 100 hands were raised in an affirmative answer.

A bill to legalize the sale of three per cent beer in Tennessee cities was introduced in one of the houses of the legislature, but it was killed by an overwhelming vote on second reading—a thing that is rarely ever done and never except on an exceedingly unpopular measure.

MEMORIAL DAY THOUGHTS

(*Mors et Vita*)

May 31, 1915

Blanche A. Wheatley, Bolivar, W. Va.

They come no more; in vain are tears and pleading;
The ear that ever harkened to our call,
Forevermore all earthly sound unheeding,
Perchance now listens where sweet accents fall
From lips long loved and lost, whose joyous greeting
Blots out the memory of our weeping eyes,
And in the joyous rapture of that meeting
Lost are the echoes of our yearning cries.

(*Ah, happy dead! Would we to earth recall them*
To bear afresh the burden of life's pain?
No more, no more do sin and grief enthrall them,
They pass beyond our ken, where tears are vain)

And year by year sweet spring, with fingers tender,
Will deck the spot that marks their last repose;
The summer sun will paint anew with splendor
The velvet petals of the fragrant rose;
Rich autumn, with her store of golden treasure,
Will yield to winter's reign, as e'er before,
And pain and grief will alternate with pleasure,
But they who passed will come again no more.

(*But, ah! We know, somewhere in life eternal,*
They wait, far, far from mortals' holden view;
Because we mourn, their joy not yet supernal—
Somewhere, somewhere they live, wait, and are true.)

Liquor dealers in Yankton and other South Dakota towns who have been selling in violation of a clause of an Indian treaty, the terms of which provide that a considerable portion of Charles Mix county shall be prohibiton territory, will be prosecuted, and charges have already been brought in some instances.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

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HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

RED LETTER DAYS

JUNE 9—*Flower Mission Day (Birthday of Jennie Casseday)*

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, SEATTLE, WASH., OCTOBER 9-14, 1915

SUPERINTENDENTS

OBSERVANCE OF JUNE 9

LELLA M. SEWALL, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Flower Mission and Relief Work

The approach of June 9, the birthday of Jennie Casseday, and the Red Letter day of the department of Flower Mission and Relief Work, always arouses new interest leading to blessed activities in this blessed department.

Flower Mission meetings are held in local unions; flowers and delicacies are carried to the homes of the sick, poor and discouraged ones; the day is observed in prisons, jails and other public institutions where splendid programs are given, and flowers and text-cards are distributed.

Let us not forget this year to give place on the program to the clarion call for National Constitutional Prohibition. Help to increase the wave of prohibition which is so rapidly rolling over our country. The department of Flower Mission and Relief Work must never lose an opportunity to advance sentiment along this line and that of "Votes for Women" also. Let us have many rallies for these great causes on our Red Letter day!

WORK AMONG THE INDIANS

MRS. DORCAS J. SPENCER

I wish the president of each state having any Indian population would consider this article as a personal letter to herself, and "read, mark, learn and inwardly digest" the idea that I desire to convey to her mind, which is simply this: That the most direct means of elevating the Indian or any other race is to educate and train workers of their own race.

I fully appreciate the difficulty of securing state superintendents of this department, but feel sure that more could be done if this fact were recognized.

Is it not possible to find a woman acquainted with some Indians who will interest herself in an individual or group of young people, encourage attendance at school, see that they have the same opportunities that white boys and girls enjoy, get them into Sunday school with a welcome, in short, treat them so much like other folks that they will naturally learn and adopt white people's ways, and thus being raised above the average of their own people, they consequently bcome leaders among them.

Indians will acquire a thirst for knowledge if tactfully led towards it. In the state of Wisconsin several Indians have availed themselves successfully of the opportunities offered by the correspondence course of the agricultural college. Those boys must have had the kindly interest of white friends long before to have acquired the taste for learning. Some one qualified to know has said, "It is safe to say that every Indian of liberal education has received his first impulse from some good white woman." When we see the influence that educated Indians, men and women, are having in the uplift of their race, as well as the positions they are filling in life, we must recognize the demand for personal effort in their behalf and our own obligation to render assistance to the upward trend of a native element of our own people.

In the Alleghany Reservation in western New York there has been for many years the Friends' School for Indians, where the hand-to-hand work has steadily gone on. One of the products of this school is an Indian woman who is now serving efficiently as the state superintendent of Work Among Indians, for the New York state W. C. T. U., and she knows better than the members of any other race can, just what the needs, interests and tastes of her own people demand.

Educated Indians are taking positions in the ranks of professional and business life in numbers that prove their adaptability to the pursuits of any race. These are thought to be exceptional men and women, but there are large numbers of Indians living in poverty and ignorance whose condition might be greatly improved and their own ambition stimulated by the aid we can give them. I am tired of writing personally to state presidents. I do not always get replies. I know what burdens of care you are all bearing, but just think now of some good woman out on the frontier—for Indians do not live in cities—who can reach individuals, give them the glad, encouraging hand and incite in them aspirations that will be the means of uplifting their people, and send me her name as superintendent of Indian work in your state.

Alameda, Calif.

SCHOOL SAVINGS BANKS AND THRIFT

SARA LOUISA OBERHOLTZER

The School Savings and Thrift work has aroused much thought among educators, and is moving on satisfactorily. Many inquiries from different states in regard to the simple methods of collecting and caring for the savings of the scholars are answered by the department. The bankers in various cities are co-operating and they are in frequent communication with your representative. Besides the new department leaflet, "The Relation of Thrift Teaching to Prohibition," "How to Institute School Savings Banks" and other long standing prints are in demand and widely distributed.

The "School Savings Banks Bulletin," a pamphlet of thirty-four pages, written by your World's and National superintendent of School Savings and Thrift at the request of the United States Commissioner of Education, Mr. P. P. Claxton, and published by the Government a few months ago, was sent by the Bureau of Education to "all state superintendents and to all superintendents of schools in cities having a population of 2,500 and upwards, as well as to Normal schools, universities and colleges and a selected list of libraries." In addition to this, at my request, the Commissioner of Education had the bulletin mailed to a list of several hundred people whose names and addresses I furnished. This list included our National officers, state presidents, other officers and members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and persons especially interested in this work. This kindness and recognition has been an aid in spreading thrift teaching. The bound files of *Thrift Tidings*, thirty-two numbers, have also been placed in some of our state libraries. These files and the Thrift Maxims (250 thrift maxims alphabetically arranged in a booklet) are popular helps to the work.

There is to be a Thrift Congress held at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, August 9-12. August 12 is set apart as "Thrift Day," and school savings banks will be represented.

Our associate National superintendent, Mrs. L. O. Middleton of Kansas City, spoke at the state educational convention of Georgia this month. At the request of the Georgia W. C. T. U. we have sent about a thousand pages of literature on school savings and thrift to be used at the convention, and the Commissioner of Education, Dr. Claxton, has mailed to a representative of the W. C. T. U. in care of the mayor of

(Continued on Page Eleven)

VIRGINIA VITALITIES

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE

There is a constant rumor abroad in Virginia, circulated, of course, by our friend, John Barleycorn, that all temperance agitation has ceased and will be needed no more because we have voted the legalized liquor traffic out of Virginia.

No one knowing our indefatigable leader, Mrs. Sara H. Hoge, will give the rumor a second's consideration, and yet the mischievous seed-thought makes it necessary for our workers at home and afield to explain constantly the fatal error of suspended effort and the need of a thorough education of the masses.

The outlawing of the legalized traffic was indeed a splendid victory, but every thinking man and woman in the state realizes that we have the illegal traffic yet to contend with and that our success in statewide prohibition depends on our method of arresting the outlaw.

The electorate, too, is constantly changing and without our system of education through public addresses, posters, literature, personal, individual effort and the public press we have no assurance whatever that the splendid majority of 33,000, which was ours last fall, could be counted on in two or ten years.

And so there has been no suspension of animation in Virginia and there will be none. The rumor is false, as false as the campaign tales about Kansas. Our women are awake and "on the job." Like the Israelites on the wall of Jerusalem they "every one with one hand share in the work and with the other hand hold a weapon." "Nevertheless we make our prayer unto our God and set a watch against them night and day," and shall we not win with this wonderful trinity of activities, prayer and works and watchfulness? We will.

Mrs. Emma Howland of Boston, National organizer and lecturer, is afield in Virginia in response to an urgent call from her many friends in the state.

Mrs. Amy C. Weech of Alexandria, Va., National organizer and lecturer, is filling an engagement in Missouri.

Miss Christine I. Tinling, National lecturer, is visiting in the home of state secretary Lilian A. Shepherd of Norfolk and has been doing some valuable school work for Norfolk county and the union of which she is a member.

The state president, Mrs. Sara H. Hoge, is afield in the western part of the state for three weeks' constant institute work. She reports excellent meetings and much interest throughout our mountain counties.

Norfolk county is enjoying a temperance revival with Mrs. Hortense Ropp as the chief speaker. Twenty-five meetings are to be held in twenty-one days, not including those held in schools.

Mrs. Shepherd, Miss Tinling and Mrs. Helen H. Green are assisting the county president, Mrs. Hugh Simpkins, in the conduct of these public meetings.

Mrs. Helen H. Green has been afield three weeks in Brunswick county and reports six new unions with a total membership of 108.

Henrico, Hanover, Dinwiddie and Rockingham counties are among those planning special work for June with the organizers and state officers.

SCHOOL SAVINGS BANKS

(Continued from Page Ten)

Macon one hundred copies of the School Savings Banks bulletin. Since our National Convention in Atlanta there has been increased interest manifested through the southern states in thrift teaching. I have numerous letters of inquiry and demands for literature from Georgia, Texas and Florida. School savings banks have been taken up in Lakeland, Florida, and there is much activity in Houston, Texas. I wish our W. C. T. U. in these states might be more impressed with the value of saving pennies and daily thrift practices as an active factor in the development of self-responsibility, good habits and a prohibition that prohibits. Mrs. Anna M. Pratt, W. C. T. U. superintendent in Gardiner, Me., has been doing effective work in her city and school savings are now being collected by twenty-four teachers. In Wethersfield, Conn., the system was established in a school in April. It was also adopted in an additional school in New London, Conn. Two public schools in Philadelphia have recently introduced the system and, speaking through their principals, say, "It is one of the best things we teach. It is not so much the value of the money the children save as the value of the thrift habit it engrafts that helps them on to better man and womanhood." This is our object beyond all thought of the time and money saving, to encourage better men and women. This is an every day national and individual need.

In Chicago, where the plan of school savings banks was instituted in a few schools, April 1914, on January 1, 1915, there were banks in forty-eight public schools and with the authority and support of the Chicago school board they are this year being established in others.

In New York City, the board of education has arranged for the general introduction of thrift teaching through school savings. This teaching was in force in twenty-three public schools last year with much success: Eight schools in Manhattan, two in Bronx, six in Brooklyn, and five in Queens, in addition to the manual training and the Washington Irving high school. This year it is being extended to others.

There is good news to be listed from Oregon, Washington, California and Montana that will be found in the little paper, *Thrift Tidings*, and the department leaflets. Enclose postage, five cents in stamps, for it, or better send a dime to me or to the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, at Evanston for helps and prints on School Savings Banks and Thrift.

2113 Tioga St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Temperance agitation is not being neglected in New York City these days. Mrs. Suessa B. Blaine, National organizer and lecturer, not long ago gave "Columbia's Congress" in Brooklyn, and on a recent evening Secretary of State Bryan spoke in Carnegie Hall under the auspices of the National Abstainers' Union. The Flying Squadron will be in the city the last of May. In the meantime there will be institutes in every one of the five counties of Greater New York.

$2.50 PER DAY SALARY PAID ONE LADY in each town to distribute free circulars and take orders for concentrated flavoring in tubes. Permanent position. J. S. Ziegler Co., 7 G East Harrison, Chicago.

POST CARDS 20 FOR 25c

Artistically printed verses. Your own selection of the following four kinds:

A Prayer.
To My Son.
For Your Birthday.
A Birthday Message.

THE KEADMA COMPANY Rogers Park, Ill.

MILK A SUBSTITUTE FOR BEER

At the noon hour the men employed in the Cold Springs Shops, located at Forty-second street and the St. Paul railroad, Milwaukee, Wis., now drink milk instead of beer as an accompaniment to the midday meal. This substitution of a good thing for a bad one comes as a result of the action of the company. Its welfare secretary, Bert Hall, in writing of the new state of affairs to Mrs. Emma Broegman, president of the Milwaukee (First) W. C. T. U., states that the shop employs between 500 and 600 men. About six months ago these men consumed several hundred bottles of beer with their luncheons. "We arranged to have a man leave a few bottles of milk to start the experiment," says Mr. Hall. "Calls for the milk steadily grew, while those for beer steadily diminished, until about two hundred bottles of milk were consumed daily. Then came an increase in the price of milk from three to four cents per pint bottle. The men went back to their beer, but the milk man saw the error of his ways and compromised on a price of three and one-half cents. The following day the number of pint bottles taken soared to 250, and at present nearly 300 are ordered, and practically no beer is consumed."

According to the *Champion of Fair Play*, the house of representatives of Michigan "passed with a flourish" the bill to prohibit the use of pictures of former Presidents in connection with whisky advertisements. The measure was designed to protect General Washington and President Lincoln from misrepresentation in advertising which has been widely used by certain large beer manufacturers.

WHEN DINNER COMES
One Ought to Have a Good Appetite

A good appetite is the best sauce. It goes a long way toward helping in the digestive process, and that is absolutely essential to health and strength.

Many persons have found that Grape-Nuts food is not only nourishing but is a great appetizer, and children like the taste of it and grow strong and rosy from its use.

It is especially the food to make a weak stomach strong and create an appetite for dinner.

"I am 57 years old," writes a Tenn. grandmother, "and have had a weak stomach from childhood. By great care as to my diet I enjoyed a reasonable degree of health, but never found anything to equal Grape-Nuts as a standby.

"When I have no appetite for breakfast and just eat to keep up my strength, I take 4 teaspoonfuls of Grape-Nuts with good rich milk, and when dinner comes I am hungry. While if I go without any breakfast I never feel like eating dinner. Grape-Nuts for breakfast seems to make a healthy appetite for dinner.

"My little grandson was sick with stomach trouble during the past summer, and finally we put him on Grape-Nuts. Now he is growing plump and well. When asked if he wants his nurse or Grape-Nuts, he brightens up and points to the cupboard. He was no trouble to wean at all—thanks to Grape-Nuts."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Girls of an Elocution club of the Frances E. Willard Settlement, Boston, enjoying a happy afternoon.

AN ARBOR DAY SONG

The last verse of the following song was used upon the occasion of the planting at Llewsac Lodge, Bedford, Mass., of a beautiful white rose-bush in memory of Frances E. Willard and a graceful white beech tree in remembrance of Lillian M. N. Stevens. It was written by Mrs. Susan R. Graham Clark:

WE ARE PLANTING TREES

Tune, *"Tenting Tonight."*

We are planting trees on the Llewsac grounds,
Trees for the years to come,
For beauty and shade and for fruit and joy—
Around the dear old home.
Many are the hearts that shall share our joy,
Share it in years unborn;
Many are the lips that shall bless and praise
The task performed this morn.
Planting today, planting our trees, planting on the Llewsac ground!
Looking for the day, hoping for the day that comes good work to crown.

With singing and praise to the Lord, our King,
With thanks for home so dear,
The daughters of Llewsac are planting trees,
Planting with hope and cheer;
Digging, digging in the fragrant earth,
Cov'ring each rootlet deep;
Charging the rain and the winds and dew
Our precious trust to keep.
Planting today, planting our trees, planting on the Llewsac ground!
Looking for the day, hoping for the day, that comes good work to crown.

We are planting trees on the Llewsac grounds,
And fancy loves to dwell,
On the rustling leaves that we do not see,
And the blossoms we do not smell.
Ours be the joy of the planting in faith,
Of turning in hope the sod;
To others the joy of the harvest feast,—
The thanks and praise of God.
Planting today, planting our trees, planting on the Llewsac ground!
Looking for the day, hoping for the day, that comes good work to crown.

A BIRTHNIGHT CANDLE

A candle, waiter! Thank you. No, 'tis not
To light a cigaret. I wish its flame
For better use. A little nearer, please.
For if the guests should see, they'd wonder—well,
But you do know that I have touched no wine
This hallowed night, this night the lad was born
Which ushers in each year great Lincoln's day.
The brilliant banquet-hall of myriad lamps
Will not deny me this one little blaze
From all its dazzling wealth to celebrate
His natal festival.

Do you perchance,
Not have this custom, *garçon*, in old France,
Of lighting candles on a birthday cake,
And quenching then each flame with some fond wish?
Well, I have said that wheresoe'er this night
O'ertook me exiled from his happy face,
I'd blow a candle out with such desire
As could have speech, but in a lambent flame
Piercing the mystery of space about.
This night has found me guest at this high feast,
Companioned of famed men, but with my thought
Ever of him and her who gave him birth.

And here's the candle. For some holy rite
'T was doubtless fashioned, and by hands that moved
In rhythm with some sweet song, molding the wax
Distilled by bees that roamed through flowered fields
In drowsy summer afternoons, to store
The precious fires from out the skies, and then
To give them perfume of the fragrant earth.

There! It has gone, and never light since God
Divided day from dark has borne a prayer
More ardent than this wish for him whose name
I, bearing, vow anew to keep from stain.
. . . . . .
Put back the candle in its golden cup.
No, thank you, waiter; no liqueur for me,
But just a little coffee. Yes, two lumps.
(The smoke is getting in my eyes.)
That's all.

By John Finley,
Commissioner of Education of New York,
in *The Century.*

THE WHITE CITY OF HOPE

(Continued from Page Six)

gradually began to change his mind. As usually happens, the longer they all championed the idea, the more interest they themselves felt in it, until they were all persuaded that there was no other course open. The plan, as it finally appealed to him, was this: Marguerite would take him on a long trip as far west as Kansas, for the benefit of his health, the exact length of the time to be spent away from home to be determined upon later. Marguerite felt in her heart that it was to be "till death do us part," but she argued that it was impossible to tell whether they would have to stay three months or six years. "You see it is taking so long to get started, father, we'll have to stay a longer while when we get there."

The old man finally gave his consent. "I have concluded I would like to see a little of the world before I die," he said to Margie. "I haven't seen much here in Harrisburg but the saloons, I guess, and I've always thought I'd like to find out if the saloons in other places are any different." He winked in the direction of Marguerite as he said this.

There were not many of John Davis' old rum cronies left in town. Many of them had gone down as prey to pneumonia and other diseases to which their drinking habits had made them susceptible. Those who were still lounging about the bars, both at Dregg's and at Brink's new saloon, got wind of the Kansas project. They were afraid to come to the Davis home, and their old "pal" never appeared on the street without escort, yet they felt he was being carried off against his will and they were afraid the hated temperance cause would make capital of his going. It was finally decided that a few of "John's best friends" would be at the Union Station to see him off, that they would take him by storm, as it were, from his helpless daughter's care, and carry him off to a saloon for a great celebration.

Just as it helps to have "a friend at court," so it also sometimes helps to have a friend "below stairs," and this friend materialized in the shape of the bartender's wife, who, having no sympathy with the scheme, quietly unfolded the plot.

"We will go the night before we had planned," said Marguerite, when told of the movement on foot, and by following this schedule the travelers managed to leave the city unmolested. Marguerite had not allowed any one to accompany them to the station, and it seemed but a short time after leaving home before they were comfortably ensconced in the sleeping car, and the train was slowly and hesitatingly beginning its long pull toward the Alleghanies.

(To be continued)

FLOWER MESSENGERS

Flowers, fair flowers, are lovesome things,
With God's own breath made sweet
And in the evening cool He walks
So softly 'mongst their budding stalks,
They do not hear His feet—
But oh, with ecstasy the while,
They bask in radiance of His smile,
Their glad hearts thrill and beat!

Flowers, fair flowers, are lovesome things,
The handwriting divine—
Wherein is writ the precious lore
Of heavenly love, the landscape o'er
In many a beauteous line—
The golden text, where eyes of men
May read, they too shall rise again
With God's own light to shine!

And oh, how beautiful the hands
That bear the lovesome flowers
To darkened homes of toil and pain,
To suffering ones who sigh in vain
For fragrant, woodland bowers—
Blest hands that nourish lovingly,
The souls longing for sympathy
As flowers thirst for showers.
—Zitella Cocke.

The roof garden of the Frances E. Willard Settlement, Boston is one of the finest in the city and is popular for rest and recreation. Here, high above the din of the street, with fresh air

to breathe and stars for company, many of the girls sleep in summer. The boxes filled with flowers, from the earliest moment in spring till the coming of late fall, add much to the enjoyment of all.

SCENES OF TEMPERANCE ACTIVITY IN GEORGIA

MRS. AUGUST BURGHARD

Mrs. Lizzie Owens Middleton, special lecturer for the National S. T. I. department and associate superintendent of the department of School Savings and Thrift for the National W. C. T. U., is touring Georgia in the interest of scientific temperance instruction, reaching practically the entire public school system of the state. Teachers and pupils in both schools and colleges were impressed with her manner of presenting the subject. She has made many fine public addresses, gained members, and organized nine unions. Her address, "The Key to the Situation," delivered May 6 before the Georgia Educational Association of Macon, was so well received and deemed of such importance that the officers of the association requested her to prepare it for publication and general distribution.

In the vestibule of the Americus church where 2,000 registered delegates attended the state Sunday school convention April 20-22, Mrs. C. W. Schaefer, state superintendent of the Sunday School department, had on display for the benefit of superintendents, teachers and pupils all necessary helps for doing effective temperance Sunday school work. Fifteen hand-painted illustrations were a feature of the exhibit. Literature was distributed and orders for the helps were taken.

A powerful address on "A Plea for the Separation of the State and the Saloon" was delivered by Dr. Charles W. Daniel, pastor of the First Baptist church of Atlanta. It was enthusiastically received by the Sunday school workers.

The topic for recent meetings of all the Epworth Leagues of the North Georgia Methodist conference was "Epworthians as Dike Builders Against Rum." The meetings were special rallies of young women and men in the interests of National Constitutional Prohibition.

An attractive feature of the annual meeting of the Christian Endeavorers of Georgia at Fitzgerald was an evening program, consisting of a temperance play, songs and readings, all of which stressed the slogan, "A Saloonless Nation in 1920."

The annual convention of the Georgia Phileathea-Baraca Association held in Rome, May 7-10, adopted resolutions recommending the study of scientific temperance and prohibition, and work for National Constitutional Prohibition.

Judge Samuel D. Weakley, a judge of the supreme court of Alabama, delivered a masterly prohibition address at Mercer University, Macon, at the Georgia inter-collegiate oratorical contest. Mr. H. L. Hardy of Georgia College of Technology, Atlanta, won the first prize. His subject was "The Remedy and the Price."

The W. C. T. U. is organized, or works through temperance committees, in all Georgia female colleges and many co-educational colleges. Hundreds of S. T. I. essays, all tending toward the complete overthrow of the liquor traffic, are being written by pupils in these institutions.

The Oxford W. C. T. U. entertained the Newton county teachers in Emory College. A fine program was rendered, the college professors, who are staunch prohibitionists, and Mrs. Lella A. Dillard, college secretary for the Georgia W. C. T. U., making interesting talks. The securing of honorary members among the faculty and students helped to make the day tell for temperance, as well as being delightful socially. The teachers were given S. T. I. leaflets tied with white ribbon. A bountiful luncheon was served by the W. C. T. U.

Under the supervision of Mrs. L. E. Bucholz, state superintendent of Institutes, an excellent program was carried out April 20 at the Fulton county institute in the Baptist tabernacle, Atlanta.

On May 5, when Mrs. J. W. Calloway called the Bibb county institute to order, the Centenary church, Macon, blossomed like a spring garden with thousands of roses, pinks and other flowers, and was further decorated with National Prohibition pennants and large national flags, among which gleamed many white ribbon bows. Seventeen superintendents told what their departments are doing for National Prohibition. The state L. T. L. secretary, Mrs. J. L. Kennedy, and other prominent state workers assisted in the program. Two Loyal Temperance Legions gave demonstrations. A white ribbon luncheon enjoyed by 200 people was served.

A picture of one of the beautiful W. C. T. U. floats of the Columbus home-coming week, April 14-17, adorned the front page of THE UNION SIGNAL of May 13. The W. C. T. U. had two other entries, namely, a beribboned water wagon, in which rode three Y. P. B. boys, costumed to represent Uncle Sam, John Bull and the Czar of Russia, and a handsomely decorated automobile with the prophecy, "National Constitutional Prohibition—We Shall Win" displayed. The vehicle overflowed with Y. P. B. boys and girls.

The Savannah W. C. T. U. had a handsome float at the May festival.

Membership campaigns are being waged all over the state. An important social event was the beautiful reception tendered twenty-five new members by the Macon W. C. T. U. The occasion from beginning to end was "a joy forever."

An important three days' mid-year executive session was held in Macon, May 6-8, in a parlor of Hotel Lanier, the management kindly tendering its use. The state president, Mrs. T. E. Patterson, and the other four general officers of the state were in attendance.

Hints
for
Commencement Gifts

BOOKS—

LIFE OF FRANCES E. WILLARD, Anna Adams Gordon. Price, $1.50.

NINETEEN BEAUTIFUL YEARS, Frances E. Willard. Price, 60 cents.

HOW I LEARNED TO RIDE THE BICYCLE, Frances E. Willard. Price, 40 cents.

WHAT FRANCES E. WILLARD SAID, Anna Adams Gordon. Price, 75 cents.

WHAT LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS SAID, Anna Adams Gordon. Price, 50 cents.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC, William E. Johnson. Price, $1.00.

COMPENDIUM OF TEMPERANCE TRUTH, Edith Smith Davis. Price, 50 cents.

TALKS TO GIRLS, Eleanor Hunter. Price, 50 cents.

TALKS TO BOYS, Eleanor Hunter. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO TELL STORIES TO CHILDREN, Sarah Cone Bryant. Price, $1.10.

THE TYRANT IN WHITE, (Anti-Cigaret story). Price, $1.00.

A SINGULAR LIFE, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward. Price, $1.25.

THE MAN WHO FORGOT, James Hay, Jr. Price, $1.37.

LITTLE SIR GALAHAD, Phoebe Gray. Price, $1.47.

JOHN BARLEYCORN, Jack London. Price, $1.42.

A MODERN MADONNA, Caroline A Stanley. Price, $1.50.

JEAN MITCHELL'S SCHOOL, Angeline Ray. Price, $1.00.

LOIS MORTON'S INVESTMENT, Eva Murphy. Price, $1.35.

TWO, Edith Smith Davis. Price, 40 cents.

FRECKLES, Gene Stratton Porter. Price 60 cents.

All books cloth bound. Prices include prepaid carriage.

SOUVENIR SPOONS

W. C. T. U. TEASPOON, showing Crusade Church on bowl.

REST COTTAGE TEASPOON, Rest Cottage in bowl.

Spoons made of sterling silver. Price, $1.50 each.

REST COTTAGE SOUVENIR

A TERRA COTTA PLAQUE, cottage in bas relief, hand carved and hand tinted. Price $2.00.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

The friends of Dr. George H. Vibbert, who passed away April 29, are arranging for a memorial service for the promoted leader, to be held in the Woodlawn Universalist church of Chicago, May 30.

INDIANA SWINGING INTO THE PROHIBITION LINE

LORA S. LA MANCE

Indiana is ripe for a statewide prohibition campaign. It is tired of shilly-shally; tired of having the brewers in its midst go down in droves to the state capitol and crack a whip over the legislature; tired of having a gallery packed with liquor men hiss the state W. C. T. U. president when she speaks by invitation before the law-making body of the state; tired of having good bills slaughtered; tired of chopped-up, piecemeal township local option that makes the state as speckled, wet and dry, as is a patient with the measles; tired of compromise and half-way measures.

In my judgment Indiana is spoiling to get into the fight. There is a psychological time to strike a blow for freedom, and that time has come for the "Hoosier" state.

The Flying Squadron has stirred Indiana cities in fine shape. Its April-May tour has been a real victory. Mrs. Culla J. Vayhinger, state president, and Mrs. Elizabeth T. Stanley, vice-president-at-large, have been doing fine work, as have Indiana's other state workers. Mrs. Lulu Shepard, president of the Utah W. C. T. U., with her wit and logic, will tour the state in June. The writer will round out April and May, plowing a furrow from the Michigan border to the Ohio river.

Indiana's plan is to divide the state into sections like slices of cake. Some one in each section takes charge of the speaker and makes plans to utilize every moment possible. Every county in the state is to have work done in it. Indiana intends to gain 2,000 new members and organize 200 new unions this year. It has been pushing institute work and will get our cause before the Chautauquas.

Winona Lake's famous Chautauqua thanks to the efforts of Mrs. Stepp, county president, has given the W. C. T. U. a place on the program for a straight week, besides allowing the white ribboners a regular afternoon once each week. Mrs. Ella A. Boole, National W. C. T. U. vice-president-at-large, and Mrs. Stanley, will be among the speakers. A suffrage debate will be one of the features of the week. Winona Lake is the home of Rev. "Billy" Sunday and of Homer Rodeheaver, the "Rody" whose singing has charmed tens of thousands at the Sunday revivals. Not less than a half dozen evangelists make their summer home at Winona Lake. Every train brings its crowds while the Chautauqua is in session. It means much to get the emphatic approval of the management of this educational center. By special invitation the writer was invited to address the young men at the Agricultural college at Winona Lake. Prohibition is in the air, in the lake region of the state.

Ft. Wayne, one of the wettest spots in the state, held a most profitable meeting recently. Four unions came together for business. Mrs. Martha Ridenour, the district president, made a brief address in which she introduced the writer, stating that a lecture was not desired, as that would be given by the organizer that night at the court house. "Our brewers defeated the suffrage bill and the statutory prohibition bill," she said. "We want to make Fort Wayne dry. What shall we do to be saved? Tell us this afternoon." Then followed instruction, questions and answers on house-to-house work, poster displays, parades, street meetings, work among colored people, foreign-speaking people, workmen and other special classes. Watch for Fort Wayne. Something will be doing there!

Through the efforts of Mrs. Ridenour a series of meetings was held with the Mennonite and Dunkard population of the county. Two generations ago these people fled from persecution in Europe and settled in colonies in Indiana. They are splendid citizens, and withal a prosperous class, first-class farmers every one of them. They have been slow to open their churches to temperance speakers. This time they did and we count it the beginning of a bright day. These people are so substantial and so influential that it was a double joy to see how enthusiastic they were when once they became interested. The German-Americans of the Lutheran church in northern Indiana, are being aroused also, and gladly open their doors. The Brethren church, influential in that section of the state, is strong for temperance.

We had fine meetings in Kokomo, that prosperous dry city of 20,000 inhabitants. It expects to increase the dry majority if the wets force another election, as they threaten to do.

Several important towns have voted dry lately, among them the important one of Goshen. There is a dry spell coming in Indiana. By 1917, if not before, it will take its place in the ranks of the dry states.

On May 3, Hartford City, Indiana, went dry the first time in seventy-three years. Jackson township, Hamilton county, includes the towns of Atlanta, Arcadia and Cicero. An election was called. The liquor interests understood that Mrs. Reinier, a Friends minister, was to speak upon the streets of Cicero, so they sent in a Columbus lawyer to speak before she could give her talk. He gave a very offensive, insulting tirade and a long one, to prevent her from speaking, but the plucky Quakeress answered him with dignity, poise and eloquence. He came back with an attack on the Bible and loudly declared "Jesus Christ was a WET." Rev. Mr. Shoemaker, Anti-Saloon League state superintendent, answered that. It was eleven o'clock before the crowd was dismissed. That abuse aroused Cicero. The women went to the polls and stirred up Atlanta and Arcadia to do likewise and thus they won a glorious victory on May 3. Mrs. Reinier is credited with bringing about the victory.

SANITARY DRINKING FOUNTAINS

¶We make a large variety of ornamental Drinking Fountains for man and beast.

¶Special Prices to Charitable and Temperance Societies.

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118-120 Fifth Ave. New York
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

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In the *Chicago Tribune* the other day we found this headline over a common tragedy:

YOUTH FOUND GUILTY

Half way down the column were these words:

"Later, in the county jail, he said: 'This is what booze will do for you. I had too much in me, and that was all there was to it. I have no grudge against anybody, and I'm ready for the pen.'

"Enough said—except to ask the people of the distilling cities of Peoria, Louisville and Baltimore whether they know the smug and comfortable gentleman who walked down the street this morning clad in finery bought with the proceeds of this murder?"—*Collier's.*

Sanitary Drinking Fountains

Also Drinking Fountains for Man and Beast.

Special prices to W. C. T. U. and all Charitable Societies.

This Fountain was erected by the W. C. T. U. of Luray, Virginia.

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Text Cards, 12c per 100; $1.00 per 1,000.

Text Cards (Loyal Temperance Legion), 12c per 100; $1.00 per 1,000.

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Arbor Day, 60c per 100.

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The Blossoms of the Beatitudes, 60c per 100.

A Flower Mission Brochure, 10c per dozen; 60c per 100.

(Four short poems by Anna Adams Gordon)

Flower Mission Quiz, 60c per 100.

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The Story of a Roof Garden, 60c per 100.

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HERE AND THERE

Elton (La.) W. C. T. U. is planning a parcel post sale, parcels to be sold just as they are received at ten cents each.

Mrs. Leila O. Stratton, National organizer, has just undergone a severe surgical operation at a hospital in Nashville, Tenn. Her friends will be glad to learn that she is rapidly improving in health and expects soon to resume her W. C. T. U. work.

Forty W. C. T. U. members of Powell, Towanda, Liberty Corners and Monroeton unions of Bradford county, Pennsylvania, met in a group institute at Powell, May 7, and held a very instructive and interesting meeting. A demonstration by thirty legioners of Monroeton was greatly enjoyed. Six new members were received.

Miss Belle Kearney is to lecture every afternoon for three months this summer at the Lincoln Chautauquas. At the close of the season she expects to make her headquarters in the East.

On May 12, Lambertville, N. J., celebrated its fortieth anniversary. The meeting place on that occasion was effectively decorated with posters, which later were placed in the Sunday school room of the church. The union is planning to supply posters for public schools, stores, moving picture shows, barber and blacksmith shops and mills, and is also expecting to arrange for a float in the flag day parade.

The Fifth district of the Florida W. C. T. U. is congratulating itself upon the acquisition of a valuable worker in Mrs. Anna L. Andrus who has been appointed president of the district by Miss Minnie E. Neal, state president, to fill the unexpired term of Mrs. Ida De Garmo, who is leaving Florida for a stay of some months. Before Mrs. Andrus moved to Miami three years ago she was a leader in temperance circles in Detroit, having been recording secretary of the state W. C. T. U. of Michigan, superintendent of institutes and district president. Mrs. Andrus is particularly welcome at this time when Dade county is in a campaign and the women are doing yeoman service.

Afternoon and evening addresses at South Warsaw, N. Y., by Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of the state W. C. T. U., given according to a state custom as a reward for a gain of fifty in membership, were big events in the history of the local work. To properly receive Mrs. Boole, Mrs. Susan McKernan, the president of the South Warsaw union, invited the pupils of the eight schools of the district and their parents and all friends of the local white ribboners to attend. On the appointed day, May 14, at two in the afternoon, Mrs. Boole addressed 160 children and seven teachers on the lawn of Mrs. McKernan's home, and 116 of the children signed the triple pledge, Mrs. Boole writing her name on each child's card. Refreshments were then served to the children. At three o'clock, Mrs. Boole spoke to the older people, and in the evening at the school house, addressed a meeting for parents.

A most interesting and delightful institute of Cook county (Ill.) white ribboners, held April 22, in the Sheridan Road M. E. church of Chicago, was opened by Mrs. Almena P. McDonald, president of Cook county. Mrs. M. H. Landon, county evangelist, led the devotional exercises. The five minutes allowed each county superintendent to present "Plans and Suggestions," and "What We Hope to Do and How," told by each local president in the same length of time, brought out many valuable suggestions, among them the need of a chapel in the county jail; providing temperance speakers for churches wherever possible; encouraging children to raise flowers for distribution in hospitals and public institutions and inducing them to visit those less fortunate than themselves with offerings of flowers, fruit, postcards and scrap books; getting in touch with our foreign population before it is brought under evil influence and given a wrong start; sending The Campaign Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL to every minister; placing *The Young Crusader* in as many homes as possible, and in the hands of Sunday school scholars, and personal work by every member for an increased membership.

Mr. C. F. Rinehart, superintendent of the Dry Chicago Federation, and Mr. Virgil Hinshaw, president of the National Prohibition Committee, were among the speakers.

Franklin county (New York) white ribboners met in Malone for their annual institute, May 11-12. They were fortunate in having as speaker Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, National superintendent of Franchise, who proved a most efficient leader, giving the women many new and practical points, as aids to efficiency in the work of the local union. Mrs. Livingston's evening address was the most logical, able and convincing argument for National Constitutional Prohibition and equal suffrage ever heard in the town. New York being one of the suffrage campaign states, intense interest in the suffrage department was shown by the large number of white ribboners in attendance. Mrs. Livingston captivated her audiences by her charming personality and zealous championship of the cause. A unanimous wish for her return to the "north country" before the fall election was expressed.

You Can Weigh Exactly What You Should

You can—*I know* you can, because I have *reduced* 32,000 women and have *built up* that many more — scientifically, naturally, without drugs, in the privacy of their own rooms.

You Can Be So Well!

—if you only knew *how* well! I build up your vitality—at the same time I strengthen your heart action; teach you how to breathe, to stand, walk and relieve such ailments as

Nervousness, Torpid Liver, Constipation, Indigestion, Etc.

One pupil writes: "I weigh 83 pounds less, and I have gained wonderfully in strength."

Another says: "Last May I weighed 100 pounds, this May I weigh 126 and oh I I feel SO WELL."

Won't you sit down and write now for my interesting booklet! You are welcome to it—it is FREE. Don't wait, you may forget it. I have had a wonderful experience and I should like to tell you about it.

Susanna Cocroft

37. 624 Michigan Boulevard, Chicago

Miss Cocroft is a college bred woman. She is the recognized authority on the scientific care of the health and figure of women.

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AGGRESSIVE WORK FOR OFFICIAL PAPER

State Plans

We shall from time to time print in this column state plans for the increased circulation of our official paper and are sure that all will welcome suggestions or methods that have been carefully and successfully worked out, knowing that an increased circulation of THE UNION SIGNAL means increased efficiency among our workers.

Maine

"The supreme effort in Maine to increase our subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL has been the observance of March 1," writes Mrs. Althea G. Quimby, president of the Maine W. C. T. U. "Each union is asked to have a special program, to secure all renewals and a certain number of new subscribers. This plan has met with a hearty response.

"A letter is sent to each county convention asking that a certain number of SIGNALS be pledged, the number being apportioned according to the membership in the different counties.

"We try to have in every union an active local agent for THE UNION SIGNAL. In such unions there is generally an average of one subscriber for every four members."

Kansas

Miss Mary E. Dobbs, corresponding secretary of the Kansas W. C. T. U., writes that the following provisions concerning subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL have been recommended for adoption at the next state convention as a by-law:

"No woman shall be eligible to serve as state superintendent unless she subscribes for THE UNION SIGNAL.

"No woman shall be eligible to serve as district president unless she subscribes for THE UNION SIGNAL.

"No woman shall be eligible to serve as county president unless she subscribes for THE UNION SIGNAL.

"No woman shall be chosen as delegate to the national convention unless she subscribes for THE UNION SIGNAL."

North Idaho

"I certainly hope to increase our subscription list for THE UNION SIGNAL more than 100 per cent this fall," is the good word from Mrs. Madge E. Fohl, president of the North Idaho W. C. T. U. "I urge upon the unions at all times the necessity of subscribing for the official paper, and of late I have made it a point to mention this matter in every letter I have written to local workers, especially emphasizing the necessity of having the paper in the newly organized unions, at least for the officers."

POPULAR POSTERS

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Price, 5 cents each; per 100, $3.50

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Exclusion of Objectionable Post Cards from the United States Mail

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Withdrawal of Objectionable Post Cards from Mails

Section 573 of the Postal Laws and Regulations provides that "All matter which is manifestly obscene, lewd or lascivious, * * * will, when deposited in a post office, be withdrawn from the mails and sent to the Dead Letter Office." Under this rule every post card bearing a picture or language that is obscene, indecent or improperly suggestive should be immediately withdrawn from the mails and forwarded without delay to the Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General, Division of Dead Letters. If there is doubt as to whether a card is sufficiently objectionable to warrant its exclusion, it should be forwarded to the Assistant Attorney-General for the Post Office Department for decision. Postmasters are directed to exercise all possible vigilance in the enforcement of this regulation.

The above is taken from the United States Official Postal Guide for July, 1909, Page 52, Ruling 56.

It is a part of Section 3893 of the Revised Statutes as amended May 27, 1909, and has been given out to all Postmasters by the Postmaster-General, F. H. Hitchcock.

You can help to enforce this law by bringing violations, for which there is a heavy penalty, to the notice of your Postmaster.

Testimony from Former Governors of Prohibition States

The Pioneer Prohibition State of Maine:

For the last fifty years every Governor of Maine, with three exceptions, has declared in effect that prohibition has largely contributed to the moral, the social, and the economic welfare of the state.

Governor Stubbs, Kansas:

"If the prohibitory law had not given Kansas a better civilization and a higher type of manhood and womanhood, it would have been repealed years ago."

Governor Burke, North Dakota:

"Under prohibition the people of this state are better fed, better clothed, better schooled, and are better citizens."

Governor Cruce, Oklahoma:

"Since the closing of saloons the banks have more money, the stores are selling more goods, real estate is worth more, and the whole state is more prosperous."

Governor Brewer, Mississippi:

"I am a red-hot, uncompromising prohibitionist, in favor of statutory prohibition, and of every species and form of state prohibition and national prohibition."

Governor Kitchin, North Carolina:

"Under prohibition there has been a marked diminution in crime, business has increased, and politics and government have been relieved of one of their most corrupting influences."

Governor Hooper, Tennessee:

"The consumption of liquor in this state has greatly diminished, and the crimes resulting from the traffic have decreased in number."

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

JUST FROM THE PRESS
NEW MUSIC

PROHIBITION'S IN THE AIR
Words and music by Ella Southworth Clark. A stirring quartet for mixed voices. Price, 10 cents.

THE WORLD-WIDE JUBILEE
Words and music by Ella Southworth Clark. A demonstration song to be used either by the Y. P. B. or the W. C. T. U., consisting of solo, mixed quartet and chorus. Price, 15 cents.

PRAYER SONG
Written by J. W. Fritts. The words, "It is always noontide somewhere," so familiar to all, beautifully harmonized, to be sung immediately following the noontide prayer. Price, per fifty copies, 15 cents; per hundred, 25 cents.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
EVANSTON, ILL.

Have you heard the great prohibition song, Count On Me? 90,000 sold. Send ten cents for 96 page hymn book containing it. Wm. E. Marks, 1603 West St., Wilmington, Delaware.

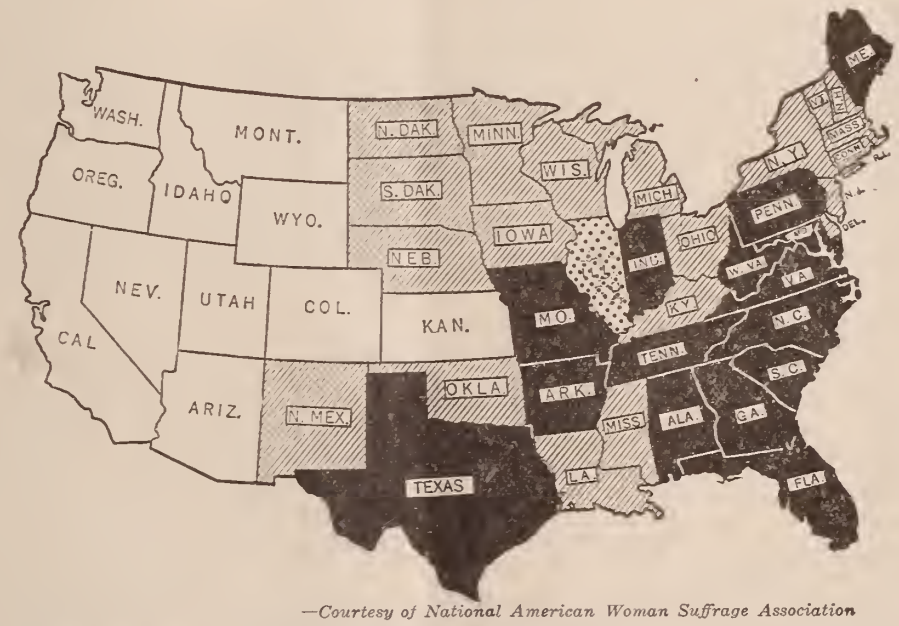
Will You Come Home Sober, Papa?

A NEW TEMPERANCE SONG BY REV. J. C. HARRISON of the ALABAMA CONFERENCE. This is one of the best Temperance songs written in years. Its beautiful story of a young girl's plea to her father is really a Temperance sermon, while its melody is one of the sweetest ever written. Ask your music dealer for it, or send 10c to the publisher. P. J Howley Music Co., 102 West 42nd Street, New York. Special rates on quantities to Societies or Temperance Organizations.

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XLI EVANSTON, ILL., JUNE 3, 1915 No. 23



—Courtesy of National American Woman Suffrage Association

WHITE STATES: Full Suffrage. SHADED STATES: Taxation, Bond or School Suffrage. DOTTED STATE: Presidential, Partial County and State, and Municipal Suffrage. BLACK STATES: No Suffrage.

STATUS OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Full Suffrage

Wyoming	1869	Washington	1910	Oregon	1912
Colorado	1893	California	1911	Alaska	1913
Idaho	1896	Arizona	1912	Nevada	1914
Utah	1896	Kansas	1912	Montana	1914

Presidential and Municipal Suffrage

Illinois 1913

States to Vote on Suffrage at Next General Election

New York Pennsylvania New Jersey Massachusetts

States to Vote in 1916

Iowa South Dakota West Virginia

Call to Prayer

As our paper goes to press the grave crisis in our national affairs calls for the united and earnest prayer of our membership everywhere that those upon whom great responsibilities rest may be divinely guided. Let us pray unceasingly in this critical hour for our President and the members of his Cabinet.

DECISION ON WEBB LAW BY UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT EXPECTED THIS MONTH

The decision of the United States Supreme Court on the constitutionality of the Webb-Kenyon law is expected this month. Two cases: "The Adams Express Company vs. the Commonwealth of Kentucky" and "The James Clark Distilling Company vs. the State of West Virginia," are now under consideration by the Supreme Court. In the lower courts the commonwealths of Kentucky and West Virginia have won and reversals were asked by the Adams Express Company and the Clark Distilling Company respectively.

The decision of this court of last resort on a measure of such importance to the cause of prohibition will be awaited with keen interest.

THREE MINNESOTA COUNTIES OUTLAW LIQUOR TRAFFIC — POLK, CARLTON AND LINCOLN ENTER WHITE LIST

With startling rapidity the counties of Minnesota under the new county option law are outlawing the liquor traffic. The latest victory occurred on May 24, when Polk, Carlton and Lincoln counties voted to outlaw the saloons. The passing of Polk county into the dry column is almost as much of a victory as was Clay county, recorded last week, as it borders on North Dakota and has been a hindrance to law enforcement in that state. Since the county option law went into effect twelve counties have been added to the list of dry counties.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH APPROVES STRONG OVERTURE AGAINST LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Strong resolutions against the liquor traffic were passed by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of America, which met last week in Rochester, New York. These resolutions will be given at length next week. In addition, action was taken on an overture presented by the Ohio synod, which gave power to excommunicate pastors or elders who by any secret or overt act give aid to the liquor interests. The assembly approved this overture.

BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS ENDORSE PROHIBITION

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in national convention at Cleveland, Ohio, last week endorsed state and national prohibition, by the unanimous vote of its over 800 delegates, representing over 70,000 locomotive engineers in all parts of the United States and Canada.

LIQUOR DEALERS BARRED FROM MEMBERSHIP IN KNIGHTS TEMPLAR ORGANIZATION

At the sixty-second annual conclave of the grand commandery of the Knights Templar of Pennsylvania, a resolution was passed by a large majority which makes it impossible in the future for any one, directly or indirectly connected with the liquor business, to join any commandery in the state.

CHICAGO HOTEL PROPRIETOR FORESEES PROHIBITION

As the first step in an effort to enforce the law requiring all saloons to close on Sunday, an organization known as The Citizens' Committee has addressed a letter to all the larger hotels, calling attention to the law and the penalties for its violation.

In response to this notification the Blackstone hotel declared it would hereafter close its bar on Sunday. President Tracy C. Drake of the Drake Hotel company, owner of the Blackstone, gave the following explanation of its attitude on the question:

"Prohibition is on its way in the United States. The Blackstone hotel is prepared to meet it gracefully and not combatively. When the hotel was built we recognized that prohibition was bound to come and planned our bar arrangements accordingly, so needed changes may be made easily when prohibition arrives. As a result we are in a position to be less hurt financially by the arrival of prohibition than any other hotel in the United States. Sunday closing is merely a step on the way. We do not propose that in the law enforcement campaign the Blackstone hotel shall be the 'goat.'"

The Great Northern hotel bar has been closed on Sunday for many months.

New Mexico State Officials Participate in Remarkable Anti-Liquor Demonstration—Chief Justice and Governor Speak

The fight to outlaw the law-breaking saloons of Santa Fe is being led by some of the prominent state officials. At a mammoth demonstration held in the state capital on May 14, Governor McDonald, Chief Justice Roberts and Justice Hanna of the state supreme court, and Judge Abbott of the district court were among the speakers.

Especially significant were the remarks of Judge Abbott. He disclosed some highly sensational information in regard to warnings he had received of threatened disasters which would befall him if he aligned himself with the anti-liquor forces, and the exalted positions to which he might attain if he would keep out of the fight. He explained that he was not a coward on the question under discussion, and said, "I believe it is the duty of every citizen to come out on the side which he believes to be right and for the good of the people. I believe a man is a coward who deliberately refuses to come out openly and take a position for the right. So I say to all these people that I stand unequivocally and openly against the saloons. If that will defeat me in my ambitions for the future I am perfectly willing to be defeated."

> "The saloons are violating every law of God and man. If the law of God prevailed the saloonkeeper would be sent out to the penitentiary to serve time with his victims."—Justice Hanna.
>
> "If they will not quit this nefarious business of robbing men of their reason and their manhood, let us make it a crime to sell liquor in any form here."—Judge E. C. Abbott.
>
> "The saloon cannot be controlled by law. Since it cannot be regulated and cannot be made to obey the law, take the step which you know will be effective and close it up."—Governor W. C. McDonald.
>
> "Drink hurts our people more than anything else. It is the duty of all to help eradicate the saloon and save the Spanish-American people from its clutches. Let us vote to free this city from the abominable evil of the liquor habit."—Colonel Jose D. Sena.

Judge Abbott then gave to his audience some facts out of his experience as a judge on which they could base a decision as to whether it was economy to continue to tolerate in their city so outrageously expensive an institution as the saloon. He said:

"In the fourteen years during which I have been a resident of this county, most of the time I have been district attorney or on the bench. I will make the assertion and back it by proof if any one wants to challenge it—for I have the facts—THAT AT LEAST EIGHTY PER CENT OF THE CRIME IN THIS DISTRICT IN THE PAST FOURTEEN YEARS HAS BEEN DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY DUE TO BOOZE OR THE SALOON.

"The expense borne by the tax-payers of maintaining a penitentiary; the expense of your insane asylum and innumerable other expenses directly or indirectly entailed by the liquor traffic are so much greater than any alleged benefits—and I deny that there are any—derived from liquor licenses, that there is no comparison. There is no argument on the face of the earth in favor of the saloons, and the liquor people admit this by refusing to come before the public and argue for their business."

Santa Fe is to vote on June 7 and the outlook for a victory for the prohibition forces is most hopeful.

Women Voters Make Honorable Lobbyists

rs. Adrianna Hungerford, President
Colorado W. C. T. U.

'wenty-two years of enfranchisement h e broadened the vision, quickened the s se of civic duty, and had a marked in- f nce generally upon the individual man and her varied interests. Voting men, impelled by the doctrine of the G den Rule, and armed with persuasive, vincing facts and figures, have been lders in campaigns to better conditions communities and change certain state icies.

Because possessed of full citizenship, Colorado W. C. T. U. women were able t nspire other temperance organizations al the churches to co-operate in the vic- ious campaign for constitutional pro- hibition. The boon of the ballot also ngs prestige in the halls of legislation. al the speaker of the Colorado house of representatives is quoted as saying: "he W. C. T. U. has put the prohibition through by honorable lobbying." This eted power does not come through pty affiliation or the holding of political ce, but is increased by freedom from sh relations and aspirations.

Arizona Women Exemplary Citizens

Mrs. Frances Willard Munds,
State Senator

The matter-of-fact manner in which t women of Arizona have accepted t responsibilities of their newly ac- red citizenship has been somewhat appointing to the more strenuous ad- cates of equal suffrage. We have a et way of doing things down here in izona, but we get what we want just t same. In the first place, our laws not bad or vicious in any respect, l those pertaining directly to women d children, while not ideal, are excelled those of only a few of our states. nsequently, our women did not hasten overturn things nor make unnecessary nands as soon as they acquired the wer to assert themselves, but turned ir attention to the eradication of the uor traffic. While it is true that the hibition campaign which resulted in king Arizona dry last November was nned and carried on principally by n leaders, it is equally true that they ver would have succeeded without the men's vote and the women workers to luence the men. Arizona has been nefited in many ways, directly and irectly, as a result of giving women ballot. For instance, merely at the uest of influential women of the state age of consent was raised from six- n to eighteen years during the first ssion of the legislature after woman's franchisement.

have been a close observer of politi- situations, and have been actively erested in politics for many years, and an testify that never within my knowl- ge were all candidates for office se- ted with such special regard for their ral standing as during the campaign t fall, which was the first election at ich the women voted. It is also my inion, based on an intimate knowledge, t the personnel of the present legis- ure represents by far the highest class citizenship of Arizona. It is the con- sus of opinion, and the expression is ard on every side, that Arizona women voting citizens have certainly made od.

Women Place Home Interests First

Mrs. Margaret B. Platt, President
West Washington W. C. T. U.

One of the greatest benefits which has come to Washington through equal suffrage is the added interest shown by women in all public questions. They are studying closely matters of public import and striving earnestly to fit themselves to act intelligently upon every issue. Women have found upon careful analysis that all questions coming before the voters for action reach back toward and in some way concern the home, the child and the woman as well as the man and the political party. Therefore, women are interested in everything, and they are more anxious to conserve the best interests of home and children than they are to promote the pet schemes of politicians or advance the particular propaganda of a political party. What greater benefit can come to a state than to have all its women become intelligently and conscientiously active in all matters pertaining to municipal and state government?

The state is benefited by having all questions which concern government decided by those who are to be governed, each sex taking a part in government affairs and not delegating to one the right to govern all. Whether voting bonds for municipal improvements, electing a governor or president, a legislature or Congress, deciding questions financial, educational or moral, the state is benefited by having woman's judgment and wish recorded and counted with man's. Washington has benefited much by woman's ballot and in the future will benefit still more. Her women have been both blamed and praised for the part they took in bringing prohibition to the state. Time will show that under the blessing of God this will prove the greatest blessing that could come to us as a state?

THE ADVANCING HOST

Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston

(Tune: "Bringing in the Sheaves.")
See the host advancing! from the west they're marching,
Thousands of the women, armed with voting strength.
See a bow of promise! O'er the skies 'tis arching,
Read its glowing message, "Power has come at length."

CHORUS:
Women want the vote,
Women want the vote,
To bring in prohibition, women want the vote;
Women want the vote,
Women want the vote.
To make a sober nation, women want the vote.

Long have they been praying to the God of heaven
For the weapon needed to aid them in their fight.
Now the answer cometh, and the boon is given,
They will have the ballot, to gird them for the right.

CHORUS:
Women want the vote,
Women want the vote,
To bring in prohibition, women want the vote;
Women want the vote,
Women want the vote,
To make a sober nation, women want the vote.

Oregon Woman Voter a Power

Mrs. Jennie M. Kemp, President
Oregon W. C. T. U.

In introducing a speaker on "Clean Politics" at a public luncheon of the Oregon Civic League in Portland, the chairman paid a high tribute to the influence of the votes of women in improving political conditions in the city and the state. As instances in point he cited the first city election in Portland after women were given the ballot. The political ring, entrenched in power and with a notoriously corrupt record, was deposed, a commission form of government adopted and clean men elected mayor and commissioners. Against this administration there has been brought no charge of "graft" and no shadow of complaint. Similar results have followed the entrance of women into the political life of other Oregon cities.

To the work and votes of women he also gave the credit for the great "Oregon Dry" majority last fall, the first state election in which they had part. Since women are able to register their opinions where they count they are shown a new respect and a marked deference.

What Suffrage has Done for Illinois

Helen L. Hood, President Illinois Woman's Christian Temperance Union

At every election at which women have had the opportunity to vote in Illinois the result of the drilling, organizing and specializing of all the years since the state W. C. T. U. was organized in 1874 has been shown in the careful and thorough way in which our women have accepted the duty of casting the ballot. It has been demonstrated in many ways that the ballot in the hands of women has secured cleaner municipal conditions and a larger area of law enforcement. We understand, now, the routine of elections, what is expected of us, and what we must do to secure results. We employ a method that counts mightily—that of driving indisputable facts and figures into the conscience and brain of voters.

Before the election of November, 1913, we had 29 dry counties, out of 102; 598 dry cities, villages and towns. At the close of April, 1915, we have 54 dry counties, only one county wholly wet; 1,234 townships out of 1,430 dry, while 790 incorporated municipalities are dry. Chicago women have not as yet voted upon the licensing of saloons, but will next spring cast votes against the continuance of over 7,000 saloons. Outside of Chicago, 1,396 saloons have been voted out, leaving 3,500 down state yet to be cared for! We have estimated that there are 1,000,000 qualified women voters in the state and of this number at least 75 per cent have rendered a good account of themselves, voting against the saloon, vicious candidates, and graft propositions. The campaigns were infused with the oxygen of intense vitality; we had a new realization of our opportunities and responsibilities, and we made good.

Had our brains been dissected during the campaigns, the grey matter would have shown the words, "Votes for women;" "Vote right;" "Don't forget to vote;" "Vote out the saloon."

As we look today at the prohibition map of Illinois we find that on the border-line facing St. Louis there is a small black patch, another spot northeast near Chicago, and a narrow strip along the bank of the Mississippi river. If these spots can be cleaned, the complexion of the map will be entirely white. This will be the color of Miss Willard's state not far hence.

Improvement in Character of Candidates Due to Woman Suffrage

Mrs. Lucy S. Blanchard, President Southern California W. C. T U.

All good citizens admit the beneficial influence of woman suffrage in our state in municipal, county and state elections. Better men have been chosen to office and there has been an improvement in administration. Since women have voted the conditions of female labor have been improved and the child labor law extended.

The Red Light Injunction and Abatement law has been adopted and is being enforced. The age of consent has been raised to eighteen years, and now a father is compelled to support his child born out of wedlock. Enactments have been adopted providing for joint guardianship of children and governing property interests.

There has been a great improvement in the polling places, and, instead of being insulted, women are paid great deference not only by the election officials, but also by men voters; in fact, in many instances women have acted on election boards, giving perfect satisfaction. Suffrage has increased the respect paid to women in the home, and in social, political and religious circles.

Women register and vote, and vote intelligently, making fewer mistakes than the men. Suffrage has given the women an opportunity to smite the liquor traffic, and this they have done in most instances, and a great many saloons have been driven out.

Montana Women Awake to Civic Responsibility

Mrs. Mary L. Alderson, President Montana W. C. T. U.

Montana women have become more interested in civic affairs since they became enfranchised last November. Study clubs and good government clubs have been formed all over the state, and the women are studying school laws, election laws, moral laws, anti-liquor and other laws. Local unions have taken violations of laws against liquor into court and secured the conviction of saloon men.

During the legislative session efforts to secure the submission of constitutional prohibition failed because, on account of the woman suffrage campaign, many temperance people had kept "under cover" and allowed the liquor interests to elect a decidedly wet legislature. (Another demonstration of the fallacy of hiding our colors.) A referendum prohibition bill was, however, passed.

Men are recognizing the value of woman's vote. Women are appointed to minor civic offices. Political parties are responding to the demand for candidates of higher moral standards, thus advancing the movement for "cleaner politics." By petitions against saloons, and by local and county option campaigns, attempts are being made to drive liquor from within the borders of Montana.

Women have formed political parties in Butte, but in general they have remained non-partisan, banded together to work and vote as a body in support of moral and civic measures they desire.

Women Can Be Depended Upon to Vote Right

Mrs. Nettie R. Chipp, President Southern Idaho W. C. T. U.

Idaho during the winter of 1915 came into its own by securing the passage of a statutory prohibition law and a measure providing for the submission to the people of a constitutional prohibition amendment.

We are besieged with requests for statements of how we did it; what part woman's enfranchisement had in the victory. Although Idaho's women citizens have made a splendid record by enacting into law measures especially dealing with the welfare of the home and the protection and education of children, the one thing more than all others expected of woman is that she will use her influence for the prohibition of the liquor traffic.

With more than twelve years' active service along political and reform lines, we keep our faith in women as voters. Where the lines are clearly defined, the majority can be depended upon to vote right. Criticism comes largely from disgruntled and defeated politicians, and now and then from some well meaning brother who comes to the state with early prejudice and a set opinion in regard to "woman's place." All honor is due the men of the state who in early days showed themselves broad-minded, sympathetic and eager to be comrades to their wives, mothers and sisters by voting to give them the franchise, having faith in their ability and good judgment to make of Idaho a state proud not only of its wealth but of its citizenship.

We are proud of the three leading political parties in the state which came out last year against the liquor traffic. The people of the state registered their votes for men who stood for the same high ideal. Governor Alexander included in his message a recommendation for the legislative enactment to take effect January 1, 1916, and also for the constitutional amendment that will give the people the privilege of registering their votes to write into our constitution the prohibition of the liquor traffic within our borders. All honor is due the splendid men sitting in our legislative halls during the winter of 1915 who refused to be influenced or intimidated by the forces of evil, but who unanimously in house and senate registered their votes in conformity with the will of the people. Nor would we forget our representatives in Congress who placed themselves on record for National Constitutional Prohibition.

We realize the fight is not over until the votes are counted on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. The people of the state are overwhelmingly against the liquor traffic, but the forces of evil that will line up in an attempt to defeat the will of the people must be reckoned with as must that other factor that often contributes to defeat—the indifferent voter. But the men and women of Idaho will join hands for the final victory for God and Home and Idaho.

Women Voters Stand for Principle

Mrs. Lulu L. Shepard, President Utah W. C. T U.

For more than nineteen years the women of Utah have had the rights of full citizenship and the question arises as to what they have accomplished with the ballot. It should be remembered that from the first settlement of our state the men have been in the majority, as they always are in mining states, but even in the face of this condition, there have been many notable victories won through the united efforts of the women.

In every legislative session, the women have been powerful factors in pushing good laws; they have outlined measures needed for the betterment of women and children, and, then, by taking a united stand, have in almost every instance succeeded in passing the desired legislation.

They have watched every city election and by careful inquiry, through a set of eight or ten questions, have found precisely where prospective candidates would stand, and if they failed to measure up to the proper standard, defeated them.

As an illustration: At last fall's election, when candidates were being nominated in Salt Lake county, each of the parties, Democratic, Republican and Progressive, named one woman on the legislative ticket. When questions were put to the Salt Lake delegates in regard to where they would stand on prohibition the Democratic and Progressive women both said they would, if elected, vote for prohibition; the Republican woman refused to answer. As a result the latter although most capable and charming was overwhelmingly defeated, while the other two were elected. Where women vote, it pays to stand for *principle* rather than for *party*.

WHY?

Is there any reason why sex should be a barrier against voting. It is not a barrier against conducting a business, or managing a farm, or editing a paper, or writing a book, or clerking in a store, or teaching in schools, or practicing medicine, or following the profession of the law, or working in a factory. We do not consider the question of sex when we impose a tax or inflict a legal punishment or build schoolhouses for the education of the young. And if all these things be so, why not make intelligence rather than sex the test of citizenship? Why not make intelligence and morality and civic virtue a standard of excellence in this country? And when you do, you must of necessity accord to women at least an equal privilege with the men.—U. S. Representative John M. Evans of Montana.

THE NEW BROOM

Adapted from the *Minneapolis Journal*

BENEFITS FROM WOMAN SUFFRAGE FAR-REACHING

SAYS U. S. SENATOR BORAH OF IDAHO

In a recent statement given to the press by United States Senator Borah of Idaho, he very effectually disposes of many of the arguments urged against woman suffrage. He says:

"We have had woman suffrage in my state for more than twenty years. I entertain no doubt that its tendency is all for the good, for the advantage and benefit of the body politic generally. I am quite sure that none of the evils and none of the tendencies which the opponents of woman suffrage so often prophesy and seem greatly to fear have resulted from suffrage in our state. On the other hand, I can see much good resulting from it.

Idaho Finds It of Great Benefit

"Of course, woman suffrage is not a panacea for all the ills of the body politic, but it is a distinct substantial step, in my judgment, toward the lessening of the evils and bettering of the conditions of politics. Woman's influence in politics, like her influence in every sphere of life in which she moves, is for the good.

"I feel quite certain that those who have closely observed the effect of woman suffrage through a number of years will pronounce it both just and wise. I am equally sure that if the question in my state were left to the male vote alone woman suffrage would be continued there.

"I saw a statement the other day that in those states where woman suffrage prevails the better class of women do not take part in politics and do not vote, while the more undesirable or wholly undesirable do take part and do vote. I have been somewhat active in politics in my state for twenty-odd years. I have spoken in every hamlet and village, in every part of my sparsely settled state. I have seen the test applied under all inconveniences, and I say to the people of the east that the good women, the very best class of women, do vote. They attend political meetings, they read and take an interest in politics and in political questions, and they know what they are voting on or about.

Good Women Outnumber the Bad

"They are the quiet, intelligent, faithful, incorruptible, dependable force in politics. They are the bulwark of every great moral or quasi-moral fight in the state. The good women of our state do vote, be assured of that, and the good women far outnumber the bad women in every community.

Women Voters' Influence Felt in Politics

"No political gathering ever takes place in a state where woman suffrage prevails which does not take into consideration woman's influence and her probable action at the ballot-box. Whether she votes or not, men do not affront or challenge the moral sense of the best womanhood of the state, when they know that woman has the power to vote.

> "The supremest question of the future in this republic is that of rearing a citizenship commensurate in moral and physical stamina with the tremendous obligations which shall rest upon that citizenship. And I maintain that in the question of the rearing of citizenship, in the making of the laws, and especially the customs and practices which shall shape and mold the lives of the citizens, we cannot, we dare not deny ourselves the wisdom, the intuition of woman, and under present conditions, she can only make that wisdom and intuition effective through the ballot."

Vicious Interests Always Against Suffrage

"You may argue until doomsday that women are no better than men, and have no higher ideals and will vote about the same way, yet a political gathering will inevitably act upon the theory that it is not safe to rely upon the woman to condone a wrong or ratify a questionable transaction. And permit me here to say in this connection that while as good women as live are sincerely opposed to suffrage, and while men disinterested and patriotic are opposed to suffrage and most sincerely so, yet it is nevertheless true that every evil and vicious influence in politics is opposed to woman suffrage.

"While others will say women will vote along with their husbands, and there will be no change in the situation, the evil influences in politics do not seem willing to take that chance. I have a most profound regard for the accuracy of the intuitive powers of such evil influences.

"There was a time in the history of governments when it was not so important that women be permitted to vote, for the business of the government was largely that of defending by force against opposing foes. But the business of the state in these days is far otherwise. There is no phase of our social life, virtually no sphere of being into which the state does not intrude and about which politics does not obtain.

"Almost every conceivable question is now settled in the domain of politics. The question of the care and growth and education of the child, the sacred circle of the home and family, birth, education, marriage, are looked into, supervised, directed and molded by the state. Everything in these days for weal or woe feels the impress of politics. Nothing is too sacred or too small for the state's consideration, and in its last analysis virtually all great questions of today are moral questions.

"Politics has, therefore, entered into woman's domain, usurped the place which once was supposed to be virtually under her dominion, and why is woman, under such circumstances, denied the most potent instrument for effectuating results in politics, the ballot? Why should she, the creature of politics in these days, jostled and guided and circumscribed by politics, compelled to take notice of politics, be denied the most powerful weapon of the arena?

"The child is no longer the mere ward of the family. It is, in almost every sense, the ward of the community. Thousands and millions of our children, our future citizens, enter the industrial world while yet mere waifs. The community must look after them. It must guard and direct and take care of them. It is woman's duty to be there, and it is man's duty to give her the most effective instrument of warfare when she goes there. Give her the ballot. It will not degrade her and she will not dishonor it. It is the only really effective instrument of political warfare."

PENNSYLVANIA'S PLAN FOR ITS SUFFRAGE CAMPAIGN

MRS. ELLA M. GEORGE, President Pennsylvania W. C. T. U.

The final legislative act has passed and Pennsylvania takes its place as a full-fledged campaign state for woman suffrage. The question will be decided at the polls on November 2, 1915. Since we women have no voice in the settlement of this question, which is of such vital interest to us, it behooves us to put forth every effort possible to stimulate interest in our behalf among the men voters.

In the hope that this measure would be passed by the assembly we prepared for the campaign by setting aside five hundred dollars for special franchise work. We appointed as superintendent of the department one of our most capable and progressive women, giving her an assistant and dividing the state into two sections, that every locality might be reached.

The following plan has been mapped out and approved by the state officers:

(1) "Votes for women" is to be kept to the front on all occasions.

(2) It is urged that a superintendent be appointed in every locality. If none can be secured, a suffrage committee is to be appointed.

(3) All sections of the state will be given some specific work to do each month.

(4) Individuals or unions are urged to

(a) Distribute at least 200 pages of suffrage literature monthly.

(b) Hold some kind of public meeting — medal contest, debate, parlor meeting, institute, play, tea, circle, social or lecture.

(c) Get voters to pledge their support to the amendment.

(d) Secure space in local papers for suffrage items, and fill it.

(e) Arrange meetings for suffrage lectures and entertain the speakers.

(f) Place suffrage posters in shop windows.

(g) Place suffrage literature in barber shops.

(h) Secure permission to present the suffrage question at picnics, fairs, farmers' clubs, teachers' institutes, and grange meetings.

(i) Secure the enrollment of members and non-members.

The suffrage superintendents are asked to join with the other department superintendents and thus form a team. In this way every department will be considered and at the same time the suffrage question will be emphasized.

For instance, a meeting in the interest of Work among Foreign Speaking People may be held. The superintendents of this department and that of Franchise may arrange the program and conduct the meeting. Literature on suffrage for the foreigners can be distributed and arrangements made to canvass our naturalized citizens for votes for the amendment.

The Medical Temperance superintendent can assist the Franchise superintendent by distributing to physicians literature on "Votes for Women." If physicians can be persuaded to use a "Votes for Women" stamp on their prescription blanks it is furnished by the superintendent of this department.

The Flower Mission department must be specially mentioned. We are joining the Woman Suffrage Association in its effort to make Pennsylvania one bower of yellow bloom. At the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage headquarters they have made up packages of six different kinds of yellow flower seeds. These are selected so that there will be a continual bloom from June until November. In this way plenty of flowers will be on hand for decorations and these voiceless preachers will plead for "Votes for Women." White ribboners are urged to purchase and plant these seeds.

A lecture bureau has been formed and national lecturers who will deliver addresses on suffrage are being routed throughout the state.

THE SUFFRAGE CAMPAIGN IN NEW YORK STATE

MRS. ELLA A. BOOLE, President New York W. C. T. U.

The campaign to secure the adoption of woman suffrage in New York is in charge of the Empire State Campaign Committee, with Mrs Carrie Chapman Catt as chairman. The state has been thoroughly organized, and much money has been raised for campaign work. At one meeting in Carnegie Hall last fall the collection amounted to $105,000.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union has been of great service in the matter of organization, for in each place the white ribbon organizer has been able to find women who through the W. C. T. U. have been educated to believe in woman's ballot, and in this way suffrage organizations have been made possible.

The failure of the state legislature to pass any temperance bills, even so popular a one as that raising the age at which liquors may be sold to minors, has deepened the conviction that the mother sex needs representation in the government, and members of the W. C. T. U. are becoming aroused to more active participation in the campaign.

Each union is urged to hold a suffrage meeting, or a suffrage medal contest, and to do personal work in getting voters pledged to vote for the amendment this fall.

The state W. C. T. U. has sent to every local union a package of the literature issued by the Franchise department, with the expectation that the leaflets will be used at a local meeting, and that many additional copies will be ordered for distribution.

Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, National superintendent of the Franchise department, is in the state for a month's meetings.

Automobile trips, open-air meetings, voiceless speeches, addresses wherever groups of people may be gathered, parades, debates, banners, posters, personal work—all these methods and more will be used to win the ballot for women in New York state.

A constitutional convention is now in session and it is reported that the members are much disturbed because the legislature voted to submit the amendment in November, and if a new constitution is submitted that does not have the same amendment it will supersede it. However, there are clever women watching the situation and they will be on the alert to detect any conspiracy to defeat our cause.

Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch is arranging a centennial celebration in honor of her mother, Elizabeth Cady Stanton. Three great meetings will be held, one at Seneca Falls, another at Johnstown and another in New York City. Mrs. Stanton organized and was president of the first woman's temperance society in New York state, and as early as 1854 representatives appealed to the legislature for redress from the evils of drink. The way in which women were treated then was in striking contrast with the courteous treatment we receive now at Albany.

The vote for women is but the crowning of women's equality everywhere, and as those homes where husband and wife share the burdens and responsibilities are most complete, so the government of state and nation needs the viewpoint of both men and women.

The anti-suffragists are active. They seem to have plenty of funds with which to carry on their campaign. Their appeal is to the ultra conservative, the indifferent and the ignorant.

Such a campaign as we are engaged in is highly educational and is helping to fit women for citizenship. The W. C. T. U. is assuming a definite part of the campaign work, and is placing the emphasis on fitting women for citizenship.

Women should be taught the comparative value of issues and especially the fact that the greatest issue before the American people is that of securing national prohibition of the liquor traffic.

The Women Will Legislate for Their Offspring

The women have paid an incalculable price of sweat and tears for man's use of alcohol. When they get the ballot they will vote for prohibition. It is the wives and sisters and mothers who will drive the nails into the coffin of "John Barleycorn." Ever jealous for the race, they will legislate for the babes of boys yet to be born, and for the babes of girls, too, for they must be the mothers, wives and sisters of these boys.

—Jack London in "John Barleycorn."

MASSACHUSETTS' EQUAL SUFFRAGE CAMPAIGN

MRS. KATHARINE LENT STEVENSON, President Massachusetts W. C. T. U.

That Massachusetts is at last numbered among the suffrage campaign states is a matter for profound rejoicing on the part of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. It is true that ours is not the major part in the campaign. The state in which the suffrage movement originated and in which its two greatest leaders, Lucy Stone and Susan B. Anthony, had their birth, has had for more than half a century strong, well organized equal suffrage societies into whose hands the conduct of the campaign of necessity falls. If you could take a peep into the busy headquarters at 596 Boylston street, you would realize that it is a veritable campaign which is being waged. The rooms are so filled with workers that the old simile of "sardines in a hox" seems not an exaggeration. Nor is Boston the only place with headquarters. In nearly every city and large town they are established, while a corps of ahle workers and speakers is kept constantly in the field. Literature is heing distributed with a liheral hand and if the referendum should fail of adoption on November 2, it would certainly not be for lack of splendid generalship on the part of the leaders of the movement.

But although the leadership does not rest with the Massachusetts Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we are by no means mere camp followers or laggards in the great work. We are working in conjunction with the suffrage societies in some parts of the state and in others we are paddling our own canoe, and that very effectively. Each union in the state is expected to hold at least one puhlic suffrage meeting; many are holding several. We have published our own enrollment blanks and are circulating largely Mrs. Livingston's admirable leaflets. Mrs. Livingston herself is to be in the state during July and August and we are expecting to use her for as many meetings as she can give us in her rest months. Other speakers are vigorously at work, including our National workers, Miss Sewall and Miss Foster, and our efficient state superintendent, Mrs. C. E. Birdsall.

The special reason why we helieve that an independent campaign on the part of the W. C. T. U. is necessary in Massachusetts is hecause the suffrage societies feel that there is no call for them to emphasize the relation of the ballot in the hands of women to the great cause of temperance and prohibition. Some of them fear that to lay too great an emphasis on these and kindred matters of reform might alienate the man who is accustomed to the moderate use of liquor who might, otherwise, cast his vote for equal suffrage. Without doubt there is much to be said for this position on the part of the suffragists. On the other hand, the women of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union see the great army of earnest temperance men who hesitate to give their allegiance to equal suffrage because they fear it will not prove a factor in securing the ends they so greatly desire. Many Christian men would vote for granting the hallot to women if they were really convinced that it would prove a help in the twin causes of total abstinence and prohibition.

To just such men—and they are many—the Woman's Christian Temperance Union feels that it has an especial mission. We can let the light of fact in upon their doubts. We can show what woman's ballot has done in other parts of the country. We can show how the liquor interests dread it as they dread almost nothing else. To the women of Massachusetts has come an unusual opportunity for proving the attitude of the liquor forces towards the ballot in the hands of women. A man high in the inner circles of liquordom, a paid agent of "the trade," has been circularizing the state for the past months, calling especial attention to the menace of the impending referendum vote. His latest communication, "unbeknown" to himself, fell into our hands. We have had it photographed and have sent it hroadcast throughout the state, especially to the press and to the clergy. Its heading is as follows:

WOMAN SUFFRAGE MOST BITTERLY OPPOSED IN EVERY WAY TO THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC AND ALL FORMS OF LIQUOR LICENSE.

It declares itself to be "Most important to Brewers, Distillers, Hotel Proprietors, Wholesale and Retail Dealers, Saloon Owners and all others who in any way handle liquor for sale." Its chief line of argument relates to the fact that liquor is a necessity and that its sale must be licensed and properly regulated. It affirms that the prohihitionist is the enemy of honest men in an honest vocation and advises the friends of license to come together for concerted action. "We can and must have license by all honorable means." "The coming referendum leaves a way open for us to succeed for license." "Lastly, we must and do know if woman suffrage should by any possibility he confirmed at the referendum, that it will mean entire state prohibition. No one in the state can then secure a license because the women will, in the majority, vote against it." These are some of the choice sentences with which the document is adorned.

Is it any wonder that, in giving this document to the puhlic, the Massachusetts Woman's Christian Temperance Union feels it is furnishing a valuable contribution to the campaign? It is possible to deceive good temperance men and women on the relation of woman's hallot to the great question. It is not possible to deceive those whose very existence and interest is hound up in the perpetuity of the liquor traffic. They know what it means and they are opposing it with might and main. It is affirmed by those who claim to know that the liquor traffic of the state has pledged eight millions of dollars to defeat the amendment. Whether or not the sum named is a correct one we are sure, from past experience, that neither men nor money will be spared in the effort to defeat the conscience of the home in its battle against the non-conscience of the saloon. God speed the right!

HELP US WIN THE VOTE

DEBORAH KNOX LIVINGSTON

Tune: "Battle Hymn of the Republic."

We have heard a song of triumph, it has rolled from shore to shore,
A song of joy and gladness which we'll sing for evermore.
"Woman Suffrage" sure is coming to the land which we adore.
Come, help us win the Vote.

CHORUS:

Soon the women will be voting,
Soon the women will be voting,
Soon the women will be voting,
Come, help us win the Vote.

Come, sisters of the sunny south, we need your help today,
Come, comrades of the eastern states, we know you're on the way.
Our western sisters join us, and they sing this happy lay,
"You soon will win the Vote."

There is much of wrong that we would right, there's work for each to do.
The license shame we'll put to rout, and all that is untrue.
For prohibition is our goal, the challenge comes to you,
To help us win the Vote.

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Our food, our health, our home, our schools, our play are all regulated by men's votes.

Isn't it a funny thing
When father cannot see
Why mother ought to have a vote
On how these things should be?

The Union Signal

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National W. C. T. U. Convention, Seattle, Wash., October 9-14, 1915

GOAL FOR 1915—FIFTY THOUSAND NEW MEMBERS

May thirty-first being a legal holiday, the paper for this week was prepared a little in advance of the usual schedule and was practically all in type when the news of Mrs. Hutchinson's passing on was received. It is therefore impossible to give in this issue more than a brief statement. A biographical sketch and tributes to the promoted leader will appear in next week's paper.

The war is teaching us one lesson that will not be easily forgotten. It is that not only in war but in the tremendous rivalries of peace those nations will prevail which most intelligently conserve the basis of their power—the human being. The nation that wastes its resources of manhood and womanhood will go down. That is the challenge of the great moral measures to the voters and the law makers.

The constant plaint of a certain element of the liquor interests that "the bad saloon has brought odium upon all saloons" is nullified by the fact that the liquor legislators always fight to the limit any measures that would transform the bad saloon into something less objectionable.

NORTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION URGES NATIONAL PROHIBITION

Resolutions urging national prohibition of the liquor traffic were adopted by the northern Baptist Convention, in session at Los Angeles. Dr. Cortland Myers, the noted divine of Boston, expressed the belief that the liquor traffic would be driven out of the country within the next four years.

National W. C. T. U. Treasurer Enters Upon Heavenly Activities

Most of our readers have no doubt already learned, through the medium of the Associated Press, of the great loss sustained by our organization in the translation to life eternal of our beloved National treasurer, Mrs. Elizabeth P. Hutchinson.

Although for nearly three weeks Mrs. Hutchinson's condition had been critical and grave fears were entertained of her recovery, the members of her family and her friends and comrades were hopeful that the skill of the physicians, under the guidance of the Great Physician, might restore her health.

In March she left Evanston for the West, with Seattle as her objective point, planning to combine in her trip both business and pleasure, and, before returning, visit the homes of her two sons. After a vacation respite of a few weeks at Hot Lake, Oregon, where she had the companionship of Mrs. Jennie M. Kemp and Mrs. Henrietta Brown, president and vice-president respectively of the Oregon W. C. T. U., she decided to submit to treatment at a well-known surgical hospital in Portland, Oregon. She went more willingly to Portland, as it was the home of her long-time and intimate friend, Mrs. Kemp, who throughout the dear invalid's last illness was almost constantly with her. During the last few weeks Mrs. Charles Roberts of Winfield, Kansas, the only daughter of Mrs. Hutchinson, was in loving attendance upon her.

Although Mrs. Kemp and Mrs. Roberts kept the National officers at Evanston informed by daily telegraphic bulletins of the condition of the invalid, they were not prepared for the message received the latter part of last week to the effect that the physicians in charge had nearly given up hope of helping the sufferer. With anxious hearts they waited for further word, which came to them on Sunday morning, May 30. The telegram was as follows:

"Our beloved friend and comrade has joined her dear ones over in that other land where pain and suffering are unknown. She left us at six minutes past nine Saturday night. Services at Hutchinson, Kansas, next Friday."

Not only did Mrs. Hutchinson have the loving care of the most skilled physicians and nurses during her illness, but Oregon white ribboners were unceasing in their attentions.

She will be laid away by the side of her husband, Dr. Hutchinson, at Hutchinson, Kansas, their former home, at which place will be held on Friday, June 4, the committal service. At the same hour there will be held at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Evanston, Ill., a memorial service.

The home-going of Mrs. Hutchinson comes not only as a great bereavement to the national organization but as a personal grief to her countless friends and white ribbon comrades in every state in the Union.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC AS A SUFFRAGE SENTIMENT-MAKER

The persistent, vindictive and in many cases outspoken opposition of the liquor and vice interests to the woman suffrage movement has won for it many votes. It has forced not a few ultra-conservative or prejudiced citizens to a realization that there is nothing the traffickers in the virtue of boys and girls fear more than the votes of the mothers of the class they seek to victimize. When these well-meaning but unprogressive people read that in New Jersey a federation of liquor organizations representing $75,000,000 of capital has been formed to fight the suffrage amendment, and that the liquor men of Massachusetts are warning the friends of personal liberty that woman suffrage is most bitterly opposed in every way to the liquor traffic, they come to the conclusion that, quite aside from the justice and righteousness of the cause, the votes of the women are needed to help secure state and nationwide prohibition and to elect conscientious and courageous officials who will enforce it.

In the Christian church at large, somewhat slow at first to acknowledge the value of woman suffrage, the conviction is each day growing stronger that it is a divinely appointed agency to help rid the nation of the two crime-breeding institutions, the liquor and vice traffic.

THE ANSWER TO BE FOUND IN SUFFRAGE STATES

The type of anti-suffrage oratory that rants and raves against drawing women into the miry pool of politics and prates of the destruction of the home that will result from giving woman the ballot is rapidly disappearing. In fact, all the arguments used for years by the opponents of suffrage have been made to appear so absurdly ridiculous in the light of what is really happening in the states where women vote that none other than a very daring or a very foolish individual would give voice to them.

In replying to the ancient tradition that women will be polluted by participating in politics, one need only to say that in virtually every suffrage state it has been proven that instead of being contaminated, the women have compelled the politicians, in order to secure their vote, to consider the moral cleanliness of the men they put up as candidates.

As to the destructive effect on the home, the voting women not only continue to preserve its sacredness, to tenderly care for their children and their husbands, and to carry on as heretofore their duties in the church and charitable societies, but have as well, through their newly acquired powers, secured for the less fortunate members of their sex and for thousands of little children, home privileges of which they have been deprived by long hours of labor and hard conditions.

The argument that women do not want the ballot and will not use it is disproved by statistics which show that in every state where they have full suffrage they cast a large vote. The secretary of state of Wyoming has said that ninety per cent of the women of his state vote; the Colorado legislature has declared officially that the women vote "as generally as the men." A statement issued by the justices of the state supreme court of Idaho testifies to the big vote polled by the women; and the unprecedentedly large number of ballots cast at the only general elections at which the women of Kansas, Oregon, Arizona and California have had an opportunity to exercise their franchise privileges, proves the interest of the women in those states.

In fact, full, adequate and conclusive answers to every one of the stock arguments of the opposition may be found in abundance in the twelve states which have honored themselves by enfranchising the women.

GIVE THE MOTHERS A CHANCE AT THE BALLOT BOX

WOMAN SUFFRAGE AS WILLIAM J. BRYAN SEES IT

"The argument which had most weight n bringing me to believe in woman suffage is the right of the mother to a voice n determining the environment that surounds her children," says Hon. William . Bryan, secretary of state. "The mother acrifices for the child. Her life tremles in the balance at the child's birth. 'rom one-third to one-half of the averge woman's life is given to her children. She spends upon them her nervous force nd energy and she endows them with he wealth of her love. What has a boy ost when he reaches maturity? You can ot measure what any boy costs, and the nother pays by far the larger part of the rice. She is the one who, more than the ather, makes the necessary sacrifices, nd when a mother raises a boy until he s about grown and then evil men conspire to take him from her,—when they ay snares for him and try to ruin him for the money they can make out of it,—lo you tell me it is fair to allow these men to use the ballot and then tie her hands so she can not protest as strongly as she would. Give the mother a fair chance, at least, with those who would rob her of that which is dearest to her, that upon which she hopes to depend in her old age.

The Enemies of Suffrage

"Where is the active force against woman suffrage? It is to be found amongst those who attack public morality and public decency. You can go into any state where woman suffrage is an issue and you will find that the man who profits by sin, who lives off of vice and is an enemy of society,—you will find that he is afraid to let the women vote. Why have good people less sense than bad people?—why do good people divide when bad people stand together?

"Why should we be afraid to entrust women with the ballot? What is the most sacred thing with which we have to deal? Is it not the child? Are we afraid to entrust woman with the child? Is she not the child's first teacher? And is she not as such instructor, apt to have a large interest in the government under which she and her child must live? You say women have not time for those things? Will they not take time for the things that are important? Is it not true of our wives? If there is any emergency, if there is any need, is there anything that stands in the way of their doing their duty?

"Woman suffrage is coming; you can not prevent it. Why discredit yourselves in the effort to prevent it when you can obtain credit by recognizing their right? Is there any evil in government from which woman does not suffer? If she must bear with man all the evils of bad government, why should she not bear with man the responsibility for making government better?"

POSTER COMPANY REFUSES VALUABLE LIQUOR ADVERTISING

It is reported, on the best of authority, that the Van Beuren and New York Bill-Posting Company recently refused a $20,000 liquor advertisement. It will be remembered that three months ago the Poster Advertising Association, of which this company is a part, passed resolutions at its national meeting at Palm Beach, Florida, that no further contracts for advertising whisky, distilled or spirituous liquors would be accepted, and that under no circumstances would existing contracts be continued beyond December 31, 1915.

FIRST NAVAL RESERVE HYDRO-AEROPLANE CHRISTENED WITH WATER

The first American naval reserve hydro-aeroplane was recently christened in Chicago by Miss Mona Dunne, the daughter of the governor of the state of Illinois. In seeking for use on this unique occasion a fluid which should be a product of the state of Illinois, water from a well on Abraham Lincoln's historic Springfield home was selected. Illinois leads the states in being the first to launch a naval militia hydro-aeroplane, and it was christened with water, *not* champagne!

PATERSON, N. J., LOSES ONE HUNDRED SALOONS

On May 14, the date for the renewal of saloon licenses in Paterson, N. J., one hundred saloons are reported by the *Chicago Examiner* to have failed to make application for a continuance of business. This reduces the number from 430 to 330. The cause of this dropping out is said to be the sentiment against the liquor business aroused by "Billy" Sunday's preaching and general depression of business.

WOMEN OF DENMARK TO HAVE FULL SUFFRAGE

The new constitution of Denmark which has recently passed the new diet, according to Associated Press dispatches, provides for equal suffrage for men and women, and also confers on women eligibility to the diet. It is expected the new constitution will be signed by King Christian on June 5, the anniversary of the signing of the first constitution in 1849.

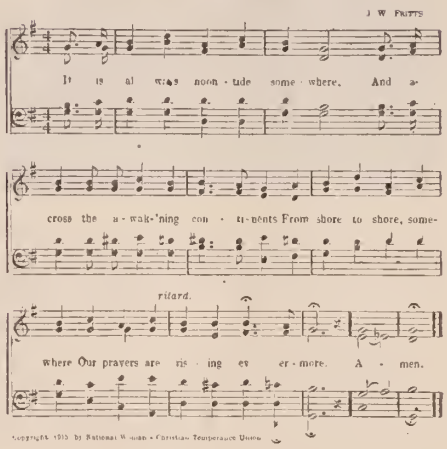
STUDY OF CRIME CONDITIONS LEADS PROF. MERRIAM TO URGE PROHIBITION ORDINANCE

Professor Charles E. Merriam, a member of the city council of Chicago, recently introduced in that body an ordinance seeking to forbid the sale of all spirituous liquors. As an explanation of his advocacy of the measure, Mr. Merriam, who is a professor of political economy at the University of Chicago and has made a study of vice and crime conditions in his city, issued a statement giving his reasons, as follows:

"My work as chairman of the council crime committee impressed upon me the very close connection between alcoholism and crime. Study of the report of the vice commission and the practical experience in attempting to carry out the commission's recommendation regarding the sale of liquor in dance halls have deepened this impression.

"I have come to the conclusion that it is time for the city council to take prompt and vigorous measures to curb the now practically unbridled liquor traffic in Chicago. We cannot permit any special interest, liquor or otherwise, to ride roughshod over the city government and the citizens."

Time of Prayer—Noontide



A WHITE RIBBON PRAYER

BLANCHE A. WHEATLEY, Bolivar, W. Va.

A kind heart,
A true heart,
A heart as pure and clean
As mountain stream translucent,
That flows fair banks between;
A heart with founts of pity
Quickening to the Master's will—
Lord, one soul may I rescue,
Ere my heart in death is still.

A clear mind,
A broad mind,
When duty's call rings out
To guide my feeble footsteps,
Sin's dreadful power to rout;
A mind to know the pathway
An all-wise Hand doth mark—
Lord, lead me, lest I falter
When the way is growing dark.

A firm hand,
A sure hand,
A hand full tender, too,
To lift the weak and fallen,
Whose clasp will strength renew;
A hand that's quick to labor
For weary and oppressed—
Lord, may I lift one burden,
Ere I fold my hands to rest.

A white life,
A pure life,
A life that scintillates
With diamond sparks of goodness,
As fair as heaven's gates;
A life that joys in striving
To bring sad eyes delight—
Lord, may I know that gladness,
Ere fades this world from sight.

A strong soul,
A fine soul,
A soul to overcome
The lure of deadly marshlights
That lead us far from home:
A soul with power to conquer,
With strength the faith to keep—
Lord, may thy love enfold me,
When I lie down to sleep.

PERSONAL MENTION

Among recent visitors at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters were Miss Mary G. Hay, a member of the board of directors of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and Mrs. Lulu L. Shepard, president of the Utah W. C. T. U. Miss Hay was on her way to Portland, Oregon, to attend the national council of the General Federation. Mrs. Shepard expects to fill engagements in Indiana, Pennsylvania and other eastern states.

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HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

RED LETTER DAYS

JUNE 9—*Flower Mission Day (Birthday o f Jennie Casseday)*

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, SEATTLE, WASH., OCTOBER 9-14, 1915

THE RELATION OF WOMAN'S BALLOT TO THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

MRS. DEBORAH KNOX LIVINGSTON, National W. C. T. U.
Superintendent of Franchise

In this suffrage edition of THE UNION SIGNAL W. C. T. U. women will find much material to help them in the furtherance of the department of Franchise. There is no more important question before the state and local unions today than that of securing "votes for women as a weapon against the legalized liquor traffic." Eleven states enjoy full suffrage. They and Illinois, with its limited privileges, have demonstrated that where the ballot is granted to women on equal terms with men it has been used against every form of legalized vice. Our opponents, the traffickers in drink, the white slavers, the gamblers, the exploiters of child life and all others who seek the destruction and demoralization of society, testify that the ballot in the hands of women spells defeat. Our friends are a mighty host. The educators, the philanthropists, the social service workers, the best element of capital and labor, the great percentage of the Christian organizations of the country, are arrayed with us in the effort to secure equal political rights for women. New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Massachusetts are now in state-wide campaigns and magnificent work is being done in these states by our Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in co-operation with the suffrage associations and kindred societies which have as the supreme end and aim of their efforts the securing of the ballot for women.

I should like to urge that two lines of activity be carried on not only in the campaign states, but in the "near campaign" states, namely the holding of meetings during the summer months everywhere people congregate, and the distribution of literature. The National W. C. T. U. is putting out an inexpensive line of campaign leaflets which I sincerely trust may be used by our constituency in preference to the publications of other organizations for the reason that in the material used by our publishing house an attempt is made to show the relation of woman's ballot to the solution of the liquor problem. Let us work for complete victory over the enemy.

SOCIAL MEETINGS AND RED LETTER DAYS

MRS. MARY DAVIS TOMLINSON, National Superintendent

The summer days are hastening on, when many of our workers will leave their homes for the seaside or mountain resorts; but whether away or at home, meetings may be planned for the observance of the Red Letter days. Lawn parties can be made very attractive with flowers, flags, banners and posters. Now is the time for the agitation of our principles, and for the education of the people along the lines of our department work and National Constitutional Prohibition.

At every meeting should be read the proclamation of our promoted leader, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, as given to the nation and world on that memorable date —September 10, 1911.

Red Letter Days

While we love to remember June 9, the birthday of Jennie Casseday, on other days during the summer flowers and delicacies may be given to the sick, either in the home or at the hospital.

On July 21 we shall wish to honor the birthday of our beloved National W. C. T. U. president, Miss Anna A. Gordon. The members of the Loyal Temperance Legion, the Young People's Branch, and we of maturer years, should celebrate this day. Miss Gordon was the chosen comrade of our great leaders, Miss Willard and Mrs. Stevens.

July 31, Temperance Missionary day, is the birthday of Miss Mary Allen West, our heroic worker in Japan. Too much reverence cannot be shown Miss West. Let this day be remembered by our workers everywhere, and especially may the women of Illinois, to whom she belonged before taking up her work in far-away Japan, hold her in loving memory.

August 3, Fresh Air Mission day, the birthday of Lady Henry Somerset, must not be forgotten. Speak of her love for Miss Willard and of her work at Duxhurst Colony, concerning which articles have appeared in THE UNION SIGNAL.

On August 28, the birthday of Mrs. Lucy Webb Hayes, Ohio's loyal daughter, biographical sketch should be read.

September 28 is the birthday of our first promoted chieftain, Frances E. Willard. Make this truly an ingathering of workers. As many of the state conventions will occur this year at that time, the day could be made one long to be remembered. An especial effort to gain members and to secure subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader* should be put forth. Purchase "The Life of Frances E. Willard," by Miss Anna A. Gordon, price $1.50, and read a chapter or two from it. This book will be valuable for reference, as it contains many incidents that would make enjoyable and profitable reading at any social meeting.

Do we, dear comrades, realize how much we owe to these veterans of our peaceful warfare, who kept steadfastly at the work in season and out of season; who sacrificed strength, health and funds that our country might be freed from the dominant power of the liquor traffic and kindred evils? Considering the change in the consensus of public opinion towards prohibition and all moral reforms, the help of the ministry, the ease in travel, and the growing popularity of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we should avail ourselves of every opportunity to help the National to make an increase of 50,000 members; and this department should at least gain 20,000 new workers.

Mothers' meetings are always appropriate and can be held at any time. The revised booklet of Madam Willard may be read and with the program prepared by the National superintendent, makes an interesting evening. These booklets are ten cents each and may be purchased from me or from the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Ill.

212 E. 7th St., Plainfield, N. J.

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

MRS. IOWA HOLSTON, state treasurer of the California (North) W. C. T. U. Mrs. Holston was a woman of exceptional executive ability and rare judgment, and for more than twenty years has held positions of trust and honor in local, county and state organizations. For the past seven and one-half years she has been the very efficient treasurer of the state W. C. T. U. In her passing on, the W. C. T. U. loses from its ranks a true woman and a faithful and loyal comrade.

MRS. MARY ELSTON, North Chemung, New York, loyal member of the local union.

MRS. CAROLINE W. VAN METER, Salem, N. J., a loyal, generous member of the Salem No. 1 union. Mrs. Van Meter had reached her ninety-fourth year.

MRS. ELIZABETH DUNN, for nine years president of the Sparta, Wis., W. C. T. U., passed away April 19 at Pomona, California.

CAPTAIN RICHARD BLAKE SWIFT, Laddonia, Mo., an honorary member of the W. C. T. U. and a zealous advocate of the cause of temperance.

Mrs. Cornelia T. Hatcher Visits Sitka, Alaska

MRS. LOUISA K. CAMPBELL, Corresponding Secretary Sitka W. C. T. U.

Sitka, the first dry town in Alaska, enjoyed the services for a week of Mrs. Cornelia Templeton Hatcher, president of the Alaska W. C. T. U. Mrs. Hatcher was entertained by the president of the local W. C. T. U., Mrs. Margaret Georgeson, wife of Professor Georgeson, who is in charge of all the United States experiment stations (agricultural) in Alaska. Mrs. Georgeson had planned for the speaker a most comprehensive schedule

On Friday, the day after Mrs. Hatcher's arrival, she addressed the ladies' guild of the Episcopal church. On Saturday an informal reception for her at the home of Mrs. Georgeson gave the women of Sitka an opportunity to meet her, and on Sunday the children of the native village and their elders gathered in the U. S. public school room to hear a most pleasing talk. Eleven children signed the Young Campaigners' pledge. In the evening at the First Presbyterian church a goodly number greatly enjoyed a discourse by Mrs. Hatcher. Monday morning the Sheldon Jackson mission school proved a responsive audience as evidenced by the spirited way in which the Young Campaigners' battle cry was taken up. The town school for white children was the next place on the list. In the evening a large audience of native people assembled in their new Alaska Native Brotherhood hall and listened quietly and thoughtfully to an address. At its close a large number of men and women came forward to sign the pledge, while more children were enrolled as Campaigners. On Tuesday over thirty of the native women met to be instructed and organized into a union. A president, secretary and treasurer were appointed, the latter officer demonstrating her fitness for the position by collecting dues from thirty-one women before Mrs. Hatcher's departure from Sitka. A meeting with the ladies of the altar society of the Catholic church filled the afternoon.

The crowning feature of the week was the illustrated lecture by Mrs. Hatcher, given Wednesday evening in the Verstovian theater, credit for which is largely due to Mr. Turner, who gave the hall and his services. Every seat was filled and a large number stood during the entire lecture. At the close boys, girls and a number of older people flocked to the platform to sign the pledge and the Young Campaigners' roll. It was gratifying to see one of our brightest young men "dare" another to sign with him. The "dare" was accepted and two for whom several have long been praying are now enrolled on the safe side. The example of these two men was followed by three sailors from the U. S. C. G. S. "Manning," and a large number of students from the Sheldon Jackson school.

The local union spent a pleasant and profitable hour with Mrs. Hatcher before her departure on the "Georgia."

During the week thirty-eight signed the pledge as Young Campaigners for Prohibition, and sixty-nine men and boys and the same number of women and girls became total abstainers, enrolling their names as such.

We are grateful for the good work done and believe that the fresh enthusiasm and impetus received portend better things for our little town. We are encouraged to believe that Sitka will stay dry.

Lessons Learned From Legislative Session

Must Draw Line Between Friend and Foe Before Election

MRS. DORCAS J. SPENCER

The close of the legislative session of California marks the end of hopes and efforts in that line for this year, but leaves no lack of things to be done. This session was of more than the usual length of days, but hardly a proportionate record of achievements; though the fact that the forces of reform held their own, and have no lost ground to lament, is gratifying.

An important lesson was learned, however, by the winter's proceedings. Both senate and assembly were made up of men averaging creditable ability and character, but the new issues forging so rapidly to the front made a cleavage on new lines. We *know* now, that "he that is not for us is against us." Never before have men been so clearly identified by the company they keep.

The principle of prohibition draws the line of separation. The adherents of that principle are compelled to stand together, for never before were the opposing forces so thoroughly solidified. Temperance bills were most gallantly defeated but generally defeated by the solidity of their opponents, by margins significantly small. An amendment to our scientific temperance instruction law was passed, but our solons proved their own need of instruction, when they struck out the word *other* from the phrase "alcohol and other narcotics." However, their children, going to school, know better.

It is hoped that the lesson of solidarity will not be lost, and that in the election of future legislators the lines between friend and foe will be drawn *before* election.

The spring conventions are in season now, and the state president, Mrs. Sara J. Dorr, is flitting from one county to another. So far twelve have already been held—all evidencing activity in many lines. A few changes have occurred in county presidents; for instance, in Santa Clara county Mrs. Anna Beal, a woman of rare merit, takes the place of Mrs. Ina Orvis, whose experience has covered three years of successful work. Mrs. Orvis has removed to another county. The migratory movements of Californians have often served the purpose of helpfulness all along the line, as officers and members from various localities come together in new places, lending inspiration to others. Mrs. Estes, the vice-president-at-large, and Mrs. Skoe, the recording secretary, are still holding institutes. Miss Chase, Y. P. B. secretary, is in the field in the interest of her Branch and is also doing splendid work in schools.

Conventions of last year's Dry Federations are being held in the various counties to elect delegates to a state convention to be held at Fresno, June 2, to consider plans for next year. Needless to say, that means another campaign. The liquor traffic is now in a state of siege, and the individual campaign in any state is but a factor in the conflict that can only end in victory. Whatever shall be the declared purpose of the approaching convention, its result will be an unrelenting siege.

SUFFRAGE MIDGETS

One of the exhibits which is attracting much attention in the suffrage booth at the Panama-Pacific Exposition is made up of tiny imported dolls representing the women of the various countries of the world. The non-voting dolls stand behind a wall, "symbolic of the conservatism, inertia and self-interest which keep women from the ballot." The costume of each country is carefully presented except that midgets from the unenfranchised countries are dressed in mourning.

PASTORS AND CITIZENS ASK FOR W. C. T. U. ORGANIZATION

A strong union was recently organized in Presque Isle, Maine. Following a religious awakening in the town, the pastors and one hundred citizens signed a petition asking for the organization of a Woman's Christian Temperance Union and promising to co-operate in its work. By invitation of the Maine W. C. T. U. Mrs. Katharine L. Stevenson, president of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U., went to this important point, spoke before a large audience in the Baptist church in the morning, organized the union in the afternoon at the Congregational church and in the evening addressed a mass meeting at which even standing-room was at a premium. The local press pronounced this address the finest and ablest ever given before a Presque Isle audience and added: "It is a great honor in these days when the tide of world-wide prohibition is grandly marching on, to be found in the ranks of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union." Great credit is due Rev. G. M. Parks and the other pastors for paving the way for this good work.

CLEAR-HEADED

Head Bookkeeper Must Be Reliable.

The chief bookkeeper in a large business house in one of our great Western cities speaks of the harm coffee and tea did for him:

"My wife and I drank our first cup of Postum a little over two years ago, and we have used it ever since, to the entire exclusion of tea and coffee. It happened in this way:

"I had an attack of pneumonia, which left me with dyspepsia, or neuralgia of the stomach. My 'cup of cheer' had always been coffee or tea, but I became convinced, after a time, that they aggravated my stomach trouble. I happened to mention the matter to my grocer one day and he suggested that I give Postum a trial.

"Next day it came, and we liked it so much that we will never change back; for I am a well man today and have used no medicine.

"My work as chief bookkeeper in our Co's branch house here is of a very confining nature. During my coffee drinking days I was subjected to nervousness and the 'blues' in addition to my sick spells. These have left me since I began using Postum and I can conscientiously recommend it to those whose work confines them to long hours of severe mental exertion."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum comes in two forms:

Postum Cereal — the original form — must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

Both kinds are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

THE WHITE CITY OF HOPE

IN THREE PARTS—PART II

HENRIETTA JOHNS

Chapters from a forthcoming book entitled "Uncle Joe's Home"

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With the aid of the car porter, Marguerite soon had the old man safely tucked away in a berth for the night. Then she had a little talk with the kind-faced colored man. He did not need the generous tip she laid in his palm to cause him to be more than willing to assist her. "Your fathe'h, Miss, ain't gwine to get no liquoh aboahd dis train," he promised.

She had taken the precaution of giving her father a dose of the medicine with which Dr. Mills had equipped a small case, and even now the old man was sound asleep.

Marguerite stretched out her own weary body with a certain satisfaction in the thought that the journey was begun, a feeling which expressed itself ere she fell asleep in a softly breathed "Thank you, heavenly father."

Pittsburg, Columbus, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Jefferson City, Kansas City, Lawrence, Topeka! Marguerite had committed these names as the strategic points in their flight from liquor, and each one she was prepared to count off almost as a prayer said on a rosary.

"Marguerite!" Her father's voice awakened her from a revery. "I believe I'll just walk through the train a little while. I'm tired sitting, and maybe I'll find some of my old cronies on board."

They had passed Pittsburg—and one prayer had been said.

"You're too weak, father, to walk through a moving train alone. I'll call the porter."

"Can't I do anything myself," he muttered as he went off, the porter gently guiding him by the arm.

They were hardly out of Marguerite's sight when the old man turned and faced his attendant, a big, round, solid silver dollar in his hand. "Mr. Porter," he said, "that's yours if you'll get me something on this old train to drink. Now you needn't shake your head. I know it's aboard and I'm going to have it. I saw it at breakfast in the dining car. My little girl in there has been good to me, and I don't want her to know anything about it because she has never seen me drink. But I'm going to have a swallow, and that soon, too. I won't ask for any more if you'll only get me one little glass of something to stop this burning in my throat. I don't care what you bring, understand, but a good stiff Scotch whisky would just about see me through."

"Sorry, sah," said the porter, pushing the dollar back into John Davis' hands, "but I'se undeh orders, sah, from the company, you know, and I couldn't do it, sah!"

"Then I'll find some one who can." In a sullen rage Davis turned back, in one breath cursing with every oath he could manufacture the porter, who still assisted him, and in another calling down maledictions upon his daughter. He did not speak in a loud tone but mumbled his threats in an insidious way.

Columbus! They were to change cars here, and to break the steady travel Marguerite had arranged for a few hours' stop-over. Her father's increasing restlessness and irritability made her welcome the thought of change; the stay at Columbus might make the remainder of the journey easier for both of them. The obliging porter carried their wraps and suit cases into the station. "I'm sorry to say good-bye to you," smiled Marguerite, pressing into his palm another fee.

"Now, father, if you will please stay by our traps while I make some inquiries, we will soon get out into the fresh air again."

She hurried to the information window. When she returned, their baggage was undisturbed but her father was—gone. Quick as a flash she was at the door leading into the street. There, taking a lively constitutional along the crowded thoroughfare, was her aged parent!

"Oh! oh!" she cried in anguish. She did not realize that she was speaking aloud, nor that she was wringing her hands; she was wholly unconscious of her surroundings. A refined looking man was just entering the station. He had heard her exclamation. He hardly had time to raise his hat and offer his services when she spoke.

"Oh, thank you," said Marguerite quickly. "Do you see that little old man with the white hair and moustache? He's my father, and I fear he will go into a saloon for a drink. Oh, he must not! He must not!"

The gentleman hurried after the object of her solicitude, darting in and out between the drays and people, as necessity demanded. Marguerite did not know she was addressing a state representative of Ohio, nor that as he went on her errand he was thinking sub-consciously, "I voted wet! I voted wet! For the sake of young women like that one, I wish I'd voted dry instead."

Just as Davis disappeared into a common looking shanty down a side alley, the representative caught up with him. Davis had snatched up a glass intended for another customer, and was throwing a coin on the counter in his eagerness to be served. The representative took hold of Davis's arm and lowered the untasted glass to the bar.

"Let go of me!" yelled Davis in loud tones.

"Your daughter needs you immediately."

"Curse her," shouted Davis, knocking aside the honorable arm to again seize the glass.

"What's the matter here," suddenly came the voice of an officer who had just entered the door. "You after me, too," yelled Davis, in the frenzy of his craving striking wildly at the representative, who stood nearest him.

"Fight! fight," cried the loafers, gathering quickly.

"You come with me," said the officer firmly to Davis. But the disappointment in not getting the liquor was too great for the old man and he tried to break away to snatch at the glass still foaming on the bar. It really was a light blow that the officer dealt him, but Davis was far from strong and he dropped senseless to the floor. It was the most merciful thing that could have happened. Marguerite had waited a little while in the station, and then had thrown discretion to the winds and started out in search of the two men. Instinctively she connected with her father the grog shop with a group of curious people about its door. Into the depraved crowd walked the daughter. "Water, please," she said quietly, bending over her prostrate parent. Water was a hard article to produce, it seemed, and a glass of brandy to resuscitate the benumbed brain was politely tendered instead. "No, thank you, not that! Water, water!" she said frantically.

"Water," repeated the representative, and finally himself procured from next door a glass of muddy water, which he proceeded to dash into the face of the unconscious man. Two weeks before he had argued eloquently on the floor of the house that in many accidents brandy was the only remedy, and that it was a necessity generally.

Ohio's representative was soon on his honorable knees, examining the still form.

"The pulse is all right, though the heart beat seems irregular, probably from liquor drinking," he ventured, seemingly forgetful of the fact that he had often solemnly declared that the prohibitionist had yet to prove that alcoholic liquors had any injurious effect on any organ of the body.

"I wish we could remove him to the street," said Marguerite. The burly policeman lifted the wasted form and strode out of the vile resort. As the air began to revive the old man, he was able to struggle to his feet. Between the representative of the Ohio legislature, and the representative of the Columbus police force, to whom matters had been explained, he was half pushed, half lifted to the station. The luggage had not been disturbed, and down beside it sat the officer, with Davis's aching head against his shoulder, while the Ohio representative made hurried inquiries about trains for the west.

The next train was all but due, so the men who had so reeently made the acquaintance of father and daughter stood by them, helping them to board the train, and in every possible way trying to atone for the vast trouble that the liquor interests of Columbus had caused the lady from Harrisburg.

It was a through train to St. Louis, and Indianapolis, the third bead on Marguerite's prayer chain, was left behind without trouble. Her father was more like himself than he had been for months. "Marguerite, I'm proud of you. I don't just recall what happened, but somehow I know you did nobly." They were the tenderest words he had ever uttered to her.

"O God," her heart cried, "keep father like this all the way to Kansas!"

For some hours her father apparently had no return of the craving for drink, but she did not leave him alone a second, even arranging with the porter to bring them their food from the dining car. As the hours went on, however, her father's old irritability gradually returned, and once more Marguerite's heart was filled with fear. The next morning her father walked away with the porter for a little exercise. At the end of half an hour Marguerite became alarmed. What should she do? Hurriedly she glanced over at a man who occupied the seat across the aisle. Something in her face attracted the stranger's attention. "Pardon me," he said, "may I be of assistance?"

"Thank you," replied Marguerite at once. "Possibly you have noticed my father. He is an elderly man, and I'm worried about him. I can't trust the porter to keep him from getting liquor on the train. Will you do me the great kindness to look him up?"

"Assuredly," was the polite rejoinder. The stranger was none other than John Kressler, member of the Philadelphia firm of Kressler and Hewitt, the largest retail grocers in the state holding a license to sell liquor of every description for "family use." Kressler rose with alacrity to do the bidding of the young woman, whom he mentally termed a beauty. John Kressler's conscience had given him a little worry lately. It persisted in suggesting the cutting out of the liquor part of his grocery business which was by far the most profitable source of income. Well, he reasoned, he was using all the money for humanity.

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OUTLOOK FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN NEW YORK HOPEFUL

"You cannot turn around in New York without seeing '*November 2*,' the date of the vote on woman suffrage," remarked Mary G. Hay, a prominent suffrage and club leader of the Empire state, upon a recent visit to National W. C. T. U. headquarters. So thoroughly and so skilfully is the publicity work of the suffrage organization being done that every man, woman and child is continually reminded of the issue before the people,—"votes for women," and *that*, said Miss Hay, is really about all that is needed at the present day among the intelligent class. Miss Hay spoke confidently of the prospect of success for the amendment at the polls and as the basis for her belief gave the following interesting facts:

Only one of the newspapers of the great metropolis opposes the measure. While not all are for it, neither are they against it. The *New York Tribune* has promised a special suffrage edition and speaks for the cause through its editorial columns. The afternoon papers are all with the suffragists as are, of course, the religious journals. Even Tammany Hall is not to be counted with the opposition, and it is reported on good authority that one of the Tammany leaders warned his followers not to fight suffrage. Practically the sole opposition comes from the liquor and vice interests who try to conceal themselves behind the anti-suffrage organizations. The work in New York is thoroughly organized by assembly districts, and the captain of every precinct is responsible for seeing that all voters are visited. "Suffrage Bees" are popular, the women going in twos, to call upon the voters. Every man is recorded under one of three classifications: "Favorable," "Opposed," or "Indifferent." At the end of the day these workers gather together at some home in the district for supper and to compare experiences. Daily, thereafter, suffrage literature is sent to all the indifferent voters and in about six weeks he receives another call from the suffrage workers. "It is organization that will win," and the admirable machinery of the suffrage association undoubtedly will go a long way toward fulfilling the prophecy heard on every hand that votes for women will be victorious at the polls next November.

MARKED DEFERENCE PAID WOMEN MEMBERS

That Arizona is proud of the women members of the legislature is shown by the fact that they are placed on various committees from time to time. Our own white ribbon sister, Mrs. Frances Willard Munds, state senator, was called to the chair on two occasions in committee of the whole when important matters were under consideration. She was roundly applauded the first time and persistent cries of "Speech, speech," came from every quarter of the senate chamber. But with vigorous raps of the gavel she secured order and proceeded with business.

Mrs. Munds has been chairman of the committee on education and public institutions and a member of the public health and land committees. She introduced bills endorsed by the State Federation of Women's Clubs relating to social and moral questions, and others endorsed by the state teachers' association relating to schools.

A novel incident that created considerable amusement occurred at one of the senate sessions. Mrs. Munds' little daughter had accompanied her mother to the senate chamber and did not leave when that body was called to order, but sat on the floor near her mother's desk embroidering while affairs of state were considered.

Arizona has a woman representative, Mrs. Rachel Berry, and seven county school superintendents are women.

KENTUCKY'S CLUB WOMEN URGE VOTE ON SUFFRAGE IN 1917

MRS. FRANCES E. BEAUCHAMP Represents W. C. T. U. at State Federation Meeting

Kentucky's federation of women's clubs, which met recently at Lexington, not only passed resolutions in favor of the submission of a constitutional amendment providing for woman suffrage, but earnestly requested the adoption by the political parties of the state of a plank pledging their members to such a measure.

Fraternal greetings were extended to the federation on behalf of the W. C. T. U. by Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, president of the Kentucky W. C. T. U. Claiming that the men citizens of the nation need the co-operation of the women and without their aid cannot lift civilization to its greatest heights, she prophesied that when woman fully realized her high commission of motherhood and through the possession of the ballot was enabled to do that which her mother heart prompted her to do, she would accomplish great things. She said in part:

"When we supplement our brother's laws with laws that represent the mother heart of the state our streets will be as clean and safe for the feet of little children as a flower garden. There will be no saloon or brothel, no gambling den or haunt of infamy, and no procurer, but each child's weal will be each man's care.

"When women protect their business of child culture as men now protect their hogs and horses and sheep and cattle, then will the home's highest interest be safeguarded. I say again, man cannot do this. He will rejoice in such a condition, but he cannot bring it about. He has not had 'the vision.' He has not paid the price, he cannot, he does not know the priceless, the immortal value of a little child. That is our work, we must do it, or it will forever go undone."

WISCONSIN FIELD NOTES

Special Correspondence

Wisconsin white ribboners, most of them, are so busily employed in the various activities which go to build up our work that few of them find time to keep THE UNION SIGNAL reporter informed as to their efforts. The following news notes are of interest:

County Institute Meets In Dry Sparta

Monroe county institute, held at Sparta, April 28, was a jubilant occasion, the county having in the recent election won notable victories at Kendall and Norwalk, and especially at Sparta, the largest city in the state to come into the dry column this year, and by the safe majority of 101. Very appropriately the pantomime representing "Uncle Sam" and "Aunt Columbia" hanging the dry states on the line was given, after which Kendall, Norwalk and Sparta were added, arousing great enthusiasm. All united in singing, "Sparta has gone dry."

An Hour With Japan

A Japanese social given by the Palmyra union was an event worth while. Our work in the "Sunrise Kingdom" was presented in an interesting way by white ribboners, in costume, who represented Japanese ladies in attendance at a reception ostensibly held in honor of Madame Yajima, president of the Japan W. C. T. U. Nearly one hundred people were present.

Unions Making Sentiment

Maiden Rock is striving to create sufficient sentiment to take the saloon license from its hotel. It had difficulty in finding a paper which would admit temperance matter, but the *Spring Valley Sun* now gives them a column free. Work in the Sunday school has been rewarded by the securing of signatures to the temperance pledge of every scholar. Six splendid silver medal contests and one gold contest have been held, and the temperance sentiment created thereby has already become manifest.

Randolph, led by the union and the churches, carried on a brave campaign for no-license. "John Barleycorn" was presented to a full house. Captain Wiard talked to large audiences at four days' meetings. A fine medal contest was held just before election; 3,500 pages of campain literature were distributed by the L. T. L. members. These young folks led a parade of two hundred children up and down the streets of the village, singing and giving their rally cries, and although the battle was lost by a few votes, the gain in temperance sentiment will doubtless show itself in the next election.

HOPEFUL LEGISLATION IN NEWFOUNDLAND

In a letter received at National Headquarters from Mrs. Anna Mitchell, St. Johns, Newfoundland, she says:

"Several weeks ago our house of assembly opened and the members have gathered from all parts of the island to transact business and to make and amend our laws for the present year. One of the earliest measures introduced was a resolution on the liquor law, not for actual prohibition, but to cut out wines and spirits, leaving the lighter ales and beers. Our local union, feeling that half a loaf is better than no bread, decided to support the bill. We organized a woman's parade—the first ever seen in St. Johns, and marched through the streets with flags and banners bearing appropriate inscriptions.

"Prior to the march we held a woman's meeting in one of the city halls. We were very nervous about it, wondering how our women would respond, but we need not have feared, for the hall was crowded and fully five hundred people participated in the parade. The governor of the colony addressed us from the steps of his home and wished us success, though he could not agree with our root and branch methods.

"The next day the resolution was before the house. The white ribboners attended in a body to listen to the debate. The one who introduced the resolution belonged to the opposition and the government made a party question of it and voted it down. Then the government brought forward a bill for total prohibition, arising out of a largely signed petition presented by the W. C. T. U., when the house was in session more than a year ago. I have just received a note from the mover of the first resolution in which he says, 'I have every hope that a satisfactory bill will be put through the legislature at this session, enabling the question of prohibition to be decided at the polls, in which case, I feel sure it will be carried.' Governments are sometimes very slippery customers and our present rulers are not in favor of this bill, but were forced to it by the opposition members and by public opinion generally."

FIVE YEARS OF CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT

Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, has demonstrated to its own satisfaction that liquor license revenue is not at all necessary to run its affairs. For five years it has been without saloons, and conditions have improved each year since the bars were closed. Bank deposits in the threo banks have increased from $885,000 to $1,122,000 during the dry regime. The county commissioners have just paid $15,000 of the county's bonded indebtedness of $53,000 standing against the county since 1889, and promise a further reduction of the debt six months hence from the $16,000 retained in the county treasury.

Hints
for
Commencement Gifts

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PROHIBITION POPULAR IN GEORGIA

JOHN H. REYNOLDS, President
First National Bank, Rome, Ga.

To my mind prohibition in Rome has been most beneficial, notwithstanding it has not had the support to which it is entitled. In the days of the saloons the saloonkeeper was the power in local politics. Everybody knows what that means to a town. Our greatest trouble, of course, was with the negro, although a great many white men were equally annoying to the public. My residence is on a most prominent thoroughfare and Saturday nights were made hideous by the noise of drunken men on their way home. We now have none of that. Of course in these matters one has to speak in general terms. Property has enhanced in value. I cannot claim that that has resulted entirely from prohibition, but it shows that prohibition does not injure the value of property. It certainly has not injured business in Rome, Ga. I cannot imagine that a corporal's guard of our best people could be found who would favor the return of saloons.

JOTTINGS FROM MICHIGAN

Special Correspondence

It is now expected that Michigan will be in the fight for constitutional prohibition in 1916.

The Michigan state W. C. T. U. convention is to be held in Sault Ste. Marie, June 23-27. An earnest endeavor is being made in the state to gain 2,600 new members.

Bay City (Central) W. C. T. U. has begun a systematic work among the Poles in the city through the distribution of hundreds of pages of Polish literature which in most cases is gladly accepted.

Rev. Etta E. Shaw, of Grand Rapids, National evangelist, and Mrs. Rachel A. Bailey of Paw Paw have been doing splendid work in the state.

While Mrs. A. S. Benjamin is no longer the president of the Fifth district, she is, by virtue of her position as honorary president of the state, a member of the state executive committee and as National superintendent of Parliamentary Usage is still a member of the National executive committee. All through the years she has constantly shown a rare refinement and a broad culture.

THE WHITE CITY OF HOPE

(Continued from Page Twelve)

His conscience, however, got in some good work and as Kressler rather slowly made his way through two cars ahead he was trying for the thousandth time to persuade himself that it didn't make much difference whether he sold liquor or not.

The next car was the diner, and on its vestibuled platform he found the porter politely putting into Davis's hand the longed-for boon, a glass of liquor!

"Give that to me," he demanded sternly of the colored attendant. Kressler made a quick motion toward the untasted glass, and a sudden lurch of the train completed the insecurity of the fated tumbler and it fell to the floor.

"You'll pay for that, sir," said Davis, fiercely, "get me another glass or I'll knock your head off your shoulders."

"I'll cheerfully pay," said Kressler good-naturedly, pulling a five dollar bill out of his pocket and placing it in Davis's hand. "That will more than reimburse you and include the tip you gave this fellow here who has acted the part of traitor to your daughter."

"Let's give it to him," cried Davis angrily to the porter.

Without warning Kressler was knocked off his feet by the two men just as the conductor came in from the diner. The porter instantly withdrew from the scene, while Davis cowered at the sight of the brass buttons, wiping his hands on his handkerchief and babbling over his disappointment.

(To be continued.)

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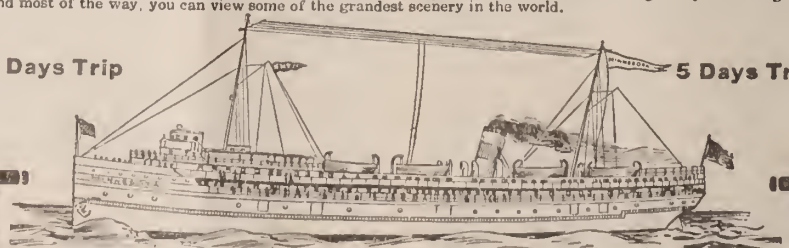

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via Charlevoix, Harbor Springs, and historic Mackinac Island, viewing both ways by daylight the beautiful scenery of the Detroit River, and St Clair Flats, stopping at all points of interest. 12 hour stop at Buffalo allows plenty of time to see Niagara Falls. During season leaves Chicago every Thursday at 11:00 a. m.

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ready to be set in motion throughout the country by the use of the new
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Prohibition map, date of adoption of prohibition by various states on the one side, printed in black; on the reverse side in blue, with white letters surrounded by an artistic arrangement of white ribbon border, the appeal
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These fans are put up in packages of three dozen (36) and the price is
36 Fans, $1.00
Owing to difficulty in handling and shipping, the smallest order we can fill will be three dozen. Prices on larger quantities will be cheerfully furnished.
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KANSAS MAKES FINE SHOWING IN CENSUS REPORT

Since the showing of the last Federal ensus Kansas cannot be attacked by the liquor interests on the ground of a stationary population, remarks the *Topeka Capital*. "This state from 1900 to 1910 increased in population 15 per cent, against 6 per cent in Missouri, 12 per ent in Wisconsin, 11 per cent in Nebraska, 7 per cent in Indiana, 12 per cent in Michigan, and in spite of the growth of Chicago but 17 per cent in Illinois, 18 per cent in Minnesota and an actual loss of 3 per cent in Iowa. The Census bulletin makes a fine showing for Kansas. Of the nine middle western states mentioned above Kansas is the only one that advanced in rank among the states from 1900 to 1910 in both crops and manufactures."

AMONG OUR WORKERS

On the occasion of the birthday, May 8, of Mrs. Katharine Lent Stevenson, president of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U., there was held at the Massachusetts headquarters a party in her honor, at which she was presented with more than 1,500 new members to the W. C. T. U. as a birthday gift.

Mrs. Deborah K. Livingston, National Franchise superintendent, was the speaker at the Delaware county (N. Y.) institute and delighted her audience with her presentation of the subject, "Equal Suffrage." She also spoke to the children.

Four unions organized and seventy-four members added to the fourteenth district (Fla.) W. C. T. U. is the record of the work accomplished by Mrs. Alice Scott-Abbott, a Florida state worker, during the week she celebrated her sixtieth birthday. In addition she secured five subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL, gave eight addresses in six different towns, spoke to the students of eight school rooms and the normal school at Ft. White, and presented to the high school at Lee a picture of Frances E. Willard and a set of the S. T. I. charts.

The Hyde Park union of Chicago, Ill., held an all-day institute on May 20, with Mrs. Almena P. McDonald, county president, Dr. Pauline Smith and Mrs. Ruth Frances Stevens as speakers. A part of the cantata, "A Saloonless Nation in 1920," was given by boys of the Hyde Park L. T. L., under the direction of Mrs. D. D. Barta. The June flower mission meeting of the union will be held at the Oak Forest poor farm.

The spring institute of Monroe county (N. Y.) W. C. T. U., Mrs. Mary A. Bishop, president, was held at West Webster, May 10-11. The meeting was a great success in point of attendance, program, speakers and interest. Besides many W. C. T. U. members, a physician, a minister, a school professor and a suffragist took part on the program, while Mrs. Addie B. Parsels, National organizer and lecturer, and vice-president of the Pennsylvania W. C. T. U., delivered addresses seldom excelled for force of argument, strength of thought and humor. Seventeen new members were secured through her efforts. One state membership was given. Mrs. Stone, of Buffalo, ninety-three years of age, and a Crusader, was in attendance. The L. T. L. exercises were in charge of the county superintendent and participated in by a large number of boys and girls. The Y. P. B. secretary presented the work of the young people and was elected delegate to the convention in July. At the close of one of the afternoon sessions there was a street poster parade. Monroe county has just closed a poster campaign. The president has organized two new unions and reorganized another.

The thirty-first annual convention of the St. Louis (Mo.) district W. C. T. U., held May 13-14, was most successful. Every report submitted gave evidence of progress. St. Louis comes up with an increase in membership, one new union organized, and two Y. P. B.'s, the young presidents of each taking an active part in the convention. Mere words cannot express the praise merited by Mrs. Gorrell Clinger, general secretary of the Y. P. B. in St. Louis. The Branch will soon be a factor in the temperance life of the city. At the diamond medal contest Miss Jessie Hayes, sister of Mrs. Ross Hayes Schachner, National general secretary of the Y. P. B., was victorious. Beautiful musical numbers, and strong temperance readings added to the interest of the program. Although far from well, Mrs. E. B. Ingalls presided throughout the convention, and was re-elected president for the twenty-sixth term. The cordial thanks of the St. Louis district are due the Y. W. C. A. which generously donated to the convention the use of its assembly hall, free of charge.

You Can Weigh Exactly What You Should

You can—*I know* you can, because I have *reduced* 32,000 women and have *built up* that many more — scientifically, naturally, without drugs, in the privacy of their own rooms.

You Can Be So Well!

—if you only knew *how* well! I build up your vitality—at the same time I strengthen your heart action; teach you how to breathe, to stand, walk and relieve such ailments as

Nervousness, Torpid Liver, Constipation, Indigestion, Etc.

One pupil writes: "I weigh 83 pounds less, and I have gained wonderfully in strength."
Another says: "Last May I weighed 100 ponnds, this May I weigh 126 and oh! I feel SO WELL."

Won't you sit down and write now for my interesting booklet? You are welcome to it—it is FREE. Don't wait, you may forget it. I have had a wonderful experience and I should like to tell you about it.

Susanna Cocroft
Dept. 37, 624 Michigan Boulevard, Chicago

Miss Cocroft is a college bred woman. She is the recognized authority on the scientific care of the health and figure of women.

"I am organizing in season and out of season, and in the *worst* season," writes Mrs. Lila Carlin Moore, National organizer, from western Nebraska. "Recently I was invited to an old settler's birthday dinner, and when I was called upon for a reading I replied, 'Yes, if you will let me make a short talk afterward.' By that talk I gained five new members for the W. C. T. U. Recently the pastor at Potter delivered an illustrated lecture, and at its close gave me thirty minutes in which to speak. One honorary and two active members were secured. I have recently organized two new unions in this section."

The Sahara of Indiana is Hamilton county, the border of which reaches to within a dozen miles of Indianapolis with its great breweries! This dry strip counts its dry majority by the thousands. The county has a dozen or more Friends' churches scattered over it, which accounts for its uncompromising attitude. There is a Bible Seminary and a Friends institution at Westfield. This town never has allowed saloons although twice an attempt has been made to run in under cover something of the kind. On one of these occasions years ago, the women, two by two, took their knitting and sat all day long in the suspected store and defeated the efforts of the liquor interests. In the second instance all the inhabitants met the would-be violators when they stepped off the train and invited them to "move on." There is a flourishing W. C. T. U. at Westfield. It took a stranded National speaker at a few hours notice and held a meeting on the night of the big May storm that Indiana will not soon forget. The hail fell in sheets, the wind blew a gale and to cap it all the lights went out. The speaker, Mrs. La Mance, called for lights and by the rays of one lamp, the services were concluded.

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AGGRESSIVE WORK FOR OFFICIAL PAPER

State Plans

We shall from time to time print in this column state plans for the increased circulation of our official paper and are sure that all will welcome suggestions or methods that have been carefully and successfully worked out, knowing that an increased circulation of THE UNION SIGNAL means increased efficiency among our workers.

North Carolina

"We try to show our women they cannot do efficient work unless they have the national and state papers. We urge the four-to-one plan," writes Mrs. T. Adelaide Goodno, president of the North Carolina W. C. T. U.

Texas

"We have this year started a plan that each local union send five Campaign Edition subscriptions to local pastors," is the cheering word from Mrs. Nannie Webb Curtis, president of the Texas W. C. T. U. "This has worked very well. I am also trying to make perpetual the campaign subscription to each member of the state legislature, each great daily paper in the state, the pastors of all large cities, the Y. M. C. A.'s, the Y. W. C. A.'s, churches, colleges and public libraries. This plan more directly reaches our leaders, public thinkers, public sentiment-makers and law-makers than any other I have been able to find. At the last state convention I recommended that no woman be eligible for office, local, district or state unless she is a subscriber to THE UNION SIGNAL. This matter will be decided at the next state convention. We also have under consideration the one-fourth membership plan."

Alabama

"We try to have all the local officers subscribe for THE UNION SIGNAL," writes Mrs. Annie K. Weisel, president of the Alabama W. C. T. U. "The state agent is devising new schemes for the wider circulation of the paper."

SENDS THE SIGNAL TO EVERY FAMILY ON HIS FARM

As an evidence of my interest in THE UNION SIGNAL and my admiration of its ability, strength and usefulness, I have recently sent subscriptions to it for every family represented on my farm. There are one hundred people altogether who live on the farm, and out of this number there are eight housewives. I have ordered THE UNION SIGNAL sent to each one of these homes, and I do not know of anything better I can do for these good women and their families.

THE UNION SIGNAL is one of the best papers that America has ever had, and to me it grows in interest constantly.

Very truly yours,
J. B. CRANFILL, Dallas, Texas.

DOES IT PAY?

That the argument for prohibition is sound is receiving fresh proof in Lansing, Mich., which a little more than a year ago closed its saloons. According to a statement of Chief of Police Cole, crime in Lansing has decreased 40 per cent in one year. During the period between May 1, 1914 and May 1, 1915, there were 1,280 arrests as compared with 2,155 for the previous twelve months. The arrests for intoxication dropped from 756 to 232. The chief also explained that during the time that Lansing had saloons any man who could stagger home without creating an uproar or menacing public safety was not molested, while now much care is exercised in arresting every one under the influence of liquor in order to determine where the liquor was obtained, so that although the police net is of a finer weave than it was a year ago, the catch is nevertheless smaller.

Bowling Green, Ky., which has been dry for a little more than a year, is coming forward as a champion of the cause of prohibition, by calling attention to the decrease in arrests for drunkenness under no-license. For the twelve months ending April 30, 1914, the last saloon year, Bowling Green had a total of 1,075 arrests, of which 425 were for drunkenness, as compared with a total during the next year of 642, of which 137 were for drunkenness. The records of the Warren circuit court also show a decrease in law violations. For the fiscal year ending April 1, 1914, the grand jury returned 239 indictments; for the next year only 157 true bills, and if the year ending April 1, 1916, continues on the same basis as it has begun there will be a total of but ninety indictments for the year.

Quincy, Mass., a city of approximately 35,000 population, which has been dry continuously since 1884, or more than thirty years, adds its voice to the testimony against the saloon. When prohibition was first adopted many merchants claimed that trade would be diverted to Boston, which is only eight miles distant. After a year's trial, however, trade conditions showed improvement, and this state of affairs has continued without interruption. Savings bank deposits began to increase after the first year and they now compare more than favorably with those of cities under license. A large number of laboring men own their homes. It is interesting to note that the rate of taxation did not increase. On the contrary, after the first year, the appropriations for the police department and the support of paupers showed a marked decrease.

Have you heard the great prohibition song, Count On Me? 90,000 sold. Send ten cents for 96 page hymn book containing it. Wm. E. Marks, 1603 West St., Wilmington, Delaware.

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The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XLI | EVANSTON, ILL., JUNE 10, 1915 | No. 24

Elizabeth P. Hutchinson

Promoted, May 29, 1915

ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON

PROMOTED MAY 29, 1915

Biographical Sketch

"Service" was the keynote of Elizabeth P Hutchinson's character, and so unselfish and Christlike was her investment of the threescore years of her life that not only her immediate family and the members of the organization in which she was a leader, but the world at large is richer because she lived.

From her earliest years she seemed actuated by a desire to use her talents in some form of social service. Born at Brodhead, Wisconsin, she became, at the age of sixteen, the able assistant of her father, Shelton T. Otis, a distinguished educator. In 1876, upon the removal of the family to Kansas, Elizabeth became both student and teacher in the Normal College at Emporia, Kansas. Some years after her marriage to Dr. A. M. Hutchinson of Spring Valley, Minn., they with their three children, Harold, Clarence and Mabel (now Mrs. Charles W. Roberts of Winfield, Kansas), removed to Hutchinson, Kansas. Mrs. Hutchinson was in every sense a helpmeet to her husband, not only in the home but in his practice as a physician. Ready in any emergency, when a nurse could not be secured, to go to the bedside of the sick and dying and by her skillful, tender ministrations, help her husband, she filled a large place in the hearts of the community.

It was in keeping with the fine spirit of Elizabeth Hutchinson that soon after becoming a resident of Kansas she should identify herself with the W. C. T. U., and enthusiastically and whole-heartedly enter into its activities. Her ability as a leader was promptly recognized and she was elected treasurer of the Kansas W. C. T. U., which office she held for three years, as she did that of business manager of the state official paper, *Our Messenger*. She also served three years as president of the largest district in Kansas, known as the "Big Seventh."

Then came the call to the presidency of the Kansas W. C. T. U. In this position she served for ten years, during which period there was a steady growth in membership. Under her able, fearless leadership the white ribboners of the state had a large part in the campaign for enforcement of the prohibition law. Her work was essentially constructive. She did not believe in wasting energy in tearing down. She once remarked to a friend, "If I had to choose between closing a whisky joint or educating a boy to become a prohibition voter, I would give my strength to the latter and more important task." Constantly she urged the enlisting and training of the children and young people to take the places of the older workers in the temperance ranks.

Mrs. Hutchinson possessed a genius for carrying on successfully at the same time many worthy enterprises. Presiding over a beautiful home noted for its hospitality, and magnifying even more than the average woman her privileges and responsibilities as wife and mother, she yet found time, in addition to her W. C. T. U. work, to take a keen interest in church activities. She served as steward in the Methodist Episcopal Church of her home town and as temperance secretary of the Southwest Kansas Conference.

In 1908 at the National Convention, held in Denver, Colo., she was elected National treasurer, and the qualities which made her so successful as a state leader contributed to her equally successful work as custodian of the finances of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

For many months Mrs. Hutchinson had been a sufferer, but with a keen sense of her obligation to the National W. C. T. U. she declined to entertain a thought of dropping any of her official responsibilities. Early in the year it had been arranged that she should go to Seattle to attend to certain matters re-

(Continued on Page Nine)

GREAT WAS HER SERVICE TO STATE AND NATION

ARTHUR CAPPER, Governor of Kansas

Kansas is proud to have given to the cause of temperance such a champion as Elizabeth P. Hutchinson. Her name is ineffaceably written in the history of prohibition and law enforcement in this state and in the nation, and her passing is a distinct loss. Enlisting early, when prohibition crusaders were few and unpopular, for thirty years she was prominently identified with every movement against the saloon, and she was always a great factor in every campaign for law enforcement and clean, upright citizenship. For ten years she rendered inestimable service as president of the Kansas Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and then heard the call from the nation. For the past seven years she was a leader in the national campaign and served the National W. C. T. U. as its treasurer. I doubt if she could have rendered her state a greater, a more patriotic service than the large part she had in banishing the saloon from Kansas; I doubt if she could have dedicated her life to a more righteous cause than the campaign for the annihilation of the liquor traffic in the nation, which is sure to be crowned with success. Every Kansas boy and girl growing to manhood and womanhood in a state free from the saloon, indeed, the entire country, owes to Elizabeth Hutchinson an everlasting debt of gratitude, and the greatest monument that can be erected to her memory, or that of others who have fought with her, will be represented by the happy homes that know not the heartache born of the saloon.

KANSAS HOLDS HER NAME IN SACRED MEMORY

JOHN MARSHALL, Justice of the Supreme Court of Kansas

Elizabeth P. Hutchinson was my friend. She was a noble woman, an earnest Christian, and a firm supporter of the right in all public affairs. She did much to rid Kansas of the illegal sale of intoxicating liquor and that at a time when it took courage to stand for the prohibitory liquor law and its rigid enforcement in this state. All Kansas mourns at her grave and holds her name in sacred memory.

HER FRIENDSHIP A PRICELESS HERITAGE

LILLIAN MITCHNER, President Kansas W. C. T. U.

Kansas white ribboners are inexpressibly grieved at the loss of our dear friend, Elizabeth P. Hutchinson. For more than twenty years she was closely identified with the Kansas Woman's Christian Temperance Union, serving as district president, state treasurer, and for ten years as state president, ever leading our organization on to victory. Her executive ability, patience and good cheer, her unfaltering devotion to the cause of temperance, and her loyalty to the right, made her a dauntless leader in our state and endeared her to all who shared her purposes and convictions. She was a woman of great capacity for work. In addition to her labors for temperance, she found time to lend her power of brain and forethought to church and club activities. Always a fearless and militant soul, she was ready to take a leading part in every demonstration of protest against the liquor traffic, whether initiated by her own society or some other. She was active in the fight for the enforcement of the prohibition law in Kansas, when it meant sacrifice, hard work and self-denial.

Personally, I feel that I have lost one of my very best friends. I can not express what her trust and confidence have meant to me. Often when I realized keenly the feebleness of my own efforts, there would come a dear letter from her to brace and strengthen me. I remember when she was elected state treasurer, and I was asked to fill the office of district president, I protested, saying I did not know the work well enough to follow one who had made such a success of it. She urged me to accept, giving the loving assurance: "I will be a sister and a mother to you," and right royally she fulfilled that promise. As a sister, she was always kind and helpful, and motherlike, she did a great deal of my work that first year. For more than twenty years, we have been comrades and the bond of fellowship has been precious to both of us.

Others will speak of her service to the state, but in these first days of grief and loneliness, I can think only of my personal loss. That she was my friend is a precious heritage. In the midst of our grief at her departure, let us not forget to rejoice that she lived and served the great temperance cause. She counted not her life dear unto herself, but poured it out for humanity's sake. "She has fought a good fight; she has kept the faith; henceforth there is laid up for her a crown of rejoicing." God help us in these coming days to be true to one another, true to our beloved friend, who has entered upon heavenly activities, and to the sacred interests of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

"On any morning—
Think of stepping on shore and finding it Heaven!
Of taking hold of a hand and finding it God's hand;
Of breathing a new air, and finding it celestial air;
Of feeling invigorated and finding it immortality;
Of passing from storm and tempest to an unknown calm;
Of waking up and finding it Home!"

A BELOVED NEIGHBOR

SADIE E. LEWIS, Treasurer Kansas W. C. T. U., Hutchinson, Kansas

In the translation of Mrs. Hutchinson I feel a great personal loss. She has been very near and very dear to me for many years. We were neighbors in Hutchinson for years and it was a joy to be in her home and to have her in mine. So genial and cheerful was she always that wherever she went, she carried sunshine.

I remember well our first meeting—it was at a church service at which she and Dr. Hutchinson were present. I was attracted by her clear, ringing testimony. Together we worked side by side in church and W. C. T. U. enterprises. She was truly a consecrated Christian, well equipped for the warfare in which she was engaged. To me she was always an inspiration. By her belief in my ability to do what seemed impossible, she inspired me with confidence. In this as in so many other ways she showed her ability as a leader in our work.

Words of Appreciation From Co-Officers

"THE FAITH THAT MAKES FAITHFUL"

ANNA A. GORDON, President
National W. C. T. U.

Among the many strong traits of Mrs. Hutchinson's character which have impressed me during our seven years of close comradeship, are her friendliness, her fearlessness, her fortitude and her faith.

"Blessed are the inclusive for they shall be included," applies to our beloved National treasurer, whether we think of the many friends who will miss her on earth or of her welcome to the house of many homes. Her yearning desire to help bear the burdens of others and to share in all the details of our busy life at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, frequently led her to overtax her powers of endurance. In fact, we often gently chided her for giving too much time to little matters from which others might relieve her.

But so great was her love for the sacred tasks at Headquarters and for the mighty cause they represented that I believe she would have rejoiced to carry all our responsibilities and would happily have worn them as a crown of glory rather than have regarded them as a burden. No deed was too humble and no service too trivial to command the best endeavor of her friendly heart and hand.

Mrs. Hutchinson was absolutely fearless in her advocacy of principle. She was a true Kansan; not alone during her many years of W. C. T. U. leadership in her own state, but also in the succeeding seven years of National official life. She helped mould the policy of Kansas for law enforcement when it meant a high type of fearlessness to fling down the gauntlet to the lawless liquor traffic; and she longed to live that for our nation she might still further aid in securing the boon of National Constitutional Prohibition.

Our dear friend's physical fortitude only those most closely associated with her during recent months can adequately appreciate. The handicap of pain and weariness seldom deterred her from her daily toil, while her smiles and good cheer gave no hint of her intense suffering and allayed our apprehension. Her courageous spirit was displayed to the last. Her latest letters, written on the day she entered the hospital, reveal the triumph of her splendid fortitude when put to a supreme test.

Our beloved comrade possessed a Christian's faith, the blessed old-fashioned type of faith. She looked up into the face of our heavenly Father with the naturalness and implicit trust of a child. It always helped me to hear her pray, for in her prayers there was the same sweet spirit of simplicity and confidence, the definite petition for the specific need. She had "the faith that makes faithful," the faith that expressed itself in tireless, efficient, conscientious efforts for the great causes to which her forceful life and her tireless energy were wholly devoted. She will be widely mourned, and by thousands of her comrades her memory will be lovingly cherished. A Christian patriot, she builded well, and the work of her consecrated life will abide forever.

"Thou wast her Rock, her Fortress and her Might,
Thou Lord, her Captain in the well fought fight;
Thou, in the darkness drear, her one True Light, Alleluia!"

AN IDEAL OFFICIAL

ELLA A. BOOLE
National Vice-President-at-Large.

One by one we must answer the heavenly roll-call, but the news that the death angel had claimed our National treasurer came as a shock to all white ribboners. We shall miss dear Mrs. Hutchinson, for we loved her for herself and for the work's sake. Familiar with the details of the department and appreciating the needs of the organization, she was very sympathetic with the workers and always helpful in solving their many problems. As treasurer she was conscientious, accurate and conservative. As a woman she was approachable, friendly and an earnest Christian—a comrade beloved.

SO NEAR TO GOD

Sweet soul, who livest now in Paradise,
Abiding where God's will doth make all peace,
Watching the angels with those kindly eyes,
Can I believe thy care for us doth cease?

Is it so blissful in that other life
That thou, absorbed, dost think of us no more?
Hast thou forgotten love? Art thus at strife
With all that made thy life so large before?

Perish the thought! O valiant heart and true,
Loving, believing, faithful to the end,
Lo, with fresh courage we our way pursue,
Since thou, so near to God, art still our friend.

"THE MOTHER OF THE HOUSEHOLD"

FRANCES P. PARKS
National Corresponding Secretary

"To know folks and to understand them is to love them." Mrs. Hutchinson had that quality which leads and guides. The last chapter in an ideal home life had been written a few months previous to the time when she came to Evanston as a resident National Officer. The habit of directing a household was still strong upon her and her heart was home-hungry. She found relaxation from the exacting duties of her office in looking after the general welfare of the large family which gathered each week-day at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, and soon became the "mother of the household," the depository of personal confidences, the competent and sympathetic helper in joy and in sorrow. The hospitality of the prairies was hers and found expression in simple festivities in which all the household could join without interfering with the duties of the day. A picnic luncheon "under the spreading chestnut tree" on a summer-time birthday was an occasion for the exercise of her fertile genius in planning delightful surprises.

One snowy February day I was the happy "birthday lady" so surprised and the memory will be sweet to the end of my birthdays on earth. Called for "an important conference" with Miss Deane, I was amazed on my return after a half hour's absence, to find the entire household assembled in my office, my dear mother the center of the smiling group. Willing hands had moved out the familiar but somewhat shabby furnishings and everything in the office was new and up-to-date. The decision to refurnish as finances permitted had been made some time previous. The connection with the personal life of the occupant of the office was the kind thought of Mrs. Hutchinson. Every room in the Administration and Literature buildings has its own individual history of changes which were made interesting by this great woman whose activity in National affairs made her no less a home-maker.

Mrs. Hutchinson applied the Beatitudes to everyday life. She held that the wrong things in this world are not helped by the complaining voice but that the song of gladness, once started, echoes and reechoes in the hearts of the multitude. She delighted in that refreshing character of present day literature, Pollyanna, the little girl who made a whole town better and happier by her "being glad" game. Mrs. Hutchinson played the "glad" game. She was brave and cheery even when passing through the purgatory of pain, bearing her cross over the stony way of suffering with beautiful patience and pathetic gratitude to all around her. The glad note was sounded in her last message to us, "The folks at Headquarters have all been so good to me."

We are bereaved and sorrowing but persuaded that "Love can never lose its own." There is gladness in the thought that the beloved "mother of the household" knows the peace and joy and love of the home eternal.

A TRUSTED LEADER

ELIZABETH PRESTON ANDERSON
National Recording Secretary.

Mrs. Hutchinson was so much alive, so keenly interested in everything pertaining to our great work, that it is impossible to realize that she has gone out from us. She had an unusually active mind; she thought in terms of large projects, and yet had a genius for details. She was warm-hearted, generous and sympathetic. She liked folks. She was happiest, even during the past year and a half while she was heroically battling with disease, to be in the center of our great activities at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters and a vital part of the busy life there.

She had exceptional qualities which well fitted her for the office of National W. C. T. U. treasurer and her best service was joyfully given to the cause she loved.

A GUIDE BELOVED

SARA H. HOGE, National Assistant Recording Secretary

There are sorrowing hearts all over our country because of the going away from us of Mrs. Hutchinson. Every one who knew her recognized her ability and her devotion to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. When chosen by the Denver convention she gladly assumed the duties of treasurer and as one of the resident officers at National Headquarters felt and evinced a personal interest in every detail of that busy place. Her pleasure in the gain in membership in the states and the helpful suggestions given by her to the state treasurers did much to stimulate activity in that part of our work, so necessary to the real success of the organization. Her untiring efforts, for the comfort of all on the "white ribbon special" on the long trip to Portland, Oregon, in 1912, and on other like occasions, will always call up a feeling of gratitude and appreciation from those privileged to be in the party. A brave worker has been promoted. Let us who remain renew our efforts for a nation freed from the curse of the liquor traffic.

ALASKA'S FIRST ANNUAL TERRITORIAL CONVENTION

1916 DRY CAMPAIGN INCREASES INTEREST OF WORKERS

MRS. L. H. PEDERSEN, Treasurer Alaska W. C. T. U.

The first annual territorial convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Alaska was called to order in the Methodist Episcopal church at Skagway May 14, by the territorial president, Mrs. Cornelia Templeton Hatcher.

It is of more than passing interest to note, in connection with this convention, that the first local W. C. T. U. in Alaska was organized in Skagway in 1900, by Mrs. S. E. Shorthill, the mother of Mrs. Elizabeth Harrison, who is now treasurer of Skagway union. Mr. and Mrs. Shorthill were among those who came to the North in the rush of 1897, and they found Skagway a typical mining camp, without church or school. Within a week of their arrival Mrs. Shorthill was asked to conduct the funeral of a local saloon-keeper, the white ribbon she wore representing all of Christian fellowship that the community possessed. Coming from Kansas, Mrs. Shorthill was rooted and grounded in the prohibition gospel, and she found ample opportunity for the exercise of her faith through its unfailing source, the church. She circulated a petition for funds with which to erect a building to serve as both church and school; a missionary was secured, and Mrs. Shorthill acted in the capacity of leader and teacher in the Sunday school. In 1899 the National W. C. T. U. Convention met in Seattle, and, recognizing the work of the pioneer member in the North, Mrs. Shorthill was appointed National representative in Alaska, a position she held until her removal to Tacoma, six years later.

Officers of the Alaska W. C. T. U. Mrs. Cornelia T. Hatcher in the center

Including the territorial officers, all of whom were present, there were sixteen delegates in attendance at the convention at Skagway, about three times as many as were expected. All but one of the important places in southeastern Alaska were represented and when the great area of the country, the time and means required to travel, and the very material expense are considered, it is not to be wondered that the interior and western parts did not send delegates. The comparatively large attendance, however, indicates keen interest in the temperance and prohibition cause.

A change of method in ascertaining the will of the people was instituted last year by the judge of the First division. Through the efforts of the W. C. T. U. and others interested the judge has again made a change so that the wet and dry expression of opinion this year will be by secret vote. As the election takes place next year the interest in the convention is in part explained.

The opening evening of the convention the town of Skagway was startled at the sight of a procession of women and children carrying flags, and singing temperance songs as they marched down the main thoroughfare. One lone man brought up the rear. The street was lined with people and shop-keepers rushed out to "see the fun." A little woman stepped out of the ranks, and, turning, faced the children, crying, "Who wants Alaska dry?" With increasing emphasis came the reply from every little mouth in the procession: "I, I, I." Then came another question: "Who to make it so will try?" This was followed by three hearty yells: "I, I, I." Again the little woman with the hearty voice shouted: "Who wants Skagway dry?" and every little one jumped about, waved his or her flag and replied again, "I, I, I." "Who to make it so will try?" "I, I, I," Some of the old "guzzlers" leaning against the doors of the saloons took their pipes out of their mouths, "spat cotton," and looked as if an earthquake had struck them.

In view of the election in 1916, when the question of statewide prohibition for Alaska will be determined, the convention voted by resolution to request that during the open season next year, Mrs. C. T. Hatcher be sent down the Yukon River, up the Tanana to Fairbanks, and on to Nome. The convention expressed its belief that Mrs. Hatcher's acquaintance with Alaskan conditions, and her years of experience in W. C. T. U. work combine to make her qualified above all others to undertake such a trip.

Reports by the unions represented showed a healthy growth, there now being 115 paid-up members. The delegates left Skagway enthused and inspired. Seven life memberships were presented during the convention. A silver medal contest, and a picnic gave variety to the meetings.

The following officers were elected to serve during the year: President, Mrs. Cornelia Templeton Hatcher, Knik; vice-president, Mrs. Lulu B. Thompson, Juneau; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Lucy Spaeth, Ketchikan; recording secretary, Mrs. Margaret Georgeson, Petersburg; assistant recording secretary, Mrs. Clara Michener, Ketchikan; treasurer, Mrs. Frances Turner Pedersen, Skagway.

A feature of the convention was the celebration of the twenty-fifth wedding anniversary of Rev. and Mrs. L. H. Pedersen. Upon that occasion the greetings from Miss Anna A. Gordon, president of the National W. C. T. U., were highly appreciated, as was a gift from her of a silver sugar spoon, which had been given to Frances Willard on her fiftieth birthday.

The Skagway union had made every preparation for the pleasant entertainment of delegates; a noon-day luncheon was served at the church and altogether the town set an example of hospitality that was the cause of much favorable comment.

The convention is historic in that it was the first of its kind in Alaska, as well as the first convention of women in the territory. Invitations to meet in Juneau and Ketchikan were extended to the convention.

PROTECT THE YOUNGER GENERATION IS KEYNOTE OF ADDRESS BY GOVERNOR LISTER OF WASHINGTON

In a recent address before the state federation of Parent-Teacher Associations and the Spokane Mothers' Congress, Governor Lister gave utterance to these words:

"The American saloon is steadily becoming a thing of the past, and if those engaged in the business accept the inevitable they may be able to avoid the shock attendant upon sudden financial adjustment. Our state prohibition law may not compel men who have used intoxicants to undergo a process of reform, but it will at least eliminate from our streets the saloon with all its demoralizing influences on the younger generation. It is that younger generation that must be carefully watched now, and you, as mothers and teachers, have a great part in doing this constructive work."

CONSUMPTION OF DISTILLED SPIRITS RAPIDLY DECREASING

Statistics made public by the United States Treasury Department on June 4 show that there have been material decreases in the amount of distilled spirits consumed in the United States.

Internal revenue collections on spirits are decreasing at the rate of approximately $1,250,000 a month, despite the fact that wines are paying a high tax as a result of the emergency "war tax" law enacted by the last Congress.

Figures given out by the Treasury Department indicate that revenues derived from taxes on spirits during the period from July 1, 1914, to May 1, 1915, were $121,804,705 as against $135,518,495 during the same period a year ago, a decrease during the ten months of $13,713,790. Less tobacco is being used than heretofore.

MINNESOTA COUNTIES ROLL UP MAJORITIES FOR PROHIBITION

Douglas, Rock, Nobles, Fillmore and Jackson Outlaw Booze

It has been "blue" Monday every week this spring for the liquor dealers of the state of Minnesota. On Monday, May 31, Douglas, Rock, Nobles, Fillmore and Jackson counties voted by good majorities to outlaw the liquor traffic. This makes seventeen counties which have become dry since the county option law went into effect. For the next four weeks, at least, Monday elections will be held in other counties.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AT ITS 127TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Reiterates Its Stand for National Prohibition

Stirring speeches for National Prohibition and the annihilation of the liquor traffic were delivered on the afternoon of May 23 in Convention Hall, Rochester, N. Y., at a temperance mass meeting in connection with the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. James A. MacDonald, editor of the *Toronto Globe*, who had been invited to fill the place on the program of Secretary of State Bryan, who was unable to leave Washington, treated the subject of temperance from the point of view of a newspaper man. He characterized the organized liquor traffic as the greatest menace to a nation and explained that it cannot be wiped out unless every person does his share in the work of suppression. "It must be a fight without neutrality and a war to the death," said Mr. MacDonald.

"The liquor traffic has no patriotism," he continued. "In Canada in the war days the liquor traffic is the one traffic that has insisted on its right to weaken the nerve and to take the power of the muscle and the courage of men who are needed at the front. There has come in Britain the greatest social transformation in all the world in the blow that has been struck there at the liquor traffic. The greatest enemy of Great Britain is not Germany, Austria or any of the nations with which she is at war, but the liquor traffic.

"When this war is over there will be a reckoning with the liquor traffic that will surprise Americans. This traffic, with the power of leaders of the church at its back, stood against every proposal British government leaders could make. Tell me that this is patriotism. It is treason to the king; it is treason to the people.

"May all churches rise to the appeal of all nations for a new internationalism, for a new civilization when the state will strike its enemies from within as it is now willing to strike those from without."

Professor Scanlon, secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Temperance, declared that the church had no right to be silent when human interests are in peril and that the church cannot be neutral when right and wrong are in conflict.

Below are given several of the strongest resolutions which received the endorsement of the Assembly:

We commend all temperance organizations and societies laboring to suppress the sale and use of intoxicants, whether by education or legislation, and we reaffirm the antagonism of our church to intemperance in all its forms, as that antagonism has found expression in the deliverances of every Assembly from the first to the one hundred and twenty-seventh.

Your committee would call the attention of the Assembly to the coming battle against alcohol in Alaska. The territorial legislature at its recent session provided for an election to be held in November, 1916, to determine the question of wet or dry in Alaska. We commend this home mission field of our church to the prayerful interest of the church in the coming struggle and to the special help and support of the Board of Temperance.

We call the attention of all our ministers, elders and church members to the National Abstainers' Union organized in Washington, D. C., January, 1915. This union represents thirty denominations with 17,000,000 communicants. It includes in its membership many United States Senators and Representatives with the governors of many states and other political leaders. We recommend that all our ministers and elders co-operate with this society by becoming members.

That we favor legislation making the vendors of alcoholic beverages, their bondsmen and the owners of property rented for such purposes, jointly and severally, responsible for damage resulting from the intoxication of those to whom such beverages are sold.

That we commend the action of railway officials who have excluded intoxicating liquors from their trains and stations, and express the earnest wish that all steamship officials may take similar action.

That we rejoice that approximately 600 daily newspapers and a large number of other leading publications have excluded all liquor advertisements from their pages, and express the hope that other periodicals may speedily take similar action.

We recommend to all our ministers the duty, privilege and importance of preaching upon temperance annually and of practicing it daily.

The Rev. George I. Long, D. D., of San Jose, Calif., submitted an additional resolution condemning the attitude toward the liquor traffic of Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, pastor of the Madison Square Presbyterian church of New York City, and his action in sending telegrams and letters to California last fall opposing the prohibition amendment which was then pending before the people of that state. The resolution was passed amid a storm of applause.

EX-GOVERNOR OF LOUISIANA ARRAIGNS LIQUOR TRAFFIC

According to the *Shreveport Times*, at a recent big political gathering in Baton Rouge, ex-Governor J. Y. Sanders of Louisiana hurled the following statements at a surprised audience:

"If the liquor traffic of the city of New Orleans is so strong and so powerful and has such a grasp upon our political affairs that it can dictate in advance the writing of our constitution, not only for you and for me, but for generations yet unborn, it is high time the manhood and womanhood of this state should rise in their might and destroy this iniquity, this horrible sore on our body politic.

"I have no objection to the state running and controlling the liquor traffic, but I do object to the liquor traffic running and controlling the state. Whenever this question shall come up as an issue, I, for one, will be found fighting in the ranks of those who would destroy this interest, and I believe that the decent manhood of the state will enlist under the same banner.

"I am not directing a prohibition fight, but just as sure as open gambling was prohibited, the Sunday closing law enforced, just as the lottery and race-track gambling were put out of the state, just so sure is the whisky ring of New Orleans marching to its own destruction. The liquor traffic, arrogant and drunk with power by its domination of the New Orleans machine seeks now through the calling of this constitutional convention to control the state of Louisiana, and in thus seeking it is about to destroy itself. A great prohibition sentiment is sweeping not only over Louisiana but over our entire nation; aye, over the world, and there is nothing which will more surely and swiftly hasten the final end of the liquor traffic than its arrogant interference in political affairs."

NEBRASKA PHYSICIANS FAVOR PROHIBITION

The Nebraska state homeopathic society, at its recent annual convention, at Lincoln, declared itself in favor of National Constitutional Prohibition. The text of the resolution reads:

"Whereas modern medical science has demonstrated that the use of intoxicating liquor as a beverage is highly detrimental to the moral and physical welfare of the human race, and whereas the use of intoxicants as a beverage is the cause of much pauperism, insanity, crime and disease, therefore be it resolved that the Nebraska homeopathic society declare in favor of constitutional prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicants for beverage purposes."

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

"It is glorious to man a Lifeboat, but better to build a Lighthouse"

MRS. ROSS HAYES SCHACHNER, National General Secretary Young People's Branch, Evanston, Ill.

"WE'LL SEE THIS THING THROUGH"

The month of roses is here! And what a splendid time for youth to assert itself. Older folks may complain of a spring-time inertia, but the young man or the young woman whose veins are pulsing with the blood of youth and whose nerves are keyed to action—never! All eyes these beautiful days are turned toward the things that are young and new—the newly leafed trees, the newly blossomed flowers and plants, and the garden stuff all green and fresh. New life is all about us and we are filled with the joy of it. It will not be long, though, before the harvest days will come—the sequel to the spring days. And they, too, are joyful days for they speak of the evolution of life and the product of labor.

I do not fear to contemplate what the harvest days will mean for the Young People's Branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union this year for the spring days bring me stirring news of our young people's labors and their growth in many states. It is hard to make a fair estimate of the results of our April seed-sowing—they can not be calculated until later (until harvest time), but I have been assured of a 300 gain in one state, a 200 gain in another, a 150 gain in a third, while yet others report not actual numbers but a *"sure gain."* How glad we are to have these recruits. They will help to spell VICTORY later on. Even as all eyes are turned toward the things earthy that are new, so countless eyes these days—both from the enemy's lines and from our own—are turned toward the new, young life of our great temperance army. Many who have carried the torches through the dull, hard winter days of this great campaign must lay them down now, and it is good to know that as others must pick them up and march on, the youthful volunteers are falling into line, that there may be no gaps in the ranks. And how happy you should be, dear young people, to follow the gleam of those who are going before. They, too, are happy that you are following in their wake, that you are lending enthusiasm to their efforts and supplying fuel for the fires of their spirit. Many letters tell me of the joy that is felt in your service.

Let us not waste the days that are upon us. If it does not grow too warm to play tennis, or baseball, or to row, or to swim, it does not grow too warm to spread the gospel of temperance in devious little ways. Those April new members are splendid! It would be too bad to lose one of them through suspended effort during the summer months. *If you do not do much, do something.*

Before the next Y. P. B. edition reaches you, another Fourth of July will have been celebrated. Dominated by the spirit of a new patriotism, may our young people this year celebrate the signing of America's Declaration of Independence by special efforts calculated to hasten the day of its larger freedom—freedom from the bondage of strong drink. A "Young America Parade," floats in other parades, mass meetings, picnics with colors flying and shouts filling the air, anything, everything, which will make votes for prohibition will be in order on "the day we celebrate." (Read further suggestions given below.)

Let us all join in the proclamation made by that fine band of "student volunteers"—the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association—at their last convention with arms upraised and hands clenched: "We'll see this thing through," and then do that very thing. Read how "Freckles," as told in *Forward*, did it:

"Freckles was his nickname. He had no mother. He had a drunkard for a father. But he had a Sunday school, and there he learned about temperance and decent living and the fight against evil. Freckles served milk at people's back doors; but, young as he was, he had the steady spirit of a crusader. When the town had a local option election he put on a white badge marked in gold letters with the slogan, 'The saloon must go,' and did his best to help; for, as he frequently said, 'It's an awful hard town to live in the way it is.' Plenty of men wore the badges too; but the liquor forces were too strong, and it was discouraging from the first. When election day came, the town went wet, overwhelmingly so, and the men took off their badges and said. 'It's no use.' But Freckles—well, Freckles went around serving milk the next morning with his badge, 'The saloon must go,' still on. 'Why, you haven't taken off your badge yet,' said one customer. 'What should I do that for?' was Freckles' reply. 'It was the men that voted yesterday; but it won't be long before we Sunday school boys will be doing the voting, and then the saloons are going to go.'"

PROGRAM FOR JUNE

Since in this month comes Flower Mission Day, why not let the Flower Mission superintendent have charge of the program, altering the one suggested in any way she sees fit?

Song—"While the Days Are Going By." Page 63, Y. P. B. Chorus Book.

Roll Call—Scripture Quotations (using Flower Mission text-cards).

The Story of Jennie Casseday and the Flower Mission.

Discussion: "Can the Flower Mission Department Help to Bring National Constitutional Prohibition?"

Story of the Roof Garden.

(Previously ask each member to bring a flower, bouquet of flowers or some delicacy, all of which may later be taken by the Flower or Sunshine committees to the sick, aged or prisoners.)

NOTICE

If there are birthday cards filled in but not yet sent to the National secretary, please send in same at once. Or if any county secretary has failed to report Branches organized by her during April, please notify your state secretary immediately in order that she may notify the National secretary.

APRIL PRIZES

Prize for the individual member anywhere in the United States gaining the largest number of certified members—dues-paid—(winner not yet determined). (Gold medal presented by the National secretary.)

Prize for the county secretary in any state organizing the largest number of new Branches—with five or more certified members. (Winner not yet determined.)

Prize for the state making the largest net gain in membership during the month will go to Ohio—300 new members, *240 dues paid.* (Prize of $10 in UNION SIGNAL subscriptions offered by the National W. C. T. U. to be presented at the National Convention.)

Miss Zoe Atchison of Kansas and Mrs. Mary Stewart Powers of Ohio will be remembered by the National secretary with a special token for having sent in the best all-around report of their individual work during April.

HOW WILL YOUR BRANCH CELEBRATE THE FOURTH?

The Fourth of July this year falls on a Sunday and it would be most fitting for any Branch to hold a Christian Citizenship mass meeting in church or park, using the program appearing under suggestions for April in the February 11 or March 11 edition of THE SIGNAL, or any of the programs furnished by the Christian Citizenship department.

The general celebration of the holiday however, will follow on Monday, the fifth, and will furnish a splendid opportunity for any Branch to conduct a "Young America Parade" carrying appropriate banners, bearing mottoes, and also campaign posters. A Y. P. B. picnic or hayride making use of flags, colors, etc., would be enjoyable, as well as attractive. If there is a carnival or similar celebration in your town, have a booth serving grape juice or lemonade, and dispensing good literature. Do not overlook this as a "summer suggestion."

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

JOTTINGS FROM THE APRIL RECORD

ENCOURAGING MEMBERSHIP GAINS DURING THE Y. P. B. CAMPAIGN MONTH

On Monday, April 19, Mrs. George W. Rooke, president of the Rhode Island W. C. T. U., entertained 105 of the Providence young people, with Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston as guest of honor. Bouquets of sweet peas were presented to both Mrs. Rooke and Mrs. Livingston on behalf of the Livingston Y. P. B. All reports show that some of the larger states will need to look well to their laurels—"Little Rhody" is moving on.

Five counties in New York state held rallies in observance of the campaign month, and new Branches were organized at Ithaca, Brooklyn, New Paltz, Port Jervis, Valley Cottage, Yates and Syracuse. The state secretary reports material gains in many Branches and also that a goodly number of the unions entertained the young people in honor of Y. P. B. Day.

The Mississippi secretary is hopeful of many new members in response to her persistent appeals. The Belzoni Branch gave a hayride in honor of April recruits and it is reported as a most pleasant and successful affair.

The Ohio Young People's Branch is strengthened by the organization of twenty-five new Branches as a result of efforts made during April—twelve of these were organized by the state secretary in one county—Highland—where, previous to her visit there was not a single Branch. This is the county wherein is located historic Hillsboro. Mrs. Powers writes of a most delightful visit to the old town and the privilege and honor of taking tea in the old home of Mother Thompson.

The towns of West Union and Peebles, Ohio, ordered birthday cards but could not find room on them for the names of all their new members and so sent them in by letter!

The New Jersey "Y" conference held at Beverly is reported as most interesting and helpful. The diamond medal contest—with all contestants supplied from one Branch — previously announced, proved to be all that was expected. Three new Branches are reported in New Jersey, one in Cooperstown with eleven charter members; one in Moorestown with forty-six charter members and a colored Branch at Jersey City. The "Y" at Bridgeboro has invited the W. C. T. U. of Burlington county, of which Miss Blanche L. Dilks is county "Y" secretary, to hold its annual meeting there in the fall.

Mrs. J. Mercer Johnson, secretary of Texas (Thurman) Y. P. B., reports 158 new members, with a pledged membership of 2,314. Mrs. Johnson visited twelve schools during the month, and writes that "what the young people lacked in money was made up in interest and enthusiasm."

The District of Columbia Y. P. B. added forty-six names to its membership enrollment during April. A splendid, enthusiastic mass meeting was held on Sunday, April 25, at which time an American flag was presented to the Georgetown Branch for the largest increase in members, and to Hopeful Branch, for the largest percent attendance at the meeting, a flag was also presented.

The Missouri secretary reports four new Branches organized during the month. The splendid Branch of 100 members at Jackson,, conducted a most inspiring prayer service the night preceding the city's spring election and then worked zealously at the polls the following day. They were more than repaid by the election of a mayor favoring prohibition and other city officials with similar principles.

The West Park Branch of St. Louis held a public meeting, April 13, which was advertised as a "Frances J. Barnes meeting." The talks and readings were most educational and the music inspiring and enthusing. The Y. P. B. orchestra furnished several numbers.

The Central Branch of St. Louis, April 30, presented the cantata, "A Saloonless Nation." All who attended the entertainment declared it a splendid sentiment-maker.

Miss Enright, secretary for Virginia, reports two new Branches for her state with an aggregate membership of forty-five. She writes: "I feel sure that I have aroused great interest in the young people's work and that it will bear fruit in the months to come."

Mrs. Hubbs, the general secretary of Georgia, declares that she is "always at it" and that she hopes for a more extensive presentation of Branch work to other organizations of young people.

The April number of *Our Messenger* —the Kansas state paper—was a Y. P. B. number and a splendid one indeed! Miss Atchison was called from the field by illness and death in her home during the month, but notwithstanding that fact, organized four Branches, conducted institutes, visited numerous young people's societies in the interest of the Branch, and in addition to delivering the regular evening address, she also made a special request of all field workers who were in her state during April to present the Y. P. B. work at each public meeting and offered a prize to be given at the state convention to the one organizing during the year the largest number of new Branches. Prospects for Kansas seem bright indeed!

Mrs. Hattie Doughty, secretary for Southern California, reports two new Branches and a gain in membership (as far as reported) of fifty. Several interesting joint meetings of the W's and Y's were held and a number of old Branches were revived.

A splendid letter telling of the efforts of Mrs. L. V. Smith, secretary for South Dakota, has just reached the secretary's desk. Time and space will permit only mere mention of it, but more will be given later.

Word from Louisiana is that there are several new Branches in the state and that all are doing nicely.

Mrs. Anna B. Hail, Mobile (Ala.), has been doing some telling work among the young people of her vicinity, and a number of wide-awake enthusiastic Branches are the result of her efforts—one at Oakdale, and one at Mt. Vernon. The names of the other Branches have not been received.

The work of Mrs. Linnie Carl in Montana during the month of April and of Miss Mary Anderson in Rhode Island and Delaware has been the means of reaching large numbers of young people and presenting our work to many organizations, to say nothing of the splendid Branches resulting. Our field secretaries are creating a "taste for more" wherever they go.

The third annual conference of the Massachusetts Branches was held in Boston, April 17. Aside from encouraging reports of the work and the plans laid for future work, the story of "The Miracle in Russia" was given by a Russian girl (member of the Boston Branch) with the result that the Massachusetts young people resolved to make the United States flag as stainless as Russia's emblem.

FURTHER NEWS FROM THE STATES

A Branch of eleven members—all high school pupils—was organized, May 11, in Brookland, District of Columbia, by the state secretary, and it is the plan to make this Branch the banner Branch of the District.

A Y. P. B. of thirty-one members was organized at Cannelville, O., by Miss Amy R. Stine, with Miss Mae Dunn as president. This is a mining town and the Branch has an opportunity for much good work.

Mrs. Flora M. Lowe, state secretary for Nebraska, reports the organization of a Branch of seventeen members in her home town, Juniata, with Mr. Carl Vortman as president.

Mrs. Jessie T. Williams, state secretary for Iowa, reports the completion of the first book of the study course by seven young people of Rolfe, and the passing of the examination with an average grade of ninety-six. The aim of this Branch is to complete the other books of the study course before the state convention in the fall. A most commendable aim!

The Louisville Branch of Ohio has opened a club reading room, the only restriction being that all who frequent the same must be pledge signers and pledge keepers. Good music and games of the right sort are permitted as a diversion. This may serve as a suggestion for other Branches.

The Milford Branch of Ohio is busy placing anti-narcotic and other posters in Boy Scout headquarters. Are there Boy Scout headquarters in your town or city?

QUESTIONS

Have you read "The Case Against the Little White Slaver," the opinion of Mr. Henry Ford, the automobile magnate, concerning the cigaret? It is obtainable for a small sum from Mr. Ford himself, Detroit, Mich., and would furnish excellent material for any regular meeting.

Have you tried the method of arranging programs two or three months, or a whole season in advance, and placing the program in the hands of the members? This may solve the program problem for some Branches.

HIGH SCHOOL PUPILS BEING ENLISTED

Truly the temperance forces believe in the conservation of youth these days as a most valuable asset in the campaign for National Prohibition. This is evidenced by the Prohibition Leagues now being organized throughout the state of Oklahoma by the State Prohibition Association. Students of the Muskogee high school to the number of 254 joined such a league recently and similar societies have been organized in Oklahoma City and Tulsa. The league is educational in its aim and both boys and girls are eligible to membership. A traveling secretary has been elected in Oklahoma and the work will doubtless spread to other states.

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NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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AN IDEAL MEMORIAL

The other day there passed from earth one whom the world termed rich, but who was pitifully poor in the love of his fellows. When his will was read it was found he had made provision for the erection, as a memorial to himself, of a marble monument costing many thousands of dollars. Poor, mistaken soul, to think that memorials can be purchased with money or that remembrance is a commodity to be bought, like stocks and bonds, in the world's markets. Memorials, whatever their form, are only for those who have earned them by true heart service to another. Only the men or women who lose themselves in self-forgetful, altruistic effort for humanity leave behind any real or lasting memorial. But for those whose ambition it has been "to make some work of God's creation a little fruitfuller, more worthy of God; to make some human hearts a little wiser, happier and more blessed," there will be always a monument imperishable. Governor Capper rightly interpreted the genius of Elizabeth Hutchinson's life when he said, "The greatest monument that can be erected to her memory, or to that of others who have fought with her, will be represented by the happy homes that know not the heartache born of the saloon." All her life she gloried in her championship of the cause of home protection from the liquor traffic. Her mother-heart went out in unutterable longing and determination to make the nation and, if possible, the whole world safe for the feet of little children and weak men and women, and it was a constant gratification to her that the state in which she had invested the best energies of her life had successfully demonstrated that by prohibition such protection was possible. What she had helped to secure for Kansas she longed, before she was called home, to see accomplished for the nation, and like that other heroic soul, who has so recently gone from us, she desired to be spared until the consummation of the great battle for national righteousness. Not only will the homes of Kansas, made safe from the legalized liquor traffic, be her memorial, but because she lived so truly and battled for the right so valiantly, her comrades will go forward in their campaign for National Constitutional Prohibition with clearer vision, more undaunted determination and more fervent zeal.

National W. C. T. U. Convention, Seattle, Wash., October 9-14, 1915

GOAL FOR 1915—FIFTY THOUSAND NEW MEMBERS

Miss Anna A. Gordon, National president, who left Evanston, Thursday, June 3, to attend the funeral service of Mrs. Hutchinson, at Hutchinson, Kansas, returned Saturday evening, June 5.

All of the National officers have been in conference during the present week, Mrs. Ella A. Boole, vice-president-at-large, Mrs. Elizabeth P. Anderson, recording secretary, and Mrs. Sara H. Hoge, assistant recording secretary, coming to Evanston for that purpose.

PRAY FOR THE PRESIDENT AND HIS CABINET!

The call to prayer in last week's SIGNAL met with a response in the hearts of all white ribboners and during the past week at family altars and in personal devotions the President and the members of his cabinet have been remembered. To the telegram sent by Miss Anna A. Gordon, National W. C. T. U. president, assuring President Wilson that 500,000 Christian women of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union were praying that he and his associates in the cabinet might be divinely guided in the present crisis, Mr. Tumulty, the President's secretary, replied:

The White House,
Washington,
June 2, 1915

My Dear Madam:

The President has asked me to thank you most heartily for your very kind message of today, and to assure you and all concerned of his deep appreciation of your sympathetic interest and good will.

Sincerely yours,
J. P. Tumulty,
Secretary to the President.

SERVICES AT HUTCHINSON, KANSAS

The funeral service of the promoted leader was held on Friday afternoon, in the home of Mrs. Sadie E. Lewis, state treasurer of the Kansas W. C. T. U., at Hutchinson, for many years of her happy married life the home city of Mrs. Hutchinson. Around the casket, where she lay in peaceful sleep, gathered her family and friends, and state and National officers of the W. C. T. U. Rev. J. W. Abel, pastor of the First Methodist church of Hutchinson, conducted the service. Rev. Jay Somerville, pastor of St. Paul's Methodist church of Wichita, a former pastor of Mrs. Hutchinson, in a beautiful eulogy referred to her as a Christian soldier who had bravely "fought the good fight" for righteousness. He recalled in reminiscent fashion many significant incidents of her helpful influence in the church and community life of the town in the years she resided there. With tender feeling, "Lead Kindly Light," a favorite hymn of Mrs. Hutchinson's, was sung by Mrs. Gaston Boyd, Kansas' state superintendent of music, and Mrs. Henry Ginn gave a comforting message of song.

The closing words were spoken by Miss Anna A. Gordon, president of the National W. C. T. U., who participated in the service at the request of the family. She paid to her comrade of many years a tribute of affection, and by her words brought comfort to those who were so intimately related to Mrs. Hutchinson.

The committal service was at Eastside cemetery, where the dear form was laid by the side of that of her husband, Dr. A. M. Hutchinson.

All of Mrs. Hutchinson's immediate family, although widely scattered, were present at the funeral: Mrs. Mabel Roberts with her husband and son, of Winfield, Kansas; Harold Hutchinson of San Diego, California, and Clarence Hutchinson of Hurley, New Mexico.

Memorial services were also held at the same time in other towns in Kansas.

MEMORIAL SERVICES AT NATIONAL W. C. T. U. HEADQUARTERS

At the hour of the funeral in Hutchinson, a company of white ribboners of Evanston and other parts of Cook county gathered for a simple memorial service at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters. The room was beautiful with flowers from God's out-of-doors, gathered and arranged by the loving hands of some of the "girls" who were especially dear to Mrs. Hutchinson.

Most touchingly Mrs. Frances P. Parks, National corresponding secretary, who presided, recalled the occasion only a little over a year ago when a company of friends had gathered in the same room to honor the memory of Mrs. Stevens, and Mrs. Hutchinson had stood by her side and spoken most tenderly of the beloved "chieftain."

As a member of the Official Board, Miss Helen L. Hood, president of the Illinois W. C. T. U., paid a tribute of love on behalf of the state W. C. T. U. presidents. She spoke of Mrs. Hutchinson's wonderful chain of service in our organization, from the presidency of the local union, up to that of the district, the state, and finally her election to a National position. "To all of these offices she brought that potent factor of success—enthusiasm yoked with system and method," said Miss Hood. "The forenoon of her life was full of preparation for the harvest of public opinion against an evil system. The furrows were many and deep in which she sowed the seed of fact and argument, always the clearest and most conclusive. She sowed abundantly, and thus in the afternoon of her life she had the joy of seeing the fruition of her labors."

Mrs. Adelia E. Carman, National superintendent, spoke on behalf of the Board of Superintendents, and dwelt with deep feeling upon Mrs. Hutchinson's helpfulness to every department and every superintendent of every department of our great work. Not only were her advice and counsel most helpful, but she had the wonderful ability to impart courage and zest for new endeavor.

In a sympathetic tribute for herself and for the Board of Organizers and Lecturers, Miss Louise E. Hollister gave expression to the comforting thought that we must not think of the dear one as far away. "She has but gone away from us for a little time, from this room into the next. Why grieve because instead of going over into Kansas, or Oregon, she has stepped across the threshold of our Father's house of many mansions."

Brief tributes of love were given by Mrs. Clara C. Chapin, director of the Publicity Bureau, Miss Windsor Grow, editor of *The Young Crusader*, and Miss Julia F. Dean, the managing editor of THE UNION SIGNAL. The "girls" at National Headquarters, under the leadership of Miss

(Continued on Page Nine)

NEARING THE END OF LIFE'S JOURNEY

MRS. JENNIE M. KEMP, President Oregon W. C. T. U.

Hot Lake, Oregon, where I welcomed my friend, Mrs. Hutchinson, on the morning of April 2, is beautifully located 2,700 feet above sea level, in the midst of the Blue Mountains. She told of a comfortable trip and seemed to look forward with pleasure to a bit of a vacation with Mrs. Henrietta Brown and myself. Easter Sunday was most charming, and she referred to it often as "that delightful day." For years I have not seen her so happy, so care-free and contented as she was those first days at Hot Lake. Dr. and Mrs. Tape, who are in charge of the sanatorium, are delightful people, and their kindness to Mrs. Hutchinson can never be fully understood except by those who witnessed it.

As Mrs. Hutchinson continued to grow steadily worse, she was advised that nothing except the skill of the surgeon offered any hope of relief, and she decided to go to Portland and place herself under the care of Dr. R. C. Coffey, an eminent surgeon of national and international reputation.

On April 22, accompanied by Mrs. Tape, we went to Portland. Although in pain, Mrs. Hutchinson enjoyed the trip, was interested in the irrigation projects, the beauty of the Columbia river scenery and the new Columbia highway, as we saw them from the train. At Pendleton and The Dalles white ribboners greeted her with big bouquets of choice flowers. Dr. Coffey met us at the station in Portland, and she was taken at once to the Portland Surgical Hospital. With all her suffering, I never heard from her either then, or later, one word of regret that she had come to Oregon. After reaching the hospital, she told me she believed her going there was "providential," and said she felt sure in no other place could she have better care or more skilled attendance. White ribboners will be interested to know that Dr. Coffey was one of the leading members of the Committee of One Hundred in our "Oregon Dry" campaign. On the hospital staff Mrs. Hutchinson found a number of friends and from the first she felt that she was surrounded by those who took a personal interest in her case.

On Wednesday, April 28, Mrs. Hutchinson received from Dr. Coffey the final decision that an operation was inevitable, and the following Tuesday was decided upon as the time. With characteristic fortitude she immediately made ready for the trip to Seattle to consult the National Convention hostesses, familiarly called "the Margarets," with regard to convention plans. On her return to Portland a stenographer was secured and on Monday she dictated many letters, which will be treasured sacredly by their recipients, her friends and co-workers at National Headquarters and elsewhere. Even though in distress and very weak, she insisted on using the last hours before going to the hospital in "setting her house in order."

The great prostration following the operation made our hearts very anxious and at the end of the first week her only daughter, Mrs. Charles W. Roberts, of Winfield, Kansas, took the long journey alone that she might minister to her mother, to whom her presence was indeed a precious comfort.

Never was there more earnest effort made to restore a loved one to health. Mrs. Hutchinson had two of the most skilful of nurses, cultured young women who cared for her as for a loved mother. Dr. Coffey was greatly impressed with her strong personality and intellectual gifts and earnestly desired to hold her for her loved ones and for the work. The faith of Dr. Erickson, the superintendent of the hospital, was wonderful and her prayers for the dear one were most fervent. Never was there a braver fight.

All through the anxious days beautiful flowers told of the love of her friends. Each day the unions of Multnomah county sent to her a handsome bouquet. The General Officers at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters and intimate comrades of the Kansas W. C. T. U. provided for her sweet blossoms of remembrance. Oregon flowers were so abundant that with some of the money sent by friends I suggested to Mrs. Hutchinson that books she would enjoy might be purchased so that later they could be read to her, and she seemed pleased with the idea.

While our friend was too weak to even know about the many letters of sympathy that came to her, she one day asked me to "write to everybody" and to "give everybody my love," saying "Everybody is so good to me."

As her strength waned and hope faded she knew that her earthly work was ended, and assured her daughter that it was "all right." She asked about those nearest and dearest to her and sent them a tender, loving message. "I have more over there than I have here," she told us. Her personal messages to me are sacredly treasured.

In her closing moments all pain left her and there came over her face a beautiful, peaceful expression. Without even a sigh "she was not, for God took her."

Many friends rendered invaluable assistance, and loving hands of sister white ribboners made our beloved friend ready for her long homeward journey.

On Monday afternoon a short service was held, the chapel being filled with white ribboners and other friends. They brought "love flowers" from their own gardens, the exquisite roses which in Oregon grow in such abundance. The National Federation of Women's Clubs in session at Portland sent a representative to the service, and a beautiful sheaf of pink roses.

Our dear one looked so peaceful as she lay asleep. Years of suffering had dropped away and she appeared as we knew her fifteen years ago. The little white bow and a bit of the floral offering from Miss Gordon were the only ornaments she wore. The soft gray casket was almost covered with a wealth of Oregon roses. Dr. Frank Loveland, pastor of the First Methodist church of Portland, conducted the simple service, and spoke of Mrs. Hutchinson as a notable woman and a representative of a great organization. Dr. Shank, who knew her during his pastorate in Winfield, Kansas, characterized her as the homemaker and the leader of the fight for civic righteousness as state president of Kansas. Mrs. Helen D. Harford, National organizer and lecturer for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, spoke tender, eloquent words.

At midnight Monday night we started on the journey eastward. At Mrs. Roberts' earnest request, I accompanied her as far as Hot Lake. Mr. Atkinson of the O. W. R. & N. R. R., who had made the trip to Seattle so comfortable for Mrs. Hutchinson, was untiring in arranging for every detail of this last homeward journey.

Elizabeth Hutchinson has been my friend for nearly a quarter of a century and her love has blessed and enriched my life.

"A whiter soul, a fairer mind,
A life with purer cause or aim,
A gentler eye, a voice more kind,
We may not seek on earth to find.
The love that lingers o'er her name
Is more than fame."

MEMORIAL SERVICES AT NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

(Continued from Page Eight)

Addie Austin, manager of the Circulation department of the official papers, sang with feeling favorite hymns of Mrs. Hutchinson.

Throughout the service, mingled with profound sorrow for the going away of the honored and loved leader was the realization that for her had come release from all pain and an entering into the joys of life eternal.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

(Continued from Page Two)

lating to the National Convention, and no persuasion could deter her from carrying out this plan. In March she left Evanston for the West, intending to combine business with pleasure, and before returning to visit her daughter, Mrs. Charles W. Roberts at Winfield, Kansas, and her two sons, one living in southern California and the other in New Mexico. After a few weeks of rest at Hot Lake, Oregon, she went to the Surgical Hospital at Portland, Oregon. Being advised by the surgeons there that an operation was imperatively necessary, she consented, but insisted that before submitting to the treatment she must go to Seattle to attend to the business which had been one of her reasons for taking the western trip. She made the journey to Seattle and returned satisfied to place herself under the surgeon's care. The operation was performed and was apparently successful, but her vitality had been so exhausted by long months of suffering that she failed to rally, and the end came peacefully on the evening of May 29.

Mrs. Hutchinson was endowed by nature with many talents. She was a fine parliamentarian and possessed unusual ability for convention work. As a speaker she was forceful and logical, possessing a rare gift for taking her audience into her confidence and sharing with it her own unique experiences, which never failed to interest and charm.

Her broad sympathy with all classes and conditions of humanity made her always the center of a wide circle of friends. Indeed her chief joy in life seemed to be to help in solving the problems and bearing the burdens of others. In the last pain-racked months of her life she was always more interested in discussing and working out some plan to make life easier for another than to consider any remedy which might relieve her own suffering.

To serve the great organization of which she was so proud to be a part was "meat and drink" to her, and if she ever expressed regret that her health could not be restored and her life on earth prolonged it was because of her earnest desire to give a few more years to the temperance cause, until National Constitutional Prohibition should be assured.

A FRIEND OF THE YOUNG PEOPLE

ROSS HAYES SCHACHNER,
National Y. P. B. Secretary

In the home-going of our beloved National treasurer, Elizabeth P. Hutchinson, I am experiencing a sense of loss—not only personal but in behalf of the Young People's Branch of the W. C. T. U. which she served so steadfastly. Her vision of its possibilities was clear and unfailing and her last message to the young people was synonymous with her faith in them—"*I thank my God upon every remembrance of you, dear young comrades.*" We shall miss her comradeship, her friendship and her guidance.

"But ever near us, though unseen,
The dear, immortal spirits tread—
For all the boundless universe
Is life—there are no dead."

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

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HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

RED LETTER DAYS

JULY 21—*Loyal Temperance Legion Day (Birthday of Anna A. Gordon)*
JULY 31—*White Ribbon Missionary Day (Birthday of Mary Allen West)*

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, SEATTLE, WASH., OCTOBER 9-14, 1915

SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE INSTRUCTION POPULAR IN THE WEST

In eight weeks, Mrs. Edith Smith Davis, National W. C. T. U. superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction, addressed 40,650 students in the universities, colleges, normal schools and high schools of the states of Iowa, North Dakota, Montana, Utah, Kansas and the province of Manitoba in Canada.

Seven weeks of incessant work in the schools show how scientific temperance instruction is regarded today by educators. Everywhere throughout the west a warm response was given by young men and women to the unanswerable logic of scientific statement. If the school is the pulse of the nation, surely never before has there been a steadier or more convincing temperance heart-beat. Teachers and students alike were responsive and alert to the needs of the hour.

Iowa State university, through its medical department, gave the Woman's Christian Temperance Union the results of a careful, scientific investigation of the nature and effects of tobacco. The leading article in the July number of *The Temperance Educational Quarterly* will cover this ground.

In North Dakota and in the cities of Manitoba, Mrs. Davis was able, in addition to her teaching, to study the children in the grades, obtaining statistics concerning mental deficiency and mental retardation, their causes and their relation to the use of alcohol.

In Winnipeg, Manitoba, the war, with its dreadful story of heart-break, was prominently brought out in the work of the Woman's University Club, which Mrs. Davis addressed. As she spoke to the members they were employed in making bandages for the wounded boys who had but recently gone out from their homes. Death had required a heavy toll from the mothers of Winnipeg, but they clearly saw that a yet heavier toll was being demanded by the liquor traffic and that Great Britain today is in greater danger from the ravages of drink than from the hostile advances of Germany, Austria and Turkey. One boy had been sent home in disgrace because of drunkenness acquired at the army post. Notwithstanding the fact that the army had placed before him every temptation, his buttons were cut off, his uniform taken from him, and never again could it be donned.

Montana and Utah, though states of magnificent distances, were both alive to the work in the schools. The Mormon schools were interested equally with the Gentile schools in the teaching of temperance, as was illustrated by the fact that Logan, where no W. C. T. U. exists, had Mrs. Davis return a second time in order to address the Brigham Young College and the State Agricultural College. In Salt Lake City deepest interest in every meeting was manifested.

Because of limited time, Mrs. Davis was able to make but one stop in Kansas. This was at Sterling, where she spoke to a packed house Sunday evening, and Monday morning addressed Cooper College, whose president assured her of the interest of Kansas in her department of work and pledged the hearty co-operation of the young people of the schools of the great state in the teaching of temperance. As one thinks of the power of teaching, the glory is summed up in the words of South, "He that governs well leads the blind; but he that teaches gives him eyes."

The July number of *The Temperance Educational Quarterly* is, as usual, issued in June for the benefit of the schools. The current number is devoted to the study of tobacco. The leading article is, "The Nature and Effects of Tobacco as Proven by the Scientific Investigation of the Medical Department of the State University of Iowa." Dr. T. D. Crothers also furnishes convincing articles upon "The Effects of Tobacco Upon Life and Offspring" and upon "What Can Be Done to Overcome the Drug Habit." The exhaustive article upon "The Physiological Effects of Tobacco and Scientific Conclusions" should be read by every Sunday school teacher before the quarterly temperance lesson of June 20, as well as by all public school teachers.

Order *The Temperance Educational Quarterly* directly from Mrs. Edith Smith Davis, Hartford, Wis. Single copies, fifteen cents; fifty cents per year; in clubs of ten, forty cents.

*Promoted.

PENNSYLVANIA PEN POINTS

Special Correspondence

The workers in the Keystone state are too busy to report what they are doing, but the work being done is bound to bring good results.

Local option is voted down again. Well, what then? Something better for us and worse for the liquor traffic will no doubt materialize next time. Mrs. Ella M. George, president Pennsylvania W. C. T. U., was called to the platform in the great local option demonstration in Harrisburg, and received a tremendous ovation while she delivered an earnest, eloquent appeal for the pending bill. Mrs. George is continually busy with institutes, conventions, and public meetings, all looking toward the awakening of Pennsylvania to her duties and responsibilities.

Suffrage, of course, is receiving great attention, for the fate of the franchise for women hangs on the work of the next few months. If the men vote "No" in November, there will be no chance for seven years; but it is comforting to know how many plain, ordinary folks are in favor of fair play for women. Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, National Franchise superintendent, will be with us soon and will no doubt help the women to realize the need of earnest work.

Beaver county, the home of the state president, has held the largest and most enthusiastic meeting in its history. The Rev. J. E. Morrison, Mrs. Cora Blackledge, probation officer, and Mrs. Ella M. George were the speakers. A feature of the afternoon session was a debate by four Geneva college girls on the question, "Resolved, that woman should be granted universal suffrage." The decision was for the affirmative. Mrs. Boole was the speaker of the evening and gave an interesting and inspiring address.

Blair county has had as speakers the Hon. Richmond Pearson Hobson and Mrs. Mecca Marie Varney. It has also had the benefit of the Stough revival meetings. While there was no special co operation between the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the evangelists yet the influence of the great revival l felt and an increase of membership l looked for.

Fox Chase W. C. T. U. of Philadelphi county has lost by death a well loved an useful member, Mrs. George L. Keil, wh was secretary of the union and activ in all good work. Mrs. Keil was intens ly interested in missionary work and i all activities of the Episcopal church, c which she was a faithful member.

In a news note in THE SIGNAL of May 2 Mrs. Stepp was named as the presider of Kosciusko county (Ind.) W. C. T. U The name should have been Mrs. A. I Shedd.

NEW YORK'S EFFICIENCY CONGRESS

The "Efficiency Congress" at Oneonta, N. Y., May 25, in which eleven counties took part, was in many ways like a state gathering. In addition to delegates from the various counties, the state was represented by its president, Mrs. Ella A. Boole; its vice-president, Mrs. Frances W. Graham, and the state secretaries of the two Branches, Mrs. Maude Perkins of the Y. P. B. and Miss Helen I. Root of the L. T. L.

The excellent program had been prepared by Mrs. Georgia L. Weaton, president of Otsego county W. C. T. U., and a member of the entertaining union. The large church was well filled morning, afternoon and evening.

Mrs. Lula Walker, state superintendent of Medal Contests, voiced the greetings for the local union; a parliamentary drill was conducted by Mrs. Graham and a Bible message for service, with noontide prayer, completed the morning meeting.

The afternoon meeting opened with a group of short addresses which had to do with efficiency for the W. C. T. U., Y. P. B., and L. T. L., and were arranged as follows on the program:

ON TO STATE AND NATIONAL PROHIBITION

W—Marching Orders—Mrs. Boole —E
C—County Unions—Mrs. Frances De Graff, Pres. Montgomery Co. .. —F
T—City Unions—Mrs. A. Bradbury, Pres. Broome Co. —F
U—Rural Unions—Mrs. Addie Quackenbush, Pres. Schoharie Co. —I
Y—Officers—Mrs. Irene Taylor, Pres. Schenectady Co. —C
P—Departments—Mrs. Della Jones —I
B—Young People's Branch—Mrs. Maude Perkins, State Sec. —E
L—Loyal Temperance Legion — Miss Helen Root, State Sec. —N
T—Equipment—Mrs. Mary Hyde, Afton —C
L—Songs and Their Uses—Mrs. Frances Graham —Y
Physical Training—Temperance Bells

These brief addresses certainly spelled "efficiency" for the W. C. T. U., Y. P. B. and L. T. L.

Miss Jane Olcott of New York represented the Empire state committee on woman suffrage, at both the afternoon and evening meetings. Mrs. C. E. Lindsay of Albany, National superintendent of Fairs and Open Air Meetings, gave a splendid exposition of the "poster" idea, which was followed by an exhibition of posters which had been made and used to good effect by Mrs. Nellie Finch of Otsego county.

At four the children appeared with caps and pennants and after their exercises, were addressed by Miss Root. Later Mrs. Perkins spoke to the young people. White ribbon recruits were on hand also, Mrs. Boole tying a white ribbon on the wrist of each little one.

In the evening the Tabernacle choir conducted a song service, and a double male quartet sang, "The Brewers' Big Horses," after which Mrs. Boole delivered the chief address of the conference, her topic being, "The Onward March of Prohibition." Mrs. Graham had charge of the music during the day and sang two selections at the evening meeting, "Victory," being the closing song.

Mrs. Weaton presided during the entire conference, and much of the successful carrying out of the program was due to her untiring and careful management. One of the songs used, "America to Be," was composed by Mrs. Weaton, and dedicated to Mrs. Boole. It was received with applause. We give here the closing verse:

"When the golden era dawning,
Flashes joy to all the world;
When the flags of peace and freedom,
O'er the nations are unfurled
Then the cords of love earth binding,
Bonds of right and purity,
Shall proclaim the new evangel
Of a world forever free."

It is certain that every county represented will receive new enthusiasm for the work because of this meeting. Meals were served by the Oneonta union, and all delegates were most hospitably entertained in the homes over night.

A "follow-up" system for Otsego county had been planned by Mrs. Weaton, and on May 26, 27 and 28 group meetings were held in Portlandville, Worcester and Cherry Valley, the corps of workers, with the exception of Mrs. Boole, accompanying Mrs. Weaton, carrying to the various parts of the county some of the messages and echoes from the conference.

In Worcester a Y. P. B. of twenty members was organized and officers elected, the president being the daughter of Mrs. Della Jones, state superintendent of Sunday school work. Decorating the platform was the handsome silk flag which was presented to Mrs. Jones at the last National Convention for the best report of the greatest amount of work done in Sunday schools last year. The evening address was given by Mrs. Frances W. Graham, who also visited some of the local unions in the county after the group meetings were ended, and the work of the week was rounded out with a big mass meeting in Oneonta on Sunday, May 30, Mrs. Graham giving the address on "The Making of an American." In honor of Memorial day this was a patriotic as well as a temperance address.

Mrs. Weaton planned for this series of meetings and presided over them. Otsego county, which ten years ago was almost missionary territory, today has the largest number of local unions of any county in the state, all of this work having been accomplished during Mrs. Weaton's administration. On Sunday evening there was another meeting at West Oneonta, Mrs. Graham giving the address, after which a new union was organized by the county president and officers were elected.

IOWA'S SENTIMENT-MAKING CAMPAIGN FOR PROHIBITION AND SUFFRAGE

Special Correspondence

The work in Iowa is steadily going forward. While every heart sorrows with our dear state president in the home-going of her noble husband, yet his life and example are stirring the temperance forces to greater effort in the cause he loved so well. County conventions and institutes are the order of the day. Miss Bertha Bowers, Mrs. Laura B. Hale, Miss Aldrich and Mrs. Isabella Smith are in the field much of the time. Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Hurford, and Mrs. Lucile Shadle are also doing field work and making sentiment for suffrage and constitutional prohibition. Already politicians are in the field preaching a "take-it-easy" policy. "Constitutional prohibition is sure to win whether or not the women have the ballot," is their cry; but we know that it is going to take much hard work to win. We must not, we cannot feel secure until the vote of the people is taken.

Tax-Payers Bear the Financial Burden of the Liquor Traffic

The 200 acre farm set apart at Knoxville, Iowa, for the treatment of the finished product of the saloons is reported by the board of control to be worth, with the buildings, $165,635.85. During the biennial period of 1913-14 there were 585 patients committed to the hospital for inebriates, costing the taxpayers $102,765.94 for maintenance alone.

The following figures recently issued by the state board of control show the hospital expenses for Iowa for the two years ending June 30, 1912 and June 30, 1914; and the proportion of it which is directly due to the liquor evil:

	1912
State Insane Hospital	$1,396,827.94
State Penitentiaries	486,776.46
State Reformatories	233,303.57
State Feeble Minded Institution	410,759.87
State Inebriate Hospital	80,227.17
Total	$2,607,895.01
	1914
State Insane Hospital	$1,570,554.40
State Penitentiaries	618,765.21
State Reformatories	250,440,96
State Feeble Minded Institution	445,592.52
State Inebriate Hospital	102,765.94
Total	$2,988,119.03

The following figures give the percent of this expense properly chargeable to the liquor traffic:

	1912
Insane, 60 per cent	$ 838,096.76
Penitentiaries, 80 per cent	389,267.17
Reformatories and Feeble Minded, 65 per cent	410,759.87
Inebriates	80,227.17
Total	$1,718,350.97
	1914
Insane, 60 per cent	$ 942,332.64
Penitentiaries, 80 per cent	519,012.17
Reformatories and Feeble Minded, 65 per cent	452,421.86
Inebriates	102,765.94
Total	$2,016,532.61

The above figures cover only the cost to the state government and do not include any of the county or city expenses incurred in taking care of this class of people.

VALLECITOS, NEW MEXICO, GOES UNANIMOUSLY DRY

With the dry forces led by Cosme Martinez and Sixto Chavez, and the saloons joining in the campaign against themselves, the town of Vallecitos, Rio Arriba county, New Mexico, went dry by unanimous consent at a recent election, sixty-two votes being cast against the saloons and none in their favor.

GET POWER
The Supply Comes From Food

If we get power from food, why not strive to get all the power we can. That is only possible by selecting food that exactly fits the requirements of the body.

"Not knowing how to select the right food to fit my needs, I suffered grievously for a long time from stomach trouble," writes a lady from a little town in Missouri.

"It seemed as if I would never be able to find out the sort of food that was best for me. Hardly anything that I could eat would stay on my stomach. Every attempt gave me heart-burn and filled my stomach with gas. I got thinner and thinner until I literally became a living skeleton and in time was compelled to keep to my bed.

"A few months ago I was persuaded to try Grape-Nuts food, and it had such good effect from the very beginning that I kept up its use. I was surprised at the ease with which I digested it. It proved to be just what I needed.

"All my unpleasant symptoms, the heart-burn, the inflated feeling which gave me so much pain, disappeared. My weight gradually increased from 98 to 116 lbs., my figure rounded out, my strength came back, and I am now able to do my housework and enjoy it. Grape-Nuts did it."

A ten days trial will show anyone some facts about food.

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

THE WHITE CITY OF HOPE

IN THREE PARTS—PART III

HENRIETTA JOHNS

Chapters from a forthcoming book entitled "Uncle Joe's Home"

(All Rights Reserved)

Kressler scrambled to his feet. "If you will be kind enough to return this man to his daughter in car three, back of this," he said to the conductor, "you will find me waiting here on your return to discuss the subject. But be sure to tell the lady everything is O. K."

Davis went tractably enough—he had always stood in awe of uniforms—and the conductor, who had seen so much intoxication on his train that he would have been glad to see the liquor traffic exterminated root and branch, soon returned to find an able champion of the temperance cause in Kressler. "The United States government," said that gentleman, "will be compelled to prohibit liquor-drinking on all railroad lines. It won't do to leave the matter to the individual states. To think of a man like that"—he jerked his thumb in the direction of the rear car—"in a respectable country like ours being allowed to get drunk on a train! Why, it might lead to awful things. Talk of the comfort and convenience of passengers. Get him drunk and there wouldn't be any peace for any one."

"Oh, we would stop the train at the first station and put him off," laughed the man of buttons.

"And that would be very comfortable and convenient for the young lady, wouldn't it? How the good Lord suffers such things to go on—"

"You are a clergyman, I see," said the conductor quite affably.

"No, I'm not," answered Kressler fiercely. "I'm a member of one of the biggest firms in Pennsylvania doing a wholesale and retail grocery business combined with liquor selling. I've no intention of being a preacher, but hang it, I have a strong notion to do away with liquor in my own business, and help to stop the cursed traffic everywhere, especially on the trains, from the engineer's cabin to the observation platform!"

"It would help my business all right," smiled the conductor as he passed through to the next car.

St. Louis! Another prayer bead was counted off Marguerite's rosary! Missouri was the last state to be crossed—but it was a wet one. At Jefferson City a new passenger boarded the train and entered the car. Flashy and coarse looking, he and Davis proved "kindred souls," especially when the interesting fact was disclosed that he hailed from no other spot on earth than—Harrisburg! Though the men had never met at home they were soon fast friends. The situation grew critical when the two walked off together for a stroll. The porter Marguerite felt she might be able to control, but she thought herself helpless before the advances of this Pennsylvania stranger. Then a stop came suddenly and unawares. Up to the present time at every station, at every junction, Marguerite had had her father beside her. She peered out of the windows anxiously This was not a town, nor even a crossing. Lonely wastes of barren land stretched away in every direction. Everything was as still as the grave. Many of the male passengers had taken advantage of the halt to enjoy a walk on terra firma. She could see several from the car window, among them a man she thought might serve her as a knight-errant. He was a scholarly looking fellow and there was something familiar about his face. She remembered now that she had often seen the man but never had known him. He was a Harrisburg educator, principal of one of the city's largest schools who had been traveling for some time because of broken health.

Finally the train moved on, and still her father did not return. It was high time for Marguerite to appeal to her scholarly neighbor for help. As usual she received courteous acquiescence. She indicated the direction her father had taken and the man promptly started out to do her bidding.

Soon he returned. "Are you quite sure your father went that way?" he asked. "Suppose I look for him toward the rear of the train."

Marguerite was alarmed. "Do you think he could have fallen from the train? He is very feeble sometimes."

"Perhaps he went for a walk when the train stopped," he suggested kindly.

"Perhaps," she said, a troubled look darkening her beautiful eyes. "I'll be very much obliged if you will make another search," she added feverishly.

Long educational discipline was all that prevented the man from abandoning the search, for he had carefully surveyed the last seat of the last car. As he stood there trying to solve the problem by some other method than the one he had employed, a little old lady sitting at the end of the aisle rapped him gently on the arm with her spectacle case. "Looking for some one?" she asked. "I hope you are, for three men went out on the platform there, and I'm afraid they're up to mischief."

The educator, who considered would-be reformers as a rule fanatics, noted that the nice old lady wore a tiny white ribbon bow on the lapel of her rather dingy coat. He answered eagerly with another question:

"A white-haired man?"

"Yes, he was one of the two who went out together first, taking three chairs. Then a third man with bulging pockets followed. He had several bottles, I think.

He lifted his hat with a hurried "Thank you," and hastened toward the observation platform. Of course he was a temperance man—few teachers in the city schools even twenty-five years ago were anything else—but he had never entered heartily into the teaching of fads. Innovations he always eyed with conservative distrust, and the state compulsory law requiring the teaching of the injurious effects of alcohol and tobacco on the human system was a thorn in his pedagogical flesh.

But there was an object lesson waiting for the educator on the observation platform—a lesson he would never forget. He easily picked out the lovely young woman's father, as soon as he stood face to face with the group the old lady had described. The whole scene was characteristic of a drinking set. The man from Harrisburg, who had become so quickly a "crony" of Davis's, was light complexioned, sharp looking, puffy, and decked out with flashy jewelry. The third man was a "kindred soul" found aboard the train on the old principle of "birds of a feather flock together." He had a small, worn-out body, a heavy face, and bloodshot eyes half covered with heavy lids. Every man of the three was undersized, even the Harrisburg fellow who was by far the youngest and best preserved. He had a short, thick-set neck that gave him a "hammered together" appearance. Every man had a huge cigar grotesquely hung from the corner of his mouth, and held an uncorked bottle of "Old Scotch Rye." There were no glasses, and the party was about to begin its orgy with a toast to the man who had set up the liquor. A man like Kressler of Philadelphia would have rushed on the scene, but Mr. Blank, the scholar, even as Davis lifted his bottle to his lips, paused carefully to consider the best method of procedure.

Then God himself intervened between the drunkard and his bottle. The train was just rounding a sharp curve, and the engineer failed to see the mass of earth and rock that a landslide had precipitated on the track. With a fearful lurch the engine and succeeding cars ploughed through and over it. Only the last car was jolted off the rails, and dragged on the ties and ballast till the engineer could stop the train. No one was seriously injured, but there was much commotion. On the rear platform John Davis had been violently thrown from his insecure camp-stool, and but for the rear gate would have been precipitated to the ground. The bottles had been smashed to bits, and when the men, who had been willing to be "pards" in a revel had seen the aged toper motionless on the platform, they had slunk away. Mr. Blank and the white ribboner quickly summoned a physician some one said was on board the train, and before Marguerite came the old soldier had been partially resuscitated.

When finally the train went on, and all became quiet and orderly again, and her father was sleeping like a tired child, Mr. Blank told Marguerite all he knew of the matter.

"Of one thing I can assure you," he reiterated again and again. "Your father did not taste liquor. I congratulate you on the fact, and I sincerely trust that you will reach Topeka without his getting a drop."

The temperance moral which later on Mr. Blank drew from the case for the benefit of a party of curious young men would have surprised the teachers under his supervision back in Harrisburg.

"Kansas City!" The words shouted by the trainmen were soothing music to Marguerite's ears. It was the border-land at last! Hadn't she read of a street in Kansas City, Missouri, which had endless saloons on *one* side but on the other, in Kansas City, Kansas, had *no* saloons? She could almost imagine the blue sky would smile on the prohibition side, even though the rain was steadily falling as the train snorted into the city. Marguerite and her father remained in their seats until the train pulled out again. The old man was very quiet and meek. He had nothing to say about his escapade. His daughter waited on him patiently and lovingly. Because she dreaded the influence of the Harrisburg "pal" who, Mr. Blank informed her, was still aboard, Marguerite decided on a stop-over at Lawrence. Speak-easies there probably were in the town, but wasn't it from here the small boy had come who had never seen a saloon?

In the waiting room Marguerite noticed a little chap standing by the window, tightly clasping the hand of a man who, she thought, was probably his father. She smiled when she recognized the little Kansas boy whose remarks had first suggested her present enterprise, and he likewise remembered her. And so it came about that Professor Bailey of the State University and his son Herbert insisted on befriending them during the stop-over, and they were all sorry when the time came to separate. Even the feeble old man liked the member of the faculty because he was "lively."

"All aboard for Topeka." Marguerite heard the words with a sigh of relief, remembering that their apartments were already engaged, and that they would soon be secure from liquor in the white city of hope. "The last leap in my flight," she murmured as she made her father comfortable for the night.

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

NEBRASKA PUSHING CAMPAIGN PLANS

MRS. MAMIE M. CLAFLIN, President Nebraska W. C. T. U.

Mrs. Lulu Shepard was with us for sixteen days and a wake of enthusiasm followed in her trail. More than half the points visited have asked for her services again next year. She added many members and put a substantial sum of money into the treasury. Our people were delighted not only with the spirit this dear comrade manifested but with her force of character and her eloquence. At a number of places the social features attending her visit gave her a hearing she would not otherwise have obtained and proved again to the unions that it pays to take a little trouble to get friends to come out to hear the message our workers have to give. Mrs. Shepard will receive a yet warmer welcome when she returns to Nebraska.

Huge Delegated Meeting Called

Campaign plans are working out quite to our satisfaction. The initiative petitions will soon be ready for circulation and this part of the work will be in charge of the W. C. T. U. A committee of one hundred or more of the most influential men and women of the state are calling a huge delegated meeting for September 29-30 at the capital city for the purpose of uniting in a "Nebraska Dry Federation." Many extraordinary features are in preparation for this event. Constantly we are receiving advices which show that King Alcohol realizes the day of his doom is at hand in Nebraska, but such information does not bring with it any sense of over-confidence, which has been the submarine which wrecked many a victory. There was never in any campaign, at this early period, a more splendid assembling of forces under one banner, "The Saloon Must Go," than at the present time in Nebraska.

Our field workers are doing valiantly. Mrs. Nesbitt, Mrs. Heald and Mrs. Rood are afield gathering the sinews of war, and more than incidentally spurring the people to effort. Mrs. Lora S. LaMance and Mrs. Sena H. Wallace will each fill a brief period of dates this month. Mrs. Ella A. Boole, our honored National W. C. T. U. vice-president, will come to us for two weeks in the Chautauqua season, for which we feel extremely grateful.

Unions Working for Membership Honors

Our state convention will be held in Grand Island, Sept. 21-24. We are certainly expecting to have the desired 1,000 net gain at the close of the year. The second round of letters is just being sent to the unions urging a net gain of at least twenty-five per cent. Many unions have far eclipsed this mark. Omaha union, having made a gain of 130 percent last year, under the leadership of Mrs. N. J. McKittrick, has this year already made a good gain with "more to follow." A reception with the state president as a guest was lately given to the new members. Ninety were present. Frances Willard union of Omaha has made a good percentage gain and the spirit of prohibition is growing by leaps and bounds in this hitherto stronghold of the liquor traffic. The unions of the city and the state expect to reap a harvest of members from the Sunday meetings to begin in September.

We are anticipating with great pleasure a visit this summer from the former president of the Nebraska W. C. T. U., Mrs. S. M. Walker, now of Toledo, Ohio. This will be the first time Mrs. Walker has been to Nebraska since her departure sixteen years ago. There are scores of her old comrades here to whom this visit will be a long desired treat. We are expecting her to fill some institute dates in June.

Deep grief fills our hearts upon the passing of our beloved National treasurer. She seemed quite "ours" and we loved and trusted her. But the world of light has opened to her and from afar she will watch our progress.

OUR NEIGHBORS TO THE NORTH

The house of assembly of Newfoundland has passed a measure providing for the submission to the voters, in November next, of the question of prohibiting the importation, manufacture or sale of spirits, wines, ale, beer, cider and all other alcoholic liquors for use as beverages.

Alberta, Canada, is in the midst of a prohibition campaign and Mrs. Jackson Silbaugh, National organizer and lecturer, has been doing excellent work throughout the province. During a three-days' stay in Edmonton she spoke at seven public meetings, attended a reception in her honor at Government House, organized a union with thirty-nine members in a locality that has long been hard to reach, and secured many new members for the existing unions. Her visit has been very beneficial and the workers are falling into line and getting into the harness as never before. A unique feature of the Sunday evening service was the opportunity afforded the liquor men to reply. Four advocates for whisky spoke from the platform for five minutes each. Mrs. Silbaugh made good use of the privilege afforded her of speaking when they had finished, and by showing the falseness of their position she made many votes for no-license. At the last meeting Mrs. Silbaugh was assisted by Mrs. Nellie McClung, the Canadian writer and lecturer, who is well known from coast to coast, and with two such gifted speakers the hearers were doubly inspired to go forth to battle for the cause.

THE DE BOUTVILLE HALF SPOON

which is advertised on another page, is a most useful article for the kitchen and sick room. If your Union wishes to make money for local or campaign funds, write to the company for special terms to your union. Such an article should find a ready sale among your neighbors, benefiting them as well as your treasury.

"BLUE MONDAY" GONE FROM WEST VIRGINIA

Governor Hatfield of West Virginia in discussing the condition of his state under the new prohibition law says that the working men appear on Monday morning following a pay-day with clear heads where before if they went to work at all on Monday morning, a great many of them went in a semi-stupid condition which was the result of Saturday's dissipation. Practically all this has been eliminated. There is no question but what the economic value of the laboring man has increased and that the overdraft, that was so vexatious to both the employer and the employe at the end of the month, has practically disappeared. All of these results for the men who toil are in favor of the families who are dependent upon them. Mortalities from accidents, as well as violations of the law and commitments to insane asylums, will be materially reduced, which will lessen court procedure, and lessen the number of inmates in our prisons. This will work to the relief of our tax-payers and will guarantee a higher standard of citizenship from every point of view.

MISSOURI FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS ENDORSES STATE AND NATIONAL PROHIBITION

Mrs. Nelle G. Burger, president of the Missouri W. C. T. U., who attended the recent session of the Missouri Federation of Women's Clubs at St. Joseph, writes that the federation endorsed statewide and nationwide prohibition and woman suffrage, and that prolonged applause greeted both resolutions. The Missouri W. C. T. U. and the Missouri Suffrage Association have jointly launched the campaign for suffrage in 1916 and plans for active work are well under way.

PROHIBITION PARAGRAPHS

Marion, Indiana, on May 25, voted, by a majority of 729, to abolish the saloons.

The Unitarian Temperance Society, at its recent annual meeting in Boston, went on record as in favor of National Constitutional Prohibition.

The seventh general assembly of the United Presbyterian Church of North America, which recently met at Loveland, Colorado, passed resolutions petitioning Congress to enact a constitutional amendment prohibiting the importation, exportation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors.

Six large downtown hotels of Chicago have announced that hereafter they will close their bars on Sunday, in accordance with a law on the statute books of Illinois which has heretofore been practically ignored.

During the twelve months ending August, 1914, Ohio put out of business 1,493 saloons, not counting those affected by the limitation of one saloon to every 500 population. Of the 1,493 saloons closed 365 were abolished because they were neighborhood nuisances and 309 because they were permitted to be frequented by women and girls. Forty-three "road houses" and thirty-four "barrel houses" were put out of business. In the segregated vice districts 175 saloons had to quit business and 153 were refused licenses because they were known to be the resort of petty crooks. Sixty saloons frequented by gamblers were among those forced out, and 143 were closed because a certain class of patrons made their headquarters in them.

COAL MINERS VOTE TOWNS DRY

Whether or not the coal miners of Curry township, Indiana, wanted saloons was the issue at the elections in Shelburn and Farmersburg, Indiana, on May 29. That they much prefer a dry atmosphere was shown by the good majority in each town against the saloons.

GERMAN TEMPERANCE LITERATURE.

The following German pamphlets are issued to help enlist as many as possible of the German-Americans in the fight against the drink habit and the liquor traffic. They appeal to them in their native tongue and on lines which will most easily influence them. Speed the cause of national prohibition by distributing these pamphlets widely.

1. "THE BIBLE AND TOTAL ABSTINENCE." 32 pages, 2d edition, ten thousand now issued. Price 5c each, 25c a doz., $1.50 a hundred, postpaid.
2. "THE GERMANS AND THE DRINK QUESTION." 8 pages, forty thousand now issued. Price 2c each, 10c a dozen, 50c a hundred, postpaid, $4.00 a thousand by express.
3. "CHRISTIANITY AND PROHIBITION." 8 pages, twenty thousand now issued. Same price as No. 2.
4. "THE AIMS AND RESULTS OF PROHIBITION." 12 pages, 3d edition, thirty-five thousand now issued. Price 2c each, 10c a doz., 65c a hundred, postpaid, $5.00 a thousand by express.

Of this last a new revised edition has just left the press. It also embodies the latest statistics and statements concerning prohibition in Kansas by the Governors, Stubbs, Hodges and Capper and by the legislature of the state. Send orders to

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Popular Books Every White Ribboner Should Read

THE MAN WHO FORGOT, James Hay, Jr. The story of a man's fight for National Prohibition told most cleverly—a book destined to arouse the reader to his responsibility—a book with a definite purpose.

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Evanston, Ill.

RECORD WORK IN HOUSE-BUILDING

A Result of Liquor License Fight

A bungalow begun and entirely completed in ten hours, with a temperance family rushed in as occupants at four o'clock in the morning, was the result of an effort to prevent the establishment of a liquor selling cafe in a residential section of Binghamton, N. Y. This record-breaking construction work was necessitated by the fact that Chapman Bros. were erecting a building to be used as a cafe, where liquor could be sold. According to the law, two-thirds of the residents within three hundred feet must consent to its presence. As the only house within the three hundred feet was owned by Chapman Bros., there was no legal objection to the opening of the saloon. However, T. B. Crary, who lives in the vicinity, was strongly opposed to the establishment of this place for the sale of liquor. He made arrangements for the immediate erection of a bungalow, secured a building permit, ordered lumber, and at six o'clock in the evening a force of twenty-five carpenters was on hand and with the aid of large arc lights the work went rapidly forward during the night. At four o'clock in the morning furniture was delivered and a family moved in, and even the painting was finished by ten o'clock in the morning. When the intention of Mr. Crary became apparent the cafe men also made arrangements to work through the night, and by the light of automobiles a large force of men continued the construction of the building. With the bringing in of the temperance family the victory rested temporarily with the opponents of license. Chapman Bros., however, immediately undertook the work of converting into a dwelling house a barn on their premises within three hundred feet of the proposed saloon. Mr. Crary, who owns much of the land in this section, as a counter move, at once gave orders for the erection of two more houses which were to be finished and occupied by the evening of the day which saw the completion of the bungalow. The final victory, as the matter now stands, will belong to the side which is able to build houses with the most rapidity, with the advantage on the side of the saloon's opponents, because the liquor men must secure the consent of two-thirds of the residents, that is, the consent of two families to offset each family which is opposed to the saloon.

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¶Special Prices to Charitable and Temperance Societies.

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THE WHITE CITY OF HOPE

(Continued from Page Twelve)

If Marguerite had been asked whose influence over her father she most dreaded, she would, without doubt, have said, "Dregg's," of Harrisburg. Now, as she sat beside her charge, relaxing in mind and body as she had not for a long time, she caught the reflection of a face in a mirror. It was that of a man several seats ahead of them, and his eyes were on her reflection! It was Dregg, the saloon-keeper. Pale to the lips with fear that her father, whose eyes were on the Kansas landscape, would turn, she addressed a passing trainman.

"May we have seats in the next car? Will you be kind enough to help us move?" What a slow process it proved —explaining to the old man and getting wraps and baggage together! It must be the merest accident that the saloon-keeper was aboard.

As they settled themselves again Marguerite prayed fervently that Dregg had not seen her father. Perhaps he had not even recognized her. God grant that they were safe!

The door opened and a man entered. It was only the trainman. Another came in —this time it was the conductor. The cold chills of anxiety were running down Marguerite's spine. The door banged again and Dregg sauntered leisurely down the aisle, scrutinizing boldly each face as he passed. Marguerite bent quickly over her father and pointed excitedly to some trivial object in the landscape "Don't you see it, father? There it is!" Oh, why did the saloon-keeper move so slowly by their seat? She felt he was watching them. Did he recognize her father with his head still tied up from a cut he had received from a broken bottle during the scene on the observation platform. Of course the bandages would attract his notice. Would he never go by? Yes, he had passed at last; he had even gone out of their car. She might take a long breath again.

By and by she dared to look at her watch. In twenty-five minutes they would reach the promised land. Fifteen minutes now, and the race would be over. But—ah—there he comes. She sees the hateful face in the mirror. Her father is counting the telegraph poles. "So many to a mile," he says. She dimly hears him call out the figures. How slowly Dregg comes up the aisle. Now he has stopped beside her and she feels herself growing numb with suspense. Ten minutes between them and the goal! But what might those ten awful minutes mean to her father? Now the buildings of a large city can be seen from the car window. The new white city lies just ahead.

"Topeka!" shouted the conductor, throwing open the door. On the platform stood Dregg. "Hello, Davis," he cried, putting out his hand. "Won't you shake for the sake of our good old times in Harrisburg? I thought two or three times it was you! You're looking fine, too, especially your game head." He laughed loudly. Davis returned the smile and the greeting, but with two umbrellas and a small suit-case which Marguerite had persuaded him to carry, he could not take the proffered hand of "good fellowship!"

"Getting off here, are you?" went on the owner of a legitimate though not respectable business in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania. "Sorry you aren't going on to Denver, Davis, so I could see more of you. Better come along with me anyway. I'm bound for the big liquor convention and a good time is promised. Come along! The fare isn't heavy."

But Marguerite and her father were on the station platform now, and the conductor was calling "All aboard!" Dregg was still making tempting proposals to Davis from the car platform when the conductor gave the signal for the train to move on and swung on board. The brave daughter trembled as she gently drew her father along. In the best of humor the old man turned and playfully waved the umbrellas, one after the other, at his friend, Dregg. It was the last time he was ever to see a saloon-keeper on God's beautiful earth.

"Good luck to you," he cried, looking a little wistfully after the now fast receding train. As Marguerite realized that it was bearing from her parent the last temptation to drink he was ever to encounter, she burst into tears. The race was won.

Have you heard the great prohibition song, Count On Me? 90,000 sold. Send ten cents for 96 page hymn book containing it. Wm. E. Marks, 1603 West St., Wilmington, Delaware.

$2.50 PER DAY SALARY PAID ONE LADY in each town to distribute free circulars and take orders for concentrated flavoring in tubes. Permanent position. J. S. Ziegler Co., 7 G East Harrison, Chicago.

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Will You Come Home Sober, Papa?

A NEW TEMPERANCE SONG BY REV. J. C. HARRISON

of the ALABAMA CONFERENCE. This is one of the best Temperance songs written in years. Its beautiful story of a young girl's plea to her father is really a Temperance sermon, while its melody is one of the sweetest ever written. Ask your music dealer for it, or send 10c to the publisher. P. J. Howley Music Co., 102 West 42nd Street, New York. Special rates on quantities to Societies or Temperance Organizations.

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Also Drinking Fountains for Man and Beast.

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This Fountain was erected by the W. C. T. U. of Luray, Virginia.

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INDIANA NEWS NOTES

The Indianapolis W. C. T. U., under the leadership of Mrs. Margaret Collier, wife of a Methodist minister, and sister of Mrs. Culla J. Vayhinger, president of the Indiana W. C. T. U., is very active along many lines. The state treasurer and several of the state superintendents also live in the capital city. In May the Flying Squadron visited the city, and immediately afterwards came Mrs. LaMance, National organizer, and Mrs. Lulu Shepard, president of the Utah W. C. T. U., Mrs. Vayhinger following them. Mrs. La Mance spoke eight times, once at a union meeting of white ribboners, once at a factory, twice at mass meetings and twice to railroad men. She also did effective work among the colored people, of whom there are approximately 40,000. A mass meeting for the colored race addressed by Mrs. LaMance was attended by over four hundred. The Indianapolis white ribboners are greatly interested in these people and are working to build up an overwhelming prohibition sentiment among them. Progressive colored leaders are about to start a civic betterment league and put in a settlement missionary of their own race. The white people are also contemplating some extensive settlement work.

Castleton, Indiana, is to push a Sabbath observance campaign through the W. C. T. U. The pastors are backing the movement, and are preaching on the subject.

FOR DISPLAY

AT

Chautauquas and Open Air Meetings

The Proclamation for

NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION

Lillian M. N. Stevens

President National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

Portland, Maine, September 10, 1911

The Proclamation has been prepared in permanent form, ready for framing—to be used in exhibits, state headquarters, churches and Sunday Schools.

Set in gothic type, mounted on heavy plaster board, beveled. Size 30x40 in.

Price, postpaid, $2.00.

Printed on heavy glazed paper.

Price, postpaid, 25 cents.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE

Evanston, Ill.

AMONG OUR WORKERS

Mrs. Emily Hoppin, editor of the *White Ribbon Ensign*, the state paper of the California (North) W. C. T. U., has been elected president of the California Federation of Women's Clubs.

The Sabbath Observance department has been formally adopted by the Alaska W. C. T. U., with Mrs. D. C. Brownell of Seward as its superintendent.

Seventy-three of the one hundred students of the Middle (Tenn.) Normal school who were present at the vesper service on a recent Sunday when Mrs. Florence Ewell Atkins, National organizer and lecturer, was the speaker, signed the total abstinence pledge. Since that meeting a number of the students have written Mrs. Atkins for literature, saying they had selected as the subject of their graduating essays "National Prohibition," "Total Abstinence," or some other phase of the temperance question.

Oceana county (Mich.) W. C. T. U. held its thirty-first annual convention at Ferry, May 6-7, with Rev. Etta Shaw, National evangelist, as one of the speakers. Inspiring reports of the good work done by the different unions of the county followed the devotional exercises led by Mrs. Newell. Other interesting features of the program were the annual address of the county president, Mrs. Phebe Cramer; a paper by Mrs. Orville Wetmore; the children's half-hour under the direction of Mrs. Sutherland; an address by the district president, Mrs. Springer; and the consecration of six little white ribbon recruits. The grand gold medal contest was of unusual interest. Mrs. Winifred Thomas was elected county president, owing to Mrs. Cramer's inability to longer serve in that capacity. Before the county convention Mrs. Shaw had spoken to twenty audiences in the county and brought the work of the W. C. T. U. before the residents of this section of the state.

The Adams county (Ill.) institute was held in Quincy under the direction of Mrs. Mary Edwards, the efficient county president, with Miss Helen Hood, state president, as leader and speaker. The W. C. T. U. co-operated with the Christian Endeavor Societies and the churches in the recent visit of the Flying Squadron to Quincy. The Quincy union is now enjoying one of the finest headquarters buildings in the state, having last year sold their old building at 224 North Sixth street and bought a building on North Eighth street, which was opened last December with appropriate exercises in which Miss Hood participated.

From start to finish the Allegan county (Mich.) W. C. T. U. convention held in Allegan May 19-20, was an unqualified success. The local people did their part well, with generous hospitality, fine music, good meals and a beautifully decorated church. The reports of the work throughout the county showed encouraging progress. Excellent papers and inspiring addresses were among the good things provided. Mrs. Etta S. Shaw, National evangelist, Miss Margaret Bilz, National organizer and lecturer, and Mrs. M. E. Bodwell, president of Kent county, gave excellent help. A poster parade and an automobile parade were among the special features. Conspicuous among the banners displayed was one made by the efficient county president, Mrs. Nellie Wicks, patterned after the cartoon of the dry cleaning establishment pictured on the cover page of THE UNION SIGNAL of April 22. The white states were mounted on black cambric. A medal contest was held with six young men, students of Hope college, as contestants. Mrs. Nellie Wicks was re-elected county president.

A Wave of Prohibition

FACTS AND FIGURES

ready to be set in motion throughout the country by the use of the new

PROHIBITION FAN

(Octagon in shape; 7 x 8⅝ in.)

Prohibition map, date of adoption of prohibition by various states on the one side, printed in black; on the reverse side in blue, with white letters surrounded by an artistic arrangement of white ribbon border, the appeal

Protect Our American Youth

by

Prohibiting the Liquor Traffic

These fans are put up in packages of three dozen (36) and the price is

36 Fans, $1.00

Owing to difficulty in handling and shipping, the smallest order we can fill will be three dozen. Prices on larger quantities will be cheerfully furnished.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE

Evanston, Illinois

S. T. I. WORK IN KANSAS

The department of Scientific Temperance Instruction has scored a signal success in the public schools of Winfield, Kansas. The local W. C. T. U. offered three prizes in the high school of five dollars, three dollars and two dollars, respectively, for the best three essays on "The Effect of Total Abstinence on the Life," and three similar prizes in the grades, for the three best essays on "The Effect of Alcohol on the Nervous System." Mrs. Agnes Rogers, state superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction, whose home is in Winfield, introduced the work, and she reports the most hearty encouragement and co-operation on the part of the teachers and superintendent. The greatest interest was shown by the pupils and 290 essays were written in the high school and 225 in the grades. The good resulting from the preparation of the essays touched not alone the pupils, but the fathers and mothers in the homes caught the enthusiasm and expressed their appreciation of the value of such effort in behalf of their children. The educational value of this work to the pupils themselves, in the schools generally, and in the homes cannot be measured.

The prize-winning essays in Winfield will later come into competition with essays from other schools in the county for county prizes and the prize-winning county essays will compete for state prizes. Not only have the essays been written, but in the English classes the teachers gave as a subject for debate: "Resolved, that the United States Should Have National Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic." "After the several debates in the classes," writes Mrs. Emma W. Grover, state W. C. T. U. vice-president, "the final debate was held in the high school chapel amid great enthusiasm, and *of course*, was decided in favor of the affirmative!"

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Sample Copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.
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Is 25 per cent of your membership on The Union Signal subscription list?

Our union membership is forty-four, and as I am sending twelve subscriptions, you see we have one more than is required for the one in four record.

COOPERSTOWN, N. D.

The Wrangell W. C. T. U. of Alaska sends twenty subscriptions for the Campaign Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL, saying: "Herewith we enclose a list of our paid-up members, with money for a subscription for each to the Campaign Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL."

EVERY PRESIDENT IN THE COUNTY A SUBSCRIBER

We held a meeting yesterday and secured a subscriber to the paper of papers, THE UNION SIGNAL. This goes to one of the local presidents in our county, and I am aiming to catch them all. Some are already subscribers, but I want all of the twenty-eight presidents in this county to be on THE UNION SIGNAL subscription list.

ZANESVILLE, OHIO.

LIFE OF FRANCES E. WILLARD
By ANNA ADAMS GORDON

This beautiful volume, the library edition, has been secured as a premium by many for sending ten subscribers to the weekly edition of THE UNION SIGNAL.

The biography should be in every home and can be obtained for one dollar and fifty cents, or by securing ten subscribers to the weekly edition of THE UNION SIGNAL.

The following have recently secured the book:

48. Mrs. Fannie Van Gelder, Ithaca, N. Y.
49. Mrs. M. A. Reichenbach, Oakdale, Cal.
50. Miss Helen Olmsted, Milford, Pa.
51. Mrs. Emma Madden, Ingersoll, Okla.
52. Mrs. Joseph Grover, Red Bank, N. J.
53. Emma M. Davidson, Milton, Dela.
54. Mrs. D. A. Shaffer, St. Edward, Nebr.
55. Mrs. Bessie Lathe Scovell, Minneapolis, Minn.

A PRACTICAL SUGGESTION FROM GEORGIA

We have been having so many good cartoons in THE SIGNAL that I have cut them out and pasted them in a large kodak album, putting the book on the table in our public library where it catches the eye of everybody who comes in. Every cartoon is a lecture, and this seems a good way to reach people that can not be reached otherwise.

WHITE RIBBONER

ARIZONA CONVENTION MAKES SENTIMENT FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT

MRS. IMOGEN F. H. LA CHANCE
State W. C. T. U. President

The twenty-sixth annual convention of the Arizona W. C. T. U., which took place in the city of Tempe recently, was the greatest and best ever held in the history of the organization. The beautiful little city was indeed a picture in its springtime garb of roses, oleanders, sweet peas and pomegranate blossoms; and the members of the hostess union had made bountiful preparations for their white ribbon visitors. The women were full of enthusiasm, and great interest and earnestness prevailed throughout the entire session.

The first day was taken up with meetings of the official board, executive committee and a conference of superintendents of departments, closing with a union meeting of prayer and praise in the evening.

The two following days were fully occupied with an interesting and helpful program, including, in addition to the regular features, addresses of much interest on "Prohibition as Good Business," by Dr. John Wix Thomas, president of the State Temperance Federation; General Thomas Wilson, formerly state chairman of the Republican party, and Colonel James McClintock; "What Woman Suffrage Has Done for Arizona," by our white ribbon senator, Mrs. Frances W. Munds, and other speakers. The convention lecture, on National Prohibition, by Rev. Claude Jones, was a masterpiece of logic and eloquence.

A fitting finale to the entire program was a splendid and inspiring literary recital given by Mrs. Dixie Dees Gammage, who is using these recitals to great advantage in all parts of the state in connection with her work as state superintendent of the dual departments of Purity in Literature and Art, and Medal Contests. Too much cannot be said of Mrs. Gammage's loyal and efficient work during our campaign for statewide prohibition.

The work in Arizona has ever been sadly retarded for lack of funds. Mrs. Gammage with her financial plan is meeting that need and our prospect for a successful year's work is bright. Everywhere the people are gladly responding to her appeals for help for the state treasury. She is a veritable flame of spiritual fire that spreads itself in all directions. She came to us in a time of great need and she is giving herself loyally and continuously to us.

The great piece of work to which we have set our hearts and hands is the building of sentiment for the enforcement of our state law and for national prohibition.

Sixteen prisoners indicted by the May grand jury were given a temperance lecture by Judge Martin Luther Keedy of Hagerstown, Md., recently. When the judge asked all who had started on crime careers because of drink to raise their hands, nine hands went up. The judge then described in detail the evils of intemperance.

The "DeBoutville" Half Teaspoon

Every local union can handle this article, to their financial advantage.

"Accuracy in measuring is the secret of successful cooking."

Indispensable in the Kitchen
Invaluable in the Sick Room

Solid Nickel Silver, for kitchen use (no brass), 25c
Std. A-1 Silver Plate, 50c. Solid Silver, $2.50

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WHAT LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS SAID, Anna Adams Gordon. Price, 50 cents.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC, William E. Johnson. Price, $1.00.

COMPENDIUM OF TEMPERANCE TRUTH, Edith Smith Davis. Price, 50 cents.

TALKS TO GIRLS, Eleanor Hunter. Price, 50 cents.

TALKS TO BOYS, Eleanor Hunter. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO TELL STORIES TO CHILDREN, Sarah Cone Bryant. Price, $1.10.

THE TYRANT IN WHITE, (Anti-Cigaret story). Price, $1.00.

A SINGULAR LIFE, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward. Price, $1.25.

THE MAN WHO FORGOT, James Hay, Jr. Price, $1.37.

LITTLE SIR GALAHAD, Phoebe Gray. Price, $1.47.

JOHN BARLEYCORN, Jack London. Price, $1.42.

A MODERN MADONNA, Caroline A Stanley. Price, $1.50.

JEAN MITCHELL'S SCHOOL, Angeline Ray. Price, $1.00.

LOIS MORTON'S INVESTMENT, Eva Murphy. Price, $1.35.

TWO, Edith Smith Davis. Price, 40 cents.

FRECKLES, Gene Stratton Porter. Price 60 cents.

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REST COTTAGE TEASPOON, Rest Cottage in bowl.

Spoons made of sterling silver. Price, $1.50 each.

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A TERRA COTTA PLAQUE, cottage in bas relief, hand carved and hand tinted. Price $2.00.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
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NEW MUSIC

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Words and music by Ella Southworth Clark. A stirring quartet for mixed voices. Price, 10 cents.

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Words and music by Ella Southworth Clark. A demonstration song to be used either by the Y. P. B. or the W. C. T. U., consisting of solo, mixed quartet and chorus. Price, 15 cents.

PRAYER SONG

Written by J. W. Fritts. The words, "It is always noontide somewhere," so familiar to all, beautifully harmonized, to be sung immediately following the noontide prayer. Price, per fifty copies, 15 cents; per hundred, 25 cents.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
EVANSTON, ILL.

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XLI | EVANSTON, ILL, JUNE 17, 1915 | No. 25

See Page Eight

NORTH DAKOTA PROHIBITION RESERVISTS

The Last Word on Conservation

The necessity for conserving our national resources has been occupying the attention of our legislators, national and state. Laws have been enacted to protect our forests and our water supply. Millions of dollars have been spent in controlling contagious diseases among our domestic animals, and to eliminate the boll weevil from the Southern cotton fields and the various blights from our fruit orchards. What greater national resource has our country than our boys and girls, and why should not the government protect them from the blight caused by the use of intoxicating liquors? —*Congressman Addison T. Smith of Idaho*

CAMPAIGN EDITION

New York's Health Department Declares War on Alcohol

"GET ON THE WATER WAGON" IS SLOGAN OF CAMPAIGN

A mandatory letter has been sent out by Health Commissioner Goldwater of New York to the board of health's advisory council, directing the immediate organization of a special committee to begin a campaign against alcohol.

Commissioner Goldwater says that the entire power of the board will be employed to "fight the rich man's champagne as well as the poor man's beer." According to the report sent out by the Associated Press the publicity work in connection with this campaign will embrace illustrated lectures, moving pictures, posters, permanent exhibits in prominent places, free pamphlets and articles in papers.

"This campaign against drinking is one necessary for every board of health to adopt," New York's health commissioner is reported to have said. "No board of health can afford to ignore longer the evils of rum and the resultant poverty and disease. I hope every city in the country will follow our lead. It is as necessary to battle drink as to fight an epidemic. It is as much a part of the duty of the board of health as is any other phase of its work. Physiologically the cause against alcohol is strong. A substance which is protoplasmic poison lessens the vital resistance, hinders the community, fosters poverty, promotes all poverty's diseases, and calls for vigorous handling by the board of health. The use of a bracer is dead wrong. Bracers destroy the warning signals of tired, exhausted nature. Bracers abolish fatigue for the moment, but fatigue warns the body that rest and recreation are necessary."

For some months the New York State Board of Health has been giving out to the press of the state under the title "Health Hints" strong statements concerning the injurious effects of alcohol, and the action now taken by the New York City board, therefore, is not a great surprise.

Minnesota's Prohibition Territory Increased by Nine More Counties

Of the twenty-six counties of Minnesota which have held elections since the going into effect of the county option law, all but four have voted to outlaw the saloons. On June 7, nine of the twelve counties voting gave good majorities against John Barleycorn. Their action exterminates from twenty-eight towns seventy-three saloons. As a result of the election in Todd county, twenty-two saloons and two breweries were put out and four towns were made dry for the first time in their history. Since the county option law has been in operation, 236 saloons have been driven out of business.

The cleaning up of Minnesota counties will be of incalculable benefit to its sister state of North Dakota in the enforcement of its state prohibition law, and will affect the sale of liquor by the breweries in the larger cities.

Transformation of Breweries in Anticipation of Prohibition

Most of the breweries in Colorado are perfecting plans for new lines of business. The Coors in Golden is increasing its output of beautiful pottery made from a local clay and is experimenting with its malt for the manufacture of malted milk. Neef Brothers of Denver, are making a new temperance drink, named "malt-brew," guaranteed to contain no alcohol. The new law interferes with the plans of the Walter Brewing Company, Pueblo, for making a two per cent drink, as it construes the term intoxicating liquors to apply to any beverage which contains any per cent of alcohol. Zang's of Denver is owned by the United Breweries Company, an English concern, and a director stated recently, "We shall close the brewery in conformity with law. We shall keep the plant in good repair because we feel that before long the people of Colorado will rescind the action of last fall."

The stockholders of the brewery located at Bellingham, Washington, say it is their present intention to turn their plant into a cold storage and creamery establishment for storing eggs and manufacturing cheese, butter and condensed milk. One building will be used as an ice plant.

Drink Big Factor in Chicago Divorce Court

Drunkenness is one of the leading reasons given in applications for divorces in the courts of Chicago, and it plays an important part in the wrecking of an average of one home a day in that big city.

These facts are shown by the court records collected by the statistical bureau of the county clerk's office. A representative of the *Chicago Herald*, who has made a careful study of the data secured from the supreme court in order to ascertain to what extent alcohol is responsible for divorces, makes the following statement:

Habitual drunkenness was the only charge made in 152 divorces granted. To this charge was added one or two others in 124 divorces, that is, drunkenness was one of the charges, the other was one of the statutory grounds recognized in Illinois as sufficient cause for divorce.

Drunkenness and cruelty appear more frequently than any other one combination of charges on which divorces were granted in the superior court last year.

The writer in *The Herald* calls attention to the fact that whenever a petitioner for a divorce wanted to place more than one charge against the defendant, the combination of drunkenness and cruelty was used in 45.8 per cent of the cases, and that there was foundation for the charge is inferred from the fact that the judges granted the divorces.

Where Drinking Is Sole Charge

The following table shows the number of divorces granted by months last year on the ground of drunkenness alone and for drunkenness and other charges:

	Drunkenness.	Drunkenness and other charges.
January	5	14
February	10	11
March	19	16
April	20	7
May	21	5
June	12	3
July	21	10
August	6	6
September	1	2
October	12	18
November	13	20
December	12	12
Total	152	124

These 276 cases were heard in the superior court. A hundred more were counted in the circuit court, but insufficient time prevented a tabulation of them.

Twenty-two Philadelphia Liquor Dealers Retire From Business

Lack of trade has driven twelve saloons, nine wholesale liquor places and one brewery in the city of Philadelphia out of business, reports the *North American* of that city. This fact was brought to light by the failure of the licensees of the places to pay the required license fees to the city treasurer.

Decrease in consumption of intoxicating liquors has been especially noticeable in the mill districts. Thousands of mill-workers have stopped drinking beer altogether or have cut their drinking to a minimum. Nearly all of those who allowed their licenses to lapse by nonpayment of fees, admit that an unprecedented slump in the demand for beer and whisky forced them out of the rum business.

"The saloon business is very bad. It has been steadily growing worse for more than a year," said one saloonkeeper. "This spring I did not sell as much liquor by one-half as I did one year ago. People have hardly enough money to buy bread and meat, so why should they spend money for beer? Hard times have forced thousands to stop drinking altogether."

"Both my husband and son," said the wife of one liquor dealer, "were sick and tired of the business and decided to get out of it and go into the glass business. Of course, business has been slow for several months."

Prophetic Figures

In a set of figures recently published by the *Wall Street Journal* of New York may be read a prophecy of the future of the liquor traffic seen through the eyes of the producers of alcohol. These statistics set forth that the production of whisky in Kentucky in January of this year was 1,980,000 gallons against 6,102,452 in January, 1914; the production in Pennsylvania was 1,073,808 gallons in January, 1915, against 1,552,445 a year ago, and in Maryland 506,919 gallons as against 918,582 last year. Whisky bottled in bond in January, 1915, was 691,508 gallons compared with 928,187 in January, 1914. The decrease in Kentucky's production amounts to 66 2-3 per cent; in Pennsylvania it is about 33 per cent, and in Maryland, more than 40 per cent.

These figures and others similar to them from other sections of the country are significant as showing that the distillers are preparing for the future abolition of their traffic, realizing that the demand for the commodity in which they deal will steadily decrease. In the picturesque language of *Collier's Weekly*, "They are quietly discounting their own funeral."

TESTIMONY TO THE VALUE OF PROHIBITION FROM NORTH CAROLINA CITIZENS

NO DESIRE TO RETURN TO LICENSE

CONGRESSMAN JOHN M. FAISON.

It gives me great pleasure to fully endorse statewide prohibition in North Carolina, and testify to its splendid results in the state after a trial of about seven years, which has fully convinced the whole state of the wisdom of statewide prohibition.

The law has been well enforced, public sentiment for prohibition has largely increased, and it seems needless to say that there is no desire among the people of the state to return to the liquor traffic.

MEDICAL MEN DISCOURAGE USE OF ALCOHOL

J. W. LONG, M. D., F. A. C. S., Professor Emeritus of Diseases of Women and Children in the Medical College of Virginia

The greatest change imaginable has taken place in the medical profession since the enactment of the North Carolina law seven years ago. The doctors in the city of Greensboro have, almost to a man, quit prescribing whisky. I have not written a whisky prescription in over five years.

The following resolution passed in June, 1914, by the Medical Society of North Carolina, emphasizes the attitude of the medical profession of the state on the subject: "The Medical Society of the State of North Carolina will use its best efforts to discourage the use of alcohol in any form as a beverage. It is the sense of this society that any member of the profession who does promiscuous or unnecessary prescribing of whisky, either for patients or non-patients, is violating one of the principles of our profession, and is deserving of censure. Resolved, that alcohol as a drug can be eliminated from the pharmacopoeia, without in any degree crippling the efficiency of the doctor's armamentarium."

TEMPTATION REMOVED FROM THE BOYS

J. L. MANN, Ph. D., Superintendent City Schools, Greensboro, N. C.

Coming from another state where the prohibition law does not obtain, I had so often heard the expression, "Prohibition does not prohibit," that I had come to believe possibly there was something in the statement. However, I have had prohibition, in its operation, under close observation for the past five years and I am prepared to state positively that its beneficial results exceed my fondest expectations. Seldom does one see a drunken man, and the boys are removed practically from all temptation to drink, because men who, by manipulation, do obtain a small portion of liquor, drink it clandestinely. I commend prohibition to all communities, for I have learned that prohibition does prohibit.

INCREASE IN REVENUE RECEIPTS

According to figures furnished August 19, 1914, by B. R. Lacy, state treasurer, the state revenue has increased $1,051,645.45.

UNPRECEDENTED PROGRESS UNDER DRY REGIME

T. J. MURPHY, Mayor of Greensboro

The question of the benefit of prohibition to a city, county or state has long since been settled in the minds of the great majority of people in Greensboro, North Carolina. This city closed up the saloons just ten years ago the first of this year, and since that time the state of North Carolina has voted them out. The result has been most gratifying and benecial in every way, morally, industrially and commercially. Our state and city have made unprecedented growth and progress under prohibition and our people seem well satisfied with the change from a wet to a dry state.

POLITICAL PARTY AN ALLY

The Democratic convention of June 4, 1914, included the following section in its platform: "We stand for the strict upholding of the laws prohibiting the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquors, in the enforcement of which great progress has been made. We are made glad by the evidence that both drinking and drunkenness and the crime that they bring are rapidly decreasing."

"GREENSBORO CONTINUED TO PROSPER"

A. W. McALLISTER, President and Manager Southern Life and Trust Company

The benefits of the prohibition of the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquors have been so great in Greensboro that in my judgment there could not at present be found a corporal's guard in Greensboro that would be willing to go back to the old régime.

At the time that the saloons were voted out, it was predicted that business would stagnate, that rents would go down, that there would be much vacant property, etc. None of these predictions came true. On the contrary, Greensboro continued to prosper, business improved, real estate values increased, and while none of the material disadvantages that were prophesied came true, the community has made vast improvement in every way. There followed a better moral tone, more civic pride, better community conditions, and Greensboro is today a thousand times better place in which to live than it was before prohibition was enacted. I doubt if any man could be found in Greensboro who would advocate a return to saloons.

The blessings of prohibition, material, civic and moral, have been so great, and it has proven to be a community asset of such value that there is no slightest danger or probability of return to the old conditions. Prohibition in Greensboro is a fixture.

MARKED SALUTARY EFFECT

F. M. SIMMONS, Committee on Finance

Having been somewhat prominently connected with prohibition legislation in North Carolina, I have, as a matter of course, carefully studied its effects on the state, and I have no hesitation in expressing the opinion that from every standpoint—economical, commercial, educational and moral—the effect has been markedly salutary to the whole state. The progress of the state during the period of prohibition has been constant and rapid, and I am sure, is satisfactory to an overwhelming majority of the people of the state.

A SOURCE OF FINANCIAL STRENGTH

CHARLES H. IRELAND, President Odell Hardware Company

The effect of prohibition on Greensboro and vicinity has been very beneficial. We have tried every means of dealing with the liquor traffic, and this community has finally arrived at the conclusion that there is only one way to handle it successfully, and that is by its entire prohibition. Of course there were all kinds of predictions as to what would be the effect of prohibition upon business. There is not a single house that was formerly used for the sale of liquor that is not occupied for other and better purposes. Business, instead of decreasing, has increased; taxable property has doubled in value two or three times; school buildings have been practically rebuilt throughout the entire city from the grammar to the high school grades.

The city has a population of about 30,000 people, and it only requires about ten police for day and night duty. There is some bootlegging still, but little by little that is being reduced.

Many of our papers, both daily and weekly, were at first opposed to the enactment of the prohibition law, but they have seen the beneficial effects and are now most earnest champions of the cause.

We have no poor people. Some have much less than others, but we actually have none who can be called poor. Good, and good only, has resulted from the abolition of the liquor traffic. If the question were submitted to our people today, total prohibition would carry three times as strongly as it did, not only in this community but throughout the state. The complete abolition of the liquor traffic is the most effective measure for meeting financial difficulties, and abolishing misery and crime.

Our city has recently returned $20,000 worth of bonds which were voted before the sale of liquor was abolished. The advocates of liquor said we could not pay the interest on our bonds. We have paid it promptly and accumulated a reserve fund to pay off the amount named above and will retire other bonds as they fall due.

Prohibition has been a blessing, and a blessing only, to the state of North Carolina. I know whereof I speak.

PROHIBITION OF IMMENSE BENEFIT TO THE STATE

HON. LOCKE CRAIG, Governor of North Carolina

Prohibition has been of immense benefit to North Carolina. In many districts it has brought peace and prosperity where lawlessness prevailed.

The good effects of this law are apparent on all occasions when the people gather for amusement or instruction.

It has made good citizens of men who would not otherwise be good citizens, and has brought comfort and happiness to many homes.

North Carolina has never known in all her history a period of greater prosperity than that through which she has passed since prohibition was adopted. Real estate in all the cities and larger towns has greatly enhanced in value and every line of business has prospered.

WEST VIRGINIA UNDER PROHIBITION

EFFECT UPON REVENUE, BUSINESS AND THE MAN HIMSELF

HAROLD A. RITZ, Attorney of Bluefield

The most effective argument of any used by those opposed to prohibitory liquor laws has always been the effect that would be produced upon the public revenue. It cannot be denied that the state government, as well as the several local governments, derived a considerable amount of revenue from the sale of intoxicating liquors.

I have heard no complaint from any source because of this loss of revenue. On the other hand, I believe the people are very generally willing to pay any additional taxes which may be necessary to make up the deficiency. We may be assured that the people of West Virginia have sufficient intelligence to appreciate the fact that while those engaged in the business of selling whisky were paying considerable sums in revenue into the treasury of the state, and to the several municipalities, still that revenue was derived from the people, and these same people are willing to pay revenue directly into the several treasuries, instead of paying it in an indirect manner through bar-rooms, where ninety-five per cent of the amount is retained by the man engaged in the liquor business.

The business conducted in the criminal branch of the courts of the state has very materially decreased within the last year, and a very large saving in the expense of administration is the result of this decrease. We may confidently expect that this will continue, and that the saving in future years will be even greater.

As to the effect of the prohibitory laws in this state upon business conditions, my observation is that the only business that has suffered has been the liquor business. My information leads me to the belief that all other business is better than it would have been under license. Under the present conditions, we find that people who formerly, when they had drawn their wages on Saturday evening, went to the bar-rooms, and after paying their liquor bills spent the balance in a drunken debauch, generally lasting over Sunday, now go to the grocery stores and the dry goods stores and buy clothing and provisions for their families; and I have yet to hear of a case where a man who was sober and temperate under past conditions has become an intemperate man under existing ones; so that it follows that the effect upon the business of the state has been to put into the channels of other trade a large part of that money which had heretofore been spent in drunkenness and debauchery. Then, too, a number of the wage-earners of the state, it will be found, have begun to accumulate a little money, and to open savings accounts with which they will be able to meet any untoward conditions that may arise in the future.

From the standpoint of real morality, the most interesting proposition is, has the effect upon the individual been good, bad or indifferent? If a condition existed in the country, the effect of which was to lower morality and to dull the better senses of the citizens, it would be the part of good government to eradicate this condition, even though such action might result in serious depletion of the public revenue, and in substantial interference with business conditions. It must be recollected that the safety of the republic rests upon the individual character of the citizen, and it is as much a part of the business of the government to sustain that character at a high standard by educating the moral and intellectual sense, as it is a duty to raise revenue for conducting ordinary operations of the state. Observation leads me to the belief that within the last year a great number of the citizens of this state, who heretofore were addicted to the use of intoxicants, have become aroused to their moral responsibilities and that the citizenship as a whole is substantially better than it was a year ago. Improvement along this line, however, is slow, and we may be assured that succeeding years will produce more conclusive evidence of a substantial advance in this direction. With an efficient and conscientious enforcement of our prohibitory laws, we may expect in the next generation to see a citizenship free from the taint of moral debility produced by alcoholic indulgence.

Upon the whole, I feel sure that no one who has kept in touch with conditions, and who places his citizenship at its par value, would care to return to the conditions that existed before the prohibition amendment went into effect.

DRUNKENNESS DECREASES

JAMES A. DONOHUE, Police Judge

A comparison of my records for the months of January, 1914, and January, 1915, shows that in January, 1914, the number of arrests for drunkenness was 58; fines assessed, $357.50. In January, 1915, the number of arrests for drunkenness was 22; fines assessed, $235.00.

This I consider a fair comparison. Quite a decrease in the number charged to drunkenness will be noticed from a study of the above figures.

FINANCIAL GAIN

E. HERBERT THOMPSON, St. Luke's Hospital

The city of Bluefield has improved wonderfully both morally and financially since the saloons have been abolished. I am very much gratified to know this to be the condition, as a great many people thought our town would be ruined.

GOOD EFFECT ON THE INDIVIDUAL

D. C. RODINGTON, Grocer

There can be no doubt about the benefits of prohibition. I think one illustration will demonstrate the working of the act for the good of the individual. For several years I have conducted a retail grocery store two doors from a saloon. Among my customers were men who ran monthly accounts. Several of these fellows would come into my place of business, order a ham or perhaps a dollar's worth of sugar, take it away and then go straight into the saloon and trade the ham or the sugar, as the case might be, for drink. These same men, when pay day came, complained that their wives were extravagant. They could not run an account with the saloonkeeper as probably the majority of these customers were railway men and an attachment for a bill, if brought by a saloon man, meant instant dismissal, but not in the case of the grocer. It may be difficult to enforce prohibition but it does a heap of good.

LIQUOR WITHOUT A FRIEND

E. S. PEDIGO

Three months after the closing of the saloons in Bluefield there was a marked improvement in retail trade conditions, especially noticeable in collections and cash sales. From conversations had with other merchants, I feel assured that even if there were nothing to be considered but the business point of view, not one retail merchant would vote to have the saloons re-open, and certainly there has been a very great improvement in the morals of the city.

PROHIBITION A GREAT SUCCESS

H. A. LILLY, President Henry A. Lilly & Co.

While not without natural bias in favor of prohibition, I think I can make an honest and conservative statement of my observations of the working of prohibition in West Virginia after almost ten months' trial.

At the outset I will say that saloons were conducted in Bluefield more nearly in conformity to the law than in any city with which I am acquainted, and the evils of the liquor traffic were not so great in some respects as in many towns. Yet I feel sure that the most pronounced advocate of the theory that "prohibition does not prohibit" would not be bold enough to claim that one-tenth, yea, one-twentieth of the liquor is now consumed in Bluefield that was consumed here when we had license. The appearance of an intoxicated man on the streets of our city is now so rare as to occasion comment, and the moral atmosphere of the city has improved greatly.

The police force has been reduced and the criminal docket is very small compared with days of license.

The buildings formerly occupied by saloons were quickly filled with desirable lines of business; there are fewer loafers on the streets; there has been no diminution of the better class of out-of-town trade, and on the whole I feel safe in asserting that prohibition not only prohibits in West Virginia, but that it is a grand success. I hope the day is not far distant when every state in the Union will prohibit the sale and manufacture of spirituous beverages.

ALL-AROUND BETTER CONDITIONS IN DRY CITY

D. W. HANCOCK, Secretary-Treasurer Bluefield Furniture Co.

This is rather an unfair time to compare conditions that we find in our city since it went dry with those that existed when we had saloons, as a large part of the world is now at war, and this affects the utmost sections. Our company is fully convinced, however, that the working men, as well as all others, are much better off without the saloons; they have nicer homes than they ever have had before.

Visiting one of Virginia's cities a few weeks ago, I called on a furniture dealer with whom I discussed conditions, and he stated that the only money he had made in the furniture business was accumulated the year his city was dry. He believed that when the whole state was dry the people would enjoy much better conditions.

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

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GOVERNOR LISTER FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT

MRS. MARGARET B. PLATT, President West Washington W. C. T. U.

If there were in the good state of Washington any liquor dealers or would-be liquor dealers who fondly imagined that they would, after January 1, 1916, nullify the new prohibitory law and their transgressions would be winked at in official circles, their hopes must have been rudely shaken when a short time ago Governor Ernest Lister, in an address before the Men's Club of the First Presbyterian church of Seattle, declared that he would personally see to it that the provisions of the law are strictly enforced as soon as the law becomes effective.

The governor said he had opposed the efforts of the legislature to have the prohibition law again submitted to the people. As the measure had been approved by a large majority of the voters, he saw no reason why it should not be given a fair trial before it was again submitted. Concerning this the governor said in part:

"After January 1 of next year the saloon in Washington will be a thing of the past. If the question ever comes to another vote and the pendulum swings again, it will swing much harder against the liquor interests. The majority of the voters of this state have spoken in favor of prohibition, and I am going to see that the statute is enforced.

"Although my recommendation to the last legislature that an appropriation of $50,000 be made to be used in enforcing the new law was ignored, I will personally see that the law is strictly obeyed. No matter what one's opinion or sentiment before the election, we should all join hands now in enforcing this measure. Every one should be willing to give it a trial."

Will Never Return Saloons

The governor added, as his personal belief, that the people of Washington will never favor the return of the saloons after the prohibition law has been in effect for a few years, but, instead, will vote for the absolute elimination of the liquor traffic.

Regarding the question of substitutes for the saloon, which is at present receiving considerable attention, Governor Lister said: "If you help figure out something that will solve this problem you will be doing a great work."

Following the suggestion of the governor the Men's Club appointed a committee to study conditions that will arise, and prepare to recommend something to replace the saloons soon to go out of business.

THE PRICE OF PRODUCING GOOD CITIZENS

GOVERNOR ARTHUR CAPPER OF KANSAS

[Excerpts from address delivered to Kansas State Bankers' Association]

Every good cause in good time will triumph. Every good system will prove and vindicate itself. Every state, nation or people that deserves to thrive and make progress will go forward irresistibly. This is the universal, never-failing principle. It is the law of God, the great reason back of the modern worship of efficiency, of being fit, the recognition of the fact that we rise or fall as a people according to our customs, our manner of living and our power to think and act rightly. And this is why we find science, reason, common sense, today unitedly condemning and prohibiting drug habits, drink habits and the social evil, because they are the most common, the most destructive influences in the degeneration and in the degradation of humanity.

We have learned already that if we are to perpetuate the state, we must not only produce citizens, but good citizens —men and women of sound bodies, clear minds and clean souls. And this change in our attitude toward the life and health and well-being of the individual is not sentimental nor entirely humanitarian in its source. It is based on the soundest economic principles.

No question which comes before us can be of more vital or far-reaching import than those questions which we have come to group under the general head of public welfare. It is our duty to see that our future citizens are well born; that they are properly nourished, and are reared in that environment most likely to develop in them their full capacity and powers. It is our duty to them, from motives of humanity, to "give them a chance in life," it is our duty to the state, from an economic motive, to develop them into good and useful citizens for the state.

For this reason, the curse of intemperance must be banished utterly from America. Let me say that in my judgment one of the greatest blessings ever bestowed upon the state of Kansas, and the law which is doing more to make useful men and women and to bring prosperity and happiness to this state, is the amendment to our constitution absolutely prohibiting the traffic in intoxicating liquors from one end of the state to the other. It has made better Kansas homes, happier and more prosperous families; it has brought higher standards of living and thinking, of education and intelligence. I hope and believe you and I may live to see the day when the saloon is outlawed from every state in the Union.

Kansas men and women should lead the movement for nationwide prohibition just as Kansas led the movement which abolished human slavery, for Kansas offers the strongest, the most convincing proof of the widespread and far-reaching benefits of a saloonless state.

It has been demonstrated in Kansas that the cities which have received no revenue from vice have a lower tax rate than those cities which in the old days stuck to the last to the license-fining system. In this country our greatest public debt-makers have been the saloon and the saloon license. They have also been our greatest tax on thrift and prosperity. We now have in Kansas the finest retail market in the United States as one of the many benefits resulting from the enforcement of our prohibitory law.

THE GREAT PEACE MEASURE

Ex-Senator Henry W. Blair, who introduced in the United States Congress the first bill for National Constitutional Prohibition, in a recent letter to Miss Anna A. Gordon, president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, writes:

"Prohibition is the great peace measure. It is peace itself. It is the greatest of all war measures. All parties and all nations must be for personal and world-wide prohibition."

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES A GREATER MENACE TO PUBLIC HEALTH THAN CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

BITTLE C. KEISTER, A. M., M. D., Roanoke, Va.

The alcohol problem, with its various important relations, is today commanding the attention of the world's greatest minds. Each decade sheds more light and reveals greater and more important data upon this unsolved problem. The best trained minds of the medical profession of the leading nations of the world are giving this subject more thought and deliberate study from a scientific, hygienic and economic standpoint than ever before in the history of the world.

Physiological Effects of Alcohol

Laboratory research has solved the problem so far as the physiological effects of alcohol on the human body are concerned. We know the susceptibility of each organ to the deleterious effects of this narcotic poison. We know of its deadly grasp upon the liver and kidneys in producing two of the most fatal of all diseases. We are familiar with its double action on the respiratory organs, increasing the mortality in pneumonia and pulmonary tuberculosis from thirty to fifty per cent in persons who have long been addicted to its use. We are not unacquainted with its diabolical action on the gray matter of the brain, its paralyzing effects on the great nerve centers, causing incoherency of thought and speech, and we know that while in this abnormal state of mind, should the passion of anger become aroused from the simplest imaginary affront or insinuation on the part of a dear friend, or loved one, assault with intent to kill, is the usual outcome, all of which is due to acute alcoholic poisoning of the intellectual powers of the brain. No less than three thousand homicides of this character were committed in the United States last year by persons who were under the influence of alcoholic beverages.

By careful estimate it is found that there are 195,000 insane persons and over 90,000 epileptics in the United States, thirty per cent of whom owe their hopeless condition to the hereditary effects of alcohol on the brain and nervous system. (Horsley.) It is a well known fact in medicine that all contagions, such as yellow fever, typhoid fever, small pox, pneumonia, tuberculosis, influenza, etc., when contracted by persons addicted to alcoholic beverages, are very much more serious in character, and the mortality reports show that the rate is more than doubled, varying somewhat with the quantity taken and the length of time that each person has been addicted to the habit of strong drink.

In view of these plain and well authenticated facts, expressed and emphasized by such men as Dr. Wm. H. Welch, professor of pathology at the Johns Hopkins Medical College, Dr. Adolf Strumpell, professor of special pathology and therapeutics at the University of Leipsic, Sir Victor Horsley, professor of pathology at the University College of London, Dr. T. D. Crothers, author of a late text book on the subject of alcohol and its physiological effects on the human body, and a score of other distinguished writers who have made investigations on the subject that are equally as important, should we as public benefactors and conservators of the public health sit idly by and allow this monster social parasite to continue its deadly work of exterminating our race and degrading humanity below the common level of the brute?

Consider the increased mortality rate of that dread disease, pneumonia, the "nightmare" of the medical profession, a disease that defiantly stalks abroad in every clime, in every community and in every household, regardless of the ordinary sanitary precautions of municipal health boards. When this monster attacks one of our fellow mortals who has been addicted to alcoholic beverages to any great extent we may consider his doom almost in sight. His chances for recovery are decreased from fifty to sixty per cent, and when complicated by influenza or any other infectious disease the mortality is doubly increased. On account of the pathological conditions of the various organs and vital parts of the body caused by the habitual use of alcoholic beverages, the heart is weakened, the power of resistance is lessened, the pneumo-opsonic index is lowered, the phagocitic power of the white blood cells is destroyed, immunization is hindered, resolution is delayed and as a natural sequence, a horde of deadly micro-organisms swoop down upon the tender tissues and other parts of the lung, swallowing up the little belligerent army of phagocites ere the "death rattle" is heard and the last breath is drawn.

What has been said of pneumonia and its increased rate of mortality in persons addicted to alcoholic beverages, applies with almost equal force to typhoid fever, yellow fever, cholera, small-pox and tuberculosis.

To the Second and Third Generations

In discussing this problem from a public health viewpoint, we should not fail to consider it in all of its relations to mankind, such as the hereditary effects on future generations, as a causative factor in the increased prevalence of epilepsy, imbecility and insanity. We should also consider the cost of maintenance of institutions for the care and protection of this class of helpless humanity, the humility and distress of heart endured by friends and loved ones, the cost of which, is paid only in tears and heart-aches.

Problem of the Feeble-Minded

Public attention throughout the world is at this moment being directed to a solution of the "problem of the feeble-minded," and those experts who have devoted most attention to the subject regard alcohol as certainly one of the most prolific causative factors in that deterioration of brain-tissue which lies at the real root of mental inability and feeble-mindedness of so many human beings.

* * * * *

The question of maternal inebriety is one of national importance, and I may add, of nati nal urgency. A community that cares for the general efficiency of its members will obviously safeguard the health of its women, inasmuch as these, from the very fact of their maternal functions, may either themselves become the sustaining and repairing element in the race, or else may provide many of these very elements of deterioration which are so greatly to be dreaded. With this in view the growth of alcoholism among women calls for legislative action from those who are sincerely interested in the future welfare of the nation. While many people may think it the exclusive duty of the legislature to deal with such problems as these, it is no less the duty of science and scientists to indicate the cause or causes of this state of things, in order that measures which are really preventive and remedial may take the place of those which are at present in vogue.

For more than a quarter of a century I have watched and kept track of this monster parasite of our race. I have also observed other parasitic enemies, such as tuberculosis, pellagra, diphtheria, pneumonia and hook-worm, and when we consider the vast difference in the effect of these evils in the lowering of the standard of our nation mentally, physically and morally, and the great amount of distress of heart to the human family caused by alcohol, to say nothing of the three billion dollars wasted annually in the United States for this narcotic beverage, we are at a loss to understand why our Federal and state governments have not taken more radical steps toward driving it from the face of the earth.

A WEST AFRICAN TRAGEDY

DR. FISCH TELLS HOW NATIVE RACES ARE BEING DESTROYED

In an article by H. H. Johnston, entitled "Alcohol and The Empire," in the May number of *The Contemporary Review*, there is given the result of certain observations made by Dr. Fisch in two sections of West Africa, one prohibition and the other decidedly non-prohibition.

Dr. Fisch, a medical missionary for twenty-seven years, is a Swiss medical man belonging to that missionary society of Basel which has played such a great part in the education of the Gold Coast natives. For twenty years he was not a total abstainer and struggled long against the enlistment of his personal habits in the temperance campaign. What he saw and experienced as a doctor on the Gold Coast surmounted every other consideration and forced him to be a champion of prohibition. We give below certain portions of his story in his own language.

—EDITOR.

The British Colonial Governments of West Africa are still under the spell of the financial gain which the spirit trade brings, and the struggle against it is carried on with a single mind and energy by only a small number of men. The others regard the spirit trade as harmless or as not very dangerous. Such are not only the brewers and distillers or the shareholders in such concerns, and not only the members of the trading firms which have to thank the spirit trade for a good share of their profits, but they comprise many government officials who have not yet been brought to see clearly in all their seriousness the ills which rum brings upon the colored peoples.

In the last years of my service I took a journey through that district of the Gold Coast in which the spirit trade is forbidden and also through Togoland and I should like to speak of the difference which struck me between the prohibition and non-prohibition territories.

When I first took up the work in Aburi—at a period twenty-seven years ago—spirits did not play anything like so large a part as they do in the life of today. What terrible effects will show themselves twenty years hence when the harvest is reaped of what is now being sown! I cannot think of it with anything but deep pain for what was already to be seen in my time was enough to cause the deepest grief to anyone who had an open eye and had also a warm heart for the condition of the people. The present mischief does not end with the degeneration of the drinker himself. In early days signs of degeneration among the children of the alcoholized showed themselves, and these are becoming still clearer and more distressing. Whilst formerly tuberculosis belonged to the less common diseases, in the course of the last decades it has laid hold of the Gold Coast and to a greatly increased extent. And not this only, but also in the form of tuberculosis which runs a very rapid course. With an unremitting high fever cavities appear in the lungs after a very short time and at the end of one year or two years the patient is dead. No aid can be given. The destruction of tissue goes on uncheckably. For the most part I knew the patients and their parents before them and undoubtedly the decrease of the resistivity of the tissue was to be set down to the indulgence in spirits by their parents—a practice in which they indulged for the most part secretly but which sooner or later became publicly known. It was remarkable how the families of fishermen who, dwelling by the sea, had every chance of remaining healthy, were carried off by tuberculosis. They are almost without exception heavy drinkers.

A similar observation as to the serious increase of tuberculosis is reported from Togo and the Cameroons. All the doctors who have made these observations, associate the increase of this disease with the rapidly-growing use of spirits.

What Matters the Cost to the Brewer?

A second terrible symptom of degeneration is now seen in the previously unheard of incapacity of mothers to suckle their children. By nature negresses are endowed with a quite remarkable ability to feed their children at the breast. I have seen many a grandmother suckle her grandchild and many a mother suckle at the same time her youngest child and her youngest-but-one without either going short. But in the last two decades feeding bottles were increasingly asked for. The people brought condensed milk with them and asked how to prepare it as the mother could not breast-feed her babe. Alcoholism was constantly found in the father and mother of the woman who could not breast-feed her child. To the very great mortality of the children from malaria is now added the quickly increasing mortality of children from artificial foods, from stomach disorders arising from dirty or unsuitably prepared nourishment.

That tissue of the human body which seems hardly calculated to show injurious influences, namely dentine, shows already diminished resistivity among the negroes. In the early years when anyone came to the missionary with carious teeth it was sure to be a mulatto, a class of cross breeds who come weak into the world. If a negro came to have a tooth drawn it was generally a case of a tooth quite sound so far as the tooth was concerned, but one from which the gum had receded, leaving the tooth tottery and requiring no great force to bring it out. Rarely did a negro come with a mal-formed tooth. Carious teeth were never to be seen in negroes. Now that is different. In negroes now not only are milk teeth to be found in a quite decayed state, but also many permanent teeth. The mass of evidence today (which proves that the incapacity of women to suckle their babes and the decay of the teeth are a consequence of the alcoholism of the parents) has grown so much that there can be no doubt as to the correctness of the deduction.

Juvenile Paralysis in Children of Alcoholics

A further serious fact is the appearance of a form of juvenile paralysis. The negroes themselves declared that this ailment had hardly ever before occurred. I saw the male descendants of a drinking family each and all of them suffer in the third decade of their life from this complaint and die within ten years. The family lived within the sphere of my practice and was well known to me. A great many of such patients have been brought to my surgery in the course of the last twenty years. The disease was often very rapid, mental dullness, symptoms of paralysis and assumption of a lying posture and rapid increase of these symptoms and then death.

Idiocy and Epilepsy Result of Drinking

Another remarkable thing was the increase of idiocy and epilepsy. Almost always the intemperance of the father, often that of both parents, could be shown. Both forms of degeneracy were rarities at the commencement of my practice.

Further abuse of alcohol has brought about an alteration in the national character, which we Europeans think far from pleasant. The people who used to be obliging, friendly, and genial have become impudent, self-assertive and unfriendly. It is true there are still many kindly, native folk to be found, but it is remarkable how many impudent, unfriendly faces one sees. For every service, even the smallest, the negro now asks payment, and if it is refused or if one says to him that it was not the custom to ask payment in the old days, he goes off with a scornful laugh. This would have been simply unthinkable in earlier days.

(Continued on Page Eleven)

The Union Signal

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Evanston, Illinois, June 17, 1915

National W. C. T. U. Convention, Seattle, Wash., October 9-14, 1915

GOAL FOR 1915—FIFTY THOUSAND NEW MEMBERS

UNPUBLISHED TRIBUTES

Almost all of the letters received at National Headquarters during the last two weeks have had in them a note of sorrow for the loss to the organization of the beloved National treasurer and an expression of personal grief at the homegoing of a valued friend, coupled with words of appreciation of her beautiful, consecrated life.

The attractive group on the cover page is the family of Mrs. P. G. Davidson, for many years the president of the Scandinavian W. C. T. U. of Valley City, N. D. The oldest boy, just twenty-one, has never used liquor or tobacco. The little girl next the baby is named Frances Elizabeth, after Frances E. Willard.

For the significant statements by business and professional men of North Carolina and West Virginia which appear on pages three and four, we are indebted to Mrs. Mary E. Cartland, Mrs. Elizabeth Turner and Mrs. C. E. Fisher, presidents respectively of the local unions of Greensboro, and Asheville, N. C., and Bluefield, W. Va.

The article on page 6 by B. C. Kelster, M. D., on "Alcoholic Beverages a Greater Menace to Public Health than Contagious Diseases," is an excerpt from a paper read before the American Society for the Study of Alcohol and Other Narcotics, in the city of Washington, D. C.

CONFERENCE OF NATIONAL W. C. T. U. OFFICERS

Responding to the call of the National W. C. T. U. president, the National General Officers have been in conference at Headquarters the past week, Mrs. Ella A. Boole, Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson and Mrs. Sara H. Hoge reaching Evanston on June 8.

At the first meeting appreciative words of Mrs. Elizabeth P. Hutchinson were tenderly spoken and it was agreed to send, on behalf of the organization, letters of sympathy to the members of Mrs. Hutchinson's family, to Mrs. Jennie M. Kemp, to Mrs. Sadie E. Lewis of Hutchinson, Kansas, in whose home the last service was held, and to others who had shown Mrs. Hutchinson special care and helpfulness during the closing weeks of her earthly life.

Upon her sister officers devolved the duty of arranging for the work in the treasurer's office during the remaining four months of the fiscal year of the National W. C. T. U. Mrs. Frances P. Parks was appointed acting treasurer. Miss Katherine Adams, who was given a very hearty vote of thanks and of confidence in her ability, will continue her efficient work as treasurer's assistant.

Mrs. Ella A. Boole was appointed chairman of the Transportation committee for the balance of the year, Miss Adams to be the assistant.

The Seattle convention program, transportation plans, campaign literature and many other questions of great importance were fully discussed.

ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON MEMORIAL LIBRARY

During the illness of the beloved National treasurer, many friends sent gifts of money with which to purchase flowers for her. As the Oregon blossoms were so abundant and the physicians would not permit flowers to remain in her room, Mrs. Jennie M. Kemp suggested using the money for the purchase of books that later could be read aloud to her, and Mrs. Hutchinson seemed pleased with the idea. Because of the dear one's extreme weakness and inability to even listen to messages from friends, only one book was purchased, and Mrs. Kemp writes that it was left at the hospital for others to read. This gave to her the thought of establishing in the Portland Surgical Hospital a memorial library to Mrs. Hutchinson. In the office of the hospital is a book-case which could be filled with books sent by our promoted comrade's friends, and above it would be placed her picture. A book-plate would be used to tell all who handled the books of the beautiful, heroic life of the one in whose memory they were given. Of course a most careful selection of volumes that will cheer and uplift those who read them would be made.

Dr. Nellie Erickson, the superintendent of the hospital, would welcome this remembrance of one whom she learned to love most dearly.

THE SALOON IS DOOMED BUT—

The saloons are doomed. This is frankly admitted by "the trade." Saloon-keepers are voluntarily changing their business, realizing that it is only a matter of a few years at most when they will be forced out. Breweries and distilleries are going into bankruptcy for lack of business. Allied enterprises dealing in articles used by the liquor dealers are reducing their output. Without question the saloon will soon be only an historic relic of a semi-civilized age. But that does not mean that the liquor interests have given up the fight. In a hundred insidious ways they are planning to deceive the public into believing that the saloon—the place where liquor is sold—is the sole evil thing against which the people have been crying out, and that alcohol is a necessity for the health, happiness and prosperity of society.

In only one way can the threatened danger be averted. The people who make the laws must be educated to understand the truly diabolical effects of the racial poison alcohol, upon their children and their children's children.

At the National Conference on Charities and Corrections recently held it was declared, on the authority of experts, that approximately fifty per cent of the prostitution, pauperism, crime and delinquency in this country is committed by feeble-minded persons. From whence come these subnormal and abnormal persons, you inquire. Go to the laboratory of the man of science; ask him, and he will tell you that, in a large majority of these cases, the poison alcohol had through drinking parents affected the tender cells of the young life in the prenatal period and before the child opened its eyes upon this world it had been mentally crippled, so that it never came into possession of the full use of its faculties. Trace the lineage of the feeble-minded child and in the great majority of cases you will find its pitiful condition can be accounted for by the fact that it had an alcoholic father or mother who if not a drunkard was a so-called moderate drinker.

Facts along this line must be burned into the minds and the hearts of the voters of the country if it is to be saved from the curse of alcohol.

A WORD ABOUT RESOLUTIONS

This is the season of the year when all the rampant evils of our social and civic life are being "resolved" out of existence and every good movement is receiving eloquent approval in carefully worded resolutions. The Presbyterians, the United Presbyterians, the Northern Baptists, the Unitarians and other denominations have again reiterated their conviction that John Barleycorn must be exterminated and that the only method of accomplishing the task is National Constitutional Prohibition. The Locomotive Engineers 800 strong have declared undying enmity to alcohol as the foe of efficiency and decreed its death by Federal law. Certain state medical organizations have in strong scientific terms expressed the conviction that the most insidious disease of the body politic is the legalized liquor traffic, and have prescribed for this organic trouble, the organic remedy, National Constitutional Prohibition. Many other equally important organizations, representing in each case a large body of influential voters, have taken similar action. Pronouncements of this character are most helpful to the cause, and should be encouraged and promoted in every possible way. The attention of every convention, conference or assembly should be called to the importance of passing such resolutions, and wide publicity should be given to them. Above all else, every man or woman who has raised a hand or voice in favor of these resolutions should go home to interpret their spirit and purpose in terms of intelligent, enthusiastic activity.

National Constitutional Prohibition Plans for July

Independence Day celebrations afford excellent opportunities for spreading the gospel of National Constitutional Prohibition. If a patriotic meeting is to be held in your community, endeavor to secure a place on the program for a temperance speaker. If no meeting has been arranged, let the Woman's Christian Temperance Union plan a prohibition parade, in which all the churches, Sunday schools, public schools and fraternal organizations shall participate. Let this be followed by a public meeting with a program of patriotic and prohibition speeches and music.

At least twice during the month, the W. C. T. U. would do well to hold in one of its city parks, an out-of-door evening meeting, in the nature of a picnic, inviting to it through the church pulpits and the general press, every citizen of the community. The messages on such occasion should be given by strong-voiced orators and singers. To such a meeting many would be attracted who might not attend an indoor gathering.

July is primarily the month for distributing prohibition literature. Sentiment for our cause may be made by giving wide circulation at Chautauquas, picnics and every kind of summer gatherings to short, breezy, live leaflets on total abstinence and prohibition.

Many influential organizations hold their conventions in July. At all such meetings occurring in your vicinity, urge the passage of a resolution in favor of National Constitutional Prohibition.

FIGURES WHICH CONVINCE

The Internal Revenue department of the United States has just made public certain figures that will be most valuable for campaign purposes. They definitely and conclusively dispose of one of the stock arguments of the liquor interests, namely, that prohibition does not prohibit and that with the growth of dry territory the consumption of liquor increases. Notwithstanding indications on every hand to the contrary, journals of the liquor trade, anti-prohibition platform orators, and writers of liquor publicity articles in the general press reiterate the statement that legislation has not had and never will have any effect upon the amount of liquor consumed. The statistics just given out by the Internal Revenue department, to the effect that the internal revenue tax on spirituous liquors is decreasing at the rate of a million and a quarter every month disposes most effectively of these falsifications. Much unnecessary argument might be saved by carrying in one's pocket or hand-bag these convincing official figures, ready to produce whenever the question arises. Without a word the individual who raises the objection that prohibition does not lessen the consumption of liquor can be silenced by this documentary proof that would be acceptable in any court of law.

UNITED COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS PASS STRONG TEMPERANCE RESOLUTION

The Iowa grand council of the United Commercial Travelers of America, at its recent annual convention, without a dissenting vote, passed the following resolution:

"Whereas, The order of United Commercial Travelers of America, being the only fraternal organization in our glorious country having as one of its principal tenets that of temperance; and

"Whereas, There is a mighty wave of temperance and sobriety sweeping over this 'land of the free and the home of the brave;' therefore be it

"Resolved, That the sixteenth annual convention of the grand council of Iowa, United Commercial Travelers of America, held at Sioux City, Ia., go on record as indorsing this great temperance movement as exemplified in our ritualistic work."

ARTICLES ON LIQUOR QUESTION IN CURRENT NUMBERS OF LEADING MAGAZINES

"National Prohibition," by L. Ames Brown, in *Atlantic Monthly* for June.

"A Saloonless Nation in 1920," by John S. Gregory, in *The World's Work* for June.

"A Teetotal War," by James Middleton, in *The World's Work* for June.

"Why the British Shy at Total Abstinence," in *Current Opinion* for June.

"Alcohol and the Empire," in *Contemporary Review* for May.

"The People vs. Alcohol," by Lewis Edwin Theiss, in *The Outlook* for June 9.

"When Drink Declared War on England," by Canon Yates, in *Sunday School Times* for June 5.

NO ALCOHOL FOR SOLDIERS

According to news received by the *North American* of Philadelphia, the military authorities at Berlin have issued an order forbidding officers of all ranks and private soldiers from visiting any of the bars and wine rooms or restaurants and cafes in that city. The order points out that the purpose of the furlough granted the officers and the men is physical recovery and recuperation and that this purpose will be seriously retarded if not defeated by visits to these places.

PERSONAL LIBERTY VS. EFFICIENCY

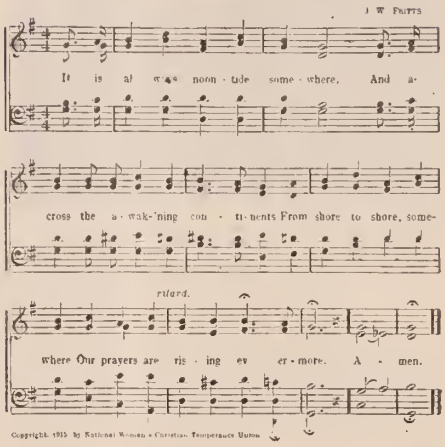
The keepers of the saloons across the street from the Wisconsin Steel Company, Chicago, waited vainly at the noon hour, May 27, for the usual crowd of customers from the big plant. The reason for their disappointment was to be found in the signs displayed in conspicuous places in the big workshop, which read:

"Employes of this company are not permitted to visit saloons during the noon hour. Violation of this order will be at the employe's risk."

"We cannot have the men's efficiency reduced by drinking during working hours. The men themselves will soon appreciate the value of the new ruling," declared the head of the safety department of the company.

The prohibition committee of the general assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian church in session in Memphis, Tenn., on May 22, endorsed the movement for nationwide prohibition and urged that no candidate opposed to prohibition should receive the support of church members.

Time of Prayer—Noontide



RETROSPECTION

(Found in the Bible of Mrs. Elizabeth P. Hutchinson)

"Thou shalt remember all the way which the Lord thy God led thee."—Deut. 8:2

He was better to me than all my hopes,
He was better than all my fears;
He made a bridge of my broken works,
And a rainbow of my tears.
The billows that guarded my sea-girt path
But carried my Lord on their crest;
When I dwell on the days of my wilderness march
I can lean on His love for the rest.

He emptied my hands of my treasured store,
And His covenant love revealed,
There was not a wound in my aching heart
But the balm of His breath had healed.
Oh! tender and true was the chastening sore,
In wisdom, that taught and tried,
Till the soul that He sought was trusting in Him,
And nothing on earth beside.

He guided by paths that I could not see,
By ways that I have not known;
The crooked was straight and the rough made plain
As I followed the Lord alone.
I praise Him still for the pleasant palms,
And the water-springs by the way;
For the glowing pillar of flame by night,
And the sheltering cloud by day.

And if to warfare He calls me forth,
He buckles my armor on;
He greets me with smiles, and a word of cheer
For battles His sword hath won;
He wipes my brow as I droop and faint,
He blesses my hand to toil.
Faithful is He as He washes my feet
From the trace of the earthly soil.

Never a watch on the dreariest halt
But some promise of love endears;
I read from the past that my future shall be
Far better than all my fears.
Like the golden pot of the wilderness bread
Laid up with the blossoming rod,
All safe in the ark with the law of the Lord
Is the covenant care of my God.

—A. S.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

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TREASURER
*MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON, EVANSTON, ILL.

*Promoted.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

RED LETTER DAYS

JULY 21—*Loyal Temperance Legion Day (Birthday of Anna A. Gordon)*
JULY 31—*White Ribbon Missionary Day (Birthday of Mary Allen West)*

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, SEATTLE, WASH., OCTOBER 9-14, 1915

SUPERINTENDENTS

THE BIBLE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

JEAN B. WYLIE, National Superintendent

I hope the state superintendents are busy endeavoring to advance the good work we have undertaken in behalf of the Bible in our public schools. Open doors can be found for addresses on the subject and for the distribution of literature at missionary conventions, teachers' institutes, chautauqua assemblies, young people's conventions, W. C. T. U. conventions, parlor meetings, and so forth. In fact, there is really no end to the opportunities to present the work.

An encouraging event occurred in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., a few months ago. In the Central Y. M. C. A. chapel of this city a conference was held, the object of which was to devise some plan of united action to safeguard the right of the Bible to a place in our public schools. The conference consisted of five representatives from each of the following associations: The International Sunday School Association, the International Reform Bureau, the National Education Association, the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Order of Independent Americans, and the National Reform Association. By a unanimous vote the following resolutions were adopted:

"This conference declares its profound conviction that the welfare of our country depends upon the moral character of its citizenship, that the public schools are charged with the responsibility of caring for the moral as well as the intellectual training of our young people; and that the moral standard of the Bible, accompanied by the sanctions supplied by its divine Author, is essential to such training.

"We therefore very strongly affirm our position in favor of the use of the Bible in all our schools as the basis for moral training.

"We pledge ourselves to active effort in favor of a movement to secure such legislation as will safeguard the Bible against exclusion from the schools in all the states in which sufficient safeguards do not already exist."

By the blessing of God upon our united efforts we may expect great success.

The National superintendent's plan of work is in the hands of the state superintendents who may cull from it whatever is adapted to their respective states and local communities. Superintendents should not fail to send reports on their way by September 20. As the National Convention will be held October 9-14, reports must reach the National superintendent a little earlier than usual. I hope this year will show marked progress in the work.

DELAWARE COUNTIES HOLD CONVENTIONS

The twenty-eighth annual convention of New Castle county (Del.) W. C. T. U. assembled at Red Clay Creek Presbyterian church, May 27. The attendance was large, many coming in carriages and motors from the surrounding country. Mrs. S. M. Donnell, county president, presided. The opening devotional exercises were conducted by Mrs. L. W. Emerson, a former president of the Wilmington union. Speakers for the meeting were Madame Layyah Barakat, National evangelist; Miss Christine Tinling, National lecturer; Mrs. Lena Messick, president of the Delaware W. C. T. U., and Mr. A. R. Spald. During the year Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher, Mrs. Ruth Frances Davis Stevens, Miss Rose Davison, Mrs. Mary Harris Armor and Miss Mary F. W. Anderson have toured the county in the interest of W. C. T. U. work. The unions of New Castle county have furnished twenty-one rooms in the new Delaware Industrial School for Girls. Kent and Sussex counties have also contributed very generously for this good enterprise.

Kent county held a very interesting and largely attended convention at Frederica late in April, with Miss Rose Davison, National organizer, as speaker. Mrs. Lena Messick, state W. C. T. U. president, presided, owing to removal from the state of Mrs. Lucretia Dame and the illness of the vice-presidents. Mrs. Ella D. Cordray was elected president to succeed Mrs. Dame.

The Sussex county convention was held in Milford, April 6. Miss Lillian Cade was re-elected president. A very helpful and interesting program was rendered, with Madame Layyah Barakat, National evangelist, as convention speaker.

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

MRS. JENNIE VOORHIES, Plymouth, Michigan, who has faithfully served the W. C. T. U. for many years. As president of the local union for twenty-nine years, president of the district for ten years, state treasurer for five years and state vice-president-at-large for nine years, her life was intimately interwoven with the progressive stages of temperance work in her native state.

FELIX T. MCWHIRTER, the husband of Mrs. Luella McWhirter, a prominent official of the Indiana W. C. T. U. for many years, and the father of Mrs. Susan M. Ostrom, National superintendent of the Sabbath Observance department. Mr. McWhirter was a lifelong generous and devoted friend of the temperance cause and a leader in the Prohibition party.

MRS. MARY P. COOKE, Mansfield, Mass., a charter member of the local union and the first vice-president since its organization twenty-five years ago.

MISS ETTA LOFBURG, Pierson, Fla., beloved recording and corresponding secretary of the local W. C. T. U.

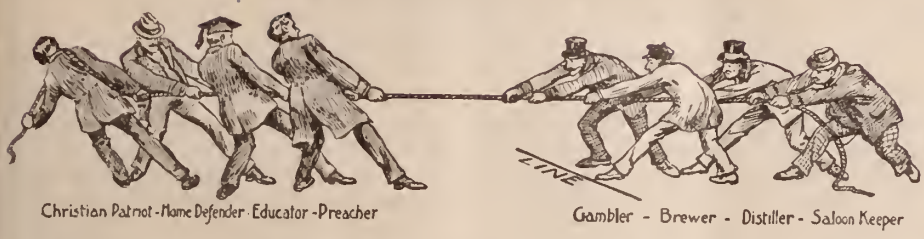
MRS. MARTHA J. MASONHEIMER, Port Allegany, Pa., for thirty-five years an active member of the W. C. T. U., having served for twenty-five years as the Mercy superintendent in Lawrence county, Pennsylvania.

One of the first memorial services for Mrs. Hutchinson was that held on June 3 by the union of Ottawa, Kansas, where Mrs. Hutchinson was personally known and loved.

SHE MADE THEIR WORK EASIER

"We are glad for women like Elizabeth Hutchinson. What she did in Kansas has made our work easier," writes Frank M. Stahl, superintendent of the Kansas State Temperance Union. "No greater eulogy was ever given to anyone than that given by the Great Teacher when He said, 'She hath done what she could.' Officer, lecturer, teacher and citizen, —Mrs. Hutchinson hath done what she could."

THE TUG OF WAR



Every Voter must Line up

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Why "John" Is Behind the Bars for Life

CHAPLAIN KIPLINGER TELLS THE STORY

"I have investigated the case history of each of the 226 men serving life sentences," says Orville L. Kiplinger, chaplain of the Indiana state penitentiary, in his address on "The Re-making and Mending of Men," "and I know that ninety-six per cent of the men serving life sentences in the Indiana state prison for murder, rape of child, and under the habitual criminal act trace their crimes directly to liquor as the prime or contributing cause." And then he continues:

"Let me tell you the story of just one such case. There is a boy named John serving for life. His father was a carpenter who lived in eastern Illinois. The father got the contract for building a barn in Indiana. He decided to bring his son John with him to work on that barn. They would load up their tools and drive over and stay until the job was done.

"So they began work on this barn, and in the evenings, and particularly Saturday nights, both father and son went into the little town, where they made some undesirable acquaintances. After the barn was completed, one Friday night, the father said, 'Now, John, we are all through and tomorrow we will hitch up and go see mother.'

"When they reached the little town the father said, 'I have to see some people here; you will have to wait for me.'

"John said, 'All right. I will go into the park and wait.'

"In a little time a young man came by whose acquaintance John had made. He said, 'Where are you going?'

" 'Going home to see mother; we are all through now.'

" 'Where is your father?'

" 'Oh, he had to go and pay the lumber and hardware bills.'

"The young man then invited him to come and have a drink, but the boy said, 'Not today. I am going home to see mother.'

" 'All right,' he said. 'I will wait with you.'

"By and by another young fellow came along and invited the two to come for a drink. But they would not, and he sat down with them. And then another came and suggested they all go to the saloon, and they finally drew him into the saloon. Then, after drinking, they went into the pool room, where an argument arose, and during the quarrel that boy John killed a man.

"That night, instead of seeing mother, he was in a lockup, and now occupies a cell, where he has to remain for the rest of his natural life. Can't you see if there had not been a saloon in that little town that boy would in all probability have reached home and mother that Saturday night?

"I have investigated the case history of each of 226 men serving life sentences. Careful examination revealed the fact that 212 of the 226 crimes have much the same connection with liquor as that boy John. Except for liquor 212 of 226 murderers now serving life sentences in prison might now be living at liberty and free from the foul stain of murder. **I tell you, if you want to do one thing that will do more than any other one thing to abolish crime from this land of ours, you wipe liquor OUT OF EXISTENCE and you will have accomplished the desire of your heart."**

A WEST AFRICAN TRAGEDY

(Continued from Page Seven)

Demoralization in National Character

The demoralization of the national character has made itself evident in great increase of crime. Although the English government does not punish for every little offense, yet the houses of correction are over full. And every year a considerable number of executions take place to expiate murders committed for the most part under the influence of alcohol, but which often had been premeditated. Cases of unnatural crime have increased astonishingly; they were almost unknown before.

Increase in Immorality

Sexual diseases have become many times more frequent. They have actually opened a tavern where women are present to incite to drinking, and gonorrhea has become terribly frequent.

Now, I had the privilege four years ago of taking a journey into the prohibition district of the Northern Gold Coast and Togo. This gave me an opportunity to note the difference between the prohibition and non-prohibition districts. * * * When we invited a chief to say to his people that I was a doctor and should be happy if I could give advice to the sick or provide them with medicine or free them from their suffering by an operation, the reply was usually made that there were no sick among his people. This was of course not actually the case, but it struck me that the one or two tuberculous persons whom it was my fortune to see, showed quite different forms of that ailment from those to which I had been formerly accustomed in the Gold Coast Colony.

I did not see any carious teeth. And that mothers should suckle their children was quite a matter of course and seemed to admit of no exception. Now these people live in a land very differently situated from that of the actual Gold Coast. It needs a respectable amount of labor to gather from the poor soil in these sun-stricken plains the means to support life, quite a different thing from what it is upon the deep soil in the primeval forest land of the Gold Coast. There is no valuable export produce to be collected as on the rich Gold Coast. Yet they are strong, brawny, enduring people, these tribes in the hot and much poorer north. If one looks at the young people of Dagbamba, of Konkomba, of Moba, even of low-lying Kasasi and Tsehakosi, one's heart smiles over this fine people, whose carriage, whose build, whose whole appearance give one the impression of a people with enviable reserve of general health and power of resistance to disease.

While in the spirits-drinking Gold Coast in South Togo there are so remarkably few old people to be seen, in the north one comes across a considerable number of venerable, white-haired, negroes. The tribes are friendly and sociable in character, unless quite recent occurrences have made them suspicious or have frightened them. We see them still, the strong, well-built fellows; how they run in front of our wheels in order to show us the way; how they would stop like lightning to cast aside a stone upon which we might have bumped; with what endurance they kept pace with us and with what pleasure they entered into the kindly jokes which we ventured to indulge in with them; how their faces lighted up when we smiled kindly at them—something so entirely different from what we met with away on the Gold Coast where we had so often come to see gloomy countenances!

The shameful slave trade has been succeeded by the no less shameful trade in spirits. Which of the two brought the greater injury to the negroes? The slave trade has cost life to hundreds of thousands truly enough; it tore families apart and robbed men of their freedom; but it has not, however, caused degeneracy in their children. Yet by alcohol the people is poisoned at its very source, and inherits the severest menace to its future.

SHE QUIT

But It Was a Hard Pull

It is hard to believe that coffee will put a person in such a condition as it did an Ohio woman. She tells her own story:

"I did not believe coffee caused my trouble, and frequently said I liked it so well I would not, and could not, quit drinking it, but I was a miserable sufferer from heart trouble and nervous prostration for four years.

"I was scarcely able to be around, had no energy and did not care for anything. Was emaciated and had a constant pain around my heart until I thought I could not endure it.

"Frequently I had nervous chills and the least excitement would drive sleep away, and any little noise would upset me terribly. I was gradually getting worse until finally I asked myself what's the use of being sick all the time and buying medicine so that I could indulge myself in coffee?

"So I got some Postum to help me quit. I made it strictly according to directions and I want to tell you that change was the greatest step in my life. It was easy to quit coffee because I now like Postum better than the coffee.

"One by one of the old troubles left until now I am in splendid health, nerves steady, heart all right and the pain all gone. Never have any more nervous chills, don't take any medicine, can do all my house work and have done a great deal beside."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum comes in two forms:

Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage **Instantly.** 30c and 50c tins.

Both kinds are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

RIGHT ABOUT FACE!

DAWLEY PALMER

"How are you, Hale? Scarcely knew you. Haven't seen you for years."

"How are you yourself, old boy? I'm feeling fine." The two young men expressed their liking for each other in an eager handshake. "What brings you down here, Leonard? Just visiting the family?"

"No; a little business proposition. I intend going in with these salesmen who are stopping at the Hermann House. They seem to be making money and are having a pretty good time as well. They've been treating me fine—spicy little suppers, interesting games, and all that. But tonight I dine with my folks, for a change. Going my way?"

"Yes, a few blocks. We'll walk on together."

"Hale, I'm curious. What keeps you in a stupid old town like this?"

"Well, I came back home to help with the erection of a gymnasium for the young people. It has a swimming tank, lunch room, reading-room, and all that, and I am now in charge. Like to have you drop in often while you're here, Len, and enjoy yourself," urged Hale cordially.

"Ho, that's it! Thank you. A little tame for me, I fancy. I've got over that; that is, I enjoy a different kind of good time now. Tastes change, you know."

Hale realized that his one-time intimate friend now moved in a circle other than his own. He spoke impulsively: "Tell me, Leonard, just what kind of life you enjoy most. I should like to feel that I know the needs of *all* young men."

"Well, your own efforts are, no doubt, sincere and are possessed of merit, but usually you fellows are entirely too straight-laced. Now, in the company where I've been employed, every man, from the president down, takes his drink occasionally. You are shocked when a man takes a single drink, or puts down a dollar on a race or game. You think he is all wrong, when, nine times out of ten, he is as fine a fellow as you'd care to meet—of the highest integrity, and successful as a business man, jolly company, too." Leonard spoke with conviction.

"Len, your man is all that in *spite* of drink. The sterling qualities of manhood are not easily dethroned, but they are not fostered by the liquor habit. We see young fellows every day who play ball, or excel in the 'gym,' who are valuable friends and who get a great deal out of life, but who never take a drop of intoxicating liquor. They're successful men, too. But, on the other hand, we observe men with an equally good start, get into the kind of company that leads them to drink. 'Good sports' they call themselves, but they simply go all to pieces."

"My dear Hale," expostulated Leonard, "please don't misunderstand me or think for a moment I'm going to the dogs because I prefer these 'good fellows' to your kind. Your temperance views are all right for those who haven't strong wills or good judgment—who don't know where to draw the line."

"Then you do acknowledge that a line should be drawn somewhere, don't you? Why not draw it in the first place, and play safe? Do you remember Harvey Simpson's father, and how we boys used to watch for him Saturdays to see how straight, or, rather, how crooked he would walk? We'd make fun of him, poor man, and how angry he'd get? Yet, you'll recall, Simpson was once a senator, a lawyer whose cleverness and knowledge of law might well have been feared in any court-room. He doesn't notice small boys now. Len, you'd never know him. He's a derelict, that's all, and it's nothing in the world but tippling that started that man of brains on the down grade!" Hale's earnestness showed his deep concern in the stand taken by his old chum. By this time they had reached the corner where their ways parted.

THE TRIUMPH SONG

ANNA A. GORDON

Air: "Ancient of Days"

Lord God of hosts, to Thee we give the glory,
To Thee we lift our hearts in grateful praise;
To all the world we tell the wondrous story
Thy love has blest us e'en since Crusade days.

Far flung the line of battle now before us
Still lead us on, Thou Conqueror Supreme;
Thy name is on the banner waving o'er us,
Our path is lighted by its shining gleam.

Lord God of hosts, we plead for our great nation;
Grant her the vict'ry over sin and wrong;
Perfect in law and built on truth's foundation,
Then shall we sing with joy our triumph song.

"Hale, you're eloquent, and I can see you're the man for the position you occupy. I wish you luck, and I know you wish me the same." Leonard extended his hand.

"I do, sincerely. Good-by, old boy. I'm glad we met and had this talk, even though we don't agree. Friends always, Len."

"Yes, indeed. Goodnight, Bob. I'm going cross-lots to save time."

The heart of Robert Hale was heavy with foreboding concerning his friend. It was his firm belief that drink could ruin *any* man. Leonard had excelled in school, he remembered, and his wit and humor had won him friends everywhere. He was finely equipped for a noble life.

He had not walked far when he heard a man's cry.

"Hello! Hale! Hale!" came sharply upon his ears. "Come quick!"

It was Leonard's voice. Hale plunged into the vacant lot to find his friend staggering blindly through the weeds. Only a faint glimmer of light came from a distant street lamp.

"I've stumbled over a *body* here! Murder, most likely!" cried Leonard, in trembling voice. "I could have sworn nothing could shake my nerves, but this—I—I—"

"By Jove! This *is* awful!" agreed his friend. "What shall we do? We're a block from the road, and it's dark as pitch. Wait! I'll put my ear over his heart. Len, this man isn't dead; he is breathing," announced Hale, after a moment's examination.

"If not gone, he's surely near it," declared Leonard. "We can't leave him here, of course. Let's carry him out to the street lamp and see what's the trouble. Whew! Such vile clothes, and the man's fairly covered with mud!"

Together the young men lifted the unconscious form and carried it to the street—an unpleasant task enough, for the pitiable creature reeked with stale liquors. The dim, flickering light revealed his shabby clothing and unshaven face.

"How strange a coincidence!" thought Hale, as his gaze recognized the unfortunate man.

"It's horrible to fall so low!" murmured Leonard; then in a horrified whisper, "Is it Harvey Simpson's father?"

"Yes. He lives in the tumble-down cottage over there, where a light burns in the window. Hadn't we better take him home?"

The two sturdy young men carried home the weak old man, and a thinly-clad, elderly woman with sad eyes met them and thanked them in a weary tone, then listlessly closed the door.

"Hale, what do you suppose made things happen as they did tonight?" stammered Leonard as the two walked away, arm in arm.

"Well, Providence seems to have a way of brightening up our eyesight when it grows a little dim."

For a time they walked along in silence. It is much easier for one to see that he is wrong than to confess it. Leonard was rapidly reviewing the events of the past hour.

"Bob, all the preaching in the world could not have taught me what this incident has," at last came the admission. "I honestly thought you were a prude to point out danger to me, but now I see you were right."

"I never meant to preach to you, Len, but I do like you so jolly well that I surely could not let you run the risk of the possible wreck of your strong body and brilliant mind without a word of warning. I dared not think of the harm even a little drinking would bring upon you; that was all."

"It's all right, and I feel completely turned about and marched the other way. Bob, I believe I owe something to poor old Simpson. Of course, he doesn't know what he has done for me, but who knows what he has saved me from? And say—I have a happy thought! I'll go around and see the old man—often, I mean—and let him know I'm his friend. I might help *him*, don't you think?"

"It's worth trying, I'm sure."

"Yes, I ought to try to repay him for what he has done for me—and here's my oath now that I'll say goodby to the tippling habit before I know it any better. Why, that glimpse I had of old Simpson tonight will haunt me forever!"

A strong grip of friendly hands sealed the promise.

West Virginia Under Prohibition

(Continued from Page Four)

MORAL, SPIRITUAL AND ECONOMIC BENEFITS MANY

W. W. McNEAL, President McNeal & Co., Staple and Fancy Groceries

Business has improved in every particular since the closing of the saloons on the first of last July. We are selling more goods for cash at both of our stores, here and at Keystone, and in the credit end collections are better. Men have a higher regard for their obligations. Their credit rating has advanced perceptibly. Bankruptcy proceedings were almost as numerous in one month in this city as they have been during the entire nine months with no saloons.

The moral, spiritual and economic benefits will only be measured in the great beyond. A casual glance at conditions on our streets proves beyond cavil the great moral uplift. Ladies can now safely go about unaccompanied. Attendance at church makes one realize beyond measure the deep spiritual benefit of prohibition. A visit to the homes of the past habitual drinker discloses the fact that the family has more provisions and of a better grade. The wife and children have better clothing and plenty of it.

I desire to thank the noble W. C. T. U. women for the great victory that *they* have won. Through sunshine and rain, through sorrow and disappointment, they kept up the fight. May the brightest jewels adorn their crowns!

PEOPLE INVEST THEIR MONEY IN HOMES

W. C. HOUCHINS, Manager Houchins Land Sales Co.

I find conditions are better today in every respect than they were before whisky was voted out. It is useless at this time to talk on this issue from a moral standpoint, as every intelligent person is in a position to know about the immorality and suffering which whisky brings to every community in which it is sold. During the campaign for prohibition in West Virginia in the year 1912, the whisky interests fought the prohibition issue from a *business* standpoint, and it is of this side of the question I wish to speak.

For months throughout the entire United States there has been considerable depression in business, and I have had occasion during this period of time to visit a number of cities, both in this state and in adjoining states where whisky is being sold. I took it upon myself to inquire in different cities as to just what extent the depression was being felt in each particular wet and dry district. I found that the business men in the dry states would always speak in a more hopeful way. I have thus had occasion to learn of the benefits that are being derived since the people decided to drive whisky out of the state.

Being a real estate man, I am in a position to know whether or not the sale of whisky affects the growth of the business of the city. Prior to our campaign of 1912, the whisky interests claimed that our store-rooms would be vacant, that hundreds of our dwelling houses would be tenantless, and that real estate in general would suffer great depreciation. On the contrary, I find that the store-rooms and dwelling houses are now all occupied, and that there are hundreds of applicants for houses whose wants cannot be supplied at the present time. I wish to state that during this period of depression in business I am selling homes to men whom I have known for a number of years, and who are not making as much money as they were two or three years ago. These men are not investing in homes money which was saved by them when times were better, but are making small cash payments, and seem willing to assume the obligation of large monthly payments, which, in most instances, will induce the owner to sell.

I think it would be well for men in states which contemplate having a prohibition election, to study the conditions as they now exist in West Virginia, if they are hesitating about voting the dry ticket because they fear it would hurt their community from a business standpoint. I think such an investigation would be convincing.

FAIR TEST NOT YET POSSIBLE

EDWIN MANN, President First National Bank

On account of conditions, a fair test has not been made yet in regard to what effect closing the saloons has had on the business in this city. I will say, however, that in my judgment business will be better than it was under the old system. Conditions will be further improved when the prohibition law of the state of Virginia goes into effect next year.

DRUNKEN MEN AND LOAFERS RARE SIGHTS

H. E. MATTOX, Manager Summit City Shoe Company

We as a business firm are, of course, opposed to licensed saloons or the sale of intoxicating liquors, and we feel that we can give an honest and fair statement of our observation of the effect that prohibition has had in West Virginia after a short trial.

We feel safe in saying that saloons were conducted in Bluefield as nearly in conformity to the law as in any city in existence, and the evils arising from the liquor traffic were not as great as in many other cities of similar size. We also feel no hesitancy in stating that there is not one-tenth of the liquor consumed in Bluefield that was consumed here under license.

The appearance of a drunken man is so rare that it causes comment. The moral effect prohibition has on our city is wonderful. Practically no loafers are on the streets.

The criminal docket is very small compared with the days of the licensed saloon, and the police force has been greatly reduced. In other words we now have a city to be proud of. It is almost a certainty that the better people would not have license under any consideration.

The buildings formerly occupied by saloons were soon filled with desirable lines of business. We find people buying goods and paying for them who were not able to do so when we had license. Prohibition in West Virginia does prohibit and it is proving a great success.

We hope to see the time when every state in the Union will fall in line with Old West Virginia and enact laws whereby neither the manufacture nor sale of intoxicating liquors will be allowed.

Will You Come Home Sober, Papa?

A NEW TEMPERANCE SONG BY REV. J. C. HARRISON

of the ALABAMA CONFERENCE. This is one of the best Temperance songs written in years. Its beautiful story of a young girl's plea to her father is really a Temperance sermon, while its melody is one of the sweetest ever written. Ask your music dealer for it, or send 10c to the publisher. P. J. Howley Music Co., 102 West 42nd Street, New York. Special rates on quantities to Societies or Temperance Organizations.

Popular Books Every White Ribboner Should Read

THE MAN WHO FORGOT, James Hay, Jr. The story of a man's fight for National Prohibition told most cleverly—a book destined to arouse the reader to his responsibility—a book with a definite purpose.

Price, $1.25. Postage 12 cents.

LITTLE SIR GALAHAD, Phoebe Gray. The story of a little cripple boy, who by serenity and triumphant faith, not only finds his way to sturdy young manhood, but casts about himself a beautiful influence for good. A wealth of humor, pathos, romance, skillfully blended with a great moral lesson.

Price, $1.35. Postage, 12 cents.

JOHN BARLEYCORN, the life story of Jack London.

Price, $1.30. Postage 12 cents.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Ill.

ENCOURAGING LAW VIOLATION

The Alabama Supreme court in a sweeping decision recently upheld the law enacted by the legislature forbidding any newspaper in the state to advertise liquors and also forbidding outside papers to carry liquor advertisements into Alabama. A number of adverse criticisms of this decision have appeared concerning which the Seattle *Sun* (Independent), says:

"Naturally, this has resulted in a tremendous howl from the subsidized liquor press of the country on the dangers of censorship, some going so far as to suggest that if this state has a right to say that outside newspapers shall not carry any special form of advertisements they may desire to carry it would also have the right to say what kind of news and other reading matter should be eliminated from their columns; the result would be the suppression of the freedom of the press, one of the fundamental principles of Americanism.

"They seem to overlook the fact that the sale of liquors in that state is unlawful; that these advertisements are published, whether in the newspapers of the state or of other states immediately contiguous, and sent into that state for the sole purpose of inducing the readers thereof to buy liquor; in other words, the sole purpose of these advertisements is to induce the citizens of Alabama to do an unlawful thing. This being true, the state would be sacrificing its own sense of self-respect and encouraging its people to become law-breakers if it did not do everything within its power to prevent its citizens from becoming parties to an open conspiracy against its laws. If every state in the Union which has prohibitory statutes would follow suit, it would not be long until such advertisements would be banished from the columns of our newspapers and magazines.

"The action of the state of Alabama in passing this measure necessary to the enforcement of its prohibitory laws robs the liquor people of their most efficient method of nullifying the prohibition law, and it is not surprising that the liquor interests and their newspaper cohorts are doing all in their power to bring about a legal nullification through a court decision. They realize that this is the last stand in their fight against an enlightened and aroused public opinion."

On June 1, Center township, Ind., including the city of Danville, and Boone township, including the town of Royal Center, voted dry.

WE WELCOME YOU!

The new leaflet written by Anna Adams Gordon.

For use at ports of entry and among foreigners coming to our cities. Issued in—

English,
German,
Italian,
Norwegian,
Swedish,
Spanish.

A cordial welcome printed in attractive style, with the United States flag in colors.

Price, per fifty, 15 cts.; per 100, 25 cts.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE

Evanston, Illinois.

WANTED—Several honest, industrious people to distribute religious literature; $60 a month sure. Nichols Co., Box 14, Naperville, Ill.

$2.50 PER DAY SALARY PAID ONE LADY in each town to distribute free circulars and take orders for concentrated flavoring in tubes. Permanent position. J. S. Ziegler Co., 7 G East Harrison, Chicago.

The "DeBoutville" Half Teaspoon

Every local union can handle this article, to their financial advantage.

"Accuracy in measuring is the secret of successful cooking."

Indispensable in the Kitchen
Invaluable in the Sick Room

Solid Nickel Silver, for kitchen use (no brass), 25c
Std. A-1 Silver Plate, 50c. Solid Silver, $2.50

THE DE BOUTVILLE COMPANY
P. O. Box 295 Fitchburg, Mass.

PROSPERITY POST CARDS

In English and Foreign Languages

WHAT EVERY MERCHANT KNOWS
PROSPERITY STATISTICS
OF INTEREST TO TAX PAYERS
OF INTEREST TO BANKERS
OF INTEREST TO WAGE EARNERS

This series is now ready in English, German, Italian, Norwegian, Swedish and Spanish.

Price, per dozen, 15 cents; per 100, $1.00

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE

Evanston, Illinois.

JUST FROM THE PRESS
NEW MUSIC

PROHIBITION'S IN THE AIR

Words and music by Ella Southworth Clark. A stirring quartet for mixed voices. Price, 10 cents.

THE WORLD-WIDE JUBILEE

Words and music by Ella Southworth Clark. A demonstration song to be used either by the Y. P. B. or the W. C. T. U., consisting of solo, mixed quartet and chorus. Price, 15 cents.

PRAYER SONG

Written by J. W. Fritts. The words, "It is always noontide somewhere," so familiar to all, beautifully harmonized, to be sung immediately following the noontide prayer. Price, per fifty copies, 15 cents; per hundred, 25 cents.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
EVANSTON, ILL.

AMONG OUR WORKERS

Mrs. Florence Ewell Atkins, National organizer and lecturer, was a speaker at the conference of Methodist young people of the Fayetteville (Tenn.) district held at Flat Creek. Her address on "Prohibition," caused great enthusiasm among her hearers and was accorded long and hearty applause.

Mrs. Cornelia T. Hatcher, president of the Alaska W. C. T. U., gave a wonderful impetus to the work on her recent visit to Petersburg. She conducted a short service at the Sunday school hour and in the evening addressed a good-sized audience. She met with the local white ribboners in an institute, where plans for the coming year's work were discussed and the following officers elected: president, Mrs. Paula Jorgenson; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Kate Duryea; recording secretary, Mrs. Manghild Lee; treasurer, Mrs. Louisa Laro.

The Will county (Ill.) institute under the direction of Mrs. William Perkins, county president, was held in Joliet, May 25. Delegates from all but two unions attended and presented good reports of the work of the past six months. Six county superintendents discussed the topic, "How to Help the Work of the Unions." Other features of the program were an explanation of the child labor question by Owen Horrigan and Miss Ruth Schweisser, both high school pupils, a march and song by a class of girls and boys, and two temperance solos by Miss Anna Willcocks.

One of the group meetings of the Otsego county (N. Y.) W. C. T. U. was held in the M. E. Church at Cherry Valley, May 28. Delegates from Richfield Springs, Roseboom, Springfield Center and Cherry Valley unions were present and took part on the program. The county president, Mrs. Georgia L. Weaton, was most helpful throughout the meetings, her address, "Is the W. C. T. U. a Necessity as an Organized Factor?" being especially inspiring. Mrs. Maude B. Perkins, state Y. P. B. secretary, enlivened the program greatly. A medal contest and exercises by the children were enjoyable features of the occasion.

PROHIBITION INCREASES VALUES

From the Report of State Auditor of North Carolina

Value of Real Estate:	
1908	$287,459,602.00
1914	360,079,952.00
Value of Personal Property:	
1908	$174,926,792.00
1914	213,324,039.00
Taxes Collected:	
1908	$ 2,616,439.62
1914	4,683,875.13

Mrs. Josie E. Sizer, Wisconsin state organizer, was highly successful in work done recently in Viroqua and throughout the county. She spoke to a large and enthusiastic Sunday evening audience at the Methodist church, and Rev. E. J. Cooke, pastor of the church, cordially commended her work. Twelve new members were added to the local enrollment.

The Jefferson county (O.) institute held at Richmond with Mrs. A. C. Davis, county president, in the chair and Mrs. J. Frank Smith, state worker, as leader, was a profitable and inspiring occasion. Instructive addresses and papers, with music and readings interwoven, filled the day-time hours and "The Story of the Roses," a reading by Miss Rose Davison, National organizer and lecturer, was given at the evening meeting.

The annual convention of the Santa Clara county (Calif.) W. C. T. U. held at Palo Alto, the little city that adjoins Stanford university, entertained as guests Mrs. Sara J. Dorr, president of the Northern California W. C. T. U. and Rev. Bridelle C. H. Washburn, National organizer and lecturer and state worker, who gave addresses and were most helpful in the conduct of the meetings. Mrs. Mae M. Whitman, National superintendent of Temperance and Labor, was also a welcome delegate to the convention. Mrs. Dorr told of the work at the state legislature and the passing of a law which somewhat improves the former scientific temperance instruction law of the state. On account of removal to Madera county, Mrs. Ina A. Orvis, who for many years has been a faithful worker in Santa Clara county, was succeeded by Mrs. Anna A. Beal, president of the Palo Alto union. The county has fifteen local unions and conducts thirty-two departments of work.

Lake Cruises for Your Summer Vacation

7 Days Trip — 5 Days Trip

The Magnificent Steel Steamship "Minnesota" to BUFFALO (NIAGARA FALLS) and RETURN — **$40** Including Meals and Berth

via Charlevoix, Harbor Springs, and historic Mackinac Island, viewing both ways by daylight the beautiful scenery of the Detroit River, and St. Clair Flats, stopping at all points of interest. 12 hour stop at Buffalo allows **plenty of time to see Niagara Falls.** During season leaves Chicago every Thursday at 11:00 a. m.

The Elegant Steel Steamshp "Missouri" to KAGAWONG, ONT., AND RETURN — **$34** Including Meals and Berth

via Mackinac Island, The "Soo," St. Mary's River, North Channel, and the shores of Manitoulin Island, stopping at all points of interest. During season leaves Chicago every Monday at 4:00 p. m.

S. S. "MISSOURI" also makes special trip each week to **Oneksma, Frankfort, Glen Haven and Glen Arbor** leaving Chicago Saturdays at 4:00 p. m.

Our line of steamers offers you the greatest possible opportunity for real rest and genuine pleasure. You can go for a full week or only a few days as you prefer.

The Elegant Steel Steamships
"MANITOU"—MINNESOTA"—"MISSOURI"—"ILLINOIS"

offer unrivalled service between Chicago, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Bay View, Harbor Springs, Mackinac Island, Ludington, Manistee, Onekama, Frankfort, Glen Haven, Glen Arbor, Leland (via Auto or connecting steamer from Glen Haven) and Traverse Bay Ports, Sault Ste. Marie, and Buffalo, connecting with all lines for Lake Superior and Eastern Points. For illustrated folder and book of tours address

Northern Michigan Transportation Co.

J. C. CONLEY, Gen. Pass. Agt., North End Rush Street Bridge, Chicago, Ills.

Hints
for
Commencement Gifts

BOOKS—

LIFE OF FRANCES E. WILLARD, Anna Adams Gordon. Price, $1.50.

NINETEEN BEAUTIFUL YEARS, Frances E. Willard. Price, 60 cents.

HOW I LEARNED TO RIDE THE BICYCLE, Frances E. Willard. Price, 40 cents.

WHAT FRANCES E. WILLARD SAID, Anna Adams Gordon. Price, 75 cents.

WHAT LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS SAID, Anna Adams Gordon. Price, 50 cents.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC, William E. Johnson. Price, $1.00.

COMPENDIUM OF TEMPERANCE TRUTH, Edith Smith Davis. Price, 50 cents.

TALKS TO GIRLS, Eleanor Hunter. Price, 50 cents.

TALKS TO BOYS, Eleanor Hunter. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO TELL STORIES TO CHILDREN, Sarah Cone Bryant. Price, $1.10.

THE TYRANT IN WHITE, (Anti-Cigaret story). Price, $1.00.

A SINGULAR LIFE, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward. Price, $1.25.

THE MAN WHO FORGOT, James Hay, Jr. Price, $1.37.

LITTLE SIR GALAHAD, Phoebe Gray. Price, $1.47.

JOHN BARLEYCORN, Jack London. Price, $1.42.

A MODERN MADONNA, Caroline A Stanley. Price, $1.50.

JEAN MITCHELL'S SCHOOL, Angeline Ray. Price, $1.00.

LOIS MORTON'S INVESTMENT, Eva Murphy. Price, $1.35.

TWO, Edith Smith Davis. Price, 40 cents.

FRECKLES, Gene Stratton Porter. Price 60 cents.

All books cloth bound. Prices include prepaid carriage.

SOUVENIR SPOONS

W. C. T. U. TEASPOON, showing Crusade Church in bowl.

REST COTTAGE TEASPOON, Rest Cottage in bowl.

Spoons made of sterling silver. Price, $1.50 each.

REST COTTAGE SOUVENIR

A TERRA COTTA PLAQUE, cottage in bas relief, hand carved and hand tinted. Price $2.00.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE

Evanston, Illinois

The liquor interests are said to be trying to thwart the production of the photo play entitled, "Prohibition." This play is in five acts and a prologue, and covers 6,000 feet of film. It is said to have been sanctioned by Secretary of the Navy Daniels, William J. Bryan and Richmond P. Hobson, all of whom appear on the screen.

CONNECTICUT'S STATE GRANGE AND OTHER INFLUENTIAL ORGANIZATIONS ENDORSE PROHIBITION MEASURE

Special Correspondence

Never in the history of Connecticut have the temperance forces been so active as during the past few months. Not only organized temperance societies, but the young people's societies of the churches, the Y. M. C. A., clubs and even individuals, are feeling the tremendous advantage of concerted effort. And the liquor forces are not happy! The Flying Squadron spent some time in the state, giving three days to Hartford. The meetings were well attended, good reports were given in the local papers and prohibition was the main topic of conversation heard on the street. The liquor men evidently took notice, as half page advertisements appeared in the principal papers, giving "eminent opinions" on the value of beer as a food and all the other familiar "arguments."

The liquor interests are using the press of the state freely and cleverly—all of which evidences that they are hard hit.

One particular advertisement had as a head line, "We Simply Ask the Men to Stay Sober," the article reading, "Our factory rules demand 'sobriety' not 'abstinence,'" etc., but no name of factory or firm appears in the subject matter, and the papers printing it had the article labeled "advertisement." Several of the "movie" theaters have featured "John Barleycorn" recently.

The general assembly is now in session and a goodly number of bills tending toward the curtailment of the drink traffic are before the excise committee. The resolution for a prohibition constitutional amendment is before the legislature but as yet has not been acted upon. The state grange, 18,000 strong, has endorsed the amendment, as have numerous other societies.

Mrs. Addie B. Parsels has been in the state, speaking for the W. C. T. U. in Hartford and surrounding towns. While in Hartford she was invited to attend and address the Interchurchmen's luncheon, an honor never before accorded a woman. She spent some time in Middlesex county and, in addition to other good things, organized a new union in Ivoryton. As a result of her several meetings many new members were secured in that county. Membership contests have been held very generally by the unions throughout the state and substantial gains are reported. The Meriden union has forty new members as the result of a three weeks' campaign. Hartford union counts twenty-two new names. Bridgeport has gained ten; Middletown, nine; Putnam, six.

Following Mrs. Parsels came Mary Harris Armor, who delivered about a dozen addresses in the state. Large audiences welcomed her and large collections attested the genuineness of the welcome. While in Hartford she also was invited to attend the Interchurchmen's luncheon and address those present. The ministers and laymen who attend these luncheons have received a vision from a new viewpoint.

The Meriden union is doing effective work through its weekly column of live temperance news and views, published in one of the city dailies. In practically all of the cities, full reports of W. C. T. U. meetings are published.

To raise money to carry on its work, the members of Willimantic union sold a barrel of salt, and they also cleared over $100 by securing subscriptions for a magazine. Other unions have replenished their treasuries by selling Larkin's goods, holding rummage sales and food sales; and some of the members of the Hartford union earned a dollar apiece for the treasury. Some glad day victory will surely come to Connecticut—surely come.

You Can Weigh Exactly What You Should

You can—*I know* you can, because I have *reduced* 32,000 women and have *built up* that many more — scientifically, naturally, without drugs, in the privacy of their own rooms.

You Can Be So Well!

—if you only knew *how* well! I build up your vitality—at the same time I strengthen your heart action; teach you how to breathe, to stand, walk and relieve such ailments as

Nervousness, Torpid Liver, Constipation, Indigestion, Etc.

One pupil writes: "I weigh 83 pounds less, and I have gained wonderfully in strength."

Another says: "Last May I weighed 100 pounds, this May I weigh 126 and oh! I feel SO WELL."

Won't you sit down and write now for my interesting booklet? You are welcome to it—it is FREE. Don't wait, you may forget it. I have had a wonderful experience and I should like to tell you about it.

Susanna Cocroft

Dept. 37, 624 Michigan Boulevard, Chicago

Miss Cocroft is a college bred woman. She is the recognized authority on the scientific care of the health and figure of women.

"Drink causes poverty. Members of the St. Vincent De Paul Society of the Roman Catholic Church in their charity work find that most of the cases of poverty are occasioned by drink," asserted Bishop J. M. McGavick of the diocese of Chicago, at the recent convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of Illinois.

"I believe the best work that a man of God can do to promote temperance is to pray for it, remembering that prayer is like faith—it needs good work to make it effective," said Bishop Paul P. Rhode on the same occasion.

The economic argument for total abstinence is having strange confirmation. The Boston papers last month, in chronicling the departure of the schooner "Orleans" for West Africa, noted that the underwriters who insured the cargo required that every man who signed the articles as a sailor for the voyage should also sign the pledge. The reason? The cargo was two hundred gallons of rum! But who will underwrite the poor blacks whom that liquor will brutalize?—*The Christian Herald.*

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Have you, OLD SUBSCRIBER, secured the NEW SUBSCRIBER for the weekly edition of THE UNION SIGNAL and thus become a member of the Win One Circle? If not, will you at once find the NEW SUBSCRIBER so that your name may be enrolled in the 1915 Win One Circle and the NEW SUBSCRIBER have the paper she has needed and ought to have had long ago?

Many are wanting and asking for the information to be found in THE UNION SIGNAL, but do not know where to find it. OLD SUBSCRIBER, you *know* and can help someone to this information by getting that NEW SUBSCRIBER.

WIN ONE CIRCLE, 1915

274. Mrs. Ella C. Washburn, Westbrook, Conn.
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276. Mrs. Charline M. Abbott, Rochester, N. H.
277. Mrs. Orrel Moody, Rixford, Penn.
278. Mrs. O. N. Starr, Calhoun, Ga.
279. Julia E. Jones, Wyoming, N. Y.
280. Mrs. C. W. Scott, Elizabeth, N. J.
281. Mrs. B. B. Ward, Montclair, N. J.
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284. Mrs. Ella C. Washburn, Westbrook, Conn.
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286. Frank Van Gelder, Ithaca, N. Y.
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298. Miss Harriet Brown, Seattle, Wash.
299. Mrs. W. T. Townsend, Cape Charles, Va.
300. Mrs. J. W. Castles, Cape Charles, Va.
301. Mrs. S. E. Johns, Norwich, N. Y.

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Printed in black and red on paper

DRINK ROBS THE WORKINGMAN

The average drinking man in the United States spends 50 cents a day for liquor.
This takes from his income $182.50 a year.
The drinker requires more medical attendance than does the non-drinker.
The drinker is more often rejected by insurance companies than is the non-drinker.
The drinker contracts more debts than does the non-drinker.

The Drink Habit costs the workingman—through his liquor bill, his debts, his medical attendance, and his loss of profit in an insurance policy—the sum of 250 dollars a year.

The average wage-earnings in the United States are:

In the North Atlantic States...$479
In the South Atlantic States... 335
In the North Central States.... 503
In the Western States (where mining is profitable)..... 607

The average wage-earnings for the whole United States per year, per man, are 477 dollars.

Deduct 250 dollars, the sum per year paid by the drinking man for liquor and its attendant miseries, from 477 dollars, the average wage-earnings per year of the workingman, and—

There remains for the family of the workingman who drinks, little more than starvation, bankruptcy or crime.

Railroads and Alcoholic Liquor

Why Railroads Do and Must Prohibit the Use of Alcoholic Liquor by Their Employees

Science teaches that Beer, Wine, Whisky, and all Alcoholic Drinks have a Special Attraction for the Brain. They first poison the centers of Self-Control. These become shaken, staggered, then partially paralyzed.

Effect of ALCOHOLIC POISONING on the Brain

The Drinker ceases to have true knowledge of what is going on

He becomes inaccurate, unsteady, and

A DANGEROUS MAN

Alcohol creates a craving for more of itself. It dulls the senses, blunts the judgment, impairs the vision, and thus opens the way for

ACCIDENTS

No man whose Brain is poisoned, whose Self-Control is weakened, whose Vision is impaired, and who has a constant Craving for more Alcohol, can be entrusted with the lives and property of others

THE PUBLIC DEMANDS SOBER RAILROAD MEN

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The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XLI | EVANSTON, ILL., JUNE 24, 1915 | No. 26

Let our infinite tenderness and sympathy for "Christ's little ones" lead us to keep close to them and to set for them in all things an example safe to follow. Let us win them as workers for our cause today, and as well equipped leaders of the temperance reform in "the glorious tomorrow of National Constitutional Prohibition."

Seven More Minnesota Counties Outlaw Saloons, June 14

Thirty-two Counties Have Entered Dry List Since March 1

Since the Minnesota county option law became effective March 1, thirty-two counties have voted out their saloons. This number includes the seven counties which voted dry on June 14, thereby closing 68 saloons, making a total of 299 saloons closed to date. Minnesota previously had seven dry counties, three through local option elections and four through the terms of Indian treaties. This makes a total of thirty-nine dry counties in the state. In sixteen more counties elections have been set for the near future. Seven vote on June 21, four June 28, four July 12 and one July 19. The greatest victory so far was that of June 7 when nine counties went dry. One particularly gratifying result of the June 14 election was the dry vote in Marshall county which will terminate the activities in North Dakota of four brewery distributing agencies situated in Oslo on the Red river. So far only four counties have voted wet.

The Webb-Kenyon Decision by United States Supreme Court

While many newspapers have led the public to think that the decision of the United States Supreme Court on the Webb-Kenyon law as affecting a certain Kentucky case is adverse to prohibition, as a matter of fact the court did not pass upon the constitutionality of the law nor its construction, and the decision really affects only the Kentucky case.

This case arose out of the importation of liquor into Whitley county, Kentucky, by express, for the private use of a citizen of that county, which is dry. The express company was sued under the Webb-Kenyon law. The case was appealed to the United States Supreme Court, which found that the law cannot be made to prohibit shipments, by individual order, of liquor to be consumed by the buyer and not offered for sale, unless the state into which the shipment is made has a law making it a crime for a person to drink liquor or to have it in his possession. The evidence showing that the liquor expressed to Whitley county was to a citizen of that county, who bought it only for private use and used it only in that way, and that Kentucky is without a statute defining such a purchase and use as crime, the Supreme Court held that it was bound to accept the decision of the Kentucky Court of Appeals that the Webb-Kenyon law was not applicable.

This decision is no surprise to the advocates of the measure, and is in accord with the interpretation of Senator William S. Kenyon, one of the authors of the law, given at the time of its passage by Congress. Senator Kenyon said on that occasion: "The shipment of liquor into a prohibition state for personal use will not be prohibited under the Webb Act, unless the state in question has a law which debars the personal use of liquor. The measure is solely directed against liquor designed for illegal use."

Since the decision by the United States Supreme Court, the attorneys for a liquor company interested in the West Virginia case (also under consideration by the Supreme Court) are reported to have asked leave to file copies of a law passed by the West Virginia legislature on May 24, 1915, providing that it was unlawful to ship into the state liquors for private use. They urge that the West Virginia law previous to that time did not prohibit such transportation and that this amendment is unconstitutional.

Governor Brumbaugh's Committee Forbids Liquor at Independence Day Banquet

"No liquor of any kind shall be provided at the expense of the state at the banquet to be given by the state at the Hotel Adelphia, in Philadelphia, on July 3," is the text of a resolution passed, and unanimously adopted, June 14, by the commission appointed by Governor Brumbaugh to co-operate with other committees in arranging for a Fourth of July banquet.

The *North American* commenting on the significance of the action as indicating the trend of sentiment, says:

"Coming as it does from a committee of men representing the state government and by one sweeping blow striking liquor from the menu of a banquet at which probably 500 of the nation's most prominent men will participate, the action stands, it is believed, without precedent. The ruling also is absolutely final as the state commission has complete control over the arrangements for the banquet which is to be paid for out of funds appropriated by the last legislature."

From a representative viewpoint the banquet is expected to be one of the most notable ever held in Philadelphia. Either the Secretary of War or Secretary of the Interior will probably represent President Wilson, and Thomas A. Edison and Henry Ford, with other men of national prominence, are among the expected guests.

Physicians Commend Action of New York's Board of Health

The action of Dr. Sigismund S. Goldwater, commissioner of health of the city of New York, in inaugurating a campaign against alcohol is being favorably commented upon by members of the medical profession.

"If Dr. Goldwater is going to try to better the health of the people of New York by a war on the use of alcohol, he will have all the support I can give him. It is a most commendable undertaking," said Dr. William M. Polk, former president of the New York Academy of Medicine. "This is the biggest thing ever undertaken by any health officials," stated Dr. Haven Emerson, deputy commissioner of health. "It is a novel fight —health against alcohol—and one that should receive many recruits. I think the people of New York will appreciate what Dr. Goldwater is trying to do for them. Health regulation now does not remove enough causes. We are going after the greatest cause of human ills."

W. C. T. U. Co-operates with State Board of Health

The growing interest during recent years of the state board of health of New York in the liquor evil has been noted by temperance workers with gratification.

One of the chief charts in an exhibit which has been recently prepared by this board shows the relation of alcohol to disease. At the present time it is furnishing to certain papers of the state of New York articles under the title of "Health Hints," which deal with alcohol as a menace to the health of the individual and the community.

For a number of years the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has co-operated with the health department, this co-operation beginning at the time Dr. William A. Howe was in charge of the contagious diseases work and asked the assistance of white ribboners in the appointment of women physicians who would present to audiences of women the dangers of contagious diseases. Five of the eleven appointed were named by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The state department of health agreed to furnish these women physician speakers free of charge wherever the Woman's Christian Temperance Union would make appointments for them. One year the Woman's Christian Temperance Union had them on the programs of all their institutes. The result was that all of these women physicians became white ribboners before the season was over. Through this co-operation there came to the board of health the realization that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is a strong agency for the promotion of health.

Mrs. Ella A. Boole, the president of the New York W. C. T. U., who takes occasion to visit the office of the state board of health whenever in Albany, says she has noticed a marked change taking place in the attitude of that department. "When I talked with Dr. Williams, an official of the board, two years ago," said Mrs. Boole, "he remarked that there was a difference of opinion as to whether or not the use of alcohol by parents had any effect on the unborn child. Upon a recent visit a few weeks ago he not only emphasized this truth but said that if the facts were known the use of alcohol had very much to do with the alarming number of deaths among men in middle life and was responsible for many of the cases of kidney disease, pneumonia and also premature old age. He expressed the hope that before long there might be special emphasis placed on the study of alcohol."

Among recent "Public Health Hints" prepared by the department of health and published in the general press one notes such warnings as these:

"Alcohol is one of the most powerful allies of the pneumonia germ and even moderate drinkers show a much higher death rate from this disease than do abstainers."

"Alcohol is perhaps the most important of all factors in bringing on pneumonia and hardening of the arteries, and the other diseases of later life."

"Chancellor Lloyd George estimates that the abolition of vodka will increase the efficiency of the Russian people by from thirty to fifty per cent, and experienced physicians agree that he is right."

Above All Things Refrain From Drink

Prominent among the warnings given in the "official strike order" issued to the employes of the surface and elevated railroads of Chicago previous to the strike which tied up the car lines of that city last week, were the following:

"Do no act that will discredit you with your organization or the association, and above all things remain away from the saloon and refrain from drink until the strike has been settled."

100 Milwaukee Saloon-keepers To Abandon Business

It is reported by the Philadelphia *North American* that more than 100 saloonkeepers are to go out of business on July 1. This information is said to be contained in the annual report concerning saloons sent to the city council.

"CHRIST'S LITTLE ONES"

Above, below, around and about the many new duties and responsibilities of today, is an undercurrent of love and prayer, constant as the tides, for our W. C. T. U. work among the children. May this issue of The Union Signal, largely devoted to a profoundly important phase of our many-sided work, strongly appeal to each white ribboner, and to every local union in our great society, most aptly termed the "society of organized mother-love."

Deeply stirred by the despicable efforts of the heartless liquor traffic to "create appetite" in the on-coming generation, intelligent through science concerning alcohol's cruel curse upon the innocent child and upon the babe unborn, may no white ribboner ever be found guilty of neglecting our blessed avenues of activity on behalf of the boys and girls. Use every "bright shining lever of God" to lift the children of our nation into the light of a clear and steady brain, a pure heart, and an untrembling hand. Teach them, and share with them, the joy of service as Young Campaigners for Prohibition, in local, state, and national campaigns. Freely circulate our none-such temperance paper for the young folks, The Young Crusader, subscribing for it for all the children in your neighborhood, and placing it in the hands of public school and Sunday school teachers everywhere. Encourage and aid our efficient and devoted leaders, National, state and local, in all the great departments of work affecting child life.

Let our infinite tenderness and sympathy for "Christ's little ones" lead us to keep close to them, and to set for them in all things an example safe to follow. Let us win them as workers for our cause today, and as well equipped leaders of the temperance reform in "the glorious tomorrow of National Constitutional Prohibition."

Anna A. Gordon

IN DEBT TO FOUR GENERATIONS

DR. IRA J. LANDRITH, President Ward-Belmont College, Nashville, Tenn.

Every worth-while man is in debt to at least four generations: To be worthy of his parentage by making his father and mother proud that they bore him; to be a blessing to his own generation by so living and so serving his age that the men and women around him will be stronger and better for his having touched their lives; to be so helpful to his own children and to the children of his neighbors and to the worse than parentless children that never had a chance, that these children shall grow to morally, physically, mentally, stalwart manhood and womanhood; and, finally, to see to it that the next generation, the unborn babies of his own children, shall have worthy parents, well reared and well trained for the sublime parental office. A wide and alluring life mission is that four-fold program, but no smaller or narrower one is worthy of a child of a king.

And yet everybody knows that to the extent that the saloon prospers, every part of this program fails. Let a man become the victim of drink and his father must be ashamed of him, his own generation is injured by him, his children suffer irreparable injury at his hands, and his children's children are in deadly peril from the weak and wicked inheritance that his own vicious slavery bequeaths.

"The Children's Happy Day"
Legioners of Minneapolis, Minn.

Every young man or young woman has the right, aye, the duty, to be able to say "Yes" every time opportunity issues invitations to higher places of service and usefulness; but only the physically strong, the adequately educated, and the morally upright can thus accept the invitations of opportunity. The saloon, when it succeeds with its victim—and its greed for victims is never satisfied, and the brightest and best of our youth are fed into its insatiable maw—always destroys health, shortens the school period of the youth and blackens his character.

The dearest and most vitally necessary institution on earth is the happy, wholesome, God-honoring home in which husbands and wives live in mutual confidence and love and where little children are trained in the fear of the Lord. Give us only such homes and all other problems of society and government will be solved. But no home is immune from assault at the hands of the liquor dealer. He gloats in ghoulish glee over crumbling family altars, laughs in fiendish delight around the ruins of erstwhile domestic trust; dances in Satanic joy over the grave of dead family devotion and fireside peace, and rejoices, like the willing slave of evil that he is, over every despairing shriek of the little children whom his cupidity, aided by our national stupidity, has robbed of their birthright of love and training and care.

The saloon has sinned away its day of grace, and the sovereign people of this republic have decreed that it shall die. Trusting in the Lord Jesus Christ for strength let us set as the day of its execution July 4, 1920, the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock in search of what we cannot yet have until we declare our independence from the liquor traffic—personal and religious freedom.

—Excerpt from address delivered as Flying Squadron speaker at Racine, Wis.

TEMPERANCE AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA

MRS. AUGUST BURGHARD, Treasurer Georgia W. C. T. U.

Recently by a large vote the Georgia bankers assembled in convention in Savannah, decided henceforth to banish all intoxicating drinks from their annual banquets. The *Macon Telegraph*, a leading daily which advocates temperance but not prohibition, had the following to say, editorially:

"The truth about this booze business is that the greatest factor of all has set its face against it—and that is the growing respect for personal efficiency in body and mind on the part of the American man, young and middle-aged.

"The Georgia bankers know that a man who drinks wines and liquors to the slightest excess, even at the dinner table, where it is least harmful, cannot be one hundred per cent efficient the next day. The slight lassitude, the mild headache which comes from the least excess, takes a good two hours to wear off. Those two hours are not producers to the full.

"The bankers know that if their employes toss off a half dozen before going to bed they won't have average efficiency the next day, that their 'peak load' won't be reached until too late in the day to get the best results; the bankers know the same thing applies to themselves as executives, and so they've officially cut it out. Fine."

The movement which resulted in this salutary action on the part of the bankers, while only a crystallizing of their sentiment in favor of efficiency, was started by Mr. W. S. Witham, president of one hundred Georgia banks, philanthropist, temperance leader, teacher of a large Sunday school class for men, honorary member of a number of local W. C. T. U.'s, and last but not least, well remembered by those attending the National W. C. T. U. Convention in Atlanta.

W. C. T. U. Activities Here and There

The Fulton County Medical Association, to which many of Georgia's leading physicians belong, has announced its decision to eschew wines and all intoxicants from its banquets.

At the state live stock convention at Quitman recently, a notable occasion—there were 2,000 visiting automobiles, a lengthy parade, an exhibit of fine animals, industrial, civic and floral floats, etc.—the W. C. T. U. made a creditable showing. It conducted a nicely arranged rest room, from which temperance literature was distributed and the two W. C. T. U. floats were greeted with rounds of applause by the immense crowds. A beautiful white float decorated with a "National Constitutional Prohibition" ensign and filled with fair young girls who sang, "It's a Short Way to Prohibition," attracted attention. Then came the city water wagon upon which rode boys costumed as Iceland and Russia, while John Bull was seen clinging to the back. Uncle Sam rode a mule tied to the wagon which bore the words, "Democratic Party Dry, 1916."

Pupils of the music school at Bremen at the close of the annual recital gave an interesting temperance cantata called, "On To Victory." This was well received.

The Allie Kennedy L. T. L. of Macon celebrated the eighty-second birthday of Madame Yajima, president of the Japan W. C. T. U., with a fine program bearing upon the temperance work in the "sunrise kingdom." The children, dressed in gay kimonos and wearing chrysanthemums, and carrying Japanese parasols and fans made quite a hit. A group of little girls with large dolls, in lieu of Jap babies, fastened to their backs won special honor. Little inverted Jap parasols were the receptacles for the contributions to the Anna A. Gordon Missionary Fund.

Among the resolutions passed by the Philathea-Baraca Association meeting recently in Rome, Georgia, is the following: "That we endorse the principle of total abstinence for the individual and prohibition for the state and nation, and that in our meetings for the year we will make a systematic study of the religious and scientific reasons for this principle." This resolution was offered by Mrs. J. W. Calloway, the successful teacher of the large Tabernacle Baptist Baraca class, also the wide-awake president of the Bibb county and Macon W. C. T. U. From Mrs. Calloway's class within the past three years seven young men have gone into the ministry, two of them volunteers for the foreign field. Mrs. Calloway is a most enthusiastic, thoroughly consecrated Christian—a white ribboner who operates the "do everything" policy. The resolutions were printed in leaflet form and widely distributed.

At the time the prohibition oratorical contest was held, in Few Hall, Emory College, Oxford, the room was decorated with large runners reading, "National Constitutional Prohibition," and "We Shall Win," and with many flags big and little. The W. C. T. U. prize of five dollars offered by the Covington union was presented to Percy C. Bray, by Mrs. W. C. Clark in a graceful and fitting speech. Music was furnished by the Young People's Branch.

Georgia is on the qui vive regarding the bill for the abolishment of "near beer" saloons and locker clubs to be introduced at the legislature soon to convene. A great convention of Georgia's representative prohibitionists from all churches and church societies, the Anti-Saloon League, the W. C. T. U. and other organizations, was held in Atlanta, June 22. The principal addresses were given by Chief Justice Samuel D. Weakly, author of Alabama's splendid prohibition laws, United States Congressman E. Y. Webb of North Carolina, well known for his efforts for National Constitutional Prohibition, Mrs. T. E. Patterson, president of the Georgia W. C. T. U., Dr. L. G. Hardeman and Mr. W. S. Witham, prominent Georgians, Dr. G W. Eicheiberger, president of the Georgia Anti-Saloon League, and others.

W. C. T. U. Week at Chautauqua, New York

The great week of the Chautauqua (New York) season for white ribboners is to be July 19-23, inclusive. It will be devoted to special meetings, in charge of Mrs. Mary B. Wilson, who will be the presiding genius at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters for the summer.

Temperance topics will be presented for the Woman's Club by Mrs. Ella M. George, Mrs. Lulu L. Shepard, and Miss Margaret Irwin. Special phases of temperance activities will be presented by Mrs. Helen L. Bullock, and Mrs. Addie B. Parsels. It is hoped that Mrs. Frances W. Graham, our National musical director, can be present.

Twice a week during the regular season, meetings will be held at Kellogg Hall by the unique union known as the Willard Federated union, composed of women from all parts of the country.

Do not fail to call the attention of your friends who intend to visit Chautauqua or its vicinity to the fact that the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union maintains handsome headquarters at Chautauqua, New York, the birthplace of our great organization, and urge them to attend the meetings and to call at Kellogg Hall, where they will receive a cordial welcome from Mrs. Wilson, and will be shown the beautiful Frances E. Willard memorial window, the gift of our royal-hearted comrades, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Martin.

THE LOYAL TEMPERANCE LEGION---ITS MISSION

MISS MARY B. ERVIN, National General Secretary L. T. L. Branch

Young Campaigners in California Dry Parade Marching from Depot to Pavilion for County Day Celebration

When the Woman's Christian Temperance Union received its divine commission to go into all the world and teach the truth concerning alcohol and all narcotic poisons to every creature, in no particular was its faithfulness to the trust committed to it more apparent, nor its influence more far-reaching than in the establishment of its splendid training school for boys and girls—the Loyal Temperance Legion.

To-day the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is reaping a mighty harvest in return for its efforts expended in this direction. Eternity alone will reveal the work and the worth of the noble-hearted white ribboners who have given of their time and their talents, and best of all, of their mother-love in instilling into the hearts and minds of the youth of our land the principles of purity and sobriety and in firing them with a righteous zeal and enthusiasm.

Ah! yes, the Loyal Temperance Legion has a mission. We find its imprint today on the lives of boys and girls and men and women everywhere. It has manifestly proven itself a valuable recruiting station for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and is universally recognized as one of the most potent factors at work in creating prohibition sentiment, which is to-day sounding the death knell of John Barleycorn.

To-day we hear the voice of our promoted leader, Lillian M. N. Stevens, still appealing in those memorable words to the white ribbon hosts throughout the length and breadth of our land: "I wish the Woman's Christian Temperance Union might solemnly pledge itself to still greater activities for work among the young; work with such radiant possibilities; work that insures the perpetuation of our organization and its never-ending hostility to the legalized liquor traffic."

Truly the Loyal Temperance Legion is a work of "radiant possibilities"—work which is counting not only for time but for eternity. As a training school for practical reformers and as an all-round character builder no organization is superior to the Loyal Temperance Legion.

Some one has said, "Character is not a thing of favor or chance, but is the result of continued effort in right thinking." The Loyal Temperance Legion, because of its strong triple pledge, because of its splendid course of study and because of its many departments of useful work, constantly keeps before its members high ideals and lofty principles with the result that strong, noble characters are erected.

We find to-day in the ranks of the Young People's Branch and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union many who received early training in the Loyal Temperance Legion and who through it have been peculiarly inspired and equipped to take up the work of those who have "kept the faith" for so many years.

A Loyal Temperance Legion, under the guidance of the mother union, does increase the interest and influence of that union and does "insure the perpetuation" of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Can any local union which believes in the sanctity of its calling, and which realizes fully the blessings, present and future, accompanying our children's work afford *not* to mother a Loyal Temperance Legion?

The products of our Loyal Temperance Legion training are men and women, who to-day are filling places of influence in our legislative halls, leaders in reform and educational movements, fathers and mothers whose hearth-stones are centers from which radiate L. T. L. influence and training.

There have been enrolled in our ranks many temperance heroes and heroines, yet none more worthy nor more active than Richmond P. Hobson of National Constitutional Prohibition amendment fame and Daniel A. Poling. When Hobson and Poling were boys they were trained to say, "Tremble, King Alcohol, We Shall Grow Up," and to-day Old King Alcohol is trembling on the throne of greed and avarice because Mr. Hobson and Mr. Poling and many other L. T. L. boys and girls have "grown up!"

The intent and extent of our L. T. L. training have been forcefully set forth by our beloved National W. C. T. U. chieftain, Anna A. Gordon, World's L. T. L. secretary, and everywhere known as the "friend of the boys and girls," in her declaration that "when through lesson and story God's great truth concerning total abstinence is deeply implanted in the brain and heart of every boy and girl, we shall soon reap the harvest of a nation redeemed from the alcohol curse."

That the day of National Constitutional Prohibition may be hastened and our aspirations more surely realized, a mighty campaign should be inaugurated in every city and hamlet for the enlistment of youthful soldiers as Young Campaigners for Prohibition, who, with the training afforded by our Loyal Temperance Legion army, will develop into citizens who will help make and keep our "nation dry."

Let us give the boys and girls all over our land the "fighting chance" which they deserve and which our Loyal Temperance Legion affords—a training which means purer boyhood and manhood, nobler girlhood and womanhood, and safer conditions everywhere.

The Little People of this Montana Rural Union (which Includes the Whole Family) Are Working for "Montana White on the Map in 1916"

VICTORY! YES, VICTORY!

Tune, "Maryland, My Maryland."

MRS. FANNY ROOT DANSER

We're young in years but we can fight,
Victory, yes, Victory.
With God we'll win for truth and right,
Victory, yes, Victory.
We'll sign the pledge and keep our vow,
Saloons must go, we know not how,
But this we know—the time is NOW,
Victory, yes, Victory.

For prohibition we are out,
Victory, yes, Victory.
We'll sing and work and march and shout,
Victory, yes, Victory.
For God and Home and Native Land,
As Young Campaigners now we stand;
A true and loyal temperance band.
Victory, yes, Victory.

The time is now to strike the blow,
Victory, yes, Victory.
Against King Alcohol, the foe,
Victory, yes, Victory.
Let prohibition be the cry;
Saloons, saloons, saloons must die.
And who will fight them? You and I.
Victory, yes, Victory.

Three Generations of Workers for Temperance: Mrs. Clara C. Chapin, Director of National W. C. T. U. Publicity Bureau, Her Son-in-law and Grandchildren

Prohibition a Topic of All-Absorbing Interest in Alaska

MRS. CORNELIA T. HATCHER, President Alaska W. C. T. U.

The incomparable beauty and grandeur of Alaska's mountains and glaciers, the color and fragrance of her flora, and the unceasing wonderland that entralls the voyager on her 1,000 miles of inland sea, have been told and retold in THE UNION SIGNAL since the first "Editor's Travelogue" in 1909. But Alaska in the throes of a local option election, her beauty, her dignity, her majesty, all blotted out by sights and sounds and *smells* that lead unerringly to the lair of the alcoholic beast, constitutes a new story, for it is a new experience in life on the last American frontier.

The regulation of the liquor traffic in Alaska is vested in the Congress of the United States—and the execution of its mandates rests in the hands of federal judges. The law provides that "saloon licenses may be granted upon petition, if a majority of all white citizens, male and female, over twenty-one years of age, residing within two miles of the place of business designated, have consented thereto." Heretofore, this consent has been secured by the circulation of a petition in the hands of men paid by the saloon interests, and argument, and persuasion, and threat, were used freely in the canvass. The tentacles of the saloon devil-fish are as long and as grasping in Alaska as elsewhere, and many unwilling signers were secured who dared not, for business or professional reasons, offend the monster. Resentment has been growing apace, and this year the Federal judges of three districts were prevailed upon to allow a secret ballot on the question of license or no-license. The election in southeastern Alaska, (where the writer was on a tour for six weeks), was called for May 24. The judge's instructions provided for a "census" of all legal voters in each town, said census to constitute a registration list; and to carry the election, the wets must secure a majority, not only of votes cast but of voters registered. Provision was made for the "swearing in" of unregistered voters, not only on election day but for a certain length of time afterward; and for a final canvass of registered but non-voting citizens by the wets, in order to secure the required majority. The expense of such election must be borne by the traffic, so the men appointed to take the census, or registration of voters, were its employes, though appointed by the court. In consequence, many dry voters were "overlooked;" at Juneau, where the writer spent election day, the "secrecy" of the ballot was limited to the broad arm of a chair in which the voter sat, encircled by a ring of saloon men who "manned" the polls all day.

Many illegal votes were cast, and boasted of; at Douglas certain denizens of the red light district were allowed to vote without the formality of consulting the registration list, a legal requirement that was scrupulously observed with all dry voters. Reports of similar irregularities come from practically every town. Despite this fact, and the serious handicap put upon the drys by the Commercial Club of Juneau, which issued an appeal for license on the ground that it was necessary in order to avoid municipal bankruptcy, the wet majority in the capital city was but five, in the first official report. Skagway lost by only eleven votes. The result at Petersburg hinged upon four challenged votes. Wrangell was in doubt. Ketchikan voted dry. But in all cases the final decision must come from the Federal judge, after the counting of the "sworn in" votes, which were forwarded to him in sealed envelopes.

Prospective Young Campaigner for Prohibition in Alaska

With two conspicuous exceptions the press of the district was avowedly wet and championed the cause of license with all the usual arguments for revenue and expediency. The exceptions were *The Miner* of Ketchikan, and *The Alaskan* of Skagway. The editors of these two papers have "caught the gleam" and will lead on in the campaign next year, while their less astute contemporaries are certain to be "caught with the goods!" For it is freely conceded by friends and foes alike that the territory will vote dry November 4, 1916; in fact, many votes for license this year were cast with that understanding. The arguments were to give the saloon men more time in which to get out of business, and municipalities a year in which to readjust their final budgets. At Douglas the appeal was blazoned forth on a banner: "Vote Wet Just this Once. We Need the Money." The fallacy of the argument is demonstrated by the fact that the towns which receive the largest revenue from saloon licenses are the most deeply in debt!

All things considered, this election marks a step upward in the civic life of Alaska, and it has given great encouragement to the dry forces. Newspaper reports give to the outside world only the record of votes *cast*, which shows a large wet majority. But the saloon men must have a majority of the number of voters *registered*, all those not voting being counted dry. This fact prompted many to stay away from the polls, with the result that all the activity on election day seemed to be by the wet forces, a circumstance that has a certain psychic influence upon the doubtful mind and is, therefore, to be regretted. However, the dry forces were by no means inactive. The Dry Club at Juneau and Ketchikan, organizations of men, carried paid advertisements in the daily papers for two weeks or more before election. Men and women watchers were at the polls in Skagway; at Petersburg the women were on duty all day long and the Young Campaigners for Prohibition, in caps and with pennants flying, marched and sang, "Vote for Us," and "It's a Short Way to Prohibition."

The prohibition of the liquor traffic is now, in Alaska, as elsewhere, a topic of all-absorbing interest. Sitka, the old Russian capital, enters upon the second year of local prohibition with a greatly increased sentiment in favor of the law. McCarthy and Chitina, two interior towns, went dry in the recent elections. Many others will follow next spring; and the general trend of public sentiment was beautifully expressed in the welcome address of Mr. J. W. Pritchett to the first territorial W. C. T. U. convention at Skagway:

"When Alaska comes into the great sisterhood of states she will be wearing the smile of heaven on her face, and the white ribbon upon her breast."

Young Campaigners Arouse Enthusiasm On Pacific Coast

MRS. ELLEN A. DAYTON BLAIR, Southern California L. T. L. Secretary

"Young Campaigners, what?
Young Campaigners, who?
Young Campaigners, when and where
And what did they do?"

"They'll make a 'feller' vote California dry whether he wants to or not," said one man to another while watching a demonstration given in a Los Angeles park by Young Campaigners.

"I had no idea you were doing such work as this; it is grand; it is just the way to win voters," said another.

Young Campaigners Highly Commended

On the occasion of the address of the Hon. Richmond Pearson Hobson to an audience of 4,000 people gathered in our great Temple Baptist church auditorium, three hundred Young Campaigners, just before he spoke, marched in full regalia across the platform, each band giving a song or its own rally cry, and moving down into the aisles until every spot was filled, then all together shouting many rally cries closing with this rousing one:

"Prohibition for the Nation!
Hobson! Hobson!! Hobson!!!"

As they said the last word the Campaigners swung their caps high in the air. Then they sang our favorite song, "I Love You, California," which had been adapted by Mrs. Hattie C. Young for our recent campaign. The whole audience, accompanied by the great organ, joined in the chorus.

Rev. Whitcomb Brougher, pastor of Temple Baptist church, sent the state Loyal Temperance Legion secretary, who conducted the demonstration, the following message: "Let me say that your Young Campaigners made a splendid appearance at our great auditorium meeting the night Mr. Hobson spoke. Their recitations, songs and various stunts aroused the greatest enthusiasm, and were sincerely appreciated by the big audience. You deserve the hearty commendation of all our people for the splendid work you did in educating the boys and girls to oppose the liquor traffic and in training them for the splendid exhibition they gave."

(Continued on Page Seven)

Young Campaigners of South Park, Los Angeles, who were active for many months in the California Dry Campaign

Countless demonstrations similar to the one just described were given all over our state from June until election day in November. Our splendid state secretary of the California Dry Federation, Dr. Guy Wadsworth, who was constantly in the field, repeatedly stated that where the Young Campaigners had a part in his meetings they increased the enrollment and aroused great enthusiasm and interest. No doubt it was for this reason the state L. T. L. secretary of southern California was invited to become a member of the executive committee of the Federation, representing this part of the campaign work which early in the season had been given over to the state Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Our opportunities for service greatly increased thereafter and an extensive correspondence with the Sunday schools all over the state was begun, numerous calls came for helps and suggestive programs for a general Sunday school rally day were supplied.

East Los Angeles Young Campaigners Assembled for a Picnic at Sycamore Grove. During the ride to the park in a large hayrack they sang temperance songs and shouted their rally cries

12,000 Children Enlisted as Y. C. P.'s

Nine thousand caps, pennants and buttons, of our own manufacture, were used in southern California, while northern California secured their regalia from our W. C. T. U. headquarters. It is estimated that in southern California alone fully 12,000 children were enlisted as active Young Campaigners and there were probably as many more in northern California. Many who were not supplied with the regalia did splendid work.

Early in the campaign Los Angeles county issued a card containing the pictures of the grandson of the county president, Mrs. Julia D. Phelps, and the two grandsons of the county vice-president, Mrs. Hattie C. Young. On one side was the inscription, "Vote for Us," and on the reverse side appeared the following appeal:

"Fathers! Mothers! The Saloon Takes One Boy in Nine! Have You One To Give? If Not, Make California Dry, Vote Yes on Amendment No. 2, November 3, 1914."

When this was shown to Mr. Hobson he said it was the best campaign literature he had seen. Many thousand copies of this card were distributed.

We regret exceedingly that we did not have more pictures of the Young Campaigners taken, especially that of our forty Chinese children, who were enthusiastic shouters and singers, but who would not wear the blue caps and pennants because in China blue is the color for mourning. They wore the red regalia.

The picture of colored Young Campaigners which is seen on this page of The Signal, represents them as they appeared in the Baptist auditorium demonstration where, standing before that great audience which was already wild with enthusiasm, with hands on their hearts they plead most pathetically: "Vote for Me, November Three!" and repeated the words as an encore.

Young Campaigners Prominent Everywhere

Even at the present time, at our state and county W. C. T. U. conventions the Young Campaigners are taking a prominent part in our L. T. L. and other demonstrations, thus keeping the fire aglow by arousing an enthusiasm which will be wrought into action in the 1916 campaign.

We are very grateful to our dear National president, Miss Anna A. Gordon, for the splendid help she so generously gave us. Her suggestions were most successfully adopted. It will gladden her heart and that of our National L. T. L. secretary, Miss Mary Ervin, to know that a great effort to increase the number of Loyal Temperance Legions is now being made in Los Angeles county, which contains one-quarter of the population of the whole state. The children will thereby be trained as Young Campaigners to work for state and National Constitutional Prohibition, Miss Tinling's most helpful book entitled, "About Our Country," being used. A salary was pledged to our county L. T. L. secretary by the county convention, that she may devote most of her time to the work. It is hoped that other counties will adopt this plan.

Until California joins the white states the children will continue to march with flying banners, and shouting their rally cry:

"Young Campaigners, why?
Make California dry!
Victory! V-I-C-T-O-R-Y
California Dry! Dry!! Dry!!!"

"Vote for Me, November 3!"

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Evanston, Illinois, June 24, 1915

National W. C. T. U. Convention, Seattle, Wash., October 9-14, 1915

GOAL FOR 1915—FIFTY THOUSAND NEW MEMBERS

EIGHTEEN PROHIBITION STATES

It seems difficult to convince the public that there are now eighteen prohibition states. The last number of *The Outlook* displays on a prominent page a prohibition map showing only seventeen dry states. A writer in the *Atlantic Monthly* for June makes the statement that there are now sixteen states which have passed prohibition laws. We suggest, therefore, the frequent publication in the local press of your city of the names of the eighteen prohibition states as follows:

Maine	West Virginia
Kansas	Virginia
Oklahoma	Washington
North Dakota	Oregon
North Carolina	Colorado
Georgia	Arizona
Mississippi	Iowa
Tennessee	Arkansas
Alabama	Idaho

LOYAL TEMPERANCE LEGION DAY

Every local union will consider it a privilege to enthusiastically observe July 21, or some day near it, as Loyal Temperance Legion Day. Such an observance will give joy to Miss Anna A. Gordon, the World's L. T. L. secretary and the National W. C. T. U. president, whose birthday it is. No birthday gift could be more pleasing to her than the enlistment of a large body of Legioners and Young Campaigners, and a shower of *Young Crusader* subscriptions from every state in the Union.

The winsome laddie whose picture appears on the cover page this week is Herbert Cassius Pierce, the grandson of Mr. Charles E. Smith, a prominent photographer of Evanston, and the artist by whom many of Miss Willard's photographs were taken.

National Constitutional Prohibition Plans for July

Independence Day celebrations afford excellent opportunities for spreading the gospel of National Constitutional Prohibition. If a patriotic meeting is to be held in your community, endeavor to secure a place on the program for a temperance speaker. If no meeting has been arranged, let the Woman's Christian Temperance Union plan a prohibition parade, in which all the churches, Sunday schools, public schools and fraternal organizations shall participate. Let this be followed by a public meeting with a program of patriotic and prohibition speeches and music.

At least twice during the month, the W. C. T. U. would do well to hold in one of its city parks, an out-of-door evening meeting, in the nature of a picnic, inviting to it through the church pulpits and the general press, every citizen of the community. The messages on such occasion should be given by strong-voiced orators and singers. To such a meeting many would be attracted who might not attend an indoor gathering.

July is primarily the month for distributing prohibition literature. Sentiment for our cause may be made by giving wide circulation at Chautauquas, picnics and every kind of summer gatherings to short, breezy, live leaflets on total abstinence and prohibition.

Many influential organizations hold their conventions in July. At all such meetings occurring in your vicinity, urge the passage of a resolution in favor of National Constitutional Prohibition.

HOW ABOUT YOUR BOARD OF HEALTH?

The hope expressed by Commissioner Goldwater of the New York board of health that other cities would follow his example and inaugurate a campaign of education against John Barleycorn, has no doubt found a response in the hearts of all temperance workers. Some state boards have been doing excellent publicity work along this line and others are contemplating it. Why not make a definite effort to secure concerted action on the part of all these guardians of the health of the community?

Without question every board has come to virtually the same conclusions as those announced by Dr. Goldwater, namely, that the drink evil is sadly interfering with the work it is trying to do in conserving and promoting the health of the people. In its effort to reduce the death rate from pneumonia it has found itself handicapped at the very outset by patients weakened by alcohol to a degree that made recovery impossible. In fighting tuberculosis, it has discovered that in a large majority of cases alcoholism has sapped the strength of the white plague victims so that they lacked power of resistance to the disease. In an endeavor to lower the mortality among the children, it has learned that the drinking habits of parents have lessened the vitality of their offspring; that drinking mothers lose twice as many babies as do sober mothers, and that the inadequate and poor food provided by drinking fathers diminishes the chances for existence of the children.

In short, the members of boards of health who have traced to its first causes the high rate of mortality in their respective communities sooner or later face the fact that alcohol is making their work a thousandfold more difficult, if not entirely defeating the ends they hope to attain. Of course, therefore, they are eager to eliminate the factor which spells failure for their health program. All they need to encourage them to take the step is the knowledge that the public will uphold them.

As a matter of fact, the responsibility for advance movements of this character rests not only upon the public officials, but upon the people they represent. Let the Christian people give expression, through the press and the pulpit, to their desire for such an educational campaign on the liquor question, and there is little doubt that the men who have been appointed by them to look after the physical welfare of the community will respond to their appeal.

THE HOPE OF THE FUTURE

The convincing and unanswerable argument for the prohibition of the liquor traffic is the child. He is as well the most important factor to be considered in our future plans for freeing the nation and the world from the drink evil. Some things may be neglected and no serious loss will result therefrom. One thing is imperative—that the children and the young people be trained to carry on to completion the work our organization represents.

Edward A. Steiner, that keen student of life, emphasized a truth of which we need constantly to remind ourselves when he retorted to an acquaintance who boasted that the church to which he belonged was known as "the church of the automobiles": *"There is no future for a church like that. The future belongs to the church of the baby carriages."* Only the cause that grips the hearts of the little children, only the movement that enlists them in its service while they are in the formative years can be certain of its future.

Why are we today reaping such bountiful harvests of prohibition victories? Because fifteen, twenty, thirty years ago, there were sown in the intellects and souls of the little children a hatred of the liquor evil and a longing to eradicate it.

How about the future mayors, aldermen, legislators, congressmen and senators, who are growing up in your town or city? Are they being instructed and trained in a well-conducted Loyal Temperance Legion? Are they enlisting as Young Campaigners for Prohibition? If not, what assurance have you that the future of your prohibition laws is safe in their hands?

Make the future your debtor by devoting some of your leisure to the work among the children in your community, and winning them to a lifetime of consecrated service for God and Home and Every Land.

CONFERENCE AT WASHINGTON

A conference of the friends of National Constitutional Prohibition has been called to meet in Washington, D. C., July 10, 1915. The purpose of the meeting is a free interchange of ideas as to the wording of the amendment which Congress will be asked to submit to the states for their ratification and to discuss the general campaign for its adoption. The various religious and temperance bodies particularly interested in the success of the proposed amendment will, it is hoped, be represented in large numbers at this conference.

The conference will open at 9:30 o'clock; the exact place of meeting to be announced through the religious and temperance press next week.

Thousands of people will be in the east at this season of the year and a stopover at Washington on their tickets can be arranged without additional expense.

It is suggested that church temperance committees, state and national temperance societies and other similar bodies each name not to exceed five of their officers or members to join others as delegates in the conference and that a proper credential certificate be issued to those appointed.

This call is signed by: The Anti-Saloon League of America, The Temperance Commission of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and The National Grand Lodge of the International Order of Good Templars.

SANTE FE'S VICTORY DEFERRED

The following explanation of the failure of the voters of the city of Sante Fe, New Mexico, to outlaw the saloon at the June 7 election is given by *The New Mexican* of that city:

"By the proper distribution of a sum of money, estimated at from $7,500 to $10,000, dispensed by experts in the line, and done more cunningly than usual by reason of the sharp watch maintained, a watch which was entirely inadequate, the saloons carried the local option election in Santa Fe by a majority of 132. The result spreads upon the record before the state and the country that the capital city of New Mexico wants legalized dives, wants liquor sold to minors, approves defiance of the courts and the despoiling of citizens and wants to be ruled by the vicious element of its population.

"This impression abroad we cannot help. But the fact remains that the forces of decency in Santa Fe have scored more heavily than they ever did before; that they are united and harmonious as never before, that the men who ostensibly have won this election are scared, and *that the beginning of the end is in sight.* The fact remains that through the work of the decent citizens, Santa Fe for the first time has had an orderly election, a secret ballot and that for the first time the vote buyers were afraid to do their work openly at the polls."

King Christian of Denmark, on June 5, the anniversary of the signing of the first constitution by Frederick VII in 1849, signed the new constitution providing for equal suffrage. The first election where women will vote on equal terms with men will be held next year.

SIXTY DOLLARS IN PRIZES
for Prohibition Posters

The Christian Citizenship department, Mrs. Emma L. Starrett, superintendent, offers $25 for the best poster, $10 for the second best, designed by a college or university student, size 28 inches by 42 inches.

A Frances E. Beauchamp prize of $25 is offered for the best cartoon designed by a student in seventh or eighth grade or high school, size 5 inches by 7 inches.

Prizes are to be awarded at the National W. C. T. U. Convention.

All posters and cartoons submitted should be mailed to Mrs. Starrett, Central City, Neb., by September 9. For further information, apply to Mrs. Starrett.

TESTIMONY NOT TO BE CONTROVERTED

When you meet an individual sincerely skeptical on the value to society of woman suffrage refer him to the resolution recently passed by the California legislature and signed by Governor Johnson. This testifies that "the experience of this state amply justifies the adoption of woman suffrage" and "so successful has been the operation and effect of granting political rights to women that were the question to be again voted upon . . . it would be re-endorsed by an overwhelming majority." Bearing witness to the "acknowledged intelligence and discrimination shown by women voters in settling . . . political and industrial problems at the polls" the legislators say that woman suffrage is "one of the important factors contributing to the marked political, social and industrial advancement made in recent years."

AMONG THE STATES

The Alabama supreme court has held the new anti-liquor advertising law constitutional in all its details. The court further held that its decision abrogated all contracts for liquor advertising and prevented any agency or firm from holding the newspapers responsible for damages resulting from the cancellation of contracts.

The amendments upon which the fight against the liquor traffic will be made in California at the 1916 election have been decided upon. Summarized they are as follows:

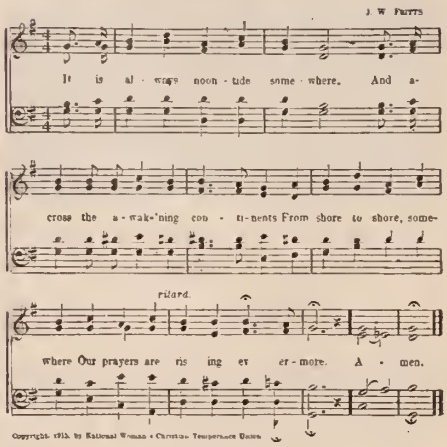
A—Abolishing the liquor business *in toto*, including wineries, etc., after January 1, 1920.

B—Abolishing the retail liquor saloon after January 1, 1918.

A San Francisco commission reporting on recreation conditions in that city gave it as their opinion that "a primary step toward clearing commercialized amusement from its vicious influence is the absolute divorce of liquor from all recreation."

The Boston Elevated Railway Company, which was the recipient of a gold medal this year from the American Museum of Safety for the excellency of the methods used by it in promoting the safety and health of all employes, requires that "all men engaged in the car and train service must be free from the liquor habit as absolutely essential for the safe conduct of the business."

Time of Prayer—Noontide



"ABIDE WITH ME"

Beside the dead we knelt in prayer
And felt a presence as we prayed.
Lo! it was Jesus standing there.
He smiled, and said, "Be not afraid."
"Lord, thou hast conquered death, we know,
Restore again to life." we said,
"This one who died an hour ago."
He smiled and said, "She is not dead."

"Asleep then as Thyself didst say,
But. Thou can'st lift the lids which keep her prisoned eyes from ours away."
He smiled and said, "She doth not sleep."
"Nay, then though haply she shall wake
To look upon a fairer morn,
Restore her to our hearts that ache."
He smiled and said, "She has not gone."
"Alas! too well we know our loss,
Nor hope again our joy to touch,
Until the stream of death we cross."
He smiled and said, "There is no such."
"But our beloved seem so far.
The while we hoped to feel them near,
Albeit with thee we hope they are."
He smiled and said, "But I am here."
"Dear Lord, how shall we know that they still live.
Nor sleep nor wander far from thee?"
He smiled and said, "Abide with me."

—Author Unknown.

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

Dr. W. A. Yantis, Paragould, Ark., for many years an honorary member of the W. C. T. U. and husband of Mrs. M. L. Yantis, a former state L. T. L. secretary. Mrs. Mary D. Meiser, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Yantis, is the president of the Paragould union.

Mrs. Augusta A. Rowley, Port Allegany, Pa., for more than thirty-five years an active and beloved member of the W. C. T. U.

Mrs. Adelia Corson, Monroeton, Pa., a valued member of the local union.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

GENERAL OFFICERS:

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MISS ANNA A. GORDON, EVANSTON, ILL.
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ASSISTANT RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. SARA H. HOGE, LINCOLN, VA.
TREASURER
*MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON, EVANSTON, ILL.

*Promoted.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

RED LETTER DAYS

JULY 21—*Loyal Temperance Legion Day (Birthday of Anna A. Gordon)*
JULY 31—*White Ribbon Missionary Day (Birthday of Mary Allen West)*

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, SEATTLE, WASH., OCTOBER 9-14, 1915

SUPERINTENDENTS

CHRISTIAN CITIZENSHIP

MRS. EMMA L. STARRETT

As I write the words, Christian citizenship, they seem to have a deeper meaning than ever before. If we study deeply the cause of the present world turmoil we shall doubtless find that the ideal of becoming a world power has dominated the various nations for more than a generation.

Our responsibility for the moral education—or the educating for Christian citizenship—of the youth is tremendous when we realize that any ideal, before it can become an obsession with a nation, must lay hold of it. "What you would put into the life of a nation, put into its schools." There is no more direct way to solve the problems which press upon a nation than to inspire the youth with right ideals and visions. Many educators are realizing the great need of this *moral training and instruction*, and to this end courses have been prepared and successfully used for the past few years. There are many opportunities for reaching teachers and pupils through temperance placards, posters, blotters, stickers, and through urging discussion and debates on various phases of Christian citizenship. Let us help elect on our school boards men and women of high ideals, and thus secure teachers who realize the paramount importance of forming ideals in youth.

We are urging special effort for law enforcement, that together with our prohibition victories, the enemy may be routed on every hand. A West Virginia judge has said, "If license laws were enforced every saloonkeeper could be put out of business in sixty days."

Shall we not study civics, our laws, and civil government, that we may be well equipped for meeting as Christian citizens the problems and responsibilities so rapidly being pressed upon us for solution.

We have a great opportunity before us to make the Fourth of July an occasion of unusual dignity; to educate the public to the ideal of National Constitutional Prohibition by the use of posters, parades, platform addresses, and articles in the press treating of sobriety as a "builder of nations." Let us impress upon people that the proper, safe and sane observance of our Independence Day is a sincere expression of patriotic thankfulness for our national status. American patriotism should be held sacred, for it has made possible the continued prosperity and peace of our great nation, despite the turbulent conditions prevailing throughout the world. So let us observe the Fourth in accordance with the deeper meaning of independence, liberty and patriotism.

Central City, Neb.

RESCUE WORK

LURENDA B. SMITH

STATE PRESIDENTS AND STATE SUPERINTENDENTS, PLEASE TAKE NOTICE.

Any changes or corrections to be made relating to the law in your respective state regarding the "age of consent," you are urged to send at once upon reading this notice. This roster will remain open for ten days after publication of this notice in THE UNION SIGNAL.

Ottawa, Kansas.

AGE OF CONSENT

AGE	STATES
21	Tennessee.
20	Montana.
18	Colorado, District of Columbia, Mississippi, Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Wyoming, Nevada, Nebraska, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Utah, Washington.
17	Arizona, Delaware, Illinois, Massachusetts.
16	Alaska, California, Connecticut, Iowa, Arkansas, Kentucky, Ohio, Oregon, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Maine, New Hampshire, New Jersey, South Dakota, Pennsylvania.
15	Texas.
14	Indiana, Hawaii, North Carolina, New Mexico, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin.
10	Georgia.

MORE COMFORT BAGS FOR THE SAILORS

MRS. ELLA HOOVER THACHER

En route to Alaska, where many of our good white ribboners have done heroic work, notable among them Mrs. Cornelia Templeton Hatcher, now territorial president, I took dinner with Mrs. Hatcher, Mrs. Margaret B. Platt and Mrs. Margaret C. Munns. What a spirited talk we had about our blessed W. C. T. U. and the wonderful way in which the white ribboners have been led. I found the Seattle comrades filled with enthusiasm and looking forward with great pleasure to our great convention to be held in the city in October. Seattle, with its Puget Sound, its rivers, valleys, hills and beautiful mountains is an entrancing city. What a treat is in store for those who come West next fall and what a warm welcome awaits them.

My mind has been dwelling on the needs of our sailors on the United States ship, "Wyoming," already in commission, and the "Arizona," soon to be ready. I desire very much to provide comfort-bags for these ships. Our membership in the states whose names the vessels bear is so small that the W. C. T. U. women are not able to meet the demand for bags but each state could have a share in the work and in this way the burden would not be a heavy one for any. Many states have fitted out the ships named for them. Will the state presidents please write me, saying that they will help these smaller states? Please do this at once. All communications addressed to me at Florence, New Jersey, will be forwarded. I see the need for this help from the W. C. T. U. *now*. Please let me hear from you.

"THE EVOLUTION OF A TEACHER"

It will interest many readers to learn of a new book by Ella Gilbert Ives just off the press. "The Evolution of a Teacher" has not to do particularly with pedagogy, though valuable on this line, but is an autobiography, "fascinating and rare," of a beautiful life of exceptional intellectual and spiritual power. It is vivid with humorous touches in daily living and experience that hold the interest from first to last.

The book affords a glimpse of many well known and interesting people. We see Frances Willard in some of her first works, with Anna Gordon; Henry F. Durant, founder of Wellesley College; Kate N. Doggett, founder of *The Fortnightly*, Chicago; Alice Gordon Gulick, president of the W. C. T. U. of Spain, and founder of the Madrid Institute; Elizabeth Earle Magoun of Mount Holyoke and Iowa College; Robert Hume, India, etc.

Not long after Miss Ives was translated the following came to THE UNION SIGNAL from an Ohio comrade:

"In all the world there is no one who more sincerely mourns the passing of Ella Gilbert Ives than I who have never seen her. No one can commit and recite in highways and byways, in stores and street cars; in city hall and county court house, in every corner of our fair grounds, to all classes and conditions of mankind her humorous, sound-sense suffrage poem, 'The Reason Why,' without loving its author. It surely is a 'winner.'"

The Pilgrim Press, Boston-Chicago-New York. Price of book, $1.00; postage 10c.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION AT SEATTLE, WASH.

Chicago & North Western Terminal Station, Chicago

October is one of the most delightful months in the year to travel. Usually there is little rain, the foliage is gorgeous in coloring and traffic is not so congested as during the summer months.

The purport of this introduction is that a trip to the National W. C. T. U. Convention at Seattle and a visit to the Panama-Pacific Exposition combined will afford an opportunity to see America under the best possible conditions.

From time to time THE UNION SIGNAL will publish details of the trip to be made by the official train. This train will be all steel equipment and will consist of both standard Pullman and tourist sleepers of the best type. The baggage car will be accessible during the trip and ample provision for meals will be made.

The special train schedule will be found on page 15.

The delegates from the East and South will plan to reach Chicago some time on Tuesday, October 5, and a trip to Rest Cottage, Evanston, or a tour of the great Marshall Field store will amply repay any who arrive early in the morning.

Will all who are contemplating the trip write Miss Katharine K. Adams, 1730 Chicago Ave., Evanston, Ill., for information in regard to routes returning, and for detailed information in regard to the trip. It is especially important that we know early how many of those going to Seattle will also take the trip to San Francisco.

The fare from Chicago to Seattle and return, tickets good until December 31, is $62.50. To return by way of San Francisco over any route, $17.50 in addition will be charged. Those preferring to make the water trip on the big boats of the Northern Pacific can do so at the same cost. (Meals and berth on steamer are included in the ticket.)

We will be glad to answer questions and give any desired information.

This story will be continued. The next chapter will tell what the trip will cost.

ELLA A. BOOLE,
Chairman Transportation.
KATHARINE K. ADAMS, Assistant.
Evanston, Ill.

MISSOURI FORGING TO THE FRONT—"OUT" FOR MEMBERS AND EFFICIENCY

MRS. FANNIE L. TAYLOR

Mrs. Nelle G. Burger, president of the Missouri W. C. T. U., each month sends a letter of encouragement and instructions to the district presidents of the state. In the June letter she emphasizes the fact that "we have come to the three-quarter post" in our race to roll up 5,000 Lillian Stevens members. State and district officers are bending their energies to reach the goal by August 31. Many counties have more than measured up to their share of the work. The chief business of this convention season is to gain new members.

Co-operation the Keynote

The Missouri W. C. T. U., through its officers and organizers, is extending the hand of co-operation to all woman's clubs of the state. The state president is spending some of her valuable time in the field. She was a speaker at the conventions of the state suffrage association and state federation of woman's clubs in St. Joseph and addressed several of the local clubs. She also spoke before the Council of Clubs, Political Equality League, Christian Woman's Council and The Atheneum, the largest woman's club in Missouri, in Kansas City. Her message was well received in all instances. A pioneer club woman of Kansas City remarked, "That is the best address ever made before the Council," and the Council expressed appreciation in prolonged applause.

Glimpse of Local W. C. T. U. Life

The annual state W. C. T. U. Flower Mission service was held in the state penitentiary, Jefferson City, Sunday, June 13. There are 2,649 convicts in this, the largest penitentiary in the world. Missouri also has the largest brewery in the world. While loyal white ribboners are sending out "life boats," and relieving and rescuing in every other way possible, they are also laboring unceasingly to change the terrible conditions brought about through the drink traffic.

Kansas City district has a free anti-cigaret and tobacco clinic. Fifty boys and young men have been helped and are very grateful for the service. Girls in one of the high schools have started a war on boys who smoke cigarets.

Clark county unions aroused the interest of clubs, churches, and schools as never before, with six days of special work by Mrs. E. B. Ingalls, National superintendent of Anti-Narcotics. Stereopticon lectures, institutes, public and parlor meetings and meetings in schools were all well attended and won many friends for the cause and the speaker.

Mrs. L. O. Middleton of Kansas City is having a delightful but strenuous campaign in Georgia. She has addressed over 7,000 children and 1,200 teachers, and has organized eleven new unions. Her cousin, Mrs. Sam Jones, is aiding in the work.

St. Clair county unions have been holding most successful medal contests, gaining new members and strengthening weak unions. Matrons' contests are popular. Jackson, the home of Miss Roena Shaner, state vice-president-at-large, voted dry.

Mrs. Amy C. Weech, National organizer and lecturer, is in the state inspiring and helping the unions.

Missouri unions are holding suffrage institutes as one of the state plans.

Every district and local president, every state superintendent and delegate to the National W. C. T. U. Convention must be a subscriber to THE UNION SIGNAL before she is eligible to office. The "living picture" presented by the Kansas City district in the May festival given by the Council of Clubs showed the W. C. T. U. pinning "dry" states on a white line. The demonstration was effective and the audience applauded vigorously.

NEW JERSEY TO VOTE ON SUFFRAGE OCTOBER 19

MRS. A. SWAN BROWN.

The very air in New Jersey seems surcharged with interest either for or against woman suffrage. While in some places, notably Trenton, the antis are very active, the general sentiment on the subject seems to be favorable. The suffragists are leaving no stone unturned to bring victory in 1915. The vote is to be taken at a special election on October 19, and as New York and Pennsylvania do not vote until November, the outcome in New Jersey is being regarded as of great importance, for as the vote goes there, so, it is thought, it will go in the other states named.

Indoor meetings are being discontinued and effort is concentrated upon reaching the individual voter by means of talks before "ready made audiences," at meetings of men's organizations, street meetings, and by house to house canvassing.

As usual, the liquor forces are combining in vigorous opposition. Both national and state organizations have announced their intention of opposing with all the weapons in their power the suffrage proposition in New Jersey. This very fact has had the effect of causing many men who had not heretofore quite made up their minds on the question to determine to vote in the affirmative next fall, since they begin to realize that by not doing so they would be considered allied with the liquorites.

At places in which the election of commissioners took place in May, the women visited the polling places, securing the signatures of voters as to their attitude on the question of woman suffrage, and in most instances the results indicated that a majority are intending to vote "yes" at the special election.

Senator Hennessy in a recent speech prophesied certain victory for the suffragists next October. Should they fail then, the question could not be brought before the voters for seven years.

A GOOD THING
When It Comes Along Don't Let It Get Away From You

"I really feel that it is hardly possible to say too much in favor of Grape-Nuts as a health food," writes a Chicago woman.

"For 9 or 10 years I had suffered from indigestion and chronic constipation, caused by the continued use of coffee and rich, heavy foods. My ailments made my life so wretched that I was eager to try anything that held out a promise of help. And that is how I happened to buy a package of Grape-Nuts food last spring.

"That ended my experiments. For in Grape-Nuts I found exactly what I wanted and needed. From the day I began to use it I noticed an improvement and in a very few weeks I found my health was being restored.

"My digestive apparatus now works perfectly and chronic constipation has been entirely relieved. I have gained in weight materially, and life is a very pleasant thing to me so long as I use Grape-Nuts once or twice a day. I have found by experiment that if I leave it off for a few days my health suffers.

"A physician in our town has great success in treating stomach troubles, and the secret of it is that he puts his patient on Grape-Nuts food — it always brings back the power of digestion."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

MRS. NORTON'S MEDICINE BOTTLE

LORETTA HANFORD, Chicago, Ill.

There had been a slow convalescence after Mrs. Norton's latest nerve collapse. Her strength and interest in life had come back reluctantly; but one bright Sabbath morning she had awakened to gaze critically about her.

Instinctively she missed the old-time atmosphere of orderly sweetness. Somehow her room appeared strangely different. The pretty vase that was wont to hold her favorite flowers, was absent from the dresser, and in its place stood a flat quart-bottle.

"Yes, of course," she murmured; "the doctor ordered it."

For weeks she had lain in her darkened, nurse-guarded chamber. Only rare tip-toed visits had been allowed to her husband and her nearest friends. No one but her child Alice—her "bit of sunshine"—had stolen in and out at will.

Suddenly as the woman's gaze again wandered to the dismantled dresser, memory roused her with the force of a blow. Her heart recoiled with dread at the thought that she must ere long again take up the burden whose weight had made her so weary of life.

"O God," she pleaded, as she turned her pale, drawn face to the shadowed wall, "help me—oh, help me to save him!"

"Only two days more!" sang Alice as she tripped home from Sunday school, "then mother will come down stairs, and it will seem like living again!"

But disappointment clouded the child's face as her eyes sought the upper window only to find it vacant. Mother had always watched for her of late.

"Yu—hu, mother! Where are you, mother?" she called as she ran swiftly up the stairs.

A faint "Here, daughter," came from the inner room.

"Why, mother dear, you have been crying—you are crying *now!*" exclaimed the distressed child as she gave her affectionate greeting.

"No, n-o, dear. Mother is quite strong to-day," declared Mrs. Norton, making a heroic effort at control. "I have been thinking—just thinking some foolish thoughts—that is all." But even as she spoke, sudden tears came. It was useless to try to conceal the truth that a serious trouble was preying upon her mind.

"Was it father's fault?" the child asked hesitatingly. "Was he—sick again last night? He did act so queer at the dinner table, and he was so very cross! Is that why you were crying, mother?"

There was no answer.

"Is that the reason? Tell me truly. I am not a baby any longer. Tell me, mother," Alice persisted. Her soft arms were around her mother's neck, and the blue child-eyes were looking pleadingly into the grave, unhappy ones. Still there was no answer.

"Mother dear, I ought to know what is troubling you." Now the girlish voice was the one that trembled, and the blue eyes were misty.

"Alice, my child, why should your young heart be burdened with the lessons and the discipline that belong to mature life? They are not for you now, dear. They will come to you soon enough, God knows. Just be my own light-hearted little girl, as you always have been. That is the only thing that will make me happy."

"No, mother. That kind of talk may sound very wise, but you are not to put me off in this way. You must answer my question: Was it father's fault? Yes, or no?"

"Well, then—yes, if you must know. But let us talk about something more interesting. How many were in your class to-day, and did they like their new teacher? You must ask her to come to dinner some day. I always like to know your teachers."

The words had a far-away sound and were uttered mechanically, as if thought were busy elsewhere. The sensitive heart of the child felt their effort.

"Really, you must not treat me this way, mother. You must tell me all about the thing we were talking of," Alice said with a hurt in her voice. "I am father's child as well as yours. What he does and what you do concerns me just as much as it concerns you two. We are all one family."

Mrs. Norton never had thought of the relationship in precisely the way that Alice put it. Perhaps she was right in her view of it. A sudden impulse came to take the child into full confidence. Alice might even prove a help. At least, the burden, shared by one who was so nearly concerned, would be less heavy for her own heart, now weighed down to its greatest endurance.

"Well, child," Mrs. Norton said after a few moments of silence—"you did guess the truth. It was on account of your father that I was crying. I am going to tell you the whole story. But let us go into the front room. It is brighter there."

IT'S A LONG WAY TO PROHIBITION

In response to repeated requests we reprint the following verses, to be sung to the tune of "It's a long way to Tipperary.":

It's a long way to prohibition,
It's a long way to go;
It's a long way to prohibition
To the fairest land we know.

So it's good-bye local option,
High license we'll not spare;
It's a long, long way to prohibition,
But we are almost there.

As Mrs. Norton leaned back in the easy-chair, Alice settled herself among the pretty pillows in the window-seat beside her.

"Your father was a strong character when I married him," the mother began. "He could not tolerate in others the least yielding of principle. He would condemn without a hearing those who fell through weakness, especially through drink."

Alice gave a start. Were the words premonitory? Was *that* the trouble with father? An undefined fear thrilled her.

"'Judge not,' I more than once quoted to him when he would launch into one of his tirades against some person who, in a moment of temptation, would fall. 'There is no excuse for drunkenness if a man has brain. Leave that sort of thing to imbeciles and degenerates!' he would say. But the time came—oh, how can I tell you, dear?—the time came when he himself needed the same mantle of charity that I had so often thrown over others."

"You don't mean that father *drinks!*" burst from Alice's shocked lips.

"Until of late, I never would admit it even to myself," was the quiet reply. "I used to call the habit by other names. It seemed so vulgar, so coarse, so horrible to use that word in connection with *my husband.*"

"But, mother, how did he ever get to—to that pass? How did he begin? What made him change into the very thing he had so hated?" asked the young girl all in a breath. She sat up, tense, alert, eagerly awaiting the answer.

"You asked me how it began," the mother answered in a strangely constrained voice. "I think I shall never forget how it began. It was one bitter night in winter when your father came home benumbed with the cold and completely worn out with his long, hard day's work. 'Take some of my brandy,' I said to him. 'It will warm you up and rest you, too. I don't know what I ever should do when my weak spells come on if I did not have that remedy near,' I added, as I saw a look of hesitation on your father's face. 'Take it, of course. It's only medicine. It can't hurt you,' I urged.

"Did he take it, mother?" asked Alice breathlessly.

"Yes, he drank what I poured out for him, and in a few moments he declared that he was warm and comfortable. But, O my child, if I ever regretted anything in the world I regretted that act of mine! Every once in a while, after that, I would find your father standing before the medicine cabinet with my brandy bottle in his hand, and when I would remonstrate with him he would say that it was only a tonic and that he really needed it to rest his tired nerves.

"Many hot words on account of this passed between us as time went on, and finally he angrily declared that he would never touch my medicine again—and he never did."

"Oh, I am so glad!" exclaimed Alice, with a sigh of relief.

"No, he never did," the mother continued, "but the trouble was not ended; it was only begun, for after that he used to take his brandy away from home. He naturally drifted to the very companionship that he formerly had loathed and despised. Things have rapidly gone from bad to worse until now—"

"Don't, mother—oh, don't! You shan't cry again. It will be all right somehow; it must be. Father used to be a good man. He will be good again; it is *in* him. We will help him. We will save him."

"That is easy enough for your young lips to say. How many times I have made vows like that! It seems to me I have tried everything, but everything has failed."

"There are two things you have not tried, mother."

Mrs. Norton looked up into the eager face, now strangely illumined. "What are they, dear child?"

"You have not tried God's power to save father. Our temperance lesson in Sunday school today was about that very thing. I can see, from what you have said, that you have been trying to save him all by yourself."

"Dear, I believe there you are half-way right," replied the mother in tones of conviction. "But tell me the other thing I have not tried."

"The other thing, mother dear"—the next words came slowly, with pauses between—"you haven't thrown away your 'medicine bottle.'"

There was a crash of breaking glass in the next room, followed by a hissing sound in the grate.

"Your father!" Mrs. Norton sprang up in terror. "Oh, I can't bear any more!" She covered her face with her hands as if to shut out some dreaded sight.

"Yes, it is 'your father,' Alice," came a steady, deep voice from the doorway—"your father, but clothed and in his right mind at last."

There was nothing to fear from the clear-eyed, erect man standing there. "You see I have tried one remedy suggested—he held out the broken bottle—"and now we all will try the other, so help us God!"

From the glad, quivering lips of mother and daughter, very reverently, very joyfully, came the word, "Amen!"

L. T. L. WORK IN RURAL SCHOOLS

MISS HELEN I. ROOT, L. T. L. Secretary New York State W. C. T. U.

In New York state there are many rural school teachers who willingly cooperate with the W. C. T. U. in maintaining Loyal Temperance Legions among their pupils. These little legions are financed by the nearest W. C. T. U. and supplied with literature. They are under the direction of the local L. T. L. general secretary who, in some cases, has four or five L. T. L's to supervise. Once a year she gathers them all together for a splendid, enthusiastic rally.

The best results are secured when some woman in the district adopts the legion as her own and works with the teacher and the general secretary to make it a success. The picture shows the L. T. L. of Kent, N. Y., and its teacher-leader, Miss Esther Miller.

L. T. L. CAMPAIGN SONG

Our legislators legislate,
Against the English sparrow;
And say that beer, too, has its rights,
And we are very narrow.
The rights of beer and alcohol
We find so very many
That sometimes mother and the home,—
They really haven't any.

They say without the "Trade" that we
Will go right straight to ruin;
And that we ought to chain the bear
And not to kill poor Bruin;
We've tried the license chains too long,
And find them useless, very,
And now we'll dig a deep, wide grave
And in it Bruin bury.

We mean the "Trade" shall have its rights—
The right to honest labor—
Sell starch and soap, but not sell beer;
We must not harm our neighbor.
Now men of every clime and creed,
Come, vote for Native Land, sirs;
Come strike a blow for God and Home,
With a ballot in your hand, sirs.

You hear the tramping of our feet,
We're on our way to 'lection:
We're looking after children's rights,
We ask for home protection.
Prohibition is the word,
Sing it loud and hearty.
Prohibition from saloons,
Come join the children's party.
—Mary E. Balch in Marching Songs

A GREAT CITY AND HOW IT FELL

Story Lesson

CHRISTINE I. TINLING

Since the great war began we have heard of many battles and sieges and of the fall of some strong fortresses. Today we are going to have a story about a very great and ancient city and how it was taken by an enemy.

Babylon was built so long ago that no one knows just when it was begun. In ancient times people wrote on bricks and many of these have been found and their inscriptions translated in our days. One of them, written nearly four thousand years before Christ, makes mention of the city of Babylon. It was built on the river Euphrates in Asia. You may find this river mentioned in the very beginning of the Bible.

One of the most famous kings of antiquity was Nebuchadnezzar. He ruled over a large country and Babylon was his capital. He determined to make it the most beautiful city in the world and also so strong that no enemy would ever be able to prevail against it. Other kings had done a good deal to strengthen and adorn Babylon, but Nebuchadnezzar did more than any of them.

The city was built in the shape of a square, with the Euphrates running through the middle of it. A stone bridge spanned the broad river, and at each end of it there was a royal palace. On wet and windy days people could go from one palace to the other by a tunnel instead of using the bridge.

The walls of the city were considered one of the seven wonders of the world. There was an inner wall and an outer one. Outside the second there was a broad and deep moat or ditch. When this moat was made the clay that was dug out was used to make bricks to build the wall. There were two hundred and fifty towers around the walls, and between the inner and outer ones there was room for a four-horse chariot to turn round. The walls were so high that the prophet Jeremiah speaks of them as "mounting up to heaven." He also mentions their high gates. There were a hundred of these gates, all made of bronze, and very handsome. On the inside the walls were lined with enameled tiles, decorated with hunting scenes.

Nebuchadnezzar built himself one specially remarkable palace. The bricks may still be seen. They are very neatly moulded and stamped and the cement that holds them together is as good as any we can make today. Nebuchadnezzar had so many men to work for him that he built this palace in almost no time. A record has been found in which he says, "In fifteen days I completed the splendid work."

But far more wonderful than the palace were the Hanging Gardens. These, like the walls of Babylon, were counted among the wonders of the world. The story goes that Nebuchadnezzar built them for his queen. She came from a land of mountains and forests, a land of cool breezes and green groves, and Babylon was so hot and flat that it made her feel homesick. So Nebuchadnezzar, they say, had an artificial hill made on purpose for her.

High arches were built and on top of these terraces were made. Then the king had plates of lead laid down and earth spread upon them, and trees and shrubs and flowers were planted there. Terrace rose above terrace, and on top of all Nebuchadnezzar built a house for the queen. It was very beautiful and about as high as the lofty walls of Babylon, so that the lady had not only cooler and fresher air than she could get down below, but a wide view besides. The king also had a pump-house erected on the topmost terrace, from which water from the river and canals could be brought up for use in the queen's house and gardens.

Altogether Babylon was a wonderful city, so strong that it did not look as if any enemy could prevail against it and so beautiful that it was the pride of the king's heart.

But it fell, and great was the fall of it. The story of its conquest is told by Xenophon, the Greek writer. You may remember hearing of Cyrus, the Persian boy who refused to touch his grandfather's wine. This Cyrus became a great conqueror and he it was who took Babylon.

The historian says he ranged his whole army round the city and then rode round it himself with some of his friends and advisers. After he had taken a good look at everything he made up his mind that the walls were too high and strong to be broken down and the only thing he could do would be to lay siege to the place and starve the people out.

Gathering together his principal officers he held a consultation with them. One thought they might perhaps get into the city by way of the river. But another said, "The river is of so great depth that two men standing one upon the other would not reach above the water, so that the city is defended by the river even better than by its walls."

When they had had their say Cyrus decided the matter, for a plan was then growing in his mind. "Let us dig a trench," he said, "just as broad and deep as we can." This was soon done, for he had thousands on thousands of soldiers, and "many hands make light work." Then Cyrus built towers here and there, laying their foundations with strong trunks of palm trees. He pretended that he was going to blockade the city. The garrison inside laughed at this, for they had provisions enough to last them for years. Babylon was so large that there were within its walls great tracts of grass land on which cattle could be kept in time of war. So when the people saw the army preparing to besiege them, they did not care, but only laughed. They went on with their work and play as before. They had no idea of the plan in the mind of Cyrus.

At this time Nebuchadnezzar was dead and Belshazzar was reigning in his place. The Bible says he "made a great feast to a thousand of his lords and drank wine before the thousand." When his brain was poisoned by alcohol he did a very wicked thing. He sent for the gold and silver vessels that Nebuchadnezzar had taken out of the temple in Jerusalem, things that were holy to the Lord and only used in his service. They were brought to the palace and Belshazzar and his princes and wives and friends drank wine from them. Then came the hand-writing on the wall, which said, "Thy kingdom is divided and given to the Medes and Persians." Now the king of the Medes and Persians was Cyrus.

Let us turn back to the historian Xenophon and see what he says about that night. You shall have his exact words as they have been translated by one of our Greek scholars:

"The trenches were now dug, and Cyrus when he heard that there was a festival in Babylon, in which all the Babylonians drank and revelled the whole night, took a number of men with him, and as soon as it was dark opened the trenches on the side toward the river. When this was done the water ran off in the night into the trenches and the bed of the river through the city allowed men to walk along it. When the river was thus prepared Cyrus gave orders to the Persian captains of thousands, of infantry and cavalry, to attend him, each with his thousand drawn up two abreast, and the rest of the allies to follow in the rear, ranged as they were before. They accordingly came, and he, causing those that attended his person, both foot and horse, to go down into the dry channel of the river, ordered them to try whether

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

A GREAT CITY AND HOW IT FELL

(Continued from Page Thirteen)

the bed of the river was passable. When they reported that it was passable, he called together the officers and spoke to them as follows: 'The river, my friends, has yielded us a passage into the city, and let us boldly enter, fearing nothing within, but considering that these people, on whom we are now going to fall, are the same that we defeated when they were all awake, sober, armed and in order. We shall now fall upon them at a time when many of them are asleep, many intoxicated, and all in confusion. When they discover that we are in the city, they will, by reason of their consternation, be yet more unfit for service than they are now. Come then, take your arms, and with the help of the gods I will lead you on.'

"Turning to two of his friends, Cyrus added, 'Show us the ways, for you are acquainted with them, and when we are in conduct us by the readiest approach to the palace.' 'Indeed,' said some, 'it would not be at all wonderful if the doors of the palace were open, for the whole city seems tonight to be in a revel, but we shall meet with a guard in front of the gates for there is always one placed there.' 'We must not be remiss,' said Cyrus, 'but march, that we surprise them as little prepared as possible.'

"As soon as these words were spoken they went forward, and of those that met them, some were struck down and killed, some fled and some raised a shout. They found the doors of the palace shut; those who were appointed to attack the guards fell upon them as they were drinking at a large fire, and dealt with them as with enemies. As a great clamor and noise ensued those who were within heard the tumult, and as the king ordered them to see what was the matter, some of them threw open the gates and rushed out. Those who were with the two guides, as soon as they saw the gates unclosed burst in, and pursuing those who fled, and dealing blows amongst them, they came up to the king, and found him standing with his sword drawn. The party of the guides being numerous mastered him; those who were with him were killed. Cyrus sent troops of horse through the streets to tell those who were within the houses to remain within, and to say that if any were found abroad they would be killed. These directions they obeyed."

When day came the people learned that the city was taken and the king dead and so they all surrendered. Cyrus immediately took possession, and we are glad to know that he treated his conquered foes with justice and mercy.

So this is the story of the fall of Babylon. Some writers say that there were traitors within, and that may partly account for its having been taken so easily. But Xenophon over and over again mentions strong drink and the Bible speaks of it too. When men use alcohol they are not fit to defend themselves either from enemies without or from traitors within. To begin with, their brains are too blunted to realize the danger, and when at last they do understand it, they are not strong enough to meet it.

In this terrible war that is making the whole world so sad today, people have come to see that drink is the greatest hindrance to success. The Czar of Russia, as you have heard, some time ago, prohibited the sale of strong drink The King of England has banished wine from his table in order to set an example to the nation. Lord Kitchener, the English minister of war, has done the same, and thousands and thousands of people are gladly giving up alcohol because they have come to see what a hindrance it is to their country in the war. It is said that the president of the French republic has become an abstainer also.

The great war is the most dreadful thing that has ever happened, but some good will come of it if the world learns that in order to be strong and fit it is necessary to let alcohol alone.

It is about twenty-five centuries since Cyrus stole into Babylon by the river bed, while Belshazzar and his princes were drinking at their feast. Strong drink has been spoiling men's brains and weakening their bodies all through the ages between, but it will not do so very much longer, for the nations of the world are beginning to see that it must be brought to an end by prohibition.

THE WEST VIRGINIA W. C. T. U. SIGN BOARD

BLANCHE WHEATLEY, Bolivar, W. Va.

Our tireless state president, Mrs. Lenna Lowe Yost, has inspired her women to greater endeavor through an excellent message in the last issue of the state paper. In the same number Mrs. Blanche M. Pickering, state corresponding secretary, gives a most encouraging report.

The Little Mountain State is bending every effort to secure her quota of 597 new members within the year. Reports from local and county unions show great activity on the part of white ribboners in almost every branch of the work. National Prohibition is the theme at all meetings.

In many counties, essay and medal contests, prohibition entertainments, and lectures are being held. We are proud to know that one of our women, Mrs. V. S. Milbourne, state S. T. I. superintendent, of Charlestown, Jefferson county, was joint winner in the National prize essay contest, the other half of the fifty dollar prize going to Miss Ruth Clark of Macon, Georgia.

Mrs. Lora La Mance recently gave our state most satisfactory service in securing one hundred and seven new members. Mrs. Leith, having regained her health, is again ready for organizing work.

The campaign for equal suffrage, under the able direction of Mrs. J. Gale Ebert, has brought good results thus far. Indications point to victory when the question is submitted to voters in 1916.

The unions of Jefferson county, bordering on Washington county, Maryland, are much gratified over a recent decision of Judge Keedy of that county, who turned down no less than forty-seven applications for liquor licenses at the opening of the May court. The sentiment against "John B." in our sister state is rapidly increasing.

Let's all pull together for National Constitutional Prohibition in 1920—a long pull, a strong pull, a never-let-go pull, and we shall land our nation high and dry!

Sanitary Drinking Fountains

Also Drinking Fountains for Man and Beast.

Special prices to W. C. T. U. and all Charitable Societies.

This Fountain was erected by the W. C. T. U. of Luray, Virginia.

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Words and music by Ella Southworth Clark. A stirring quartet for mixed voices. Price, 10 cents.

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Written by J. W. Fritts. The words "It is always noontide somewhere," so familiar to all, beautifully harmonized, to be sung immediately following the noontide prayer. Price, per fifty copies, 15 cents; per hundred, 25 cents

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EVANSTON, ILL.

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WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

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Have you heard the great prohibition song, Count On Me? 90,000 sold. Send ten cents for 96 page hymn book containing it. Wm H. Marks, 1603 West St., Wilmington, Delaware.

$2.50 PER DAY SALARY PAID ONE LADY in each town to distribute free circulars and take orders for concentrated flavoring in tubes. Permanent position. J. S. Ziegler Co., 7 G East Harrison, Chicago.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION CONVENTION, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, OCTOBER 9-14, 1915

Up the Mississippi River

The White Ribbon Special from Chicago will be operated over the Chicago & North Western Railway and Union Pacific system through to Seattle, Wash. The special train will leave Chicago on the following schedule, subject to slight changes:

Lv. Chicago	7:15 PM	Tuesday,	Oct. 5	C&NW
Ar. Omaha	7:45 AM	Wednesday,	Oct. 6	C&NW
Lv. Omaha	8:15 AM	Wednesday,	Oct. 6	UPRR
Ar. North Platte	3:30 PM CT	Wednesday,	Oct. 6	UPRR
Lv. North Platte	2:45 PM MT	Wednesday,	Oct. 6	UPRR
Ar. Cheyenne	8:30 PM	Wednesday,	Oct. 6	UPRR
Lv. Cheyenne	10:30 PM	Wednesday,	Oct. 6	UPRR
Lv. Granger	7:15 AM	Thursday,	Oct. 7	OSL
Lv. Pocatello	1:45 PM	Thursday,	Oct. 7	OSL
Ar. Huntington	11:45 PM MT	Thursday,	Oct. 7	OSL
Lv. Huntington	11:00 PM PT	Thursday,	Oct. 7	OWR&N
Ar. Pendleton	6:30 AM	Friday,	Oct. 8	OWR&N
Lv. Pendleton	7:30 AM	Friday,	Oct. 8	OWR&N
Ar. The Dalles	11:30 Noon	Friday,	Oct. 8	OWR&N
Lv. The Dalles	12:00 Noon	Friday,	Oct. 8	OWR&N
Ar. Portland	3:00 PM	Friday,	Oct. 8	OWR&N
Lv. Portland	11:00 PM	Friday,	Oct. 8	OWR&N
Ar. Seattle	6:00 AM	Saturday,	Oct. 9	OWR&N

(Occupying sleepers until 7:30 AM)

The round trip rate via the route of the special train, going or returning, is $62.50. The same rate applies returning via Ogden, the D. & R. G. to Colorado Springs and Denver; thence Union Pacific and North Western Line to Chicago. This rate also applies for return via the Northern Pacific, Great Northern or Canadian Pacific Railways. Tickets are good to return until December 31, 1915.

The rate from Chicago to Seattle via the route of the special train, and returning via San Francisco, thence Southern Pacific to Ogden, Union Pacific and North Western Line to Chicago; or San Francisco to Ogden, thence D. & R. G. to Colorado Springs and Denver, Union Pacific and North Western Line to Chicago; or the journey may be extended to Los Angeles, so that both California Expositions may be visited (the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco, and the Panama-California Exposition at San Diego), and return may be made from Los Angeles via Salt Lake Route to Salt Lake City, thence direct to Chicago via Union Pacific and North Western Line to Chicago; or the A. T. & S. F. Railway may be used, taking in the Grand Canyon at an extra cost of $7.50, and return made by Colorado Springs and Denver, Union Pacific and North Western Line to Chicago; or the Southern Pacific and its connections may be used from Los Angeles by way of New Orleans to Chicago, at the round trip rate of $80. Tickets are good for final return limit of December 31.

The sleeping car rates from Chicago to Seattle on the special train are as follows:

Standard lower berth	$13.00
" upper berth	10.40
" compartment	36.00
" drawing room	46.00
Tourist lower berth	6.75
" upper berth	5.40

Two persons may occupy a lower or an upper berth at the same cost as for one person. Two, three or four persons may occupy a compartment or drawing room, thereby reducing the per capita sleeping car rate for such accommodations.

Further information as to authorized routes, sleeping car rates, etc., will be gladly furnished by addressing H. A. Gross, General Agent Passenger Department, Chicago & North Western Ry., 148 South Clark street, Chicago.

Route of Travel From Chicago

Special train, which will consist of the highest class of equipment, open section, compartment, drawing room, tourist, dining and observations cars, will leave from the magnificent new terminal station of the Chicago & North Western Railway, corner Madison and Canal streets, Chicago, at which terminal will be found all the conveniences for comfort that any traveler may expect. A large portion of this commodious and palatial terminal is devoted exclusively to the convenience and comfort of ladies. There will be found rest rooms, tea rooms, private bath rooms (the use of the latter at a nominal charge of 25 cents); even an emergency hospital service, in case one is fatigued or ill and desires rest under the competent care of trained nurses.

Booklet descriptive of this wonderful terminal and the facilities offered its patrons will be sent upon request. Address C. A. Cairns, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago & North Western Ry., Chicago.

We use the double-track line of the North Western Line from Chicago, passing through the beautiful suburban district of Illinois, crossing the Mississippi river at Clinton, Iowa, and thence through the wonderful industrial, manufacturing and agricultural centers of Iowa and Nebraska; crossing the Missouri river at Council Bluffs, Omaha; thence through the Platte Valley of Nebraska, passing in succession the populous towns of Fremont, Grand Island, North Platte, Julesburg, Sidney, and Cheyenne, at which latter point a stop of two hours will be made, affording an opportunity for delegates coming from Denver and other points to join the special train at Cheyenne.

The route of the Special, the country traversed and the historic and scenic points of interest, will be referred to in detail in each issue of THE UNION SIGNAL, and long before the time of the meeting our members will be familiar with the territory through which the special train passes.

The route we have selected was the pioneer line from Chicago not only to Omaha and Denver, but Salt Lake City, Ogden and San Francisco, and is today the shortest line of travel between Chicago and the Pacific Coast. Over this route are operated more transcontinental trains than on any other. It is the route of the celebrated "Overland Limited," the only exclusively first class daily train operated by any line between Chicago and San Francisco and saving in time one full business day.

This route of travel is protected by more miles of automatic electric block safety signal device than any other western line; in fact, every inch of the way is protected by safety signals, and the road bed is simply incomparable.

Arrangements are now being made for a special train from Seattle and Portland to San Francisco, stopping en route at Salem and Albany, Oregon, where members will meet the governor and other state officials. The party will remain over Sunday at Roseburg.

Full particulars of the special train arrangement from Seattle to San Francisco and the sleeping car cost will be given in later announcements.

LEGIONERS WIN PRIZES FOR DRAWING PROHIBITION MAPS

Twenty-three members and friends of the Los Angeles (Calif.) Central union recently accompanied Mrs. Ellen Dayton Blair, National organizer and state L. T. L. secretary for Southern California, on the annual all-day visit to the McKinley Boys' Home, an institution where for fourteen years the Central union has supported an L. T. L., providing supplies and a competent leader for a monthly meeting the first Sunday of each month. On the occasion of this visit the white ribboners were again impressed with the opportunity for work among the more than one hundred boys of the home. Three excellent prohibition maps, the work of the boys in response to a prize offer, were given places of honor in the chapel. So good were the maps that the white ribboners awarded, instead of one prize, a first, second and third prize. A temperance spelling match between the white ribboners and the McKinley boys, in which the boys won, interested both the boys and their visitors, while humorous readings by Mrs. Dr. Sanderson added greatly to the day's enjoyment.

Minnesota is making a most auspicious beginning for its 1916 statewide prohibition campaign in the thirty-two white counties which it has gained during the last ninety days with a prospect of still others to follow. A larger W. C. T. U. membership is desirable to properly manage the campaign, and accordingly the state is working to round out a membership of 8,000 before the annual convention this fall.

Circulation Department

THE UNION SIGNAL - - - $1.00 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly 25c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER - - - 25c a year

Sample Copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.

Single Copies, 2c each. Per 100, $1.75

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THE YOUNG CRUSADER - - - 37c a year

Address Evanston, Ill.

THE NEW SUBSCRIBER

Have you, OLD SUBSCRIBER, secured the NEW SUBSCRIBER for the weekly edition of THE UNION SIGNAL and thus become a member of the Win One Circle? If not, will you at once find the NEW SUBSCRIBER so that your name may be enrolled in the 1915 Win One Circle and the NEW SUBSCRIBER have the paper she has needed and ought to have had long ago?

Many are wanting and asking for the information to be found in THE UNION SIGNAL, but do not know where to find it. OLD SUBSCRIBER, you *know* and can help someone to this information by getting that NEW SUBSCRIBER.

WIN ONE CIRCLE, 1915

332. Mrs. Annie B. Henderson, Ocheyedan, Ia.
333. Mrs. R. D. Fields, Tyro, Kans.
334. Mrs. Jessie C. Butler, Urbana, Ill.
335. Mrs. Sadie Harding, Fremont, Ind.
336. Mrs. Emma Kautz, Shelby, Mich.
337. Miss Lillian O. Eaton, Mt. Vernon, Me.
338. Mrs. C. G. Smith, Rockford, Ill.
339. Mrs. Mary L. McLendon, Atlanta, Ga.
340. Mrs. Melissa S. Fellow, Beaver, Okla.
341. Mrs. Helen H. Crocker, New York, N. Y.
342. Mrs. Loula Pitt Yokom, St. Joseph, Mo.
343. Attie D. Eddy, Preston, Minn.
344. Alice B. Nicols, St. Paul, Minn.
345. Cora A. Young, Gorin, Mo.
346. Mrs. F. G. Udell, Maplewood, Mo.
347. Mrs. C. M. McAllister, Knowlesville, N. Y.
348. Mrs. J. C. Lashley, Steubenville, O.
349. Miss Hattie B. John, Zanesville, O.
350. Mrs. J. W. Tate, Monticello, Ky.
351. Mrs. Mary O. Groesbeck, Round Lake, N. Y
352. Mrs. Lillian Kittoe, Hawarden, Ia.
353. Mrs. Anna B. Hail, Mobile, Ala.
354. Mrs. R. M. Hall, Fitzgerald, Ga.
355. Mrs. N. H. Hyde, Owego, N. Y.
356. Mrs. Annie L. Morrell, S. Windham, Me.
357. Rachel H. Munson, Kerhonkson, N. Y.
358. Miss Mary Clark, Fargo, N. D.
359. Mrs. Susan Page, Fargo, N. D.
360. Mrs. J. F. Mixon, Elbert, Ga.
361. Mrs. Julia Wright, Columbus, O.
362. Mrs. S. F. Willhelm, Columbus, O.
363. Mrs. S. M. Wilhite, Greenfield, Ill.
364. Etta P. Taylor, Parkersburg, Ia.
365. Mrs. Neva Thomas, Springfield, Mo.
366. Augusta Mulcke, Kingston, Tenn.
367. Mrs. P. M. L. Ray, Guthrie, Okla.
368. Mrs. W. C. Bell, Auburn, Wash.
369. Mrs. Jas. Gagen, Antigo, Wis.
370. Miss Ina E. Williams, Burlington, Wash.
371. Mrs. Hattie M. Barnes, Kansas City, Mo.
372. Mrs. Sarah Culver, Albion, Neb.
373. L. A. Carmichael, Beechwood, Mich.
374. Mrs. P. D. Hawkins, Newburg, Mo.
375. Mrs. Bertha Smith, Diamond, Mo.
376. Mrs. H. C. Willett, Woodbine, Iowa.

AMONG OUR WORKERS

Mrs. Abbie B. Hillerman, president of the Oklahoma W. C. T. U., is spending a few weeks with a son in Turlock, California. Mr. and Mrs. Hillerman are taking a much needed vacation and will remain in California until August.

Stuart (Fla.) W. C. T. U., Mrs. C. S. Burnett-Haney, president, is doing excellent contest work. Within a month three contests have been held, with two more well under way. Cradle roll contests with children of four or five years of age have been effective in creating temperance enthusiasm.

Mrs. N. J. McKitrick of 1326 South 27th street, Omaha, Nebraska, writes that she will be glad to take orders for "Pullman caps" similar to those worn by the Nebraska delegation en route to the Atlanta Convention.

A monthly Christian Citizenship meeting is a plan of the union of Liberal, Kans. Such a meeting in June, with an attendance of two hundred, was most interesting. Sixty-five guests attended the reception on June 9 for older women, an annual affair with this union, and the suggestion has been made that this is a fitting way for other local unions to celebrate Flower Mission day. Under the direction of Mrs. Minnie Johnson-Grinstead, president, the union served dinner to the old soldiers on Decoration day.

During the recent seven weeks' visit to Alaska of Mrs. Cornelia Templeton Hatcher, territorial W. C. T. U. president, during which time the first annual convention of the Alaska W. C. T. U. took place, in addition to presiding over the meetings of that body, she visited all the towns in southeastern Alaska, traveling a distance of 2,500 miles. At Wrangell, Douglas, and Sitka she organized unions and during her itinerary gained eighty-three new members, enlisted 250 Young Campaigners for Prohibition and took 171 signatures to the temperance pledge. The convention, among the special features of which were a street parade, the election of Branch secretaries, and the superintendents of seventeen departments, has been fully reported in a previous issue of THE SIGNAL.

Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, National superintendent of Franchise, on a recent occasion addressed 200 men of the Bible classes of her home city, Bangor, Maine, in the Columbia street church, of which Mr. Livingston is the pastor. Although Mrs. Livingston has an international reputation her voice has not been frequently heard in her home city, and her address on suffrage was a revelation to many in her audience. Mrs. Livingston told of the three-fold opportunity for education which has come to women through their connection with church societies and skillful management of them, through the institutions of higher learning to which they were at first so reluctantly admitted, and through their entry into the industrial arena. Woman is naturally religious, said Mrs. Livingston. Her sex outnumbers the other, five to one, in the evangelical churches. Being religious, she has a keen sense of what pertains to the moral welfare of the community. And so, again, she needs the same weapon of defense as man—for the saloon, the social evil, child labor and other great problems cannot be solved without the ballot. Then, too, woman is inherently far more moral than man; only one-third of one per cent of the women in any given community are fallen. Therefore, woman's instinctive thought, on receiving the ballot, would be to rid the city, the state and the nation of great evils that menace the welfare of her daughters.

The speaker told, in an imposing array of statistics, what women of the suffrage states have done in lessening the power of the saloon. "And so," she said, "the women of Maine want the ballot because it will prove a weapon, not only to keep the prohibitory law, but better to enforce it."

Following an address of an hour and a half, Mrs. Livingston answered with lightning-like rapidity the questions which were voiced from all parts of the auditorium. At the close of the meeting she was presented with a box of flowers by the president of the Danforth class, under the auspices of which the meeting had been held.

Will You Come Home Sober, Papa?

A NEW TEMPERANCE SONG BY REV. J. C. HARRISON

of the ALABAMA CONFERENCE. This is one of the best Temperance songs written in years. Its beautiful story of a young girl's plea to her father is really a Temperance sermon, while its melody is one of the sweetest ever written. Ask your music dealer for it, or send 10c to the publisher. P. J. Howley Music Co., 102 West 42nd Street, New York. Special rates on quantities to Societies or Temperance Organizations.

A Wave of Prohibition

FACTS AND FIGURES

ready to be set in motion throughout the country by the use of the new

PROHIBITION FAN

(Octagon in shape; 7 x 8⅝ in.)

Prohibition map, date of adoption of prohibition by various states on the one side, printed in black; on the reverse side in blue, with white letters surrounded by an artistic arrangement of white ribbon border, the appeal

Protect Our American Youth by Prohibiting the Liquor Traffic

These fans are put up in packages of three dozen (36) and the price is

36 Fans, $1.00

Owing to difficulty in handling and shipping, the smallest order we can fill will be three dozen. Prices on larger quantities will be cheerfully furnished.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

The "DeBoutville" Half Teaspoon

Every local union can handle this article, to their financial advantage.

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Indispensable in the Kitchen
Invaluable in the Sick Room

Solid Nickel Silver, for kitchen use (no brass), 25c
Std. A-1 Silver Plate, 50c. Solid Silver, $2.50

THE DE BOUTVILLE COMPANY
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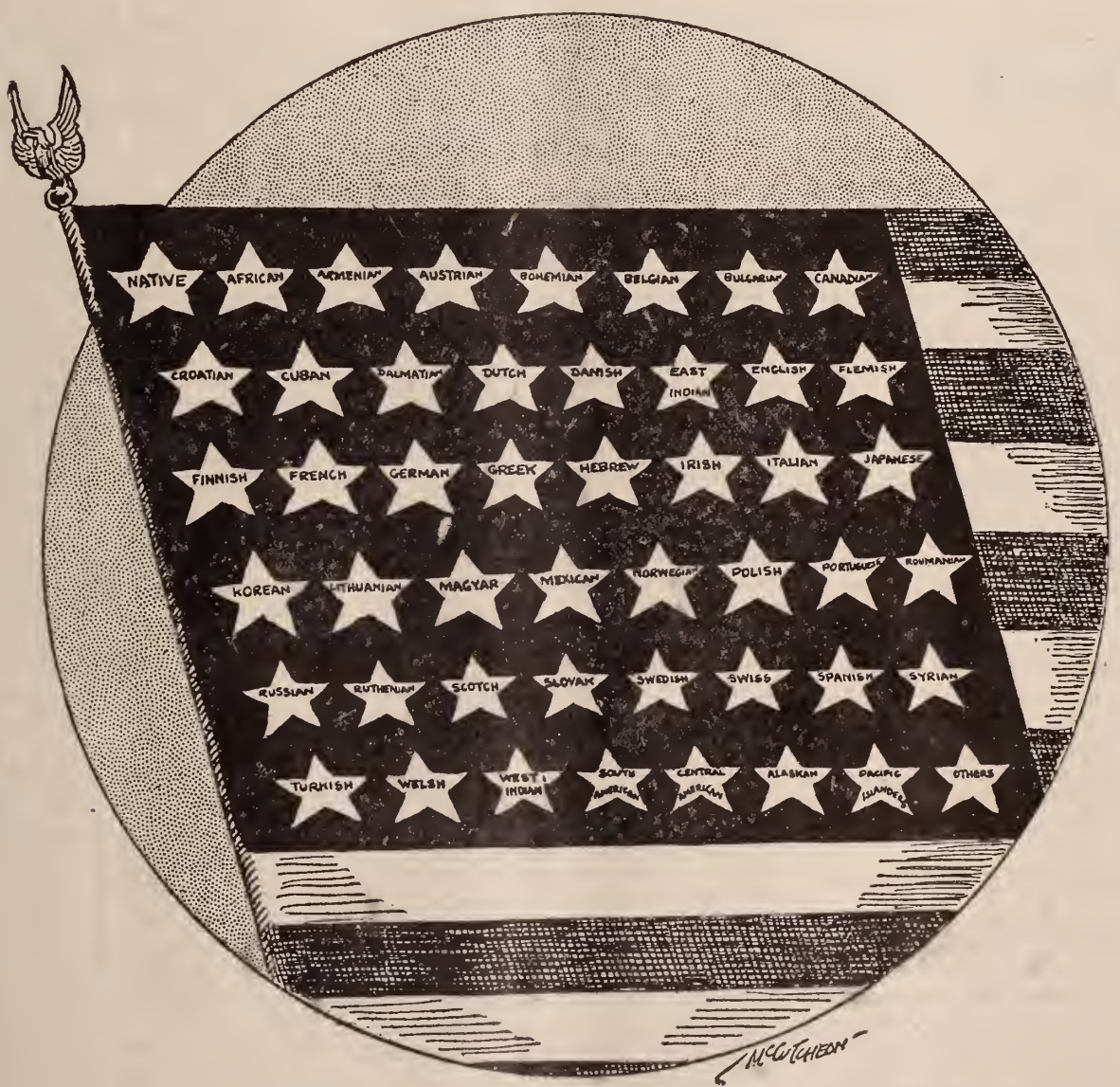
The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XLI | EVANSTON, ILL., JULY 1, 1915 | No. 27

A Flag for Americanization Day (July 4)



Copyright by John T. McCutcheon in The Chicago Tribune

The principles of total abstinence for the individual and prohibition for the nation should be emphasized in the process of Americanizing the many nationalities which make up the citizenship of the United States. Independence Day celebrations afford excellent opportunities for spreading the gospel of National Constitutional Prohibition.

Grand Prize Awarded to World's and National W. C. T. U. Exhibit at Panama-Pacific Exposition

THE grand prize for the finest exhibit in Group 18—"Alcohol, Drugs and Tobacco"—in the department of Social Economy in the Educational section of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, has been awarded to the World's and National W. C. T. U. exhibit. Group 18 has to do with the "physiological and other effects of alcohol, drugs and tobacco; statistics of consumption and economic cost; organized efforts for lessening intemperance and use of drugs and tobacco; also legal regulation of trade in liquor, drugs and tobacco, and private and public management of the liquor trade."

The exhibits in competition with that of the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union were installed by the Anti-Saloon League, the Prohibition Party, the National Temperance Society, the New York Hospital for the Insane, and by Japan and Uruguay.

PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION SIDE-LIGHTS

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE

Mr. P. G. Holden of the International Harvester Co., Chicago, on a recent visit to the W. C. T. U. booth for the purpose of examining the literature, requested that samples of all the temperance and anti-narcotic literature and leaflets, including posters, be sent to him in Chicago. His company, he explained, uses millions of pages of literature, and he was impressed with the value of what he saw in the W. C. T. U. booth.

On a recent afternoon a feature of the exposition was a parade showing the transportation facilities from the days of Adam to the present time. In the railroad section a water wagon with "Rule G" in big letters, bore the invitation, "Climb On." This rule, worded by the American Railroad Association and in force in every railroad in the country, reads as follows: "The use of intoxicants by employes while on duty is prohibited. Their use, or the frequenting of places where they are sold, is sufficient cause for dismissal."

Flower Mission Day at the Exposition

At the suggestion of Miss Lella M. Sewall, National Flower Mission superintendent, the state superintendent of Northern California had sent letters to each county insisting that every union take part in observing June 9 as Flower Mission day at the Exposition. Miss Mary Brown had offered the use of her flat for the care of the flowers. Monday evening the first packages came and were cared for. Tuesday morning, shortly after eight o'clock, the expressman came staggering up the stairs with baskets and boxes, saying, "There are twenty-three of them." Boxes and packages had also been left at the booth. By evening there were flowers everywhere. A group of women had been at work at the flat all afternoon and the bath-tub, the laundry-tub, the kitchen-sink, the dish pans, cooking pans, mop-pail, glass jars and clothes-basket, all were full of flowers. Toward nine in the evening the expressman came again, leaving a half dozen boxes which filled the only vacant spots in the flat. Still later in the evening the parcel post delivery man rang the bell and left boxes which stacked the entry to a height of four feet with just room to walk around them. Packages continued to come the next morning both to the flat and the booth. A man was employed to cart the packages from the booth to the flat and carry the prepared flowers from the flat to the booth where the women could fill their baskets and go out with them. All day long he worked faithfully, entering into the spirit of the occasion.

The women first gave bouquets to the gatemen, the roller-chair boys, workmen on the grounds, and the people employed in the booths in the eight or ten large exhibit buildings, and it was late in the afternoon before the last one had been supplied. Between 5,000 and 6,000 floral offerings were distributed. People were so glad to receive them. Men pinned them to their coat lapels and women wore them as corsage bouquets.

San Francisco was not built for homes. With the exception of some special localities, apartment houses, flats and private residences are erected right on the streets and have not even a parking strip. There is no place for the children. Except in a few isolated places they are compelled to play on the pavements. They are starved for flowers and grass and open spaces. Whole boxes of flowers too withered to use on the grounds were pitched from the windows of Miss Brown's flat into the paved court below, in order to give more room for the workers, and it was pitiful to see the children select and carry away all they could find. In the evening they hunted carefully for the blossoms. Miss Brown invited them to come back in the morning, promising them armsful of flowers for their homes and for the people in the neighborhood. They came and helped to tie big bouquets which they carried to people living along pavements having no space for flowers or grass.

That the working people, and not the visitors, were the first to be remembered, seemed to make a happy impression. A woman in the Food Products building said to the white ribboners who gave her flowers, "Oh, I saw something about it in the paper yesterday, but I said they will not find us, and now here they are."

As Scripture verses accompanied the flowers, there were more of them read on the grounds that Flower Mission Day than on any other day of the Exposition, and the Lord's promise is that His word shall not return unto Him void, but shall accomplish that whereunto it is sent. The women prayed as they fashioned the clusters of blossoms and some glad day beside the River of Life may be found some of the fruits of Flower Mission Day at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Converts to Prohibition

A young man of foreign birth, a moderate drinker of light wines and beer, was recently a visitor at the booth. For some time he stood with Miss Brown before the cabinet and she told him of the effect of alcohol on the brain cells which control reason and judgment, and how the moderate use of even beer and wine decreases the efficiency of a man. As he turned from the cabinet, he remarked, "I will never drink another drop," again repeating his promise before he left the booth.

"If these things are true I would better stop now," were the words half spoken, half whispered by a clean-looking man as he examined some of the panels of the exhibit. After a little further study he came over to Miss Brown and talked with her, explaining that he had been a drinking man at one time, but for several years had earnestly worked for prohibition. Within the last two weeks he had begun to take wines and light drinks. The exhibit brought him to his senses and he went away, "clothed and in his right mind."

Six More Minnesota Counties Adopt Prohibition

The election of Monday, June 21, added six more dry counties to the rapidly whitening territory of Minnesota, making a total of thirty-eight counties which have outlawed the liquor traffic since the passage of the county option law by the last legislature. The six counties which voted dry on June 21 are, Pine, Stevens, Faribault, Chippewa, Houston and Mille Lacs, closing 57 saloons; Martin county failed by only 60 votes to secure prohibition and may demand a recount of the ballots. Faribault county, the banner county of the day, won by a plurality of 912 dry votes.

The elections held so far this year have closed approximately 400 saloons.

Kansas Converted Him

Traveling Salesman Won to Prohibition

If you do not believe in the efficacy and benefits of prohibition take a trip through the state of Kansas and you will experience a change of mind. At least, that is what happened to a traveling salesman, G. N. Mahon by name, who lives in Greenville, South Carolina. The *People's Voice* tells the story. Mr. Mahon was a bitter opponent of prohibition and had heretofore fought the movement because he believed that prohibition was injurious to business.

Last December he made a trip through Kansas and before returning to his home in South Carolina admitted that he was converted. "The facts are so different from the reports that have been sent out by the brewers. I have found business splendid in this state. I find a rustling and a progressive people, and the sight of towns without saloons is an inspiration. I am going right back home and take the stump for prohibition and its strict enforcement, and I am going to tell the folks there the truth about Kansas."

First Regiment, National Guard of Missouri, Ordered to Board Water-Wagon

An evidence of the progress of temperance sentiment in St. Louis, Mo., is the action taken recently by Colonel Arthur B. Donnelly who issued an order declaring that the 1,100 members of the First Regiment, National Guard of Missouri, are hereafter to consider themselves officially aboard the water wagon. The posting of the bulletin announcing the order, which prohibits the use of liquor not only by the officers of the regiment, but by every private, who is to be held to strict accountability for violation, caused a furore of excitement among the regiment members.

Colonel Donnelly said the order was passed because of the youth of a great many members of the regiment. He did not think it was good for the morals of the youngsters to see the older members of the regiment drinking beer, or any other kind of liquor.

Dismissal of officers will follow their violation of the order when in uniform, and rebuke may be expected if they permit any of their men to violate the order either when in or out of uniform.

(From the Chicago Daily News of June 23, 1915.)

1,500 "AD" MEN CHEER FOR CURB ON DRINK

Salute H. D. Estabrook Noisily as He Puts Temperance on Throne with Truth.

SPIRIT OF THE CONVENTION

H. S. Houston Declares the Applause Significant of National Trend of Thought.

Temperance took its place on a throne beside Truth as an ideal of the members of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World today. Fifteen hundred advertising men from all corners of the nation stood up and made a deafening demonstration of cheers in the Auditorium theater when Henry D. Estabrook of New York, chief orator of the convention, lauded the action of European rulers and parliaments in curbing the sale of liquor in time of war. A feature of Mr. Estabrook's address, an attack on the archbishop of Canterbury as one responsible for the present grip of whisky on England, was lost sight of in the noisy salute to temperance uttered by the army of advertising delegates.

The dramatic outbreak is said to be a spontaneous reflection of the spirit of the convention, which has been marked by "dry" smokers and official dinners, where intoxicants were barred.

"Russia has forbidden the manufacture of vodka," said Mr. Estabrook. "France has abolished absinthe. But England refused to prohibit the manufacture and sale of whisky, notwithstanding the king, the prime minister and the head of the army eagerly set the example of total abstinence. Why? Because my lord the archbishop of Canterbury is said to have relished a little stimulus with his meals. I hope this story is exaggerated, but there should never have been enough truth in it to exaggerate.

"I observe that the motto of your organization is truth. Is it your purpose to work for it, fight for it, live for it and, if needs be, die for it? Thus you have founded a brotherhood nobler than that of Arthur and his round table, for in their search for the grail another object was revenge. Truth is the holiest name of God."

"The applause given the idea of temperance by the country's advertising men is significant of the national trend of thought," commented H. S. Houston of New York, prominently mentioned as the next president of the associated clubs. "These men are in closer touch with the public feeling and desires than any other class except newspaper men—and perhaps better than politicians. They reflect the general state of mind on a grave problem, and conclusions may be drawn from their attitude."

Census in Russia Shows Popularity of Prohibition

"Remarkable statistics regarding Russia under vodka and Russia under prohibition," says a *Liverpool Daily Post* special correspondent, "were given at a recent meeting in Petrograd of the Pirogov Society, which takes its name from a famous surgeon and social worker. During the last few years the number of people who had been receiving medical advice, as a result of alcoholic excess, had increased regularly. In 1903 there were 74,500, in 1912 there were 145,000. In the mental hospitals in 1903 there were treated 3,548 cases due to drunkenness. In 1912 there were 9,173. On November 1, 1912, there were 2,363 distilleries in the country. On November 1, 1914, after the prohibition of vodka, there remained only 924.

The Pirogov Society has taken a census on the question of the results of prohibition and replies have been received from 2,167 people. Of these, 92 per cent were peasants, and of these peasants 78 per cent are actual workers on land. Eighty per cent of the replies stated that they had found prohibition beneficial. Twenty per cent declared that they found it rather hard as far as health and feeling were concerned. Eighty-four per cent expressed the desire that vodka should be prohibited forever.

Italy Prohibits the Sale of Strong Drink

Not to be behind the other European countries which have recently restricted or entirely abolished the manufacture and sale of strong drink, Italy, according to an article in *The Sacred Heart Review*, not long since, without any noise and almost without discussion, passed through its parliament an act forbidding the sale, except within very narrow limits and on rigid conditions, of all liquors. In other times, the article explains, the Italian workman contented himself with his glass or glasses of wine, but of later years he has been acquiring the habit of drinking constantly strong brandy and stronger liquors, and the habit has not improved him either as a citizen or as a worker or as a soldier, and the government has therefore been compelled to remove temptation from his path.

Alcoholics' Families Usually Short-Lived

Report Before French Scientists

In discussion of a report by M. C. Colson on alcoholism before the Academy of Science of Paris, as reported in *The Chicago Evening Post*, it was stated that after two generations the posterity of alcoholics become extinguished. Raphael George Levy gave the statistics of twenty-four families chosen at random, twelve temperate and twelve alcoholic:

	Alcoholic.	Temperate.
Died in infancy	12	5
Deaf and dumb	2	0
Idiots	8	2
Affected by St. Vitus dance	2	0
Epileptics	13	0
Deformed	3	2
Dwarfs	5	0
Hereditary drunkards	5	0
Healthy	9	50

M. Levy declared that 323 out of 500 persons in houses of detention are alcoholics.

W. C. T. U. HEADQUARTERS AND REST ROOM AT SAN DIEGO EXPOSITION

The rest room and headquarters of the San Diego W. C. T. U. occupies a beautiful northeast balcony, 26x52 feet, in the Commerce and Industries building, fronting on the Prado, an exceptionally fine point to view the drilling of the U. S. Marines, and the parades occurring almost daily, and within full view of the bands of gorgeously appareled members of many nationalities. The Southern California building is opposite and a little east.

The hangings, rugs and furniture of the rest room are of soft green and russet brown with an abundance of potted and cut flowers. Posters adorn the walls and leaflets of various kinds are provided for free distribution. Dainty, home-cooked lunches are served by white ribboners, who come regularly on stated days to assist during the busy hours. The room has proved deservedly popular, and already upon the register are names of visitors from every state and from several foreign countries.

ADVERTISING ON A DAY'S NOTICE

LORA S. LaMANCE, National Organizer

Scarcely a year passes that does not bring to every union a chance to get a first-class speaker on a day's notice. Something went wrong and the speaker is stranded between two points for just one day. The district president hurries to the 'phone. "Can you use Mrs. Speakwell? It is a chance you ought to jump at. She is extra good, but tomorrow is the only day you can get her. Shall I send her?"

Five times out of ten the union will absolutely refuse to take a speaker on short notice. The other half of the times the union says it will do the best it can.

One time in five the union really does its best. The other four out of every five unions content themselves by writing out a notice and sticking it on the billboard in the post-office lobby, and by sending word of the speaker's presence to a dozen or so parties who are known to be true-blue temperance workers. The result is that sometimes not a dozen adults are present. More often twenty-five or thirty appear, and rarely more than forty come out to these hastily arranged services.

But the other one union in five bestirs itself. Time is money and time is opportunity. If there is a daily paper, a well-written notice appears, and this notice is handed in early or is 'phoned as the case may be. Never wait until a paper is all set up ready for the press before sending in a notice.

Next, handbills are struck off. They do not cost much if medium paper is chosen and if only a few lines in bold print are used. Give just enough to tell who the speaker is and where she is to speak, including an invitation to come and hear her. Get the Christian Endeavorers or the L. T. L. boys to put one in each home, or let ladies stand for two hours at the intersection of the main streets to hand a bill to each passerby. I really believe the latter way is the quickest one to get the handbills scattered widely in a minimum length of time. However, both plans can be used at one and the same time.

'Phone one lady in each church: "Will you please notify every woman in your church who has a 'phone, of Mrs. Speakwell's coming? Other ladies will look after the women of their churches." Many hands make quick work. Sometimes the telephone operator, for a small fee, will call up a special list of names, or will notify friends in the country.

Use every bulletin board in the town, writing the announcement very plainly. Let some one with an auto ride around to the factories, car-shops and mills and get permission to tack up posters or handbills where the men will see them.

In villages of under 2,000 inhabitants the superintendent of schools will usually allow an announcement to be made at school. If the speaker can talk well to pupils—most of our speakers can—send her right to the school to give a short talk. If the boys and girls like her, it is the very best send-off that a lecturer can have. The children are her allies and loyally come themselves and bring their fathers and mothers. Schools are usually glad to listen to something really good.

Sometimes a union sends out its members, mapping out the town and dividing it among them. Each woman takes her beat, visits every house, wet or dry, rich or poor, and personally invites people to attend the lecture. There is no better way. This method always brings out a good audience.

Wonders can be done in a day by the use of printer's ink and woman's tongue. If you have a chance to get a superior speaker, take her if it is only on six hours' notice. Crowd in the work, push the advertising, and set others to doing the same thing. Get the word out quickly. You will get the audience.

ONE WAY FOR LOCAL UNIONS TO SECURE NEW MEMBERS

MRS. LULA LOVELAND SHEPARD, President Utah W. C. T. U.

Why not try a "shower" for the president of your local union? What could be a nicer gift on her birthday than to gladden her heart with a splendid "shower" of new members? An effort might be made to secure as many as she is years old. This plan was tried in Ogden, Utah, by the federated unions in honor of the birthday of their president, Mrs. W. S. Flewelling and resulted in a most substantial gain.

Utah is determined to secure the apportionment assigned to her and *more* if possible. Mother National must have her 50,000 new members by the time we assemble in convention at Seattle, and our state is glad to share in the plan.

PROHIBITION PROVING POPULAR IN ARIZONA

MRS. IMOGEN F. H. LA CHANCE, President Arizona W. C. T. U.

We are greatly gratified over the reports that are coming to us constantly from counties that voted wet and were at first rebellious and really not inclined to obey the law.

At the second convention of the dry federation a law enforcement committee was appointed and through its direction local law enforcement committees are being appointed and the sheriffs in the worst localities are doing their duty.

Letters are coming to the W. C. T. U. and to the federation from sheriffs saying that though they voted wet, they are convinced that prohibition is of great benefit; that crime has decreased to such an extent that there is no doubt that it is much better for the state to have the law and that they are doing and will continue to do their duty as officers.

Page after page could be filled with statements proving the change for the better since our law was put into operation. Please take notice that we did not wait a year for the law to operate, we gave the liquor crowd from November 3 to January in which to exist and in spite of all which may be heard to the contrary, prohibition does prohibit in Arizona. The liquor traffic feels the force of the law as much as do other outlaws.

Business men and others who opposed prohibition are now delighted with its beneficent influence.

IN PROHIBITION KANSAS

Kansas has $13,000,000 more on deposit in the banks than she had a year ago at this time. And in six weeks she will harvest 120,000,000 bushels more of $1.25 wheat in spite of the fly. She will have for this year $30,000,000 worth of alfalfa, $20,000,000 worth of eggs, $180,000,000 worth of live stock, $75,000,000 worth of corn, oats and other cereals, $50,000,000 worth of fruit and garden sass, $200,000,000 worth of coal, lead, zinc and oil; she will graduate 25,000 high school students, 3,000 finished products from academies, colleges and universities, and, after paying for the gowns and flowers, she will have $204,000,000 in the bank. She will have 100,000 weddings in June, with which to open the marrying season.—*Wichita Beacon.*

President Poincaré on Alcohol

Writing to a temperance society, M. Poincaré, the president of France, says: "You ask the president of the Republic to follow the example of other heads of foreign states, and pledge himself to abstain from all spirituous liquors during the war. That is a pledge which it is very easy for the president to take, not only for the duration of the war, but beyond it, for the president never takes alcohol."

It is also stated that the president is a non-smoker.

WALT MASON EXTOLS BENEFITS OF PROHIBITION IN LONDON NEWSPAPER

The word pictures of prohibition in Kansas by Walt Mason, recently published in the *London Chronicle*, ought to arouse in English readers a desire for a similar condition in Great Britain. They are most enticing. He says:

"Kansas is so well pleased with prohibition that no man can hope to attain office in the state unless he is pledged to an absolute enforcement of the prohibitory law. Since both the front and back doors of the saloons and drug stores were closed, there has been an astonishing prosperity throughout the state, and this notwithstanding several years of crop failures. Poorhouses are empty, and gaols are so lonesome nobody likes to live in them. Workmen buy lumber and furniture and own their homes instead of cold brunette bottles. Towns which used to be squalid and frowsy have braced up, and have become as beautiful as a girl at a picnic.

"In the state of Kansas there are no places where men or boys may assemble and spend the night in wassail. And herein lies the beauty of prohibition; for it is the convivial spirit that makes drunkards. Few young men care to drink in silence and alone; they are led into dissipated ways by the desire to hold merry converse with their fellows and to hold such converse a tap room of some sort is necessary. If young men in Kansas would foregather for a festive evening, with brimming tankards, they must skulk to secret places to do it, and the majority of the young men have too much self-respect.

"The drunkard factories are closed in Kansas. The boys are growing up without knowledge of or desire for liquor. They have acquired a profound contempt for drunkards and for drinking. Kansas boys are distinguishing themselves everywhere; 'the man from Kansas' is so conspicuous in all lines of worthy endeavor that the matter has become a national jest. The young man who recently won the heavyweight championship of the world came from a Kansas town, where he had never seen a saloon, and had never taken a drink.

"Now, all the stories about the failure of prohibition in Kansas are based upon conditions as they were seven or eight years ago. They are cleverly presented, so as to create the impression that they describe existing conditions, but they do not. Today the prohibition law is enforced as tightly as is humanly possible in Kansas, and the state is a miracle of prosperity, of cleanliness, of high moral and intellectual achievement.

"The arguments of the anti-prohibitionists are trivial and foolish. If a man is arrested for drunkenness, or a secret joint is raided in Kansas, the opponents of the law, all over the country, point triumphantly to the fact as proof that prohibition does not prohibit. You have laws against murder in England, yet I read in the *Daily Chronicle* many stories of that crime. Consequently your laws against murder are a failure, and you should repeal them.

"All stock arguments against prohibition are equally absurd.

Liquor is Doomed

"The moral is that prohibition is a great success when it is properly enforced. Close every groggery in Great Britain, and it may cause some suffering to the present generation, which has built up a priceless thirst, but the next generation will be free from the greatest curse in history.

"Liquor is doomed, because it is an anachronism. It was very well in the days of ducking stools and pillories and torture chambers, but it has no true place in an advanced civilization, or in a civilization that is trying to advance. For anything that interferes with human efficiency must go.

"Efficiency and alcohol never did walk together hand in hand, and never will; therefore, as efficiency is necessary, and alcohol is not, the latter has doom written against its name."

PROHIBITION A PRODUCT OF THE PIONEER CONSCIENCE

In an article by Frederick M. Davenport in a recent number of *The Outlook* on "The Trail of Progress and Reaction in the West," the author traces in a most interesting fashion what he terms "the persistence of the pioneer conscience." He sees in prohibition a practical working out of this pioneer conscience and calls attention to the following illuminating facts:

"The movement did not wait for Russia or France or England or the European war. It was in full swing before the war began. Strangely enough it is no longer primarily moral or sentimental. It is a business and labor issue now. Mining camps went dry in Colorado at the last election which were predicted by everybody to be irrevocably wet. Large numbers of men for the first time decided that their wages would do more good if used for the wife and children than if squandered over the bar and in gambling on Saturday nights. Ten years ago the saloon in the West was looked upon as a social institution that men could not get along without. Now it is looked upon as too dangerous to the family institution and to the state to be tolerated.

"Montana tried an illuminating experiment in September, 1914. My information comes from an official of the state government and from the accident records of the Anaconda Copper Mining company. The city of Butte was the seat of civil war in the summer and fall of last year. It was not a conflict between capital and labor or between employer and employe, but between two divisions of the Western Federation of Miners, one of which believed that its chief representatives were grafters and had betrayed the workers, while the other upheld the old leaders. There were violence and bloodshed, and the militia were called in. From September 1 to September 14 all saloons in Butte were closed tight under martial law. From September 14 to September 24 they were open only from eight in the morning to seven in the evening, and for the rest of the month were open from seven in the morning to ten in the evening. The curve of the number of accidents, and of the number of men who did not turn up at shift, in the first two weeks fell from the usual high average to almost the base line. A minimum percentage of men failed to turn up at shifts, and the number of accidents was very small. During the next four weeks the curve rose steadily with the number of hours during which the saloons were open. I have the records of the Anaconda Copper Mining Corporation before me. During the month of August which preceded the closing of the saloons the number of accidents per ten thousand shifts was eleven and twenty-five hundredths. During September, when for only half a month every saloon was closed tight, the number of accidents fell to four and twenty-one hundredths per ten thousand shifts. Among the rules appearing on the bulletin boards at the mines is the following: 'Never go to work after drinking liquor, and if you must drink, stay at home. Experience has proven that a great many accidents are caused from drinking intoxicating liquors.'

"It is a matter of business efficiency and common sense. Neither employes nor society will stand long for workmen's compensation acts unless liquor is eliminated from the dietary of men at least in every form of hazardous occupation. And between the hazard to the family, and the hazard in the occupation, and the hazard to law and order, the collective power of the state has determined to close in fast on the liquor business in the West.

"I saw in Minnesota a most unbiased and significant and bona-fide letter from a big brewer in Oregon. Oregon had just gone dry. The brewer in Oregon was writing to a large brewing corporation in Minnesota requesting them to buy his surplus hops. In the most straightforward and open manner he related the woes of the business in the West. He labored under no illusion. He realized that the end had come in that section of the United States. As to his machinery, he had been offered hardly ten cents on the dollar. But he thought he ought to sell his hops at a fair figure. And as a warning, and as inside information to the brewers of Minnesota who likewise are facing extinction in their own state, he appended a chart of the rocks in Oregon upon which the brewing business had been wrecked. And these were the dangers against which he warned the brewers of Minnesota: Woman suffrage, the initiative and referendum (by which the people start trouble themselves without intervention of the legislature), lack of organized co-operation in their business, whisky (by which he meant that the liquor men should have been wise enough to let the strong stimulants go, and should have sought to retain the beer and light wines), and finally, the low character of the saloonkeepers who have been their selling agents!"

HOW THEY CELEBRATED INDEPENDENCE DAY

GRACE BOTELER SANDERS, Jamestown, O.

A gay crowd of young men in white flannels, white shoes, and white Panamas dropped from the car at the corner of Lagonda avenue and stopped for a moment to wipe their hot foreheads. A little July breeze, which came whizzing down the railroad track, fluffed pompadours and set neckties waving. It caught, also, the frayed old black tie of the man upon the corner who watched the party so intently with his bloodshot blue eyes that the gaze of the leader was drawn irresistibly to him.

One quiet glance from the top of the loafer's head to his worn old shoes told of untidiness and drunkenness, and the tall young man shrugged his shoulders and turned away from the down-and-outer. "Let's chin the old fellow awhile and ask him how he's enjoying his independence," he laughed. "He looks independent, I must say!"

Old Jim heard and a deep red flush painted his whisky-burned cheeks. He started to flee, for even now all pride had not been smothered, but loud cheering from the ball park, toward which the boys were bound, attracted their attention and they retraced their steps and started the other way.

"Poor old derelict, let him go," suggested a pitying voice.. "It's time for the ball game anyhow!"

Jim, who, when he could get a chance, scrubbed floors and cleaned cuspidors, and drained the glasses in Nick's Place, or any other saloon, before he washed them, watched the party until the tall young man, the counterpart of what he himself had once been, led the others through the gate at the park where a stream of autos, carriages and pedestrians was disappearing. People who knew old Jim supposed that his conscience was dead, but today a curious awakening had filled his muddled brain with pictures of a beautiful past long since melted into oblivion. He felt as if he could not bear the thought of what he had become, and sinking down upon a seat in front of the saloon where for three desperate, unlovely years he had "hung out," he covered his face with his hands and groaned aloud.

Over his head the Stars and Stripes, which Nick had appropriated for decorations in honor of the day, swung gently and brushed the old gray head with pitying fingers. In the ball park the band was playing, "The Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave."

Oh, the painfulness of these reminders of the past! There had been a time when Jim, among the bravest of the brave, had marched out at the head of his regiment to fight for his country, and then had begun for him a terrible bondage of body and soul. His hands, his feet, his heart, his mind had come under the control of the demon rum. On the battle-field he had taken his first drink and begun the welding of an indissoluble chain of habit. After coming home, where he was lauded as a hero, he married the prettiest, sweetest girl in the neighborhood, with whom he settled down on a fine farm. But he continued to drink, "for friendship's sake." As he grew older he spent the greater part of his time at the saloon. Soon he became a menace to his family, abusing his wife and children. Finally he squandered his property, and when love and light and even the hope of safety were gone, the gentle wife and promising children left him to pursue alone his whisky-soaked path. He had given up all for the bottle. It had brought him to this.

One day the report of his death in a railway accident had lifted from his wife and children the stigma which he had thrown upon them. It was a poor old tramp who was killed, but Jim, knowing that a reconciliation was impossible, concluded that it was better for his family to believe it was he, and he had continued on his way tottering down the path to destruction.

The Grand Army, the Junior Order, and many companies of soldiers, with drum and fife, bands of music and flying flags, marched by on their way to the fair grounds, but Jim did not raise his head. Just as they reached the railroad crossing, just as the long line of hot, dusty men, who had marched miles, came to a standstill, a train slid across the track and blocked their way. The July sun blazed pitilessly upon them as they waited. The little breeze, which had been their only relief, died away. The men shifted from one foot to the other. They waited five minutes—ten minutes. Then they glanced sideways and saw in Nick's Place a pictured beer glass covered with foam. It reminded them of electric fans and cooling draughts, and without further parley they broke ranks and made for the saloon door. How pleasant was the room! The bartenders could not pass out drinks rapidly enough, and the saloonist, who saw Jim nodding by the door, decided that he would enlist his services. "Jim," he called, "get in here and make yourself useful as well as ornamental."

The crowd set up a laugh as the bleareyed old man staggered behind the bar, but they took the glasses from his trembling hands and failed to see in him an object lesson by which they might profit. It was thirty minutes before the train moved on. It was an hour before the marshal could induce the men to go on with the march. In all that time Jim never ceased "slinging" drinks. He was almost exhausted when the party had gone and as he sank into the first chair at hand reached for a glass. The saloonist roughly struck it from his hand. "None of that, fellow," he ordered. "You're Jim-dandy help. You shall drink as much as you like tonight, but now when everybody wants a drink, and the bartenders are about done up, and there's no help to be hired for love or money, I've got to keep you in shape for business. The ball players will be in here pretty soon. They're regular high rollers, and then there'll be some of the folks who watched the game, and others. Oh, we'll be busy as can be. Not another drink until after business hours!"

Jim's hand dropped the glass. Deciding that he did not want the liquor anyway, he settled himself for a rest. Occasionally he heard cheering and strains of music from the ball park. After a while a long line of cars lined themselves up in front for the use of the ball players and Jim sighed when he remembered that custom would soon begin again. He felt old and tired. There was a rush for the great gate as the crowd began to pour out. The saloon quickly began to fill. Jim took his position behind the bar and watched the men fight and push for first place in the line. Coolly, indifferently, the bartenders and Jim handed out drinks and raked in coin, and still the crowd came. But suddenly something happened which made the old man's sluggish blood leap into action. The leader of the players, the light-haired boy Jim had noticed, was hesitatingly, reluctantly following the crowd into the room. "Oh, I don't want anything. I never took a drink in my life," he laughed. "I just came in because the crowd did. No, I won't take anything. I promised mother I never would."

"Mammy's boy!" jeered the crowd. Old Jim's eyes flashed as he watched to see who would win the battle. Still they urged the boy to drink, and one of his companions, his chum, holding a glass to his lips, called him coward and dared him to refuse to be a sport. Then the boy yielded. "Well, if I must," he said with a forced laugh and raised the glass to his lips.

Jim suddenly raised his arm and shattered the glass to atoms upon the marble slab. There was instant pandemonium. The old man leapt over the counter and laid his hand on the boy's arm. "Look at me!" he begged. "See what one drink did for me. Once I was as tall and handsome and capable as you are but one drink drove me on to the gutter and made me what I am. You say you never drank. Go home to your mother and tell her what happened here and never, never enter such a place again—no, not even to please your best friend. O boy, go!"

The young man looked into the pleading, bloodshot eyes and then he said something to the other fellows which made them follow him out of the saloon. It all happened so quickly that there was not time to interfere, if any one had thought of such a thing, but when the boys had gone and a lull had fallen over the place, the saloonist awoke. He rushed for Jim fists clenched. His temper, never of the best, had been fed by liquor until he was madly insane.

"What do you mean, you old fool?" he cried. "Take that—and that—and that—get out of my place forever or I'll 'jug' you. That's where you belong." Jim fell like a log. His heart, weakened by liquor drinking, could not stand the strain. He looked up at his persecutor with hungry pleading eyes. "What made you do it, Jim?" demanded the saloonkeeper suddenly repentant. "'Taint like you to turn traitor. Tell me you'll never do such a thing again and I'll overlook it this once."

Jim, breathing heavily, sighed faintly. "I'm going to die," he gasped. "When it's over tell the boy, when he's alone that I looked just like him thirty years ago and I couldn't see him take the same track. Tell him, Nick—oh, I hate to have you hurt him—but tell him I had to snatch that glass away for I am his father. O Nick, don't forget." Old Jim gave a shudder and lay still in death.

Thoroughly sobered the saloonkeeper turned to his bartender: "If saloons turn boys like that into such products as poor old Jim, I'll close mine," he said huskily. "Everybody's celebrating tonight. I'll join in by shutting Nick's Place forever."

And he did.

GET INTO THE FIGHT

Get into the fight for God and right,
The fight that is on today,
For church increased, in a land released,
From rum's satanic sway.

Get into the fight with heart and might,
For the sake of the weary throng
Of waifs unclad, and women sad,
And brother men gone wrong.

Get into the fight! time wings its flight,
Get into the fight today!
There is work to do, and the call means you.
Get into the fight to stay.

Get into the fight! for the Lord of might
Has bidden His church bestow
Her power and wealth, for the nation's health
And the Kingdom of God below.

Get into the fight! for the dawn is bright,
Of the day not far remote,
When o'er our land from strand to strand,
A "Stainless Flag" shall float.

—*The Keystone Citizen.*

"THE LITTLE WHITE SLAVER"

REV. DUNCAN C. MILNER, Chicago, Ill.

The past year has witnessed the glorification of the cigaret. Many leading papers and magazines that have cut out all liquor advertisements, have published the most artistic and splendid advertisements of cigarets. There has been a parade of the names of ministers, physicians, actors and actresses who use cigarets. The newspapers have described young women in so-called high society as possessed of jeweled and gold cigaret cases and smoking in public places.

The most noted publicity has been given the cigaret in connection with the war in Europe. There seems to have been a studied effort to give prominence to the use of "the little white slaver" by officers and soldiers. To the soldiers in hospitals and in trenches cigarets have been furnished as if they supplied a need more urgent than that for food and drink. In many cases liquors have been forbidden, but the distribution of cigarets has been encouraged. In one instance it was reported that three thousand dollars had been raised and invested in cigarets to give to soldiers in hospitals and we have had pictures of nurses distributing them. And this expenditure of money when women and children in Belgium and Poland were perishing with hunger! The president of the American Tobacco Company has reported that while the sale of cigars in the last ten years has increased eight per cent, in a little longer time the cigaret trade has increased over seven hundred per cent. It has been suggested that this enormous increase in the use of cigarets was given an impetus by the Spanish-American war, when Americans came into intimate relations with cigaret smoking people.

While there has been this tremendous increase in cigaret smoking, and the boy and young men devotees of "the little white slaver" are seen in increasing numbers on our streets, the opinions of physicians and other experts as to the evil effects of using cigarets have not been modified. Many banks, stores, and manufacturing establishments still announce: "No cigaret smokers employed." Connie Mack and other leaders of baseball say cigaret smoking unfits players for their work. The leaders and teachers of athletics declare that cigaret smoking must be cut out.

William Hale Thompson, mayor of Chicago, in telling how a boy may train for success in athletics says, "He stops smoking cigarets, for his trainer tells him he can not run and smoke."

The number of insane and mentally defective persons is rapidly increasing. Dr. Forbes Winslow of England, who is regarded as among the highest authorities on mental diseases, says: "The true causes of insanity are the *vices* and not the worries of civilization. I should put the causes of insanity in the following order: Drink, cigaret smoking and heredity. By heredity we merely mean the inherited results of the bad habits of ancestors who drank and smoked."

The officers and teachers of our schools and colleges are almost a unit in the opinion that the cigaret is perhaps the greatest cause of the physical and mental degeneration of the boys.

The civilized nations have aided China in the tremendous work of suppressing the use of opium. Recently some of the leading men of China, backed by the opinions of physicians and teachers, have expressed the conviction that it now seems that the cigaret is becoming a greater danger than opium ever was.

John Barleycorn, A Destroyer of Homes, Has Caused 200,000 Divorces In the United States In Two Decades

WILLIAM N. GEMMILL, Judge of the Municipal Court of Chicago

Booze is the mother of crime. It gives life and sustenance to slums, dives, brothels, gambling dens and "pay-off joints." It nerves to his deed the homicide, the stick-up man, the burglar, the thief and the thug. It fires the brain of the prostitute and the panderer. It feeds and inflames the passions of the weak-minded and the degenerate.

I have tried an army of 50,000 human derelicts, most of whom were booze-soaked. With faces red and bloated, with eyes dull and languid, with bodies weak and wasted, with clothing foul and ragged, this vast army is forever marching with unsteady step to the graves of the drunkard and the pauper or to the prison and workhouse.

I have looked into the tear-stained faces of a still larger army of fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters, wives and husbands, as they have pleaded for the miserable wrecks that booze has made. I have seen with this army ten thousand pale-faced, hollow-cheeked, ragged, hungry and starving children, cursed by booze.

A Breeder of Criminals

I have observed that every bandit crew that goes forth to murder starts from a saloon; that every panderer has his rendezvous in a grogshop; that every den of thieves makes its victims drunk before it robs them; that every house of prostitution has its bar or is in partnership with booze; that every gambling den either is in a saloon or sustains a close relationship with one; that the pickpocket "trust" is housed in a saloon; that the "pay-off joint" for the crook and the crooked policeman is in a saloon; that the professional bondsmen and character witnesses for thieves and holdup men are saloonkeepers or bartenders.

Booze has caused 200,000 divorces in the United States in the last twenty years, and adds 25,000 more to this number every year. It divides more homes, fills more jails and empties more churches than all other influences combined.

Judges, legislators, mayors, governors and even presidents sit dumb or quail in the presence of this monster, which enters millions of homes and leaves them desolate.

I have witnessed daily its ravages after it has spent its wild fury upon the helpless bodies of women and children, or after it has reaped for a night, in the public dance, its harvest of virtue, now dead forever. I have observed that the last man to be employed and the first to be discharged is a victim of booze.

Booze never built a park, a playground, a school or a church, but is the enemy of them all.

War may be hell, but where it slays its thousands booze destroys its tens of thousands.—*Chicago Herald*

South Carolina Preparing For Prohibition

MRS. JOSEPH SPROTT, State W. C. T. U. President

The sentiment in South Carolina not only for state-wide, but also for nation-wide prohibition is steadily growing, and there is little doubt that South Carolina will be the nineteenth state to be hung on the dry line! The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is doing its full share of the work. Advantage is being taken of the special literature offer, and each county where the W. C. T. U. is organized, is planning to carry on a systematic campaign during the summer.

Mrs. Amy C. Weech of Virginia spent nearly two months in the state earlier in the year, and she is coming back in August. We hope also to have the services of Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Hoge of Virginia for a while in August, and also to hear Dr. Camp of Georgia. Miss Cleo Attaway, our own state organizer, is constantly afield.

The fact that we have a governor who can and *does* enforce all laws—even in Charleston and Columbia!—is having a most encouraging effect, and many who formerly argued otherwise are beginning to acknowledge that "Prohibition prohibits," when there is a man like Richard I. Manning behind the law.

Our state convention, to be held at Allendale, will take place early (September 2-5) so that before the election, which is set for September 14, its influence may be felt in the county.

At a meeting of the executive board of the Woman's Missionary Society of the Baptist church, held in Columbia, S. C., June 10-11, a resolution was adopted endorsing the state-wide prohibition movement and offering to co-operate with the temperance forces in bringing about a successful election on September 14. The board will adopt the program prepared and sent out by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and give a session, or a part of a session, at all annual missionary rallies between now and the election to discussion of the subject of temperance.

The Union Signal

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Published Weekly by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Evanston, Illinois

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Evanston, Illinois, July 1, 1915

National W. C. T. U. Convention, Seattle, Wash., October 9-14, 1915

GOAL FOR 1915—FIFTY THOUSAND NEW MEMBERS

EIGHTEEN PROHIBITION STATES

Maine	West Virginia
Kansas	Virginia
Oklahoma	Washington
North Dakota	Oregon
North Carolina	Colorado
Georgia	Arizona
Mississippi	Iowa
Tennessee	Arkansas
Alabama	Idaho

If you hesitate to talk prohibition to your friends and business associates, hang in a prominent place upon the wall of your office or store or the living room of your residence a prohibition map, and let it do the talking for you.

In planning for the celebration of "Americanization Day" in your city, do not forget to distribute among our New Americans the attractive new "Welcome" leaflet by our National W. C. T. U. president, printed in English, German, Italian, Spanish, Swedish and Norwegian, and having on its first page a beautiful picture, in colors, of the American Flag. Price, per 50, 15 cents; per 100, 25 cents.

Prohibition causes an increase in consumption of alcoholic liquors the dealers in drink tell us. Yet, according to the latest figures of the Internal Revenue department, in the period between November 12, 1914, and May 1, 1915, there has been a decrease of $15,000,000 in revenue due to the falling off in consumption of alcoholic beverages. Which statement will you believe?

"AMERICANIZATION DAY"

The Fourth of July is becoming something more dignified and patriotic than the torpedo-firecracker-skyrocket holiday of the past. Most encouraging results of the efforts to have the day more worthily observed are everywhere to be seen. This year many communities are planning to act upon the suggestion of the commissioner of immigration at Ellis Island and make Independence Day an occasion for welcoming newly naturalized citizens, the day to be known as "Americanization Day." Some will do as did the city of Cleveland last year—invite all the newly naturalized citizens to a reception, where patriotic music and the reciting of the "Pledge of Allegiance," with the presentation to each guest of a little American flag and a seal button bearing the word "Citizen," will be features of the program. In one city a prize has been offered for the best essay on "What America Means and How to Americanize the Immigrant."

In every celebration of this character—and we hope they may be very numerous—the thought to be emphasized will be the privilege, distinction and responsibility of citizenship. Americanization Day will, however, we believe, fail of its purpose if it does not awaken in the hearts of native-born citizens a new sense of responsibility to the men and women who are coming to us from other lands. We may well ask ourselves the question: Are we doing all we ought to make America the ideal "promised land" towards which the liberty-loving people of the Old World look longingly? Must we not with shame admit that at the present time representatives of some of the nations of Europe coming to our shores will find less protection from the liquor evil than they have at home? Can we give to the fathers and mothers whom we are urging to become citizens assurance that in this "land of the free" there is adequate freedom for their children from the temptation of the ever-present liquor traffic?

May "Americanization Day" be a day for registering anew our Declaration of Independence from King Alcohol and determining to work tirelessly to place in the constitution of the United States an amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of all alcoholic liquors.

AN INTERESTING EXPERIMENT(?)

The restriction of the sale of alcoholic liquors to light wines and beers is suggested by *The Chicago Tribune* as a possible "interesting experiment." We grant that if the treatment of the drink evil were a purely academic question and not a life and death matter for so many people, the experiment might indeed be interesting to people who like that sort of thing. However, since scientists have shown that wine and beer contain, in varying degrees, the deadly poison alcohol, experimenting with it seems a somewhat costly method of procedure. Not in such fashion are latter-day scientists dealing with malignant disease. When men of prominence and authority in the medical profession state it as their professional opinion based on many years' observation that beer is doing more harm and is more prolific in producing certain organic diseases of the liver and kidneys than all other alcoholic liquors, there seems but one way to deal with it, namely, to exterminate it. When life insurance companies compute that the habit of beer drinking shortens life from forty to sixty per cent, and judges in our courts declare that a large proportion of the men brought before them for misdemeanors are beer-drinkers there seems little room for argument as to the undesirability of the traffic.

Why waste time in "experimenting" with a business which is doing incalculable harm to human life and character when it has been conclusively demonstrated that total prohibition of it is possible. How short-sighted to indulge in theorizing on half-way measures when whole states have successfully solved the problem of what to do with the liquor traffic. The only experiment with the liquor evil that is certain to prove continuously and increasingly interesting to all the people of any community is the one that has been tried for many years by the state of Kansas, as a result of which her jails and poor-houses have been emptied, her homes made happy and prosperous and her civic life purified.

ADVERTISING MEN REFLECT BUSINESS SENTIMENT

It was inevitable that a body of men taking as their slogan, "Truth," should look favorably upon the temperance movement. Such a company is the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, which met in convention in Chicago last week. The enthusiastic and apparently unanimous demonstration that greeted the remarks of one of the chief orators of that gathering in favor of prohibition spoke eloquently of the attitude of the membership of the organization. This action is tremendously significant as showing the feeling of the business interests which the advertising men represent.

"Any advertising is objectionable that adversely affects the public health, morals or pockets," was the definition given by the chairman of the national vigilance committee of the organization. How well this concise, comprehensive phrase describes liquor advertising. As to the matter of health, no less an authority than the health commissioner of the largest and wealthiest metropolis of the United States has just declared that he believes alcohol to be a menace to the physical well-being of the public. On the ground of morals, criminologists and penologists without number furnish indisputable proof that alcohol is the chief cause of crime and immorality of every type. As to the adverse effect of the drink evil on the pocket books of the public, the charity organizations tell us that John Barleycorn has no rival as a pauperizer.

The growing unpopularity of liquor advertising is well known. Recently the Temperance Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church made an investigation and learned that at least one-fourth of the daily papers of our country refuse all liquor advertising, and since that statement was made there have been many additions to the number.

That this elimination of liquor advertising is not at all displeasing to the reading public is vouched for by many publishers who have rejected this character of business. "It is the observation of newspaper publishers everywhere that the throwing out of liquor advertisements does not result in decreasing receipts," says the *Harrisburg* (Penn.) *Telegraph*. "Not only are they convinced that it is the right thing to do but it is now the *popular* course to pursue."

AMERICA TO BE

(Dedicated to Mrs. Ella A. Boole)

Air: "When the Mists Have Rolled Away"

GEORGIA B. WEATON

When the golden gates of morning
Outward swing to radiant day,
When the dark of night is ended,
And the shadows flee away,
We shall see fulfilled the promise
Of America to be,
When the gates of love swing outward,
And the truth shall make us free.

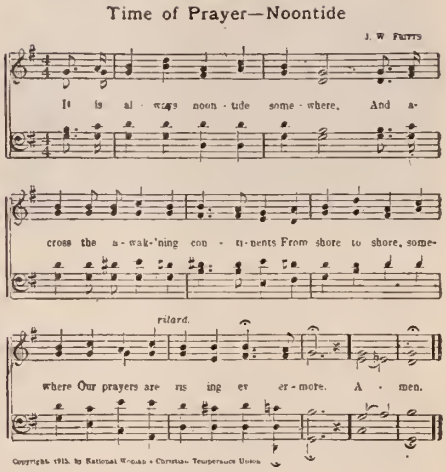
CHORUS:

In its glory we shall see,
Land of larger liberty,
Stainless stars and stripes forever,
O'er America to be,
When the gates of love swing outward,
And the truth shall make us free.

When the golden rule of loving
Measures every civic plan,
As thyself so is thy neighbor,
Brings the golden age of man,
Then the gates of life and justice
Shall swing out in unity,
Government of people ruling,
Home of full equality.

When the golden era dawning,
Flashes joy to all the world,
When the flags of peace and freedom
O'er the nations are unfurled
Then the cords of love earth binding,
Bonds of right and purity,
Shall proclaim the new evangel
Of a world forever free.

Time of Prayer—Noontide



SIGNS OF THE TIMES

Sir Thomas Dewar, managing director of the distillery firm of John Dewar & Sons, and recognized as spokesman of the distilling interests of England, is reported to have recently declared that there had been a marked decrease in the sale of alcoholic liquors in the United Kingdom since the beginning of the war. This decrease has been so great that brewers and distillers will curtail the output.

That sentiment for prohibition is steadily growing in Wisconsin is shown by the fact that 77 of the 142 communities in which the liquor question was an issue this year, voted dry, as reported by the *Milwaukee Journal*, and 14 of these 77 were towns of 1,000 or more population.

Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has recently awarded prizes to 729 successful contestants among pupils in the Indian schools of the United States, the contest being for the first, second and third best essays written by the Indian pupils on the effect of alcoholism on men, women and children. This contest was participated in by several thousand Indian children and it is believed will have a large influence in impressing upon the students, their parents and other Indians the evil effects resulting from the use of liquor.

Hermosa Beach, Calif., a dry resort, was on June 29 the scene of the picnic of the South Pasadena Chamber of Commerce. In considering the advantages of various picnic grounds, Redondo Beach, where liquor is sold, was passed by in favor of the smaller resort which is dry.

Artesia, N. M., by a vote of 177 to 34, at a recent election, made known its decision to stay in the dry column.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad officials, according to an item in the *Chicago Examiner*, recently announced that after June 30 liquor-selling will be prohibited on every train of its entire system.

The first question Judge Quinn of Austin, Minnesota, asks in questioning candidates for American citizenship is, "Do you drink?"

Kansas has only forty paupers to 100,000 of its population, according to the 1910 census as compared with an average for the entire United States of 100 paupers to every 100,000 of population.

Eighty-three of the eighty-five prisoners of the Salem (Mass.) workhouse favor nation-wide prohibition according to a vote taken on a recent occasion. The chaplain of the institution says that more than 95 per cent of all prisoners are intemperate, and that 67 per cent of all imprisonments are for drunkenness.

The passage of an injunction and abatement bill for the suppression of vice by the Illinois legislature at its recent session, is a cause for great rejoicing throughout the state. The measure which was patterned after the Iowa statute has within the last few days received the signature of Governor Dunne. It is reported that to date this bill has been enacted into law in twenty states.

"If ever you had a fight before you in Pennsylvania in all your lives, you'll have one from now on," were the warning words of James Mulvihill, a leader in Pennsylvania liquor circles at a dinner of liquor dealers recently. The prediction was received in silence by the diners. It should be enlightening to men who patronize the wares of the liquor dealers to know that on this occasion, as on many similar ones, the dealers themselves drank not liquors, although they were on the menu, but water, the drink of the temperance advocates the world over.

The United States Supreme Court, by a recent decision in the Caminetti case has reaffirmed the conviction of the unworthy son of a high government official and has again established that taking a girl from one state into another for immoral purposes is white slavery, even though the girl is not sold or rented for commercial profits. This decision has cleared the way for the punishment of every one who takes a woman across any state line for immoral purposes.

A toast to President Wilson was recently drank in water by 300 delegates and guests at a banquet of the International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' union held in the city of Washington.

BEYOND

It seemeth such a little way to me
Across to that strange country, the Beyond;
And yet not strange, for it has grown to be
The home of those of whom I am so fond.
They make it seem familiar and most dear
As journeying friends bring distant countries near.

I never stand above the bier and see
The seal of death set on some well-loved face
But that I think—one more to welcome me
When I shall cross the intervening space
Between this land and that one Over There;
One more to make the strange Beyond seem fair.

And so to me there is no sting to death,
And so the grave has lost its victory.
It is but crossing with suspended breath
And white, set face, a little strip of sea,
To find the loved ones on the other shore,
More beautiful, more precious, than before.

—*Ella Wheeler Wilcox.*

We record here the name of a comrade and friend who has recently passed to the higher life:

MR. ROBERT MIDDLETON, husband of Mrs. L. O. Middleton, lecturer for the Scientific Temperance Instruction department; and a true friend and helper of the W. C. T. U. Mr. Middleton died suddenly June 21.

There is light for me on the trackless wild,
As the wonders of old I trace.
When the God of the whole earth went before
To search me a resting place.
Has He changed for me? Nay! He changes not
He will bring me by some new way.
Through fire and flood and each crafty foe,
As safely as yesterday.

—*Selected*

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HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

RED LETTER DAYS

JULY 21—*Loyal Temperance Legion Day (Birthday of Anna A. Gordon)*
JULY 31—*White Ribbon Missionary Day (Birthday of Mary Allen West)*

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, SEATTLE, WASH., OCTOBER 9-14, 1915

ACTING TREASURER'S REPORT

FRANCES E. WILLARD MEMORIAL FUND
LILLIAN STEVENS CAMPAIGN FUND

FRANCES P. PARKS

The following contributions to the Memorial and Campaign funds have been received since last report; in each case $2 unless otherwise stated:

Cora Hebert: $0.40.

Tennessee: McKenzie, Watertown, Huntingdon, Lemsburg $10, Springfield, Dickson, Nashville (West Side) $2.10, Maxwell, Petersburg, Kenton, Howell, Nashville (East). Total $32.10.

Wyoming: Burns, Lingle $1.70, Cheyenne, S. Cheyenne $1, Sheridan, Goshen S. S., Casper, Wheatland, Carpenter, Frances Willard, Rock Springs $2.91. Total $21.61.

Texas: $56.70, Donna $2.70. Total $59.40.

Alaska: Skagway $4.

Illinois: Saybrook, Belleflower. Total $4.

East Washington: Washtucna.

Michigan: $140.77, Otia. Total $142.77.

Oklahoma: $14, Crescent $2.25. Total $16.25.

Kansas: Powhattan.

Nebraska: Pierce.

A Friend: $3.

West Virginia: Flatwoods.

Connecticut: Unionville.

Delaware: $20.

Massachusetts: $50, Dorchester $3.05. Total $53.05.

Vermont: Brattleboro $2.50.

Tennessee No. 2: Fisk Univ. Y. P. B.

Montana: $30.

West Geneva: $2.

Ohio: Jamestown, E. Village Y. P. B., Mary S. Powers Y. P. B., Harriet Ogle, Highland Y. P. B., Bloomingdale $1, Chillicothe, Sarah A. Struthers, Beaverdam $1.50, Norwood, West Portsmouth, Kendall Ave. $1, Sullivan, Perry Twp., Lockland, Chase, Jesse Ackerman, Viola D. Romans Union $2.53, Milford, Akron (West Hill), Middletown, Hill Top $1, Blanchester, Coalbrook $1, St. Clairville, Darbyville, Ensign $2.15, Yellow Spring, Newcomerstown, Mingo Jct., Burton. Total $55.78.

Oregon: Albany, Albania, Alpine, Arleta, Ashland, $0.92, Astoria, Aumsville, Baker, Bellfountain, Brooklyn, Brownsville, Chehalem Center, Creswell, Cloverdale, Corvallis $2.20, Cottage Grove, Dallas, Deborah Livingston, Dufur, Dundee, Eagle Point, Elkton, Falls City, Flounce Rock, Forest Grove, Franklin, Gardiner $3, Glengary $1.50, Gresham, Harrisburg, Hillsboro, Independence, Joseph, Klamath Falls, LaGrande, Lebanon, Mattie Sleeth, Medford, Milwaukee, Mountain View, Newberg, Ontario, Plainview $2.46, Piedmont, Pendleton, Pine Grove, Rainier, Riddle, Roseburg, Salem $4, Shedd, Sellwood, The Dalles, Turner, Ukiah, Union, University Park, Willard. Total $118.38.

Alabama: Prattville, Guntersville, Attalla, Birmingham, Orrsville, Boaz, Anniston, Collinsville, Gadsden, Bessemer, Haleyville $1.25, Carrolton, Piedmont, Tuscaloosa, New Decatur, Florence, Opelika $1.40, Birmingham Y Branch, Clio, Gastonberg, White City, Montgomery. Total $42.65.

North Carolina: Wilmington, Waxham, Charlotte, N. Wilkesboro, Elizabeth City, Raleigh, Goldsboro, Milwaukee, High Point, Pineville, Guilford College, Greensboro, Weldon, Margarettsville, Pollocksville $2.45, Anlander $1.10, Woodland $2.50, Reidsville $5, Monroe $2.50, Matthews $2.83. Total $44.38.

Southern California: Inglewood, Los Angeles (Central), Long Beach, Lordsburg, Lucy Hayes, Duarte, Ocean View, Monrovia, Pasadena (East Side), Burbank, University, Washington Heights, Pasadena (Central), Mizpah, Boyls Heights, Glendale, Los Angeles, San Dimas, Whittier, Mission Hills, San Diego, F. E. Willard, La Mesa, National City, Oceanside, El Cajon, Escondido, Coronado, San Diego (Central), Fallbrook, San Diego (Federation), Upland, Highland, Colton, Redlands, San Bernardino, Ontario, Rialto, Del Rosa, Orange, Huntington Beach, Sta Ava, Villa Park, El Modena, Garden Grove, Anaheim, Riverside, East Riverside, Elsmore, Honcut, Corona, Imperial, El Centro, Silsbee, Holtville, Bard, Oxnard, Maricopa, Santa Barbara, Justin, Angliano. Total $122.

Pennsylvania: Pequia, Strasburg, Terre Hill, Lancaster W., Wilmington, Central, West Newcastle, Forty Fort, Kingston, Luzerne, Millnesville, Dorrancetown, Wyoming, Dallas, Larkesville & Edw., Nanticoke, Nescopeck Ex., Parsons, Abbie M. Everett, Central, Newberry, Picture Rocks, Jersey Shore (F. E. Willard) $2.18, Montoursville $3, Rixford, Willard U, Kane U $6.80, Bradford, Coryville, Coldspring, Delaware, Grove City $3, Greenville, Farrell, Mercer, Sharon, Sharpsville, Salem Kennard, Transfer, Lewistown, Stroudsburg, Sunbury, Matamoras, Milford, Dingman's Ferry, Germantown, Bethlehem L. T. L. $1, Olney, Southwest Philadelphia $4, Philadelphia (Frances E. Willard), George's Institute, Fox Chase, A. Elizabeth Thomas, Northwest, Philadelphia $5, Eaglesmere, Forksville, Barnes, Conewango, Clarendon, Pittsfield, Stoneham, Sugar Grove $3, Spring Creek, Sheffield, Youngsville, Tidionte, Warren Central, Columbus, Conewango Heights, Russell, Donora, Claysville, Washington, Eldora, Tylerdale $1, West Alexander, Charleroi, Ariel, Atco, Beach Lake, Clinton Centre, Galilee, Honesdale, Lake Como, Hawley, Lakewood, Scottdale, Seward, West Newton, Monessen, New Florence, Greensburg, Irwin, Vandergrift, Mt. Pleasant, Avonmore, Jeannette, Alverton, East Lynn, Delta, York (Frances E. Willard), Shrewsburg, Hanover $5, Dormont, McDonald, Allegheny, Gayly, Perrysville Ave. $5, Wilkinsburg $5, Camptown, Rome, Milan, Sheshequin $1, Towanda, E. Smithfield, Wyalusing, Sayre, Milltown, Monroeton, Makefield, Newtown, Warrington, Yardley, Tallsington, Quakertown Bensalem, Langhorne, Richboro, Bristol, Wrightstown, Doylestown $1.90, Churchville, Riegelsville, Carversville $1, Butler (Central, South Side), Harmony & Zeilenople, Harrisville, Slippery Rock, Mars, Jacksville $4, Morrellville, Emilie D. Martin, Moscham, Johnstown Central, Lehighton, Center Hall $3, Blanchard, Philipsburg, Bellefonte, Tusseyville, Millheim, Toughkenamon, Spring City, Honeybrook, Ridge, Downington, Fr. Cr. Valley, Parkerford $1, Coatesville, West Chester, Dilworthtown $4, West Grove, Newlin, Abglen $1, Curwensville, Dubois, Penfield, Atlantic, Conneautville, Cochranton, Cambridge Sp., Hydetown, Meadville, Rundell, Titusville $10, Vrooman, Springboro $1, Conneaut Lake, Longsdorf's $1.50, Johnsonburg, Mt. Pleasant, Wilcox, Ridgway, Nebraska $1, Carlisle, Tionesta, Greencastle, Mercersburg, Waynesboro, Dry Run, Chambersburg, St. Thomas, Huntingdon, Saltillo, Ambrose, Blairsville, Indiana, Marchand, Pine Flats, Homer City, Mifflintown, Bart $1, Christiana, Elizabethtown, Fairfield, Leola, Lititz, Little Britain, Manheim, Millersville, Mt. Joy, New Holland, Normal Y., Octoraro. Total $459.38.

New Jersey: Clarksboro, Pitman, Thorofare, Newark No. 3, E. Orange, Montclair, Orange, Irvington, High Bridge, Delanco, Beverly, Boonton, Dover, Harrison & Kearney, Gibbstown, Frenchtown, Lakewood $1, W. Hoboken (Page Y. P. B.) $1, Pleasantville L. T. L., Miss Pelletrean, Soldiers' Home, (Essex Co.), Halsey M. E. Church, Sussex, Hoboken, Bayonne, Jersey City (Helping Hand), Jersey City Heights, Cranford, Dunellen, Elizabeth No. 1, Roseville, Yardville and Groveville, Pennington, Metuchen, Jamesburg, Cranbury, New Brunswick, South Bound Brook, Somerville, Millstone, Hawthorne, Smithville, Palmyra, Deacon's Station, (Addie Parsels), Rancocas, Pleasantville, Mt. Holly (Armor), Jacksonville, Cape May City, Dennisville,

Ocean City, Chatham, Morristown, Rockaway, Union Hill (Ellis), Bergen Point, New Germantown, Flemmington, Hurffville, Almonessen, Williamstown, Westville, Barnesboro, Wenonah, Glassboro, Mullica Hill, Mullica Hill Y. P. B., Westville Y. P. B., Woodbridge, South Amboy, Atlantic City (Annie Steelman), Bedminster-Far Hills $5, Metuchen (Florence Randolph) $1, Moorestown $9, Pemberton $5, Trenton No. 1 $5. Total $145.

Total previously reported: Englewood, Demarest, Closter, Alloway, Auburn, Daretown, Elmer, Friesburg, Hancock's Bridge, Salem, Salem (Demarest), Woodstown, Elizabeth (Willard), Rahway No. 1, Wildwood, Wildwood Y. P. B., Camden (L. M. N. Stevens), Merchantville, Blackwood, Haddonfield, Collingswood, Camden (Central), Arlington, Barnegat, Manahawkin, Point Pleasant, Asbury Park, Avon, Belmar, Keansburg, Manasquan, Ocean Grove, Ocean Grove (Willard), Port Monmouth, Red Bank, Asbury Park Y. P. B. (Monmouth), Asbury Park Y. P. B. (Strong), South Bound Brook Y. P. B., Liberty Corner, Peapack and Gladstone, Medford, Beverly Y. P. B., Delanco Y. P. B., Bridgeboro Y. P. B., Absecon, Atlantic Highlands $3, Burlington $3, Matawan $3, White House $1.50, Matawan Y. P. B., $1, Hancock's Bridge L. T. L. $0.50, Matawan L. T. L. (Helping Hand) $1.

Maine: Woolwich, Shawmut, Madison, Maple Grove, Westfield, Caribou, Fort Fairfield, Kittery Point, Ellsworth, Skowhegan, St. Albans, Pittsfield, New Gloucester, South Windham, Portland $3, Mrs. Payson of Portland $5, Hartland, Rumford, Kittery, Kennebunk, Springvale, North Berwick, Old Orchard, Appleton, Camden, Rockland, Windham Center, Freeport $1, Stroudwater, Peaks Island, Calais, Milbridge, Machias, Cherryfield, East Steuben, Dennysville, North Lubec $1, Mrs. Vose of Calais $1, Waterville, Hallowell, Monmouth, Gardiner, China, South China, Westbrook. Total $89.

Wisconsin: Augusta, Beaver Dam, Beloit, Brooklyn, Clintonville, Downing, Eau Claire, Genoa Jct., Lake Geneva, Merrimac, Oshkosh, Superior (Willard), Sister Bay, Sturgeon Bay, Williams Bay, Green Bay $1, Waupun $1. Total $32.

Northern California: Richmond, Palo Alto, Mountain View, Gilroy, East Auburn, Lincoln, Oakland, Vallejo, Fowler, Fresno, Del Rey, Salida $1, Hughson, Denair, Chico, Gridley $0.50, Rudley, Davis. Total $33.50.

W. Washington: Bellingham (North), University, Fredonia, Washington Blvd. $1.15, Seattle (Stevens), Foster, Renton $2.75, Queen Anne, Colby, Arlington, Snohomish, Machias, Marysville, Everett (Stevens), Ross, Puyallup, Blanchard, Olympic Central $3, Logan, Sumas, Stilwel $1.70, Vancouver (Central), Pinehurst $1, South Bend, Coupeville $3, Irvington, Port Angelica $3.50, Seattle (Willard) $2.25, Fremont, Fidalgo, Bellingham (Central), Lynden $2.50, Blaine, Ray, Everson, Ferndale, E. Hoquiam, Bremerton, Felida. Total $80.85.

New York: Buffalo (Cold Spring $5, Lovejoy $0.50, No. 1, West Side $3), Chaffee, East Aurora $2.25, Holland $1, Sardinia $1, Springville $4, Auburn (Central $1, F. E. Willard), Moravia $1, Sherwood, Weedsport, W. Genoa and Five Corners, North Lansing, Little Falls, W. Winfield, Johnson's Creek, La Salle $1, Orangeport, Pekin, Ransomville, Sanborn, Wilson $2.50, Wilson (Willard L. T. L.), Southampton, Wainscott L. T. L. $0.50, Alton, Clyde, Lincoln, Lyons, Macedon Centre, Marion, Newark, Sodus, Sodus Point, Wolcott, Ashville, Brocton, Cassadaga, Chautauqua, Clymer (Mrs. Ziba Brown), Falconer, Forestville, Fredonia, Frewsburg $3, Hanover Centre, Jamestown $10, Kennedy, Levant Y. P. B., Mayville, Stockton, Houseville, Berkshire, Richford, Spencer, Binghamton (Central $3, Charity $1, F. E. Willard, South Side, West End), Endicott, Deposit, Lestershire. McClure, Union Center $1.45, Windsor, Clintondale, Ellenville, Highland, Kingston, New Paltz, Plattekill, Port Ewen, Tillson, Westerville, Wallkill, Glens Falls (Union, Mission $3), Luzerne, Warrensburg $3, Cooperstown, Laurens, Roseboom $1.50, Springfield Centre, West Exeter, Adams, Antwerp, Black River, Carthage, Clayton, Henderson, La Fargeville, Lyme, Philadelphia, Watertown, Bridgeport, Canastota, Cazenovia, De Ruyter, Erieville $1, Fenner, Munnsville, New Woodstock, Oak Hill, Oneida, Union Corners, Camden, Holland Patent, New York Mills, Sauquoit, Taberg, Utica (Somerset), Cattaraugus, Delevan, Ellicottville, Little Valley, Olean, Portville, Castile $5, Dale, Hermitage, Java, Johnsonburg, Perry $4, Portageville, Silver Springs, South Warsaw, Warsaw, Wyoming, Avoca, Bath, Canister, Greenwood, Hammondsport, Hornell, Prattsburg, Copenhagen $1, Lowville, Lyons Falls, North Corning $1, Union. Total $296.70.

CAMPAIGN FUND

Mr. J. K. Taylor: $25.
A Friend: $1.
North Carolina: $28.91.
New Jersey: $21.25.
Southern California: $6.80.
Oklahoma: $42.25.
Ohio: $9.62.
New York: $49.14.
Tennessee: $4.25.
Texas: $3.
New Hampshire: Acworth $1.30.
Virginia: C. H. Nerney $1.
Delaware: $7.
Massachusetts: Mrs. Emma Mayhew, Mrs. Louise Tilton, Mrs. G. H. Hancock, Miss Florence Smith, Mrs. Vida Peakes. Total $5.
Michigan: $33.81, Wickware $0.70. Total $34.51.
North Dakota: $1.
Kansas City Meeting: $102.35.
Pennsylvania: Wilkinsburg $5, 8th St. Presbyterian Church $10, Kaylor $1.85, Makefield $5, Newton $5, Warrington $1, Yardley $3.30, Bristol $5, Wrightstown $5, Butler (South Side) $4.83, Dale $1, Ridge $1, Delaware County $6.20, Christiana $3, Central $1, Jersey Shore (F. E. Willard $5.05, No. 1 $5), Kane U $5.50, Coryville $3.34, Grove City $3, Lewistown $7, Dingman's Ferry $1, Franklin $1, Pittsfield $7.45, Greensburg $1, Sheshequin, Richboro, Churchville, Solebury, Tusseyville, West Chester, Dilworthtown, West Grove, Newlin, Ridgway, Wattsburg, Waynesboro, Leola, Lititz, Kingston, Milnesville, Dorrancetown, Nanticoke, Shickshinny, Abbie M. Everett, Pottsville, Scottdale, Seward, Matamoras. Total $146.52.
Wisconsin: (½ amt. rec'd): Antigo $1.70, Beloit $1, Brooklyn $2.70, Downing $1, Genoa Jct. $0.50, Milwaukee (Willard) $0.50, Omro $1, Oshkosh $1, Springfield $0.50, Waupun $0.50. Total $10.40.
West Washington: Marietta $1.55, Pearson $2, Oakville $1.30. Total $4.85.
Northern California: Palermo $2.45.

HERE AND THERE

A net gain of 2,200 in W. C. T. U. membership in the state of Michigan was one of the causes for rejoicing at the Michigan state convention recently held. Although the convention came so early in the year, Michigan lacked only 300 of the number apportioned to the state by the National W. C. T. U. in the 50,000 membership campaign.

Although the busy president of the Liberal (Kans.) W. C. T. U. with a membership of more than half a hundred loyal women, Mrs. Minnie Johnson Grinstead, National organizer and lecturer, is also the pastor of a country church where she ministers each month and still finds time for the larger W. C. T. U. work outside her home union. Her recent service has included an address at Tyrone, Okla., for the Y. P. B., an address for the Ashland union before a conference of the South Seventh district W. C. T. U. workers; a mothers' day address in one of the local churches and occasional organizing trips. Work in Missouri, Oklahoma and Comanche county, Kans., will occupy the summer months. At a celebration July 3 at Goodwell, Okla., where the Agricultural Institute is located, Mrs. Grinstead will be the speaker at the dedication of the Woman's Building.

The constitution of the Alaska W. C. T. U. provides that the Campaign Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL shall be sent to each white member. Many of the natives cannot read and therefore they are asked only for the affiliation dues to territory and National. As the campaign to make Alaska dry goes forward the circulation of the Campaign Edition is being urged more and more strongly, and in place of starting a new temperance paper for Alaska, as was suggested, it was decided to distribute freely the Campaign Edition.

Through the efforts of the Minnesota W. C. T. U. temperance leaflets were distributed to the boys graduating from the public grade and high schools in Minneapolis. The school board co-operated with the W. C. T. U. in the distribution of educational temperance literature in the schools of that city. The leaflet being given this year to the graduates is entitled, "Alcohol Drinking Hinders Business Success," and gives the opinions of prominent physicians on the subject.

An evening temperance pageant presented June 13 by the primary department of the Roseville M. E. Sunday school at Newark, N. J., was pronounced by those who had the privilege of witnessing it, an immense success. It was given under the direction of Mrs. Minnie Munroe and Mrs. Jessie Brown, daughters of Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis, National W. C. T. U. superintendent of Legislation. The part of Columbia was effectively taken by Mrs. Ellis' namesake grandchild, Margaret Ellis Brown. Of the 165 children enrolled in the school 150 were present. When the eighteen prohibition states were summoned by Columbia, who had declared war on the liquor traffic, to appear before her, they were followed by poor little New Jersey clad in somber black. After seventy boys had given their rally cries, Mrs. Brown gave a short, eloquent talk, telling the crowded house that these were Newark's boys, and that the saloons of the city were waiting, watching to allure and catch them, and asking the people what they proposed to do to meet the situation. Many were moved to tears. The jubilee chorus, "A Saloonless Nation in 1920," was greeted with cheers and other expressions of approval. As a sentiment maker it is thought the pageant will prove valuable.

MAKE YOUR RESERVATIONS EARLY

From recent indications it is apparent that the attendance at the Panama-Pacific Exposition is increasing and the capacity of the city will be taxed to care for the visitors. Miss Mary E. Brown, who is in charge of the National W. C. T. U. exhibit at the Exposition, suggests that white ribboners who are to stop at San Francisco, either going or returning from the National Convention at Seattle, will do well to send their names, date of arrival and departure either to Mrs. Anna M. De Yo, corresponding secretary of the Northern California W. C. T. U., or to her, that rooms may be reserved for them. Four or five white ribboners can probably be accommodated at Miss Brown's flat, and there are a number of rooming places in homes nearby where the rates are fifty cents, seventy-five cents and one dollar per day. Every rooming house is full at the present time, but by making reservations in advance rooms within two or three blocks of the Palace of Education may be obtained.

A PROPHECY

My heart prophesies with all a patriot's gratitude that America will win her bloodless war against the awful tyranny of King Alcohol and King Gambrinus, and proud am I to have a part in it, for, thank God, I—I, too, am an American.

—*Frances E. Willard.*

A NEW DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

W. D. BROWNING, Seabright, Cal.

"I suppose you will all be back to celebrate the Fourth," said Billy O'Keefe, the bartender of the Liberty Bell saloon, as he handed us boys of the rock quarry gang a bottle and glasses for our drinks the morning after the night before.

"I won't say that I will," growled Red Dally. "I came in here last night with two weeks' wages in my pocket and I didn't have the price of a drink on me this morning, and my mouth's so dry that I could walk around in it and kick up a dust."

"Well, you are getting your drink anyway, ain't you?" asked the bartender with one of those oily grins that fellows of his class use to get the cash out of a fellow's pocket and to quiet him down afterwards. Red grumbled something unintelligible, and passed the bottle along to me, and I, filling my glass to the brim, handed it on to the poet. Now when I mention a poet don't you go to picturing a weakly little chap with long hair and an eyeglass. Our poet of the Seacliff quarries was as different from such a creature as Gulliver's giants were from his pigmies. He stood six feet, four inches in his heavy, hobnailed quarry shoes, and weighed close to two hundred pounds of clean muscle and bone.

In the quarry where we were paid for the number of dump-cars we loaded, Rufus Bentley, or the poet, as we nearly always called him, would suffer no one to surpass him in the amount earned in a given number of hours, and in the Liberty Bell saloon, where up to this time we had been fools enough to spend a large part of our earnings, he permitted no one to outdo him in lavish expenditure of hard-earned money. He possessed a fair education and was in our eyes, at least, more of a poet than many of those whose poetry we read in the newspapers and magazines. Energetic and resourceful, he had held a hundred better positions than that of a common laborer in a rock quarry, but drink had downed him, as it will down the best man alive if he does not fight free from its baneful influence.

I knew that the poet tried to fight off his thirst for the stuff. I also had fought and failed and we had talked much together. Once he had read me one of his poems of the sort he didn't read to every one. I liked the poem, but it was sad—sad as the wail of a lost soul.

No one but those who live the rough lives that the poet and I lived because of the influence of drink, can understand how hard we fought to free ourselves of its slavery, fought and hoped and failed and got up and fought again until—on this particular morning when I poured out my drink and passed the bottle to the poet, he pushed it back. "No," he said, "the Fourth of July comes next week and I am going to declare my independence of the stuff."

Well, sir, there was a look in his bloodshot blue eyes that somehow thrilled me, and almost before I knew it, I had emptied my glass on the floor. "I believe I will play this independence game with you," I said. The poet's hand went out to mine without a word, and then together we left the saloon and made our way back to the quarry.

I don't know that our declaration of independence would have lasted if we had been left to fight it out in our own strength, but the incident caused some talk and somehow came to the ears of some good women. The evening before the Fourth the poet and I had a call from three of them, who said they were a committee appointed by the temperance folks of Seacliff to invite us to join them in celebrating the freedom from the drink habit of such folks as we. Of course we were a little embarrassed at first, but they didn't preach at us nor give us advice; just talked to us in a friendly way and seemed to think so earnestly that we had done something really big and worth while that I'll be blessed if we didn't begin to get a little proud of ourselves! Then they talked to some of the other quarry workers and it all ended in our meeting them at the temperance coffee club early on the morning of the Fourth. A dozen or more of us there were, and when the regular Fourth of July parade started, we dropped in, with the poet at our head bearing a banner on which was printed: "Defiance To King Alcohol, Independence Forever!" Believe it or not several drinking men stepped right out of the door of that misnamed Liberty Bell saloon and joined our procession and I know that at least one of them stuck to his resolution and is today a good citizen of Seacliff.

The Liberty Bell saloon changed its name and ownership and finally was voted out of existence by men and women who wanted liberty to live in a town free from the tyranny of King Alcohol. The poet and I are now both married and hold better positions than in the old days when we were common laborers. We often speak of how hard we used to slave to get money to buy liquor and the poet generally ends such talk with a defiant "Independence Forever."

OUR LITTLE WHITE RIBBONER

SUSAN M. GRIFFITH, Chattanooga, Tenn.

We have in our local union several very youthful Crusaders or baby white ribboners—little children who have received the pretty badge and wear it with pride. Among these is a little girl four or five years old—a lovely child, with long, fair curls, and dainty face and form, who always comes to the meetings with her good mother, and who, as far as a baby can understand, seems to take a great interest in the proceedings. From the time when first the little white bow was pinned on her dress she has shown a singular reverence and love for it, and never wants to go anywhere without it. While making preparations to go shopping or calling, she is apt to say to her mother: "Mamma, we must be sure to wear our white ribbons; we mustn't forget them for *anything!* You know our W. C. T. U. wants us always to wear them to show that we're against the s'loons." So earnest has she been about this, that her mother has made white bows for all their going-out dresses.

It was after we had interested the children in destroying cigar and cigaret stubs, that little boys might not pick them up and smoke them, that the following incident took place: Little Emily and her mother stood one morning on the corner waiting for a car. Two gentlemen were also waiting, and both of them were smoking a cigar. Suddenly Emily said in a low, intense tone to her mother:

"Mama, do you see that cigaret stub right in front of those two men? Somebody ought to stamp on it, don't you think so?"

"I do, indeed," replied her mother, adding with a smile, as she saw the child fairly trembling with eagerness, "I wonder if my little Emily doesn't want to do it?"

Rather shyly, but very resolutely, the little girl stepped in front of the two men with a polite, "Please excuse me," and, planting her daintily slippered foot upon the offending cigaret stub, stamped and rubbed and ground it to powder. The gentlemen looked on with twinkling eyes. "Why do you do that, my dear little girl?" asked one of them.

"Because the little boys will pick them up and smoke them," said Emily, "and our W. C. T. U. wants us to destroy them. I b'long to the W. C. T. U. I wear the white ribbon!"

"I see," said the gentleman who had spoken to her, "and you wear it like a brave little lady. It is a beautiful badge and you honor it. My mother is a white ribboner, too; and I think, Leslie," turning to his companion, "we cannot do better than follow the good example of this little girl." Throwing his cigar on the street, he set his heel upon it and ground it into dust. Then, as the car arrived that instant, he lifted his hat and handed both mother and daughter into the car.

"Isn't he a lovely man?" said Emily, as the car sped along. "I guess he loves the white ribbon bow as well as I do, for he called it a beautiful badge. I do believe that he'll stamp on all the stubs he sees, don't you, mama?"

The mother smiled upon her little daughter fondly, but said no word. In her heart she was pondering a certain saying in the Bible, the truth of which so often proved: "A little child shall lead them."

THE COMING TEMPERANCE MEN

'e hope to grow to manhood,
And mingle in the strife,
nd with loyal, steadfast purpose,
Join the noble ranks of life.
'e'll work a few more summers
As temperance boys, and then
'e'll stand among our elders,
The Loyal Temperance Men.

'es, we're coming to the rescue,
A host of loyal men,
'o fight the foes of temperance,
With the vote or with the pen.
nd we'll shout for right and justice
Till the people understand,
nd this blasting, deadly Upas
Shall cease to spoil our land.
—*Selected*

THE LITTLE BOY NEXT DOOR

A. MARIA CRAWFORD, Knoxville, Tenn.

For weeks Mr. McGhee only knew Tip 'odd as the boy next door, the little boy 'ho was always happy and in a good umor. But Tip was too friendly to be atisfied with such scant acquaintance, o one day he waited for Mr. McGhee at he corner and walked home with him.

"You don't even know my name, do 'ou?" Tip asked by way of introducing imself to the big, handsome fellow.

"Come to think about it," answered Mr. McGhee, "I don't believe I do."

"I'm Tip Todd, and I know your name."

"Well, now," laughed Mr. McGhee, 'how did you find that out?"

"You go to see my Sunday school eacher and she told me. She asked me o be friends with you," added the boy shyly.

"Indeed, we're friends right now." The all young man reached down and shook ands solemnly with Tip Todd. "So Miss Palmer is responsible for your pleasant 'Hello, Mr. McGhee.' That was not fair. She ought to have told me your name, too. And how do you like that pretty teacher of yours?"

"I love her very much. Look, there's a drunk man!" cried Tip, slipping close to Mr. McGhee as they passed a poor, dirty-looking old man. "I wonder if he has any little boys to cry when he gets home, reeling like that. Miss Palmer pinned a white ribbon badge on me, and I promised her that I would never, never drink a drop of whisky, beer, or anything like that."

Mr. McGhee frowned. He had often argued with his pretty young friend about teaching very little boys the temperance lesson. She taught them before they were old enough to understand the drink question, he told her, but the girl only shook her head and held to her belief that it is never too early to begin teaching children that alcohol is a great curse. Mr. McGhee believed in taking a drink whenever he wanted it, declaring that he could stop whenever he desired, but Miss Palmer knew that if he kept up the habit long, drink would get the better of him. She realized only too well that no man is strong enough to tamper with the deadly stuff.

"I think that it is awful for men to drink," resumed Tip Todd. "Don't you, Mr. McGhee?"

The man looked down at the earnest young face and nodded his head in answer. He could not destroy the boy's faith. It was impossible.

Tip Todd soon acquired the habit of meeting Mr. McGhee every evening and walking the length of the block home with him. Day by day and week by week the friendship grew, until Tom McGhee found himself hurrying home as early as possible to see and talk with the wise little boy who lived next door.

Tip hurled the bottle against the old brick pavement.

One afternoon a crowd of young men asked him to go to the club and have a drink with them, but he refused, thinking of little Tip Todd and his boyish faith. But the men insisted, and after a time, Tom gave in and went. It was almost dark when he stumbled off the car and started home.

"Why, poor Mr. McGhee," cried Tip's shrill voice, "are you very, very sick? I've been waiting here for the longest time for you. Can I help you home? I'm so sorry you're sick."

McGhee laughed foolishly, as all drunken men do. "Oh, I'm all right," he answered thickly.

Tip Todd took a step backward, staring at the strange figure of his beloved friend. "You—you are drunk," he sobbed. "How could you do it?"

Somewhere in his benumbed brain, echoed the question of the boy when they had met a drunken man in the street one day—"I wonder if he has any little boys to cry when he gets home, reeling like that?" And now, here he was, drunk, and dear little Tip Todd was sobbing over him. He braced up and tried to walk straight, but the sidewalk seemed to slip away from him and he was grateful to feel Tip's steady little hand on his arm.

"I'll help you get home," he said bravely.

The next evening when Tom McGhee swung off his car, a handsome new toy in his pocket for Tip Todd, there was no little boy standing there to greet him. He hurried down the street and started in to Tipp's house to ask about his young friend. Then he saw the little fellow sitting quietly on the front steps.

"Why didn't you come to meet me? I've a present for you," he said, sitting down by Tip and opening the box.

"—I just couldn't—after last night," answered Tip courageously.

"I can't blame you," returned Tom McGhee in such a sad voice that Tip's little heart was touched, and he moved over closer beside his friend. "You'll never, never do it again, will you?" he asked eagerly and just then his hand pressed a bottle in McGhee's coat pocket. He reached in and drew it out slowly. Then he stood and held the bottle high in his hand.

"May I break it, please, please, Mr. McGhee?" he begged. "Don't drink this whisky!"

"Break it!" said Tom McGhee, and as Tip hurled the bottle against the old brick pavement at the foot of the steps, and the glass broke into hundreds of pieces, Tom McGhee caught his hand and patted it very gently.

"I'll never touch the stuff again, Tip Todd I don't want any little boys to cry when they see me come home."

And Tom McGhee kept his word.

Popular Books Every White Ribboner Should Read

THE MAN WHO FORGOT, James Hay, Jr. The story of a man's fight for National Prohibition told most cleverly—a book destined to arouse the reader to his responsibility—a book with a definite purpose.

Price, $1.25. Postage 12 cents.

LITTLE SIR GALAHAD, Phoebe Gray. The story of a little cripple boy, who by serenity and triumphant faith, not only finds his way to sturdy young manhood, but casts about himself a beautiful influence for good. A wealth of humor, pathos, romance, skillfully blended with a great moral lesson.

Price, $1.35. Postage, 12 cents.

JOHN BARLEYCORN, the life story of Jack London.

Price, $1.30. Postage 12 cents.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Ill.

Ought the leading nations of earth to pocket with calm complacency the money that comes to them through the sale and taxation of drinks which are ruining for all time the tribes which are entrusted to us to be looked after?

A protest should again be raised, loud and clear, unceasing and courageous, strong to reach every man's ears, pointing out what an injustice it is to allow such a trade to continue—a trade which is fraught with such immense dangers to the tribes of Africa upon which the light had only just begun to dawn, and indeed to every people that is brought into contact with this trade.—*Dr. Fisch, West African Missionary*

PROSPERITY POST CARDS

In English and Foreign Languages

WHAT EVERY MERCHANT KNOWS
PROSPERITY STATISTICS
OF INTEREST TO TAX PAYERS
OF INTEREST TO BANKERS
OF INTEREST TO WAGE EARNERS

This series is now ready in English, German, Italian, Norwegian, Swedish and Spanish.

Price, per dozen, 15 cents; per 100, $1.00
NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois.

It's a long way to woman suffrage,
It's a long way to go,
It's a long way to woman suffrage
But just see how we grow.

So it's good-by, voteless women
Farewell, oh antis dear,
It's a long way to woman suffrage
But it is almost here.

WE WELCOME YOU!

The new leaflet written by Anna Adams Gordon.

For use at ports of entry and among foreigners coming to our cities. Issued in—

English,
German,
Italian,
Norwegian,
Swedish,
Spanish.

A cordial welcome printed in attractive style, with the United States flag in colors.

Price, per fifty, 15 cts.; per 100, 25 cts.
NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois.

AMONG OUR WORKERS

Mrs. Susanna M. D. Fry, a former corresponding secretary of the National W. C. T. U., has been elected a member of the board of education of Alhambra, California. She is the only woman on the board.

Among the recent callers at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters was Miss Rose A. Davison, National organizer. Miss Davison spent a number of weeks recently in Delaware and New Jersey and reports the membership campaigns and other lines of activity as progressing most encouragingly.

Mrs. Ada Wallace Unruh, National organizer and lecturer, has been meeting with gratifying success in her work in the "Votes for Women" campaign in Pennsylvania. The Johnstown *Daily Democrat* says of her, "She is an unusual woman who tells an unusual story in an unusual way."

June 17 was the day of the whole year for Palmyra, Wisconsin, for it was the occasion of the old settlers' annual picnic. In the parade the local union had a fine float in which the W. C. T. U. officers and members of the L. T. L. rode. A rest room, provided by the W. C. T. U., attracted many visitors.

Thirty good story tellers were used in the Sunday schools of Fort Worth, Texas, on Anti-Cigaret day, June 20, each one giving the history of the great inventor, Edison, as told in one of Miss Tinling's stories. This systematic uniform story telling was made possible through the kindness of Miss Fanny Robinson who supplied the story tellers, most of them her pupils. Mrs. Nannie Webb Curtis, president of the Texas W. C. T. U., writes that this will probably be made a permanent feature in the annual celebration of anti-cigaret day, and the state union is considering a similar plan for World's Temperance Sunday. Mrs. Curtis is now on a Chautauqua circuit which closes September 13.

The convention of the Eleventh district (Fla.) W. C. T. U. at Kendrick May 25-26 was a most satisfactory session. Miss Minnie E. Neal, state president, figured prominently on the program, to the delight of both old and new friends. A medal contest occupied the first evening meeting and the second evening was given over to an address by Miss Neal.

As a result of twenty days spent in Nebraska, Mrs. Sena Hartzell Wallace, National organizer and lecturer, reports two counties and four unions organized and fifty-two members gained. Aided by the W. C. T. U. she helped in the great pledge-signing campaign of the Richardson county Sunday School Association on June 13. The pledge circulated that day was not only for total abstinence, but contained a promise to work for a dry county in 1916. Sixteen boys and three men signed as well the anti-tobacco pledge. Mrs. Wallace also addressed three Sunday schools and five mothers' meetings. One Chautauqua date was missed owing to a terrific storm, a near cyclone, so near in fact that distance would have lent enchantment.

Recently the W. C. T. U. of Dorranceton, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, had a most unique temperance parade. At the close of the demonstration the president of the local union, Mrs. Gwilym Davis, presented to the city council a public sanitary drinking fountain. The exercises included ringing addresses for temperance and for equal suffrage. The floats in the parade represented nation, state, county and local unions. The officials of the borough, the school teachers of the town, the firemen in uniform with their band, drill squad and fire truck, the school children, patriotic orders, boy scouts, business people, with gayly decorated trucks all united harmoniously in making a day long to be remembered by the people of the valley. The presiding officer of the elaborate program was Mr. Benjamin F. Dorrance, the most popular rose grower of Pennsylvania.

PROHIBITION PARAGRAPHS

Six Akron (O.) saloonkeepers, it is alleged, are made defendants in a $5,000 damage suit filed by a woman of that city. She charges that intoxicants were sold to her husband after they had been notified not to do so.

The head of one of the big brewery concerns of Cleveland, O., claims that 75 per cent of the saloons in the city at the present time are not paying propositions. This admission was made in the effort to prevent the raising of the liquor license tax which has been considered by the city government owing to a need of more funds for the running expenses of the municipality.

The Russian Empire has lost a great prohibition leader in the death of Grand Duke Constantine at Petrograd. Although only fifty-seven at the time of his death for forty years he has worked for temperance, and it is said that it was largely through his influence that the Czar was brought to take a stand against vodka. The Grand Duke besides being the president of the Imperial Academy of Sciences and head of the department of military schools, was the president of the All-Russian Union of Christian Working Men. As the proprietor of the city of Pavlovsk he would not allow the sale of intoxicants and under his rule it was the only prohibition city in Russia.

A Chicago window screen firm has brought suit for $10,000 against the publishers of the telephone directory, for listing them as liquor dealers, asserting that because of this error they met "public scandal, infamy, and disgrace" and were thereby "injured in their business and social standing and future prospects in life." The error arose from the careless and illegible writing of the words "window screens" by the canvasser in his entry book, and the transcription of them in the office of the telephone directory publishers as "wines and liquors." And yet is not the business of manufacturing and selling liquors a respectable and honorable employment?

Since January 1, 1915, twenty-four daily newspapers, according to the records of the Temperance Society of the Methodist Episcopal church, have barred from their columns liquor advertisements. This is in addition to the 520 newspapers previously reported to have eliminated liquor advertising.

The 120th Congregational conference of the state of Vermont in session recently at Barre heartily commended the action of the legislature in enacting the statewide prohibitory referendum law and urged voters to cast a white ballot at the polls in March, 1916.

WANTED—Several honest, industrious people to distribute religious literature; $60 a month sure. Nichols Co., Box 14, Naperville, Ill.

Have you heard the great prohibition song, Count On Me? 90,000 sold. Send ten cents for 96 page hymn book containing it. Wm. H. Marks, 1603 West St., Wilmington, Delaware.

$2.50 PER DAY SALARY PAID ONE LADY in each town to distribute free circulars and take orders for concentrated flavoring in tubes. Permanent position. J. S. Ziegler Co., 7 G East Harrison, Chicago.

POST CARDS 20 FOR 25c

Artistically printed verses. Your own selection of the following four kinds:

A Prayer.
To My Son.
For Your Birthday.
A Birthday Message.

THE KEADMA COMPANY Rogers Park, Ill.

"WHISKEY AND HEAT"

Dr. W. A. Evans, former health commissioner of Chicago, in discussing the subject of "Whisky and Heat" in a recent issue of the *Chicago Tribune* gives the following telling incident:

The scene was a sleeper on a 'Frisco train between Memphis and Birmingham. It was 11 o'clock on a hot morning in June. The thermometer had registered over ninety for several days. A fairly fat passenger sat in the smoking compartment. He was in his shirt sleeves. By taking things easy he managed to keep fairly cool. When the train stopped at Tupelo he bought a lunch from a basket.

"Do your sandwiches contain a whole chicken apiece?" he asked.

"Some of them have a half chicken," was the reply.

"Then give me one with half a chicken in it."

He bought his lunch and returned with it to the smoking compartment.

The "butch" came along and sold ou fairly fat friend a bottle of a non-alcoholi beverage. He opened his grip; took ou a full quart of whisky; poured three fin gers into a cup; filled the cup with th purchased beverage, and drank it down He offered me a pull at his bottle. declined.

He ate his lunch, including the half chicken. Then he began to sweat, an the sweat rolled for fair. In half an hou he was as hot as a broiled lobster, an as wet as a dishrag.

Now, why did he do it? He was no on a jag. He did not have a "still on His mind was as clear as a bell. He kne what he was doing. It was not sociabi ity, or to be a good fellow, or to be swa ger. He did it because it was comin lunch time and he was of the opinion th a nice little drink and a lunch woul make him happy, comfortable, and co tented. His judgment was poor, and h paid the price.

To drink whisky on a hot day is lik throwing kerosene on a fire. Within few minutes the whisky was circulatin in his blood and burning to form hea Furthermore, it was sending the blood i to the skin, and an excess of hot bloc in the skin makes one feel hotter tha he is.

One hundred tons of leaves, used in th manufacture of absinthe, says a recen report, were publicly burned in Por arlier, France, by order of the gover ment in accordance with the legislati suppressing the manufacture of absinth

"THE MAN WHO FORGOT"

The year 1915 has added a notable book of fiction to the works which should be found in the library of every champion of temperance. "The Man Who Forgot," a new novel by James Hay, Jr., a son of Representative Hay of Virginia, published by Doubleday, Page & Co., deals with the final days of the overthrow of the liquor traffic at our National Capitol. While its pages are filled with valuable temperance data this book differs radically from others which have previously appeared in that an absorbing love story and a mystery of unusual interest are so interwoven with the main thought that it is difficult for the reader, whether he be a temperance enthusiast or an out-and-out ally of the liquor traffic, to lay the book aside until he has read it from cover to cover. Through this delightful intermingling of romance with facts of a more serious nature the evils of intemperance and the blighting effect of the liquor traffic on the national government will be brought to the attention of many a person who would otherwise never listen to so clear a presentation of temperance truth. "The Man Who Forgot" might well be placed in all public libraries, by the local union if the library authorities have not already secured the book, *and young people should be urged to read it.*

The Commoner, of which William Jennings Bryan is editor, makes the claim that this book by Mr. Hay gives one of the most accurate pictures of Washington life ever presented to the reading public, and that the book has met with a cordial reception by men in public life in our Capital city.

Will You Come Home Sober, Papa?

A NEW TEMPERANCE SONG BY REV. J. C. HARRISON

of the ALABAMA CONFERENCE. This is one of the best Temperance songs written in years. Its beautiful story of a young girl's plea to her father is really a Temperance sermon, while its melody is one of the sweetest ever written. Ask your music dealer for it, or send 10c to the publisher. P. J. Howley Music Co., 102 West 42nd Street, New York. Special rates on quantities to Societies or Temperance Organizations.

The "DeBoutville" Half Teaspoon

Every local union can handle this article, to their financial advantage.

"Accuracy in measuring is the secret of successful cooking."

Indispensable in the Kitchen
Invaluable in the Sick Room

Solid Nickel Silver, for kitchen use (no brass), 25c
Std. A-1 Silver Plate, 50c. Solid Silver, $2.50

THE DE BOUTVILLE COMPANY
P. O. Box 295 Fitchburg, Mass.

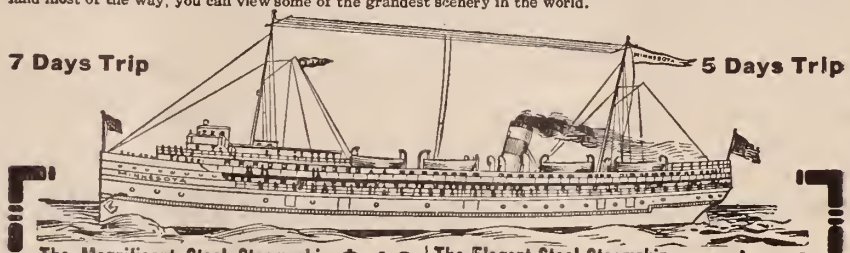
COLORED PEOPLE FOR PROHIBITION

The colored General Baptist Missionary Conference of Georgia, in session in Macon recently, went on record at one of the evening sessions as heartily endorsing and pledging itself to help bring about National Constitutional Prohibition. The resolution was read at the close of a ringing temperance speech, by a visitor, Mrs. Madge B. Merritt, superintendent of the Christian Citizenship department in the state W. C. T. U. Probably two hundred negroes stood to move its adoption, which was enthusiastically and unanimously carried. Twenty-six hundred negroes were present. Five hundred delegates, men and women, attended the conference, among them leaders of their race.

Cruise for Vacation on the Lakes

Enjoy the Beautiful Scenery and Historical Points of Interest in your own country. You can have the many comforts which a large, elegantly equipped steamer affords. You will eat well and sleep well. Peaceful quiet and exhilarating breezes will rest and strengthen you. In sight of land most of the way, you can view some of the grandest scenery in the world.

7 Days Trip **5 Days Trip**



The Magnificent Steel Steamship "Minnesota" to BUFFALO (NIAGARA FALLS) AND RETURN **$40** Including Meals and Berth

via Charlevoix, Harbor Springs, and historic Mackinac Island, viewing both ways by daylight the beautiful scenery of the Detroit River, and St Clair Flats, stopping at all points of interest. 12 hour stop at Buffalo allows **plenty of time to see Niagara Falls.** During season leaves Chicago every Thursday at 11:00 a. m.

The Elegant Steel Steamship "Missouri" to KAGAWONG, ONT., AND RETURN **$34** Including Meals and Berth

via Mackinac Island, The "Soo," St. Mary's River, North Channel, and the shores of Manitoulin Island, stopping at all points of interest. During season leaves Chicago every Monday at 4:00 p. m.

S. S. "MISSOURI" also makes special trip each week to **Onekama, Frankfort, Glen Haven and Glen Arbor** leaving Chicago Saturdays at 4:00 p.m.

Our line of steamers offers you the gratest possible opportunity for real rest and genuine pleasure. You can go for a full week or only a few days as you prefer.

The Elegant Steel Steamships
"MANITOU"—"MINNESOTA"—"MISSOURI"—"ILLINOIS"

offer unrivalled service between Chicago, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Bay View, Harbor Springs, Mackinac Island, Ludington, Manistee, Onekama, Frankfort, Glen Haven, Glen Arbor, Leland (via Auto or connecting steamer from Glen Haven) and Traverse Bay Ports, Sault Ste. Marie, and Buffalo, connecting with all lines for Lake Superior and Eastern Points. For illustrated folder and book of tours address

Northern Michigan Transportation Co.
J. C. CONLEY, Gen. Pass. Agt., North End Rush Street Bridge, Chicago, Ills.

INCIDENTS OF LIFE AT ELLIS ISLAND

The W. C. T. U. missionary at the port of Ellis Island finds many opportunities for service, and very frequent are the expressions of gratitude and pleasure voiced by those who have been helped by the white ribboner. In the month of May a Greek woman and child, who had come to this country in search of her "intended husband," and her brother, arrived in New York City. She carried with her the address of some friends. The missionary, Mrs. Athena Marmaroff, wrote several times to the street and number furnished, but no one appeared at the port and the woman was in despair. Finally Mrs. Marmaroff went personally to the home of the friends and found they did not want the woman. She then wrote to the "intended husband" that she might ascertain whether he still cared for the woman, as it had been years since the two had met or corresponded. To her great joy he answered that he was willing to marry her and would come for her. The woman had been excluded by the authorities, but when the man's answer was received the case was reopened and a few days later the woman and child were admitted to the "land of the free" and took their departure. Going to the missionary, the now delighted foreigner thanked her again and again, saying, "You are my savior. I will never forget you nor your kindness."

A Greek girl on her way to her father was detained because her brother, who accompanied her, was a minor. Although telegrams and letters were sent to an address the girl gave, there was no answer. Through the Sunday school agency Mrs. Marmaroff gained information of an address to which she telegraphed. In a few days requisite affidavits arrived and the girl and her brother were free to go on their way. They had been detained a month and wept with joy at their release.

In the ticket room sat waiting a Bulgarian woman with a four-year-old boy. She had paid for her ticket on the other side of the water. While assisting her to change it, the W. C. T. U. missionary discovered that she had paid half fare on the railroad for her child. She spoke to the agent concerning the matter, reminding him that it was against the law to take money for railroad tickets for little children. The agent at first demurred, but finally he returned to the woman $9.87 she had paid for the child's ticket before she left her home across the seas. To show her gratitude the woman offered the missionary money, which was, of course, refused. "God bless and strengthen you" were her parting words.

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¶Special Prices to Charitable and Temperance Societies.

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THE YOUNG CRUSADER - - - 37c a year
Address Evanston, Ill.

THE NEW SUBSCRIBER

Have you, OLD SUBSCRIBER, secured the NEW SUBSCRIBER for the weekly edition of THE UNION SIGNAL and thus become a member of the Win One Circle? If not, will you at once find the NEW SUBSCRIBER so that your name may be enrolled in the 1915 Win One Circle and the NEW SUBSCRIBER have the paper she has needed and ought to have had long ago?.

Many are wanting and asking for the information to be found in THE UNION SIGNAL, but do not know where to find it. OLD SUBSCRIBER, you *know* and can help someone to this information by getting that NEW SUBSCRIBER.

WIN ONE CIRCLE, 1915

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18x24 inches

Price, 5 cents each; per 100, $3.50

Printed in black and red on paper

THE LICENSE VOTER GETS—WHAT?

From a Bushel of Corn the Distiller Gets Four Gallons of Whisky

Which retails at	$16.80
The farmer gets	.45
The U. S. Government gets	4.40
The railroad company gets	.80
The manufacturer gets	4.00
The drayman gets	.15
The retailer gets	7.00
The consumer gets	Drunk
The wife gets	Hungry
The children get	Rags
The politician gets	Office
The man that votes license gets	What?

Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink, that puttest thy bottle to him, and makest him drunken also.—Hab. 2:15.

Compare These Figures

Professor Demme of Stuttgart studied the history of ten families of drunkards and ten temperance families for ten years.
This is what he found:

	Drunkards' Families	Temp. Families
Number of children	57	61
Died before six months old	25	5
Idiots	6	0
Stunted in growth	5	0
Epilepsy	5	0
Cured of Nervousness	0	6
Ordinary good health	17.5%	81.5%

The saloon makes drunkards.

The voter makes possible the saloon.

No thinking man can run a saloon and be happy.

No thinking man can vote for license and have an easy mind.

TALK—WORK—VOTE

For State and National Prohibition

National W.C.T.U. Publishing House
EVANSTON, ILL.

A Chat with the Publishing Department

A SUGGESTION TO LEGIONERS

I want to tell you what my L. T. L.'s are doing. They are selling "The Liquor Traffic Must Go" pennants to others for their autos, rooms, carriages, etc.

MRS. G. C. THORPE.
Northfield, Minn.

THE NEW PROHIBITION FANS

Dear National:

I have received an order today that I consider worth reporting to you. For a number of the county conventions where I sent supplies for literature tables I included samples of the "prohibition fans." From one county where they were sent, Tulare, down in the central part of the state, there came yesterday an invitation to the wedding of the daughter of one of our members and today an order for fifteen dozen of the fans to be given to the wedding guests, saying, "I am sure it will do some of the guests (200 are expected) good, and might change their opinion on the liquor question." These people have a beautiful orange ranch, "Rose Villa Ranch" up in the foothills of Tulare county.

A call came over the telephone a day or so ago from the American Trading Co., a big business firm in the city, asking that I give them the list of prohibition states. A fan lay on my desk and I could easily read it off to them, and the increased respect that came into his tone as the list grew in length while I named state after state and told him just when the law became effective in our recently added states, made me bless the prohibition fan.

Yours for service,
ANNA MARDEN DE YO,
Corresponding Secretary Northern California W. C. T. U.

THE PROHIBITION MAP

Readers of THE UNION SIGNAL know there are eighteen prohibition states, but many in your locality, in your Sunday school class, and possibly members of your local union fail to remember the large list of states free from the worst of all curses—the liquor traffic.

To help impress the truth and aid every one in your vicinity to remember this list of states we suggest the use of the prohibition map (size 19x25, price 15 cents), large enough to show the white states most distinctly and not too large to be easily carried and exhibited before your Sunday school class or the boys' and girls' club, at the meeting of the local union and on your church bulletin board.

The map is also reproduced in leaflet form together with dates of adoption of the law in the various states and is sold at the usual price of 20 cents per hundred. Thousands should be distributed at Chautauquas, open air meetings and during "home coming" week.

HOW PROHIBITION AFFECTS THE LIFE

The effect of prohibition upon the life of the individual is shown by the following facts, for the correctness of which Mrs. Mary E. Cartland, honorary president of the North Carolina W. C. T. U., stands sponsor. Such cases could doubtless be multiplied indefinitely:

"John Moyl, a veteran saloonkeeper of Salisbury, N. C., and a man over seventy years old, has been converted and is now intensely antagonistic to liquor. Another prominent man, a city official who likewise became a convert to prohibition and Christianity, is one John Ludwick. The change in the persons named above has taken place since prohibition became a law in our state."

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XLI | EVANSTON, ILL., JULY 8, 1915 | No. 28

The Temperance Lighthouse

Each life is a boat on an ocean,
Each life is a boat on a sea,
Where surge-covered rocks ever menace,
And no one from danger is free.

But out of the darkness that threatens
Each vessel that sails o'er the sea,
A lighthouse of temperance is standing,
A guide for the sailor to be.

Be saved, we beseech, by this gleaming,
By rays that shine over the sea,
And bear on your pennons the watchword,
"For God and the home of the free."

—*Mary H. Mather*

SPECIAL ARTICLES IN THIS ISSUE

World's W. C. T. U. Notes—Enlist the Young People for National Constitutional Prohibition—Minnesota's Weekly Contribution to Dry Territory—Intoxicants Bar to Positions on State's Pay Roll—Who are Prohibition Fanatics?

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. NOTES

ANNA ADAMS GORDON, Honorary Secretary World's W. C. T. U.

The Maoris at Rawhitiora, New Zealand, have been visited by Mrs. Woodhead, who has made several tours among them. She was warmly welcomed by Hera Hemana, the president of the W. C. T. U., who, in common with the other members of the union, constantly exemplifies a high standard of Christianity.

Notwithstanding the unspeakable conditions brought about by the war, 985 delegates attended the annual council meetings of the N. B. W. T. A. held in London, April 28-30. The Countess of Carlisle presided. Reports showed that 19,516 pledges have been taken during the year, over $5,000 of literature sold at headquarters, and that 170 branches opened clubs and recreation rooms for the troops, many providing similar facilities for the women relatives of the men. White ribbon stalls were maintained at two London exhibitions. *The White Ribbon Magazine* has made a profit of over $1,000. On motion of Lady Carlisle the following resolution was carried with great enthusiasm and has since been sent to the king: "The N. B. W. T. A., assembled in council, hails with uplifted heart and with loyal homage, the king's resolve to set an example to his people by giving up the use of all alcoholic drink himself and by banishing it from his royal palaces, and the British temperance women fervently pray that millions of men and women may answer this call from the king, so that he, who deeply loves the country over which he reigns, may realize how great would be the glory of leading the nation, all his life through, whether in time of war or in time of peace, far away from the old drink curse, which has marred England's greatness, into the safe and blessed paths of national sobriety and righteousness."

Other resolutions were adopted urging the appointment and government recognition of women police with full powers, in all cities and towns, with a view to the especial protection of women and girls, and the improvement in order and sobriety in the streets; the entire prohibition by the will of the people of the sale of intoxicants in public houses, clubs, and elsewhere; a special campaign of work among young women with a view to arousing in them a sense of their responsibility at this time of national crisis; that representations be made to Lord Kitchener and the army council urging that the present issue of the rum ration to the troops be withdrawn; recording thankfulness for the hundred years of peace between Great Britain and the United States of America, and that conciliation and arbitration have prevailed to preserve that peace, in face of the grave difficulties which have from time to time arisen; affirming conviction as to the moral and social benefits that will accrue to the nation from the enfranchisement of its women, especially in the direction of temperance reform; and urging the war office to abolish the sale of intoxicating liquors in camps and training centers.

A mass meeting held by the W. C. T. U. during Women Abstainers' week in Copenhagen, Denmark, aroused interest in the work of the World's union.

At the National Executive Committee meeting of the W. C. T. U. of Sweden on May 8 a peace department was created, with Mrs. Nina Anderson of Vesteras as superintendent. Mrs. Anderson attended the Woman's Congress at The Hague as a delegate from Sweden. She is a woman of many gifts.

Pioneer work among the lumbermen of Canada is being pushed with enthusiasm by Miss Sproule, who, in fulfilling the duties connected with her parish of some 100,000 people, has met with marked success. Last year she traveled 8,000 miles in her missionary work. A petition urging temperance canteens has been sent by the W. C. T. U. to Sir Robert Borden, premier of Canada.

We learn through influential and reliable sources that our white ribbon sisters in Jerusalem are greatly in need of aid in their relief work for the poor. Anyone desiring to assist our W. C. T. U. comrade, Miss Brown, can reach her through the American consul at Jerusalem, Dr. Glazebrook.

A fine Young People's Branch has been organized in the Government school at Maymyo, Burma, and also one among the boys connected with the Y. M. C. A. in Rangoon. Scientific temperance lecture courses have been arranged for Miss Flora E. Strout in the European schools and she hopes soon to begin a normal course for teachers. Miss Strout has recently addressed a Bible assembly held in Maymyo—a very important meeting with delegates from every part of Burma. The Maymyo W. C. T. U. held its annual meeting on the conclusion of the assembly. This enterprising society has done splendid work, especially along the lines of Purity, Mothers' Meetings, L. T. L. and Y. P. B. work. Miss May Mack, at the head of the Young People's Branch, is increasingly in demand for addresses and organization work.

"The legislature is still in session and the prohibition bill has been read the second time. It will, of course, be passed," writes Mrs. Cora C. Benedict, president of the W. C. T. U. of Newfoundland. "Now it is up to the temperance people to get 25,000 votes when the plebiscite is taken in the fall. It will mean hard work and we need money to carry on the campaign. The liquor men are organizing, and they will have plenty of money to fight us." Mrs. Benedict reports an encouraging increase in membership—seventeen new members joining the W. C. T. U. at a recent meeting. The five papers of St. Johns give a column to the W. C. T. U. once a week.

On the invitation of the Presbyterian and Congregational missions in the provincial capital city, Paotingfu, Mrs. Chauncey Goodrich, president of the W. C. T. U. of China, accompanied by Miss Chen, a native Chinese white ribboner, recently held some temperance meetings in that city. One meeting was especially called for the official ladies. Mrs. Goodrich writes that "so interested did they seem and so earnest to become active temperance workers, twenty of them decided to form a temperance society. Right then and there they appointed their own officers, all promising to subscribe to the total abstinence pledge. Step by step these ladies will catch the vision of homes and country freed from the evils not only of opium, alcohol and cigarets, but of gambling and lotteries and of concubines and slave girls."

Chinese White Ribboner a Successful Speaker

One meeting was held in the Memorial Temple built for Li Hung Chang—a fine large hall able to seat several hundred and the place where President Eliot of Harvard, and later, Mr. Sherwood Eddy addressed large numbers of students. "I was very proud of Miss Chen as she spoke to several hundred students upon the subject, 'The Thieves of Society,'" writes Mrs. Goodrich. "She speaks forcibly and urgently and back of her words is the fine character which shines in her face. I noted with gratitude the close attention of the girls of the Normal school, who marched in a body into this meeting. When we asked those who wished to pledge themselves against the use of alcohol and the cigaret to indicate their decision, it stirred my heart to see how quickly some of their hands were raised. The cigaret is used quite a freely by women as by men and it was great trial to many who were present not to be allowed to smoke during the addresses. During the Sunday of our visit I made a short address at the regular church service, spoke to a girls' school and held a meeting at which nearly five hundred, most of the number students were present. Three hundred young men in my audience were from the government schools. We held several other public meetings during our visit, forming two societies and fanning into quicker life two others. . . . Miss Chen, our new secretary, wins people everywhere. She was able to give an address at point on our way back to Peking, but hastened on because of my three classes of fifty whom I am training in scientific temperance and home economics."

Mr. Chuan, who has been ably assisting the temperance work in China for the past year, sailed from Yokohama, Japan, June 25. Mr. Chuan has been doing translation work and holding public meetings under the direction of Mrs. Chauncey Goodrich. He comes to this country to study in the Hartford Theological Seminary.

Minnesota's Weekly Contribution to Dry Territory

Three more Minnesota counties voted out saloons on Monday, June 28, making a total of forty-one counties which have voted dry under the county option law, that went into effect March first. The counties voting on June 28 were Wilkin, Mower and Grant.

Governor Capper Settled It!

On the last night before a no-license election in one of the Minnesota counties which recently went dry, a speaker from Kansas City, Mo., was advertised to tell the voters about the failure of prohibition in Kansas. In reply to a telegraphic communication to the chief executive of Kansas, Governor Capper wired the following message, which was printed and circulated:

"Prohibition the greatest blessing that ever came to Kansas. Makes more happy homes, fewer heart-broken wives, less crime, an unqualified success. Our people enthusiastically for prohibition, and would not think for one moment of going back to the saloon and its attendant vices, whatever may be said to the contrary by hired spokesmen for liquor interests.

"Arthur Capper, Governor."

Liquor Banned From Camp of Pennsylvania National Guard by Order of Governor Brumbaugh

For the first time in the history of Pennsylvania's National Guard, a sweeping order affecting the use and sale of intoxicants in camp has been issued by the adjutant general. The order comes through the regular military channels, direct from Governor Brumbaugh, who, by virtue of his office, is commander-in-chief of the militia forces.

"The canteen has been chiefly noticeable by its absence at encampments of the Pennsylvania citizen soldiery in recent years," says the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, "and while the camps have not been entirely dry, the falling off in the use of alcoholic beverages among the men has been marked, according to officers."

New York National Guard to Have No Liquor

Intoxicants will be barred in the encampment of the two reinforced brigades of the New York National Guard at Fishkill Plains, July 17 to August 1.

"The use of liquor in any form will be strictly prohibited to both officers and men," is the announcement made by an officer of the guard. "Formerly alcohol was considered essential, but Major General O'Ryan for several years past has made determined efforts to eliminate it, and with great success."

The Decreasing Production of Beer

"During the first eight months of the fiscal year 1914-1915 the production of beer in the United States has decreased more than three million barrels. The cause of this enormous decrease, where under normal conditions an increase would have been only natural, is assigned by some to the increase of prohibition territory; and this is true to some extent."—*The Brewers' Journal for June.*

Intoxicants Bar to Positions on State's Payroll

Governor Capper of Kansas, in a letter to the new civil service commission, urges that a rule be incorporated in its code "making ineligible for appointment to a state position any person who uses intoxicating liquors in any form."

If the civil service board carries out the governor's suggestion, Kansas will be the first state to take this advanced ground. The *Topeka Capital* is authority for the statement that every elected officer of the state is at present a teetotaler. The governor's letter is as follows:

"*In formulating the rules governing the appointment of state employes under the new civil service law, I desire to suggest for your earnest consideration the desirability of incorporating a rule making ineligible for appointment to a state position any person who uses intoxicating liquors in any form.*

"*Constitutional prohibition is the settled policy of the state and its object is to promote sobriety and cleaner citizenship. While Kansas can already congratulate itself on having fewer liquor users on its payroll than any other state in the Union, still, there is no good reason for its having any.*

"*Most of the big corporations and other large employers in this country have adopted the policy of not employing drinking people. In my judgment a state can well afford to follow in such footsteps.*

"*Public officials and employes are constantly coming in contact with the people and they should be model citizens. No one will question the state's right to employ only men of sobriety.*

"*Not only should the rule apply to applicants seeking appointment, but should provide that the use of liquor by an employe is sufficient ground for discharge from the public service.*

"*Trusting that these suggestions may receive your most careful consideration, I am, very respectfully,*

"*ARTHUR CAPPER, Governor.*"

Utah's Dry Territory Increases

Utah's dry territory was materially increased by the election of June 29. The towns of Logan, Provo, Richmond and Smithfield continue dry by increased majorities over the previous election. Farmington and Marysvale have changed from the wet to the dry column. Gunnison is also claimed by the prohibition advocates.

Revenue Decrease in Distilling District

The internal revenue for the Peoria (Ill.) district has fallen off during the past year $7,041,816. Collections were $26,493,570 the past year against $33,535,386 for the preceding year. The explanation given is the usual one—decrease in consumption of whisky due to spread of dry territory.

DOES PROHIBITION PROHIBIT? AN UNANSWERABLE REPLY

Net profits of Pabst's Brewing Company, after depreciation, expenses and other losses were paid:

For 1913	$900,605
For 1914	564,946
Loss from 1913-14	$335.659

—*From the Economist*

No Liquor Selling Along Route of Alaskan Government Railroad, By Order of the President

Instructions approved by President Wilson for the sale of town sites along the route of the government railroad between Seward and Fairbanks, Alaska, stipulate that no liquor selling, gambling or immorality will be allowed on any of the lots, under penalty of forfeiture.

No Saloons in Yosemite Park

Among the rules and regulations being sent out by Secretary of the Interior Franklin Lane is one that states, "No drinking saloon or barroom will be permitted upon government lands in Yosemite National Park."

West Virginia's Prohibition Law Reduces Arrests

Enforcement of the prohibitory law of West Virginia, which became operative a year ago, has cut the number of arrests in thirty-five towns and cities throughout the state more than half—from 14,000 to 6,986—according to statistics made public by the department of prohibition. In 1914 half of the arrests were for intoxication.

Auto Speedway is Dry

The new auto speedway, one of the largest in the world, which was recently completed in Maywood, a suburb of Chicago, has refused to allow liquor on its grounds. During the construction of the course a brisk trade in intoxicants, especially bottled beer, went on inside the enclosure through a special permit from the Maywood authorities. The speedway officials decided, however, that the sale of liquor within the enclosure was attended with too great risks, and an order went forth that every drop of booze must be cleared from the park. "I don't propose to go on record as a prohibitionist," said F. E. Edwards, director of contests, "but I have seen more than one fatal accident on automobile courses, due to the presence of liquor."

Heads of Departments Should Neither Drink Nor Smoke

Cigarets and drink have recently lost caste among the department managers of the Gossard Corset Company, and this is how it came about. At a round-table conference of the managers in the company's office in Chicago, the present and future efficiency of the firm's management was the subject of discussion. Mr. H. W. Gossard, head of the company, after listening to the suggestions of the others remarked, "I hope that I shall, and I want all of you to be working for the H. W. Gossard company twenty-five years from now. Your opinions on the subject of efficiency open the way for my suggestion. *I would like the head of every department to be a man who neither smokes cigarets nor drinks.* I know those of you who indulge in cigarets and beer or light wines are perfectly competent men and highly efficient, otherwise you wouldn't be here now. My request is made with a view to the future. Is it not possible that without cigarets or drink we can uphold these standards and continue to do so for the next twenty-five years?"

L. T. L. Demonstration at Southern California W. C. T. U. Convention

IMPETUS GIVEN STATE-WIDE PROHIBITION MOVEMENT AT SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA W. C. T. U. CONVENTION

MRS. MARY M. COMAN

While the smoke was still rising from the satisfactory ceremony of burning the last vestige of the mortgage on our state headquarters in Los Angeles, an earnest little woman, with a catch in her voice, rose and, holding up her ungloved hands, told how twenty-five years ago she had vowed she would not wear another pair of kid gloves while there was a debt upon our Temperance Temple. It was an intense and dramatic moment, for we all knew how Mrs. H. P. Anderson had worked and prayed during long, trying years, not only for the loved Temple, but also for the great cause it represented. In a moment the state organization had voted a pair of kid gloves to the brave and devoted worker, and Mrs. King, president of Kern county W. C. T. U., where Mrs. Anderson had done most of her work for prohibition, at once followed that action by saying her county would also present a pair.

While all W. C. T. U. conventions are impressive, instructive and satisfactory, there is a feeling in Southern California that to have a state gathering in beautiful Pasadena is to assure success in every way. The recently held convention was no exception, for never in all its history has the state enjoyed a stronger, better annual meeting than this. Stirring, splendid addresses there were, inspiring and uplifting consecration services preceding each day's work; abundant and beautiful floral decorations, unusually fine music, and, above all, a remarkable unity and solidarity of spirit and purpose.

Following so closely the decision of the temperance forces of the state at Fresno to begin at once preparations for another campaign for state-wide prohibition, there was a special earnestness and seriousness in all that was done. As is already known, two amendments to the state constitution have been agreed upon by the united temperance organizations: the first, straight prohibition, to go into effect in 1920; the second, briefly, to prohibit the sale of liquors in saloons, leaving the wholesale trade to sell in quantites of two gallons or over, the measure to go into effect in 1918. There is a general feeling of hopefulness that both amendments will carry, and, to that end, the white ribboners of all California will work and pray unceasingly from now until the November election, 1916.

Mrs. Stella B. Irvine Elected President

Three of the six officers felt that they could not remain longer in the arduous work at the head of the state organization, so their resignations were reluctantly accepted. Mrs. Lucy S. Blanchard, president, had done valiant work during the strenuous campaign, but physically needed a rest. Mrs. Celia M. Noll, corresponding secretary, who has served faithfully at headquarters for three years, also asked to be relieved, while Mrs. Sophia Wood Plimpton, for seventeen consecutive years the efficient state treasurer, resigned, as the recent death of her husband, Hon. Homer Plimpton, had changed her home conditions.

Mrs. Stella B. Irvine of Riverside, National superintendent of Sunday School work, a woman widely and most favorably known, was elected state president. Mrs. Hester T. Griffith, long a state leader, was re-elected vice-president. Mrs. Alice Wortendyke was made corresponding secretary, and Mrs. Hattie Corline Young, for many years an aggressive and capable worker, was re-elected recording secretary, and Miss Ada Cummings, assistant. Miss Mary E. Stewart, a level-headed business woman of Pasadena, was made treasurer.

Reports were most satisfactory and encouraging. The number of unions in Southern California is 138, with an active membership of 4,873—486 honoraries, 15 Y. P. B. organizations, 19 L. T. L.'s; regular meetings, 1,891; public meetings, 293; red letter days observed, 269; amount of temperance literature purchased at headquarters, $507.59; 18 new unions organized during the year. Department reports showed that vital and energetic work had been done and many prizes were given. A strong peace program was given to a crowded house, at the conclusion of which peace resolutions were adopted deploring the present European conditions and commending President Wilson for his statesmanship and Christian spirit.

Following the closing day of the convention, with its most attractive children's demonstration under the capable leadership of Mrs. Ellen Dayton Blair, state L. T. L. superintendent, over a hundred of the white ribboners went en masse to San Diego, where special honor was shown them, both by the Exposition officials and the people of the city. The state W. C. T. U. rest room was inspected and pronounced in every way a success. There was a fitting program of music and speaking in front of the great out-of-door organ, with Dr. John P. Hillis of Pasadena as soloist and Bishop W. N. Bell of San Francisco as speaker, the theme of the latter being, "Radicalism in Temperance Work." A picnic provided by the unions of San Diego county in the beautiful Pepper Grove was a most attractive feature of the day. It was followed by speeches and songs. The well-known refrain of "California's Going Dry" was constantly heard, as well as the almost as popular, "It's a Short, Short Way to Prohibition."

The 1915 state convention will long be remembered for its unusually fine addresses, its excellent reports and its unity of purpose.

WHO ARE THE PROHIBITION FANATICS?

"Prohibition only says to men: 'Thou shalt not sell.' None of those who are commonly branded as fanatics have gone so far as to say to individuals: 'Thou shalt not drink.' The prohibitionists are against the traffic. But there are those who go to the far extreme of saying to men: 'Thou shalt not drink,' and these are the simon-pure fanatics of the prohibition cause. It will be interesting to study the species."

The foregoing is a paragraph from a new book on "The Logic of Prohibition," by Rev. Matt S. Hughes, the prohibition leader of Southern California. His graphic word picture of the real prohibition fanatics of the present day is interesting reading:

"*The whirling dervishes of prohibition fanaticism are the men who administer the great railroad systems of the United States.*

"They are leagues in advance of the narrow and bigoted preachers, the third-party voters, the temperance union women, and all the other cranks who vote to abolish the traffic. These are only asking that the state forbid the distiller and brewer to manufacture and the saloonkeeper and bartender to sell.

"But these railroad magnates are so fanatical on the subject that they have actually issued orders to hundreds of thousands of free American citizens, saying that they must not drink intoxicating liquors. Indeed, these railroad operators are such prohibition fanatics that they actually discharge their employes if they are only seen going into or coming out of a saloon, even when off duty.

"Here we have prohibition in its most drastic form. These railroad fanatics have established a system of espionage on many of the roads to make sure that their prohibition prohibits.

"The Pennsylvania railroad has its men thoroughly terrorized. It reports that 125,226 observations were made in February of last year to determine to what extent employes were prohibited from drinking or frequenting saloons, and not one man was found who disobeyed the rule.

"Not long ago the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie road discharged 126 men in the enforcement of this rule. And these fanatical outrages are perpetrated in the name of human safety!

"O brothers, this is sad! Here in America, the land of the free, hundreds of thousands of those who have as good right to get drunk as any man, are under a fanatical prohibition that is terrible to contemplate. Level-headed business men at the head of the greatest enterprises have developed a fanaticism exceedingly painful to those of broad and liberal mind.

"Who would have thought that narrowness and bigotry of such a character would be found entrenched in the general offices of the railroad systems of the country? Who would have dreamed that such men as these would have sacrificed the sacred rights of the individual in the supposed interest of safety and efficiency? It is time to view with alarm this action.

"*Another band of prohibition fanatics is composed of the heads of great industrial corporations who are large employers of labor.*

"These fanatics are fairly running amuck. The operators of many of the great industrial plants are so narrow and bigoted that they will not allow their workingmen to drink intoxicating liquors on or off duty.

"For example, the Cambria Steel Company and the Hershey Chocolate Company have recently gone extra dry and decreed absolute prohibition for their employes.

"The outrages inflicted by these fanatics are of the most flagrant character. In February, 1914, the following notice was posted in the Berwick (Pa.) plant of the American Car and Foundry Company: 'Workmen frequenting drinking places coming to or going from their work will be replaced by non-drinking men as rapidly as possible.' Another blow to liberty!

"The Philadelphia Quartz Company has served notice that total abstainers will receive ten per cent more wages than those who continue to exercise their personal liberty in patronizing the rum shop.

"The frenzied utterances against a licensed and lawful business from these fanatics are painful in the extreme to all sane and conservative minds.

"This contagion of fanaticism has broken out across the seas. The great leaders in the continental struggle all seem possessed of a certain fanaticism in this matter. The Czar has earnestly warned his soldiers against the use of liquor. The German Kaiser has issued drastic orders against excessive drinking among his men. Lord Kitchener sent his British troops oversea with an earnest warning against the dangers of drink.

"Philadelphia is the headquarters of one of the most dangerous prohibition fanatics. He is known all over the country as Connie Mack, the manager of the Athletic baseball team of the American League.

"He says: 'All the umpires together haven't put as many ball players out of the game as has Old Man Booze.'

"Anyone can readily understand the dangerous character of such statements. If the idol of every vacant lot in the country succeeds in getting the American boys to believing that they cannot succeed in baseball if they drink, it means a great loss of custom to the saloon. It is all the more harmful to the great industry on which the prosperity of the country depends, because this man Mack last year succeeded in winning another pennant.

"Time would fail us to point out the real prohibition fanatics. They are to be found in such unexpected places.

"The trainers of prize fighters are among the worst. They will not allow any indulgence to the poor fellows they are training for the ring. They declare that total abstinence is necessary to physical condition and great endurance.

"The trainers of football squads have the same perverted notion. Recently employers in this very city have discharged men who patronize the institution which they say must be preserved in the interest of business.

"So great is the contagion of fanaticism when once it gets a foothold that there are some fanatical prohibitionists of the extreme type among the saloonkeepers—that is to say, they will not allow their bartenders to drink.

"It is like measles or smallpox, no one can tell who will be infected next, and one of the worst features of the whole case lies in the fact that many of the fanatics do not seem to realize that they are the victims of the dread disease—prohibition.

"All of which is intended to illustrate what was said in the beginning, that the real prohibition fanatics are not the bigoted preachers, the ignorant women, the hypocritical reformers, the cranky third-party voters, or even the majorities which forbid the manufacture and the sale of intoxicating liquors in many of our states.

"The genuine fanatics are these people who, in increasing numbers, for various reasons, insist that men shall not drink under such penalties as they are able to visit upon them. The rapid increase in the numbers of these fanatics is cause for alarm—in certain quarters."

WHY NOT A POSTER CAMPAIGN?

During the summer when all the world is out of doors young people will be planning to make a specialty of out-of-door temperance work. Among the many lines of effort for the vacation season, temperance posters should not be overlooked, as they fit in admirably with the out-of-door program.

Mrs. Zillah Foster Stevens, head of the temperance department of the International Sunday School Association, in outlining plans for Sunday school temperance work urges temperance education by poster, enumerating its advantages as follows: It "gives instruction through the eye; presents convincingly the latest scientific facts; educates the whole community. **Poster education goes into the open and carries the truth to those who never enter church or Sunday school.**"

During vacation days high school boys and college young men may have leisure time which can be used for the erection of billboards or frames to hold posters. Billboards can be placed to advantage along main-traveled roads through the country and where they may be seen from railroads and electric cars. Frames to hold posters can be used on church lawns or fastened to the building. Permission for putting up such frame can be secured without difficulty from all churches, and many churches will be willing to provide their own frame. Posters can be changed weekly or semi-monthly by the young people. Small billboards—the proper size for a poster—may be placed on private lawns.

Undoubtedly in your vicinity there is at least one large picnic ground. Would it not be well previous to a picnic to tack on the band stand or wherever possible one or more temperance posters. Possibly a frame for the poster or a billboard might be erected. These posters should be changed occasionally through the summer.

Is there a summer resort in your locality? Posters should be used plentifully for the education of the summer colony. Possibly the ferry boat, which in many localities is a means of transportation for the summer visitors, would be willing to allow the exhibition of posters. In the post-office or general store there might be room for posters, at least it would be well to inquire. Y. P. B. members who will be away at summer resorts this summer may well tuck away in their trunks a few posters, and they will have no difficulty in finding suitable places to hang them.

If there is a Chautauqua in your vicinity, and no one else has supplied the temperance posters, the young people should attend to it. The posters, re-inforced by a strip of cardboard top and bottom, can be hung from wires with Dennison card holders.

Order your posters from the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Ill. They are listed in the catalogue and vary in price from 5 cents to 50 cents apiece. Also see advertisement of poster leaflets on page 16 of this issue.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

"It is glorious to man a Lifeboat, but better to build a Lighthouse"

MRS. ROSS HAYES SCHACHNER, National General Secretary Young People's Branch, Evanston, Ill.

Enlist The Young People For National Constitutional Prohibition

It is gratifying indeed to know that, contrary to custom, little cessation of effort on the part of our organized young people has accompanied the summer days. In fact, judging from the reports which reach me daily, there has never been so keen an interest on the part of Branch members in Y. P. B. affairs, nor so eager a desire among young people generally to be "of the conflict a part." This is testified to by the splendid gathering together of young people in various portions of the country and the ready response with which our field workers are meeting. There is no stronger evidence of the growing sentiment among our youth and of the increasing popularity of our organization as an outlet for the desire to serve than the fact that where formerly the W. C. T. U. was in search of young women for the field they are now presenting themselves and asking for a place in the ranks. Once the arrest of thought has been theirs, their range of vision is broadened and "the call comes with renewed emphasis that they GO FORWARD,"—and go forward they do right valiantly. Oh, for a clearer call sounded by those who have been all along the way! Young people, rightly inspired and rightly consecrated, are veritable magnets drawing others to them and to the cause they serve.

What a thrice blessed union is that which stands not alone but has the support of two healthy, growing Branches! Never have I been so impressed with this truth as during our recent Missouri Y. P. B. convention, held in Columbia, when the young people were welcomed in turn by the W. C. T. U., the Y. P. B. and the L. T. L., each a thriving and active organization, and each contributing its quota not only to the success of the convention but to the uplift of the community—Missouri's university city. In this, the young people's day, no W. C. T. U. household is complete without the presence of its children, the Y. P. B. and the L. T. L., with their buoyancy and their enthusiasm.

None questions the wisdom of training the child in the way he should go, and least of all white ribboners who have through all these years endeavored to make straight the way for little feet and who see in the young a most valuable asset of the campaign for National Constitutional Prohibition. Realizing this, let us not forget that the way grows infinitely hard at the 'teen age—the Y. P. B. age—and if we would preserve intact the principles instilled during the tender years, and at the same time conserve for our blessed cause the fire and strength, the talent and grace of youth, we must hold the young close through the bonds of the Young People's Branch. In unity there is strength—particularly so for young people who are just acquiring stability.

But I hear some one say, "Young people are so busy." Of course, they are busy and I am glad it is so. God wants the busy man and the busy woman. There is no provision made for the drone in the divine plan of things. And surely in this busiest of all busy campaigns in behalf of the youth of today and tomorrow, we need busy people. Busy young people are worth while—I beg you to cultivate them!

All out-of-doors is calling the young people, for they love life abundantly. Why not meet them half way, local union, with a picnic in the woods or the park, having a good program (and, of course, the "eats" which they so much enjoy) and an informal, heart-to-heart talk concerning the Y. P. B. A hay-ride, placing posters along the way, may be the means of enlisting them in the work permanently, or an *al fresco* entertainment with a good program and a good speaker may result in a Branch.

The time for conventions is here again and I would urge that you forget not the call of the hour—the call to enlist young men and young women in the campaign for National Constitutional Prohibition. If you have a will to do this, the way is already open to you. Let not this year close without a commendable effort in behalf of the Young People's Branch.

FOR THE SUMMER ACTIVITIES

Why not hold a lawn party with a musical and literary program and light refreshments? Divide the young people attending into groups and let each group be visited in turn by members of the entertaining Branch, if organized, or members of a committee organized for that purpose, or by women of the W. C. T. U., well informed concerning the Branch (if there is no Branch in the community) with a view to securing pledge signers and members. As guests sign the pledge they will move to a place appointed where the "organization group" will be formed. If a sufficient number of signers are secured a Branch may be organized at this time. If such an entertainment is given by a Branch, the members may be divided into sides, a suitable penalty to be paid by the side securing the least number of members during the evening.

The following entertainment given jointly by the Headquarters and Bensonhurst Branches of Brooklyn, N. Y., is suggestive:

During the early part of the evening each Branch held a business meeting. Mr. Allan Van Wart, president of Bensonhurst Branch, sang a tenor solo. After this, Headquarters Branch gave a comical minstrel show. The girls, dressed in white, accompanied by two young men, marched in singing, "It's a Short Way to Prohibition." As they took their places in a semi-circle, three young men as colored minstrels fell down the stairs and into the group. Everything was splendid—the jokes and the chorus and the vocal solos, and in the midst a rousing prohibition speech by Dr. David Park. It was a perfect success.

If there is an Old Folks' Home, Orphans' Home or similar institution in your vicinity this would be an excellent time to pay it a visit, taking along delicacies or flowers and giving an entertainment of some sort.

JULY PROGRAM FROM YEAR BOOK

In this month comes the birthday of our National W. C. T. U. president, Miss Anna A. Gordon, and the day is known as Loyal Temperance Legion Day. Why not give a picnic to the poorer children of the community—making the day as pleasant as possible for the little ones, having one skilled at story telling give the children some good stories (these may be selected from "Temperance Tales," obtainable at the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House), and endeavor, if possible, to organize them into an L. T. L. These children need not be the poor children necessarily—but make it a children's picnic.

CONVENTIONS

Full accounts of the various conventions named will be given later.

The Pennsylvania Young People's Branch held its annual convention in the Y. M. C. A. auditorium at Wilkes-Barre June 21-25. Among the speakers were Dr. Charles Wesley Burns, a former state president, and Rev. Mecca Marie Varney.

The New York Y. P. B. will hold its 1915 convention in Fulton July 2-6. Mr. Daniel A. Poling will deliver an address on the evening of the second, and various other prominent speakers will contribute to the program.

The annual institute and training school for the Ohio Y. P. B. and workers will be held at Lakeside, July 13-16, and will be followed by the W. C. T. U. institute. The National general secretary will be present and deliver several addresses.

The Y. P. B. of Southern California will hold its convention some time during August; but the exact dates have not as yet been announced.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

Missouri Young People's Branch Holds Sixth Annual Convention

MRS. ROSS HAYES SCHACHNER

The sixth annual convention of the Missouri Young People's Branch was, as the young people had meant it should be, the "best ever"—best in point of attendance, enthusiasm and purpose. This was to be expected, however, since every year marks a great advance in our temperance and prohibition movement, and the young people of Missouri are abreast of the times.

The city of Columbia has for many years past been a veritable mecca for the young people of Missouri because there is located the magnificent state university and several other prominent colleges. It was most fitting, therefore, that the Young People's Branch of the W. C. T. U., standing as it does for physical, mental and moral uplift, and offering such splendid opportunities to the college student, should take its "best-ever" convention to that city. The entertaining Branch, of which Mrs. J. M. Windsor is the general secretary and Mr. A. B. Bedford president, organized less than two years ago by the National general secretary while attending the state W. C. T. U. convention, is a fair sample of the progress of the Y. P. B. in Missouri. Organized with but nine charter members, it has experienced phenomenal growth and was this year awarded the beautiful silk flag for having accomplished the best work, according to state and national plans, during the year 1914-15. Older Branches will look to their laurels the coming year, since the gold piece offered by the beloved "Mother" Bentley, for a number of years state general secretary, for the greatest increase in paid-up members, went to the Ashton Branch, of which Miss Erma Meryhew is president and which was organized in March of this year.

A pleasing feature of the stay in Columbia was a delightful social one evening tendered the summer students of the university by the young people's church societies of Columbia, and to which the convention was especially invited. The intermingling of this splendid lot of young people with purpose in their lives and aim in their efforts was inspiring, to say the least. It made some of us yearn, however, to gather them all into our own ranks. Other social features were banquets at noon each day (supposedly lunches served without charge by the local W. C. T. U.), an automobile ride, a picnic supper and a "hike" into the country, but by no means did pleasure supplant business, for each day saw some good done. The acting president, Mr. Gus O. Nations of St. Louis, did credit to himself and the organization as a presiding officer, and the convention voiced its appreciation in the election of officers.

Parliamentary drills, conducted by the Y. P. B.'s able parliamentarian, played a large part in the convention program and aroused visible interest in that phase of our work. The heart of our dear Mrs. Benjamin would have leaped for joy could she have been present.

The annual address and report of the state general secretary, Miss Anna MacZentmyer of Higginsville, was filled with the joy of work well done and of better things yet to come. The number of new Branches reported proved the state secretary a busy one indeed and most faithful to the duties committed to her.

The convention was greatly enriched by the presence of Mrs. Nelle G. Burger, state president of the W. C. T. U., Miss Roena Shaner, state vice-president, and Mrs. L. O. Middleton, state superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction—all gifts to the convention from the state W. C. T. U. Mrs. Burger's story of the beginning, growth and standing of the W. C. T. U. as a world power, and her "call to arms" will be long remembered by the young people. Miss Shaner's offer of herself to the cause of young people made for her a place in the hearts of the delegates and visitors. Mrs. Middleton's address, emphasized by the use of her charts, gave the young people just the instruction they needed to better equip them for service. The stereopticon address of Prof. Alva W. Taylor, president of the Missouri Bible School, one evening, was also most interesting and instructive.

Some of the subjects discussed and presented were: "Is the Study Course Essential to a Successful Y. P. B.?", "How Can National and State Plans Be Adapted to Local Work?", "What Constitutes a Model Branch?—A Model Member?", "Use and Abuse of Official Organs," "The Y. P. B. in the City—in the Town," "How Can the Y. P. B. Best Aid in the Campaign for National Constitutional Prohibition?" The question box conducted by the National general secretary brought forth many interesting as well as practical discussions and many problems of the local Branch were solved thereby. We wish it were possible, for the benefit of all concerned, to give some of the items of work reported by the local Branches—work carried through most successfully and along many lines, but space does not permit, and it can only be said here that the Young People's Branch of Missouri, collectively and individually, is awake to its opportunities and faithful to its obligations. The officers elected for the year are: Mr. Gus O. Nations, St. Louis, president; Miss Lura Hardy, Hannibal, vice-president; Mr. D. B. Curtiss, Kansas City, corresponding secretary; Miss Ruth Searcy, Columbia, recording secretary; Mr. Hugh Mason, Carthage, treasurer.

Toleration of the Liquor Traffic Scored as Penny-Wise and Pound-Foolish

Dr. Herbert M. Towne, health officer of the city of Schenectady, New York, under the Socialist administration in 1912-1913, is contributing to *The Citizen* of that city a series of very interesting articles on "The Liquor Problem and Its Remedy." In dealing with the physiological effects of the poison alcohol, he says:

"From the continuous use of alcohol structural changes occur throughout the entire system, depending, naturally, upon the amount which is continuously used and the susceptibility of the person using it,—some slight damage, however, being done even in the cases of very moderate but persistent drinking.

"I once heard the chief medical examiner of a large life insurance company say, in a talk before a small gathering of doctors, that there was no denying that a man who has ever used even a tablespoonful of alcohol was a poorer insurance risk than the total abstainer. This statement, moreover, he accentuated by saying that he indulged moderately himself. A statement of this sort, while it may savor a bit of exaggeration, nevertheless has more weight than if it had come from a temperance lecturer or person who was a total abstainer himself. His opinion is especially valuable because his conclusions are based upon a scientific study of millions of cases of causes of death. What this chief examiner was discussing when he resorted to this hyperbole was the effect of the continuous use of alcohol, even in small doses, upon the living animal organism.

"Many poisons have a selective affinity for certain tissues or organs. Although there is scarcely a single organ over which alcohol does not have a deleterious influence, yet it likewise has this special affinity for certain tissues. The protoplasms affected especially through the selective affinity of alcohol are (1) that which enters into the formation of red blood corpuscles and (2) that which is the essential element in nervous tissues. It has been demonstrated by scientific laboratory methods over and over again that there is a gradual destruction of nerve cells to an extent beyond repair. It is equally well established that the red corpuscles are irreparably affected. It is obvious, then, that serious injury to all organs must result when the central controlling station is rendered inefficient and when the nutrient carrier, upon which every tissue and organ depends for sustenance, is seriously interfered with.

"Now add to these direct effects those indirect and more subtle ones of heredity and we have such a combination that there can be no wonder whatever that alcohol is set down as an etiological factor in so many of our diseases, and especially in those classed as nervous affections.

"A year ago the writer heard ex-Governor Dix say that one of the last of his official acts as governor of New York state was to visit all the state institutions for the insane and make a first hand study of conditions. His conclusion was that the Empire state was woefully penny-wise and pound-foolish to receive into its coffers certain revenue from the liquor traffic and expend enormously more for the care of insanity caused directly by that traffic. To one who is familiar with the pathology of alcoholism this comes home with conviction."

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National W. C. T. U. Convention, Seattle, Wash., October 9-14, 1915

GOAL FOR 1915—FIFTY THOUSAND NEW MEMBERS

EIGHTEEN PROHIBITION STATES

Maine	West Virginia
Kansas	Virginia
Oklahoma	Washington
North Dakota	Oregon
North Carolina	Colorado
Georgia	Arizona
Mississippi	Iowa
Tennessee	Arkansas
Alabama	Idaho

LET THE PUBLIC KNOW THE FACTS

The suggestion recently made by Alderman Charles E. Merriam of the city council of Chicago that a commission or special committee of seven men be appointed to make a study of the liquor problem is being favorably commented upon by the Chicago press.

Chicago with its seven thousand saloons and forty breweries offers a magnificent field for such research work. If the proposed committee were composed of fair-minded, intelligent men who entered upon their investigation with the sole purpose of learning the whole truth in regard to the drink traffic, the report by them would be invaluable. Indeed its revelations could hardly fail to startle the citizens of Chicago into an activity at the polls that would forever dispose of the liquor problem.

All the most radical advocate of prohibition asks is that the truth and the whole truth concerning alcohol's effects be published; and what the liquor interests fear above everything is that the search-light of truth may be turned upon their business.

While heartily approving the plan of the alderman not only for Chicago, but for every community that has not been emancipated from the liquor traffic, it occurs to us that a self-appointed committee in every city would be an excellent substitute. Young men and women just out of high school or college would find in the task a unique opportunity for the study of economics.

First, secure statistics showing the cost to the tax-payers of the liquor traffic, from the various departments of their city or county government, for example, the state asylums, penitentiaries, jails, hospitals for insane, houses of correction, infirmaries, poor houses, juvenile courts and institutions related thereto, police courts and coroner's office.

Second, get from the associated charities, social settlements, city missions and other church and benevolent organizations, figures showing how many of their respective beneficiaries trace their misfortune to John Barleycorn.

Third, learn from the hospitals, boards of health and physicians what proportion of the illness of adults and of children is due to alcoholism in the patients or their parents.

Fourth, from the municipal lodging houses and employment agencies ascertain the number of out-of-works who can be accounted for by the drink habit.

Fifth, interview the workers in rescue missions and homes, and endeavor to discover what part liquor has played in the downfall of the unfortunate women being cared for.

Having secured this data and classified and arranged it for publication, interest the best newspaper in your city in publishing it. Of course it will cause something of a sensation, but sensations of this character are good for a community. Everybody will read it and talk about it. It will furnish the ministers a theme for sermons and the editors will comment on it in editorials.

What will be the result? A campaign that will end at the next election in a victory for prohibition in your city or county. Try it.

SUPPLYING WHOSE NEEDS?

At a recent meeting of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers in Cincinnati, Mr. Samuel Woolner, Jr., president of the organization, said, "The persons engaged in the liquor business contend that they are simply supplying a want and a need. The demand is here and the people have an inalienable and inborn and God-given right to their product."

The particular section of society which needs alcohol is not specified and we venture the conjecture that the president of the liquor organization would find it difficult to discover any reputable class of citizens which would put itself on record as needing alcoholic liquors.

It would not be the farmers, the producers of the food supply of the country, for have not the granges almost unanimously spoken in favor of prohibition.

Neither would it be the men employed in the factories and great industries, who manufacture the commodities we eat and wear and use in everyday life, for it is common knowledge that they recognize in John Barleycorn the enemy of efficiency, by virtue of which they retain their positions.

The transportation companies, which distribute these necessaries of our common life, would admit no need of alcohol, for they have very emphatically made it known that they consider drink a menace to every branch of their business.

What the advertisers, who have so large a part in promoting activity in mercantile lines, think of the necessity for alcoholic liquors is indicated by their recent utterances at their international convention in Chicago.

The newspapers, the advertising mediums by which the men who supply and those who purchase, are brought together, are known to look with growing disfavor upon drink, and many of them have declared independence of "the trade" by declining to advertise their goods.

The so-called need for alcohol as a beverage is fictitious, and only those whose depraved appetites demand it or who make their living at the expense of other people's health, wealth and happiness will confess to such need.

A CAMPAIGN OF PRAYER

The Ohio liquor interests, in taking an inventory of the forces of their opponents in the coming statewide campaign, find themselves face to face with one element the strength of which they are unable to estimate and the possibilities of which must cause them concern. The ministers representing the churches of Ohio have organized a prayer league and have declared as their purpose "the promotion of moral and religious enthusiasm in the campaign for the abolition of the liquor traffic in the state." They are arranging for meetings of ministers and devout laymen for the purpose of prayer, to be held in each of the eighty-eight counties of the state. These gatherings are distinctly understood to be not for discussion nor for organization, but that the subjective and objective effects of prayer may be made manifest throughout the state, and "to produce a statewide revival of religious fervor in all the churches." As a result of these county-group prayer meetings it is expected that similar meetings will be held among all the laity in all the churches under the direction of their pastors. Individual pledges will be received for the observance of stated periods of prayer daily by the Christian people of the state.

Foundation work of this character is almost certain to insure success all through the campaign. The enthusiasm generated by united prayer cannot fail to result in generous contributions to meet all expenses; it will make certain large and responsive audiences and the enlistment of hundreds of volunteer workers and speakers, and undoubtedly it will find expression next November in the votes of almost the total membership of the Christian churches.

Why not prayer leagues in every state?

SIGNS OF THE TIMES

The Arkansas Bankers' Association has resolved that all its banquets hereafter shall be dry.

The city of Kokomo, Ind., voted out the saloons on June 29, by 133 majority, after a most bitterly contested election.

An official eye-witness with the vodka-less Russians remarks upon "the infinitely superior physique, spirit and endurance of the Russian soldiers, who have made wonderful marches, endured long periods of trench work on short food, and made remarkable recoveries from the most serious wounds."

According to the *Champion of Fair Play*, "More than one hundred saloon-keepers have wearied of the drink selling profession in Milwaukee and will go out of business on July 1." Poor business, caused by the war, jitneys and cool weather, is given as the reason!!!

How does Kansas City, Kansas, feel about prohibition? This is what the *Kansas City Star* says about it: "Kansas City, Kans., never was so prosperous as it is now; taxes never were lower; business never better; vacant rooms and houses never so scarce; the population never so great. Once a majority of the business men of Kansas City, Kansas, believed that the saloons were necessary to 'hold the business.' Now ninety-nine out of every one hundred business men in the city insist upon law enforcement to keep the saloon out."

Kalamazoo, Mich., since its saloons have been closed, is experiencing a novel freedom from drunkenness, disorderly conduct and petty crimes. For the first twenty-two days of May, police records show only eighteen arrests for drunkenness as compared with 81 for the corresponding days of 1914. The finance committee of the city council, which this year cut the annual appropriation of the police department, is being convinced of the correctness of its belief that in a saloonless city fewer policemen are needed to protect property and maintain order.

The remarkable change in the attitude of the medical profession toward the use of alcohol in the treatment of disease is shown by the records of the Cincinnati Hospital, an institution among the greatest of its class in the world and located in one of the whisky centers of the United States. For the year 1914 only seven pints of intoxicants were used for its patients for the entire twelve months, while during six months of 1898, although the capacity of the hospital was considerably less, the records show the use of more than seventeen hundred pints of whisky, beer, wine and gin.

CALLERS AT NATIONAL HEAD-QUARTERS

Recent callers at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters were Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Howe and son from Cherokee, Kansas, who stopped on their way home from a trip to Niagara Falls and other eastern points, having motored 3,512 miles.

Mrs. E. C. Bowyer, Chicago, and Mrs. P. A. Cleveland, Detroit, cousins of the father of Frances E. Willard, were among the visitors who a few days ago came to Evanston, to visit that mecca for all white ribboners, Rest Cottage.

"Probably 50,000 working men in Massachusetts lose their positions each year as a direct or indirect result of intoxicating liquors," declared ex-Congressman Frederick S. Deitrick of Massachusetts, in a recent address. "It also causes great privation to their families. This is twice the number employed in the liquor business. A prohibition law will greatly aid these 50,000 men in retaining their positions. Thousands of accidents are yearly caused directly or indirectly by intoxicating liquors to our working men and to the women and children.

"Prohibition in Maine would be twice as effective if Massachusetts and New Hampshire did not concoct all sorts of schemes to get liquor into Maine. We here are to blame for practically all the criticism that has been directed against the Maine prohibition law."

The village officers of Iron Junction, Minn., have the courage of their convictions when it comes to the question of prohibition. A short time ago the council voted not to renew the liquor license of the only saloon in the village and Iron Junction became dry. Without the saloon license money, however, the income of the village treasury was considerably reduced. As the need for his services had disappeared with the closing of the saloon the marshal was dismissed. Still the village expenses were larger than its income. The council, accordingly, in order that the village might be properly financed without the return of the saloon, voted to cut the salaries of its members.

The Illinois Glass Company, through Manager Thompson of the Gas City (Ind.) plant recently notified the foremen and other employes of the company that it is the wish of the Illinois Glass Company that saloons be ousted from all cities where its plants are located, as experience has proved that greater output and better satisfied workmen are found in dry towns than in those localities where saloons are operated. Mr. Thompson stated that employes who have the interests of the company at heart will keep this in mind when casting their votes at the forthcoming local option election. Should Gas City go dry it is stated that this plant will be materially enlarged and will be made one of the leading plants of the company.

Alcoholics are very liable to be overtaken by consumption before they can drink themselves to death. A special survey, made by the Cincinnati Anti-Tuberculosis League in four districts where a high tuberculosis death-rate was in evidence, revealed the fact that the average expenditures per family for alcoholic liquors in the four districts were, respectively, $59.80, $86.84, $80.08 and $60.80. Forty-two per cent of the children of Hungarian families drank beer, forty-eight per cent of the Irish, forty-nine per cent of the Italian, and seventy-four per cent of the Russian.

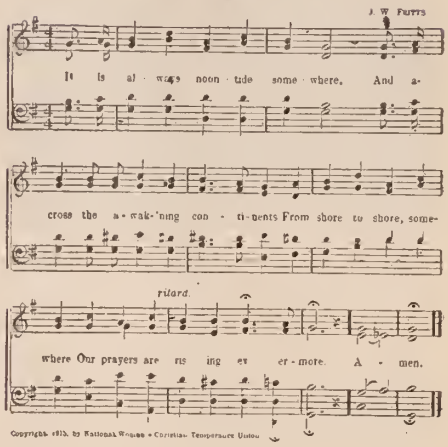
ICELAND'S WOMEN CAN VOTE

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the International Woman's Suffrage Alliance, has received a cablegram from Briet Asmundson, leader of the suffragists of Iceland, which says:

"King sanctioned constitution bill June 19. Woman suffrage granted."

This is the bill that has been waiting for the signature of the King of Denmark. It grants full suffrage to Iceland's women.

Time of Prayer—Noontide



MEDITATION CORNER

The severe prerogatives of an existence half divine are ours. To wear away life in unproductive harmlessness is innocent no more; with the glory we take the cross; and instead of the slumbering of noon in Eden, must keep the midnight watch within Gethsemane.—*James Martineau.*

The visible world about us is so terribly engrossing; its business, its pleasures, its promised rewards, are so apt to fill our thoughts, that some of us find it hard to remember things unseen. * * * It is a great help to have some definite time when we shall think of God, and some definite place where we shall think of Him; a part of the fixed program of our life, as invariable as the hour of our breakfast, or the street and number of our place of business.—*William R. Richards.*

Right in the path of all men stands the cross in some form: Some poverty which narrows and limits life; some duty of forbearance or forgiveness which searches the heart; some pain of body or mortification of spirit; or some denied joy in life, some lot which has neither honor nor solace, must be accepted or refused. As we accept we climb the heights. As we refuse we descend to the depths.—*W. M. Clow.*

The out-and-out Christian is a joyful Christian. The half-and-half Christian is the kind of Christian that a great many of you are—little acquainted with the Lord. Why should we live halfway up the hill and swathed in the mists, when we might have over our heads an unclouded sky and a radiant sun if we would climb higher and walk in the light of His face?—*Alexander Maclaren.*

Miss Agnes E. Slack, honorary secretary of the World's W. C. T. U., has the sympathy of the white ribbon sisterhood in the great bereavement which has come to her in the death of her only sister, Mrs. Clay. Marjorie, the attractive daughter of Mrs. Clay, accompanied Miss Slack to the World's Convention at Boston, in 1906, and will be remembered by many who attended that great meeting. She is the wife of Captain Richard Thomas of the Eleventh Cavalry of the United States Army, and lives at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

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HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

RED LETTER DAYS

JULY 21—*Loyal Temperance Legion Day (Birthday of Anna A. Gordon)*
JULY 31—*White Ribbon Missionary Day (Birthday of Mary Allen West)*

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, SEATTLE, WASH., OCTOBER 9-14, 1915

AMONG OUR WORKERS

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Chanute, Kansas, will furnish a program for a "White Ribbon Day" at the Four County fair, October 5, to be held in Chanute. The program will be in the interest of National Constitutional Prohibition.

Mrs. Emma L. Hoyt, a member of the Flatbush W. C. T. U. of Brooklyn, N. Y., who was a caller recently at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, says that sixteen different churches are represented in the membership of this union, and during the coming year it hopes to arrange for the W. C. T. U. to have charge of the mid-week prayer meeting once in each of these churches.

Mrs. Ida A. T. Arms, World's W. C. T. U. representative at Chile, South America, who is in the United States on a furlough, writes from Tarpon Springs, Florida, of the courageous enforcement of the law by the mayor of that town of some four thousand people. She says, "He has closed the saloons (which, by the way, are all located on one street) from five p. m. till eight a. m. He insists on curfew law after eight p. m. He forbids work on Sunday. He arrested some men who were drawing wood the first Sunday I was here, and now he has made profanity or vulgarity on the streets punishable with fine or imprisonment. Of course the law was there, but he is making it very much known. I have not seen a drunken man in the six weeks I have been here."

The Wellington (Kans.) W. C. T. U., (Mrs. Lottie Frack, president), entertained the boys of the city between the ages of eight and fifteen years on a recent evening at the Methodist church. A delightful program of music, readings and short talks concerning the undermining effects of cigarets on body, mind and character, in charge of Mrs. Laura Rhodes, Anti-Narcotic superintendent, was rendered. One hundred of the 125 boys in attendance signed the anti-cigaret pledge. In celebration of Flower Mission day the local union gathered at the home of the superintendent and made up a great number of bouquets which were distributed at the hospital, county farm, depots, telephone offices and to the sick, blind and aged. Jelly and preserves were also given.

The church in which was held the Kings county (N. Y.) convention echoed and re-echoed with this enthusiastic rally cry of the white ribboners:

"Kings county women,
One thousand strong.
We mean to tell the liquor dealers
Where they belong.
So we'll agitate and educate,
And legislate and operate;
So know your fate, we've set the date,
The liquor traffic now must go."

A resolution in favor of National Constitutional Prohibition was recently passed unanimously by the China, Albion and Winslow district Sunday School Association of Maine at a convention just closed in South China.

The northwestern (Pa.) inter-county W. C. T. U. institute, including the five counties, Crawford, Erie, Venango, Warren and Forest, was held in the M. E. church, Tionesta, Forest county, on June 11, with Mrs. Ella C. Viele, county president, in the chair. An especially interesting suffrage hour was conducted by Mrs. Belle Davis Smith. At the evening meeting Mrs. Mary Harris Armor addressed a large and enthusiastic audience. She was frequently interrupted by applause.

At the memorial service in connection with the annual meeting of the Coatesville (Pa.) W. C. T. U. on June 2, Mrs. Rebecca B. Chambers, former president of the Pennsylvania state W. C. T. U., gave a loving tribute to the life and work of Mrs. Elizabeth P. Hutchinson, whom she had known for twenty years.

The Flatbush union of Brooklyn, N. Y., is finding contests a successful means of increasing its membership. One contest has recently closed and another will be begun with the opening of the fall work. The members were divided into two groups named, respectively, the "reds" and the "blues," and a certain number of counts was given for securing new members, bringing visitors, gaining subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL or the state W. C. T. U. paper, and for attendance. The losing side is to celebrate its defeat by giving a banquet to the winning group.

PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION SIDELIGHTS

Two visitors from Japan, Rev. Tokuji Komuro and S. Goto, recently came to the W. C. T. U. booth. Mr. Komuro said that he knew Miss Mary Allen West in Japan and remembered the casting of the bell, and that his friend, who could not speak English, had contributed the silver stem of his pipe toward the metal for the bell. The daughter of the man who made the bell is married and living in San Francisco, and they promised to bring her to the booth.

One day a man slipped into the booth, glanced about, and finally stopped to look at the petition. Miss Brown explained it to him. There was something in his face which indicated that he was not a prohibitionist, but he listened attentively and courteously. "When are you going to make this a national question?" he queried. Miss Brown replied that prohibition might be an issue in the next presidential election.

"Do you think public sentiment is ripe for such a thing?" he demanded. "If it is not it is ripening rapidly," Miss Brown replied. She named several of the important people in public life who have "ripened" and dropped over to the prohibition side, viz.: Ex-Governor Foss of Massachusetts; Attorney Dobyns of Chicago; Major Dan Morgan Smith. Miss Brown quoted the statement that "Regulation protects the saloon; prohibition protects the home." "And," said the man, "there is no middle ground; one has to do away with the whole thing or let it be as it is."

At this juncture the visitor explained that he was a liquor dealer in the wholesale trade, and that he wanted to know the other side of the question, and he concluded, "You are putting up a good fight and are doing lots of work."

As he still talked on Miss Brown drew his attention to the effect of drink upon the children. He seemed to doubt some of the statements. To make her point clear Miss Brown questioned, "What effect does alcohol have on a living germ?" After some hesitation he replied that it preserves it. Then Miss Brown showed him that it kills the living germ and preserves only the dead one, and inquired if it were not apparent that the man who drinks alcoholic liquors cannot provide a healthy life germ for his offspring. He seemed stunned, and murmured something to the effect that the findings of science must be true. As he left the booth he promised to return and have another talk.

Chester county (Pa.) W. C. T. U. mourns the loss of three of its members who have this spring passed from its ranks: Mrs. Ella M. Gordon, for many years county president; Mrs. Louisa M. Miller, and Mrs. S. Jane Hambleton, presidents, respectively, of Downington and Atglen unions since their organization.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, SEATTLE, WASH., OCTOBER 9-14, 1915

EXPENSES OF THE TRIP

Many conducted trips are being planned to the Panama-Pacific Exposition this summer and fall. These include railroad transportation, sleepers, all meals in dining cars, hotels, etc.

Those who attend the National W. C. T. U. Convention at Seattle and go from there to San Francisco, will have all the privileges of a trip with a conducted party, without being obliged to pay anything except the actual cost for the trip. There are certain fixed charges such as railroad fare and sleeper accommodations. The cost of meals en route and of hotel accommodations varies somewhat. It is safe to estimate $2.00 per day if all meals are taken in the diner, and $5.00 per day for hotels, meals, admissions, etc., in San Francisco.

The North Western Railroad, which will make up a train at Chicago, has promised standard Pullman cars and tourist sleepers of best quality. The train will be electric lighted and all steel equipment. The road bed over the route chosen is the very best.

Exact cost of ticket and sleeper from starting point may be obtained from your own local ticket agent. From New York and some other places there is a difference in cost of tickets over certain roads. For instance, the fare from New York to Seattle over Pennsylvania and N. Y. Central to Chicago is $98.80; over Lehigh, Lackawanna, B. & O., Erie and West Shore, is $94.30. Pullman New York to Chicago and return, $5.00 each way. We quote rates Chicago to Seattle but return by way of San Francisco and Los Angeles, with side trip to San Diego, $17.50 extra for ticket and $7.00 extra for sleeper from Seattle to San Francisco, including cost of stop-over at Roseburg, Ore.:

Railroad fare, Chicago to Seattle	$62.50
Standard lower berth	13.00
Standard upper berth	10.40
Standard compartment	36.00
Standard drawing room	46.00
Tourist lower berth	6.75
Tourist upper berth	5.40

From this it will be possible to estimate the expense of the trip according to accommodations desired, and whether the trip will be made to San Francisco or not. All applications for reservations should state explicitly whether upper or lower berth, standard Pullman or tourist is to be reserved, and names of those who will occupy the same. Also if compartment or drawing room is to be reserved, and the names of occupants.

Request for full details and applications for reservations should be made of Miss Katharine K. Adams, 1730 Chicago Ave., Evanston, Ill.

ELLA A. BOOLE,
Chairman Transportation
KATHARINE K. ADAMS
Assistant

ALCOHOL THE COMMON FOE

PUBLIC HEALTH HINT NO. 50, SENT OUT BY THE NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, HERMANN M. BIGGS, COMMISSIONER

Public health authorities are becoming more and more positive that alcohol is an important factor in causing preventable disease. The increasing death rate from degenerative diseases at ages over forty-five is due mainly to disorders of the heart and blood vessels and kidneys to which alcoholism is often a chief contributory cause. These degenerative diseases finally come on in the natural course of things. They are diseases of old age. What we see too often, however, is premature old age brought on in the forties and fifties by excesses of various kinds. A recent examination of a group of prisoners at Sing Sing made by the state department of health showed that over one-third of these men, who were almost all young and should have been in their prime of vigor, had the high blood pressure which is associated with hardening of the arteries, one of the chief signs of premature old age.

The question whether small amounts of alcohol may be oxidized in the body is a purely academic one. Its value as a food is altogether negligible, while the poisonous effects are serious and important. It is well established by the records of insurance companies that even moderate drinkers (those who habitually consume alcohol equivalent to one glass of whisky or two glasses of beer a day) show the evil effects of the drug by an increased death rate. Alcohol hardens the arteries, injures the kidneys and reduces the resistance to diseases like tuberculosis and pneumonia. The records of the General Provident Institution of London show a thirty-seven per cent higher death rate among non-abstainers than among abstainers.

The campaign against alcohol is one of the most important forces making for the development of national vitality. America has the chance as never before to lead the world, but if it is to do so it must not be hampered in the tasks of peace any more than the European nations can be hampered in the tasks of war by the clogging influence of alcohol.

STRONG PRAISE AND PROPHECY

MRS. CARL M. BILBY

A noted French writer and statesman, Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, in his book, "America and Her Problems," about to be issued by the MacMillans, has the following to say regarding the American woman's present work for temperance and her future work for peace:

"I wound up my day by a university (University of Illinois) dinner, to which the leading professors of the state and its environs had been invited. It was much more like a communion of ideas than a banquet. The toasts were settled beforehand, each being allotted to a speaker and printed on the menu.

"Before the speeches began I could not refrain from expressing my surprise at seeing that, as was the case at the luncheon, nothing but ice water was drunk. This remark, which I had frequently made elsewhere, greatly amused the guests, and I was told that I was in a 'dry territory,' which means that all distilled and fermented drinks are forbidden at Urbana.

"'Forbidden?' I asked. 'How? By consent or by law?'

"'By law.'

"This required explanation. It was that the sale or offer of wine, beer, or spirits is illegal in Urbana and Champaign, and not a drop of them is to be had. The restriction is absolute, and whoever is convicted of an infringement is severely punished.

"'How did you manage,' I inquired, 'to pass this restriction into law and make it operative?'

"Like many other laws this one was the outcome of a public demand. One always gets what one really wants; the difficulty is to want it. Do you suppose it was easy to prevent people from drinking in the streets and cars and befouling the city? Do you imagine that a mere municipal regulation would be sufficient to uproot bad habits once acquired? Certainly not. The persons principally interested had to set to work. And who are they? They are the women, the first to suffer from lack of education and laxity of conduct and particularly from the drink habit. Drunkenness on the part of husband, father, brother or son reduces the women to mere slaves or accomplices.

"Here they declined to put up with such degradation of themselves, their homes and their country and they protested. They had first to contend with the public authorities' force of inertia.

"In the United States, as in other countries, drink is a great source of revenue for governments and for a great many individuals. Politicians cannot venture to offend both the authorities and the voters. * * * *

Victory for Women

"Here again righteous wrath and energy have succeeded in unsetting the established order of things. The mothers took united action—there are mothers' associations in the United States—and gradually assembled an army of women around them.

"The soldiers of this army lost no time in futile complaints. They stirred up the children and the young who are always ready to support bold initiative. The army took the field, gave no quarter, won over the church, the intellectuals and the great bulk of public opinion, and eventually became so powerful as to be able to defy public authorities, the politicians and their supporters, and to compel the legislature at Springfield to take a referendum on the question. It led to the victory, the result of which I have just recorded.

"This victory is only a prelude. As soon as women realize that violence in all its forms, including those due to the intoxication of drink and of war, is the real danger to themselves and to civilization they will abandon their attitude of reserve and humanity will be indebted to them for yet another benefit.

"Is it conceivable that mothers have so long neglected to take an active interest in the cause of peace?

"Can it be that they have no use for their courage except to endure the calamities which it lies with them to prevent?

"Joan of Arc gave her life to drive the invader out of France and American women will not confine themselves to the war on liquor. Their civic influence will increase in proportion to their consciousness of their own strength."

ELLEN STRONG'S CANTEEN

NETTIE LOUNSBURY CURTIS, Ossining, N. Y.

Before her marriage Ellen Strong, a golden-hearted woman of strong vitality and vigorous intellect, a six cylinder in power and endurance, had dreamed of being a foreign missionary. When Jonathan Strong, with his kindly voice and appealing air of loneliness, had appeared upon her horizon, Ellen had married him and made him happy.

Now that Jonathan had died, she pondered much as to the channel into which she should direct her energies. One day, as she was returning from a visit to the cemetery beyond Tullyville, a mining town whose unexpected discovery of mineral deposits on its outskirts had given it a mushroom growth, the absorbing question of occupation wholly engrossed her thoughts.

"You seem lost in reverie, neighbor," called Mrs. Spalding, as she encountered the widow and turned her steps in the direction she was going.

"Why, Mary Spalding!" smiled her friend. "I was deep in thought. Do you know, I fancy that I have discovered my next field of labor."

"Really, Ellen! Do tell me all about it." The tone was full of friendly interest and sympathy.

"Mary, I want to open a kind of canteen over in the new part of Tullyville." Mrs. Spalding looked at her friend in incredulous surprise, but Ellen Strong's eyes were tranquil and her mouth as resolute as if in readiness for a photographer.

"A canteen!" repeated Mrs. Spalding. "Do you mean something similar to the places for soldiers at military posts?"

"Exactly," nodded Ellen. "I want it to have a touch of sweetness and light and love. In time I would develop it into a post-exchange, a community center to rival the fifteen saloons I passed this afternoon in walking eight blocks."

"How dreadful they are!" exclaimed her friend. "But, Ellen, you are well provided for, are you not? Jonathan took good care of that, I hope."

"My, yes; mine will not be a money-making venture, I assure you. It will *take* my money, though; but I cannot rest when humanity calls. The sights I have seen in Tullyville sicken me. Why, Ellen, as you know, there are no churches in that section, not even a mission to offset the influences of the ever-ready drinking places.

"I have seen evidences of great wretchedness and poverty. Half-clad, anemic-looking children of all nationalities swarm the streets. What wonder, when the husband's wages vanish in the iniquitous saloons?"

"Of course, Ellen, it would be noble and generous of you to do as you have planned; but surely you will do nothing in a hurry," commented Mary.

"Why not?" was the quick retort. "The devil is a great hustler, why not the social worker? Indeed, I already have the refusal of a new, well lighted store next to the most popular saloon in the district. As proprietor of 'Paradise' I mean to damage my neighbor's patronage. By inference his place shall be a 'purgatory.'"

"Ellen Strong, you will be doing true home missionary work to finance and conduct such a scheme," declared Mrs. Spalding with emotion, as their ways parted.

A month later "The Paradise" was ready for business. Mrs. Strong had had the entire place painted white and that purity and paradise might be correlated in the minds of her patrons, those engaged in active service with her were also dressed in white. She spent a mint of money in advertising, and in artful, clever ways obtruded her canteen upon the notice of the male population about her. Whenever possible, she applied a humorous touch to her notices; for humor sometimes strengthens an appeal.

One Saturday afternoon as the men were filing out from the pay office of the largest mine in Tullyville they were met by boys in white suits who handed out invitations to a free lunch at "Paradise." There was no mistaking the invitation. It was written not only in English, but in Italian, Polish, German and Greek. A ready interpreter likewise stood by for the enlightenment of those who could not understand.

When the sense of the thing penetrated the slow intellects of these sons of toil, the effect was magical, as if the sun had suddenly burst through dark clouds. They came in droves—big, brawny fellows with shy manners, and greasy, tired faces; small, wiry men, keen, alert, half-insolent. All were captivated, some even to the point of timidity by the spacious white room, with its numerous pots of blooming flowers, the singing of many canary birds swinging happily in their gilded cages, and the general air of dainty comfort.

Hot coffee, warm buns, and small iced cakes in fantastic shapes were handed out to the men. They devoured the good things with keen zest, and were directed out by a side entrance, where as they filed past they were confronted with signs, reading: "Save your dimes for the babies;" "Give your sweetheart a square deal," etc.

After that initial reception Ellen began to serve a wholesome midday meal for five cents. It was plain but hot, appetizing and abundant. Her "five o'clocks" were arranged for tea, coffee or cocoa with buns, for two cents.

Before the end of three months her rival, "Purgatory," was sensible of an appreciable falling off in its nefarious trade. The race with evil was a steady one. Ellen's courage did not fail. She began to see results. Her ingenuity in attractive devices to lure patrons to "Paradise" was quicker than that of the "ancient foe." In time this good woman came to know scores of the men personally. She even won a foothold in their homes and learned to know their wives and children. Through the little ones she taught sanitation to the mothers.

At the end of the first year, to Ellen's unbounded surprise, she discovered that her canteen was a financial success. Elated at this unexpected result, she leased the entire building. Her desire for a real post-exchange began to loom up before her in tangible shape. She added a general store, a recreation room well supplied with reading matter and games, and a kindergarten. She made up her mind that she would always spend the yearly profits on the extension and improvement of the work itself.

When the men began to speak of her as "Mother Strong," a glad light stole into her eyes. Her heart was thrilled with deep joy. Henceforth, discouragements, disappointments, failures became stepping-stones to greater achievements.

"I am a foreign missionary now!" smiled Ellen in conversation with a friend, as she looked down on a group of swarthy-faced mothers whom she and her assistants had gathered into a sewing-class. "I shall be a Wall street financier before I get through. The men have begun to bring me their savings instead of spending them in 'Purgatory.'"

There came a day when Ellen Strong was told that her next door neighbor had given up his lease because her competition in that district was too strong for his business. Turning aside that her emotion might not be visible, she remarked: "If all women hated saloons as much as *some* women do, their existence everywhere would be short-lived."

PROGRAM MATERIAL

FOR YOUNG CRUSADER SUBSCRIPTION DAY

Birthday of Anna Adams Gordon
July Twenty-first

Life Sketch of Miss Gordon by Eva Kilbreth Foster
Price 3 cents each; per 100, $1.00

Five Little Glimpses of Anna A. Gordon
Price 2 cents each; per 100, 35 cents

Biographical Sketch of Miss Gordon, by Mrs. Mary Tomlinson
Price 10 cents each

Young Crusader, June and July issues
Price 5 cents each; per 100, $1.50

Song—The Children's Happy Day
Price 5 cents

Latest Photograph of Miss Gordon
Price 50 cents

Young Crusader Subscription Songs (words only), adapted to popular airs, furnished for postage, 10 cents per 100

NATIONAL
W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

FREE METHODISTS TERM LIQUOR EVIL "SUM OF ALL VILLAINIES"

The general conference of the Free Methodist Church of North America, recently held in Chicago, declared in the following emphatic language against the liquor traffic and kindred evils:

"We emphatically declare for a single standard of morals for man and woman and a white life for both. One glance into that maelstrom of moral corruption, physical pollution and remorseful despair known as the white slave traffic is enough to convince one that there has been something wrong in our social relations for centuries. No slave block ever broke so many hearts as that of the procurer. No heathen altars ever tortured to their hopeless death so many mother's daughters. And this amid the intelligence of the twentieth century! And this in Christian America! It is hard to believe there is no complicity of officials in this most awful crime. Perhaps the greatest fostering influence of this combination of greed and lust is that other gigantic evil known as the liquor traffic. No institution is more inflammatory of every motive and impulse to sin and crime, especially of the most revolting types, than is the licensed saloon. We stand for a temperate use of that which is right, total abstinence from that which is wrong and absolute prohibition of that which is criminal.

"There is no ground in reason of decency for the tobacco habit, no panacea for the ills of life in the degrading and enslaving use of drugs and opiates, no justification for forming or continuing the appetite for the cup that inebriates, and least of all is there any plea for that 'sum of all villainies' known as the liquor traffic. It strikes its serpent fangs into the home and heart and beslimes the very Christian church with guilt. It crushes in its relentless toils every sacred hope of man and pours its flood of misery and wretchedness o'er all the world."

From west to east, from south to north,
We boys and girls are marching forth
To lay the liquor traffic low.
With happy hearts we are afield,
We're boys and girls who never yield,
The liquor traffic now must go!

Chorus:
In Nineteen Twenty comes the day,
Comes the children's happy day;
In Nineteen Hundred Twenty
There'll be prohibition plenty
When Columbia drives the drink away.
—*A. A. G.*

GEORGE'S NEW SACK

SARAH N. McCREERY, Burlington, Ia.

George Reynolds counted his marbles carefully, then he left them in a pile on the floor while he began to search through closets and drawers in the hall, dining-room and living-room.

"What are you hunting for?" asked his Uncle Elliott Grant, who was visiting his sister, as the boy pushed in a drawer with a bang.

"I want a cloth sack that I can tie to keep my marbles in and I can't find anything but a paper one," was the rather impatient answer.

Mr. Grant went upstairs to his room and in a few minutes he returned with an empty tobacco sack in his hand. "I just happened to remember that I had this, George. It draws up with a string and that will be better than one you could tie.

George's face brightened as he thanked his uncle. The sack held all the marbles and there was room for more, so he was satisfied as he ran out to play games with some friends.

The next afternoon, Mr. Grant found his little niece, Carrie Reynolds, in the living-room sewing very busily. "What are you making?" he inquired. It was this uncle's interest in whatever they did that made Carrie and George enjoy his visits so much.

"A sack for George's marbles," was the reply.

"Why, I gave George one yesterday. There it is on that table!"

"I know it." Carrie's voice was low and her face colored quickly.

"Well, didn't that sack suit?" Uncle Elliott looked puzzled.

Carrie shook her head. "It's a tobacco sack," she faltered.

"I can't see what difference that makes. Isn't a tobacco sack as good as any other kind?" he asked.

Carrie looked up into her uncle's face earnestly. "No, my brother shall not keep his marbles in a tobacco sack. Mother has showed me just how to make this one, and she gave me a nice, pretty piece of goods for it. Father doesn't smoke and I don't want my brother to advertise tobacco like that sack would with the picture and the name on it. Then the marbles smell like tobacco and so do George's hands when he plays with them. I am going to wash the marbles and put them in this new sack and burn the other one before George comes home. You know, Uncle Elliott, tobacco isn't good for anybody. The superintendent of our Sunday school says so. It has nicotine in it that poisons the system and makes the blood impure. It injures the heart and nerves and does lots of other things that I can't remember now."

Mr. Grant made no reply to his niece, but he could not forget her words. He found himself asking the question, "If a tobacco sack is not fit to keep marbles in, how about taking tobacco into a fellow's system?" He had never given the subject serious thought before, but that very afternoon he went to the library and read a number of articles by medical and scientific men telling of the effects of tobacco on the human system.

"Carrie, I want you to come to my room with me for a few minutes," he told his niece after supper. "You taught me a lesson today, Carrie," he said to her a little later, "so I want you to burn my sack of tobacco and my pipe. I have made up my mind to quit smoking. It will be hard, but I will be given strength to win the fight and I will be saving my health and my money, too."

Carrie flung her arms around her uncle's neck and gave him a hearty kiss. "Your breath will not always smell like a smoky chimney now, when I want to kiss you," she told him. "I am so glad. I am going right down to burn up the horrid tobacco things and bring a pledge for you to sign. I know George will never smoke when his father and his very nicest uncle don't do it," she said happily as she started down stairs.

"PIZEN"

GERTRUDE STEVENS LEAVITT, Portland, Me.

"Paper, paper, lady?" piped Jim Norton's cheery voice, as one very cold night in December, he accosted a handsomely dressed lady hurrying along.

The lady smiled into the bright face eagerly lifted to hers.

"Yes, I'll take one, please," she said.

She placed a dime in the cold little hand and still smiling said, "You may keep the change, my boy. That is," she added quickly, "if you do not use any of your earnings for cigarets."

Joe was a small lad, but he straightened himself so suddenly that he appeared really tall. His bright face wore a look of intense resentment as he replied at once, "Guess I don't spend any money for cigarets. I don't use such things; teacher says they're pizen."

"Teacher is quite right, my boy. They are poison and lads who use them do not grow into strong, healthy, happy men," cautioned the lady as she went on her way up the city street.

A young man who had been listening to the conversation, now approached the newsboy. "I'd like a paper, too," he said, and laughingly added: "So you think cigarets are 'pizen,' do you? Well, you and your teacher are mistaken. I have used them a good many years and I'm just as strong and happy and well off as if I had never touched them." The words were disconcerting enough, spoken by the well-dressed, handsome young fellow who condescended to talk a minute to the humble little newsboy, but the air with which they were uttered made them well-nigh unbearable to sturdy little Joe. He was quick-witted and proved it by saying at once, "I'll tell you one thing cigarets have done to you. It is what that great man, Neal Dow, told a young man once who bragged just as you are doing—they have made you rude to women, so now, just as teacher says they do. Look behind you and see."

The young man turned quickly with a flush of embarrassment. Close to him stood the prettiest and dearest girl he knew. She was coughing and looked disturbed. Yes, the boy was right. Cigarets had made him rude and as he thought of the girl's sweetness and beauty and purity and saw again the look of annoyance on her face, he tossed his cigaret away.

"You're right, youngster, I guess," he said abruptly, "I am rude, but I'll quit using cigarets and see if—" The pretty girl smiled, put out her hand and together they disappeared from the sight of the boy, who chuckled softly to himself.

"She's a winner, all right," he said, in his street parlance. "She ought to win something better than a pizen-using guy, and maybe she won't have any more fuss with him and the old cigarets. Paper, paper, sir!" and the lad mingled with the crowd on the noisy street.

Cold Water Boys and Girls Are We

Cold water boys and girls are we,
God make us strong and pure,
And from intemperance keep us free,
A victory to secure.

Dear friends, when we have older grown,
And come to take your place,
We hope that you may proudly own
We're free from rum's disgrace.
—*Marching Songs.*

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

BRANCHES ORGANIZED IN WYOMING

By MRS. LINNIE CARL, Y. P. B. Field Secretary

Wheatland: Twenty-eight members, Miss Frances Goff, president; Mrs. Emma McDonald, general secretary. *Douglas:* Eleven members, Miss Hattie Hicks, president. *Jireh:* Twenty-seven members, Mr. Judson Watson, president. The Jireh Branch is organized in Jireh College. *Basin:* Eleven members, Miss Kathleen O'Neil, president. *Sheridan:* Fourteen members, Miss Alma Oliver, president. *Gillette:* Mrs. Laura Kinnaman, president. *Moorcroft:* Eleven members, Miss Dorothy White, president.

THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S AGE

Mrs. Hubbs of Georgia writes:

"I have been much impressed with the fact that our young people are literally crowding things together in their busy lives.

"Why not? This is the young people's age. Their position and power in religious, social and political life was never realized so keenly as it is today. As I write I see visions of our boys and girls just finishing high school. I see them tripping to and fro in dainty graduating frock or evening suit, arms laden with sweet-scented flowers, and I thank God for their splendid training for future service, and for the fact that they give so freely of their time, love and money to our cause when once they understand the need. Now, when our boys and girls lay aside school work for awhile let us not fail to enlist their time and energy in a larger work for temperance.

"Let me urge our local Y. P. B. presidents and workers generally to get our young people's work before all conventions or other gatherings of young people."

Y. P. B. NOTES

Miss Esther Winchester, Y. P. B. secretary of Maine, has been doing very acceptable work in Pennsylvania counties. Osceola Mills (Pa.) Y. P. B. is preparing to present Miss Willard's picture to the public schools. North Towanda Y. P. B. issues a paper known as the *Y. P. B. Times*, which is read at each meeting. The Allentown Y. P. B. has presented to the boys' department of the Y. M. C. A. a new phonograph record, "De Brewers' Big Horses." The Y. P. B. of Oil City was made the recipient recently of a flag presented by the W. C. T. U. In response, the members sang "Take Away the Stars and Stripes from the Saloon." Twenty new members were gained at the meeting.

New Burlington City, Ohio, has a new Branch of eleven members, with Miss Mary Stanfield as president.

Mrs. L. V. Smith, Y. P. B. secretary of South Dakota, has been working most faithfully throughout the year among the district W. C. T. U. presidents, providing demonstrations for conventions and giving other helps. Mrs. Smith is now in the field and much good is expected from her trip.

The April edition of the South Dakota *White Ribbon Journal*, a Y. P. B. number, was filled with good things for the "Y's."

The Y. P. B. of Watertown, S. D., held a most successful Christian Citizenship rally during April, enlisting the help of all the young people's church societies, and as a close to the campaign month the same Branch gave an informal reception to the young people of the city. Several hundred invitations were issued and as a result many new members were added to the Branch enrollment.

Mrs. Maude Perkins, Y. P. B. secretary of New York state, recently spent several days in Hampden county, Mass., her route being arranged by Mrs. Rhena Mosher Holyoke, the county Y. P. B. secretary. An enthusiastic county Y. P. B. rally was held in Springfield, and at Chicopee Falls the young people were enlisted and Mrs. Holyoke has since organized a Y. P. B. there. Mrs. Perkins, by her sweet personality, consecration and practical suggestions, enthused and helped the young people and made them proud to be enlisted in such a cause.

MORE L. T. L.'S

There should be no more natural or pleasant work for any Branch than the organization and maintenance of an L. T. L. As the "mother" union enlists the services of the young men and young women, they in turn should enlist the services of their younger brothers and sisters. Why should not every local Branch that does not already maintain a legion organize one this month as a tribute to our National W. C. T. U. president, Miss Anna A. Gordon, reporting the same on a post-card to Miss Gordon. She would ask no lovelier birthday gift. Write your state L. T. L. secretary for instructions as to organizing.

A LAST APPEAL FOR THE Y. P. B. MISSIONARY FUND

MRS. FANNIE ROOT DANSER, National Promoter

I wish to thank you for your very hearty response to my appeal for funds in behalf of the temperance work in other lands. One thousand of the Y. P. B. Missionary Fund coin cards have been distributed by our state secretaries throughout our nation, and I am sure the returns will be gratifying, for we are all co-workers and interested in the circulation of temperance truths among the young people of all countries. As members of the Y. P. B. the Master depends on you to do this work. Ours is the opportunity and obligation to serve others.

Our challenge is the temperance challenge, and it is not enough that we help to free the town in which we live from the liquor traffic. To us of the Y. P. B. comes the challenge to help free the whole world from this deadly curse. To do this we must begin now. Scores of opportunities for Christian work are opening up as never before, and side by side with evangelistic effort should go our work in the interests of temperance.

May you go forth from your state convention, institute or rally, to your local Y. P. B.'s filled with a desire to pray more earnestly for our workers in other lands, and determined to give of your means to carry on this work. Each Branch must aim to contribute at least one dollar to temperance missionary work.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM COLLEGES

MRS. L. A. DILLARD, College Y. P. B. Secretary for Georgia

State Normal School, Athens

The most unique method employed by the temperance committee, of which Miss Elizabeth Smith is chairman, has been to have a series of lectures on "The Liquor Problem From the Point of View of the Different Professions." The speakers were men and women of note.

Georgia Normal and Industrial College, Milledgeville

The president of the college and other members of the faculty are much interested in the work and their influence has been of aid. This college sent five delegates to the National W. C. T. U. Convention in Atlanta and observed Frances Willard Memorial day by giving the play suggested in THE UNION SIGNAL.

Wesleyan College, Macon

In answer to a question as to what plan, means or method had been most helpful in advancing the temperance cause this year, Miss Mozelle Tumlin, chairman, mentions "The Study of the Effects of Alcohol and Narcotics in the Senior Physiology Course." The college is ordering several new temperance books for its library.

Piedmont College, Demorest

Miss Annette Jackson, a member of the faculty, is the general chairman of the temperance committee of this co-educational college. It leads the state from year to year in essay contests, and keeps most of the leading temperance periodicals in the reading room. New and up-to-date temperance books are added to the library from time to time.

LaGrange College

Miss Frances E. Black, chairman, writes, "The temperance committee has done very good work this year." A steady pledge-signing campaign goes on.

Vashti School

Miss Myrtle Bailey, of the faculty, writes: "Almost all of our commencement program is to be strictly temperance subject matter."

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for National Young Campaigners

The **PENNANTS** are 18 inches long, made in red, white or blue felt.

The **HATS** are made of blue felt, with the letters Y. C. P. in white.

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1 pennant,	1 hat,	1 button	.$ .20
25 pennants,	25 hats,	25 buttons.	4.00
100 pennants,	100 hats,	100 buttons.	15.00
1,000 pennants,	1,000 hats,	1,000 buttons.	130.00

PENNANTS

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WHY SHOULD A MINOR INTEREST BE A MAJOR NUISANCE?

The liquor cranks are excited because the anti-booze agitation threatens "properties valued in the aggregate at perhaps $2,000,000,000." It may comfort them to reflect that this "perhaps" total of theirs is almost exactly one-ninety-fourth of the estimated wealth of the United States, but it causes an altogether disproportionate part of the total crime, disease, suffering, and waste with which our country is afflicted. The rest of us pay mighty heavy taxes in all these ways to keep up their "values." Booze wealth is the most selfish, and wooden-headed form of property known to our civilization, and it ought to be possible to scale its fraction down (and out) with perfect safety and great gain. Why should a minor interest be a major nuisance?

—*Collier's, July 3, 1915.*

There is every indication that the experiment of nation-wide prohibition is going to be tried. Opponents of the plan might as well face the facts and get ready for a drouth.—*The Chicago Journal.*

Have you heard the great prohibition song, Count On Me? 90,000 sold. Send ten cents for 96 page hymn book containing it. Wm. E. Marks, 1603 West St., Wilmington, Delaware.

$2.50 PER DAY SALARY PAID ONE LADY in each town to distribute free circulars and take orders for concentrated flavoring in tubes. Permanent position. J. S. Ziegler Co., 7 G East Harrison, Chicago.

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S. T. I. NEWS NOTES FROM SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

MRS. BERTHA PHELPS ALLEN

At the Orange county teachers' institute a rest room was maintained by the W. C. T. U. with the local and county S. T. I. superintendents in charge. The walls were decorated with posters, charts, leaflets and other temperance helps for the school-room. Conspicuously placed were the 120 posters made by hand in the Santa Ana high school, and the model editorials on "Why California Should Vote Dry," by pupils in the English classes of the same school. An address by Mrs. Augusta C. Bainbridge, who has filled various all-day engagements in California schools, going from class to class, was a feature of the institute program.

San Diego county is to be commended for systematic essay work. To each union the county W. C. T. U. superintendent sent a triple letter, including a personal letter of explanation, a letter from the county superintendent of schools calling attention to the law regarding temperance teaching and urging essay writing, and a copy of the essay rules with additions for San Diego county. As a result 2,600 essays were written. This busy superintendent had her letters prepared on the neostyle by the pupils of the local high school. In this way she was enabled to send out 450 letters to the unions and teachers of her county this year.

All pupils from the third grade up in the Indian schools of Inyo county wrote temperance essays this year, also the boys of the George Junior Republic at Chino in San Bernardino county.

The local union at Redlands obtained reduced rates for all pupils in the university, high and grade schools of the city to the photo play, "John Barleycorn."

The local S. T. I. superintendent at Santa Ana gave a talk, illustrated with experiments, before the county Parent-Teacher Association, on "Beer Not Liquid Bread." This address was also given at two schools.

At Redondo, Hon. Richmond P. Hobson addressed the pupils of three towns.

During the dry campaign last fall the state superintendent with about twenty helpers placed in the hands of each of the 7,000 teachers in Southern California an envelope containing a leaflet specially prepared by her as an appeal for the welfare of the children in the fight against alcohol. This was accompanied by other timely leaflets.

The Chesapeake & Ohio railroad discontinued the sale of all intoxicants on its dining and buffet cars June 30, as on that day the licenses under which intoxicants were sold on these cars expired. No intoxicants have been sold on cars in West Virginia since the adoption of the prohibition amendment, but in other states traversed by the lines of the railroad sales have been continued. The order is the result of the widespread adoption of prohibition, which is making the saloon on wheels unprofitable.

The subject of temperance is one which is increasingly popular at the present time, and there are few great meetings which have to do with religious, moral or economic questions, or the consideration of public health where the liquor traffic is not denounced in more or less scathing fashion. Such a condemnation of the liquor traffic was a feature of the annual conference of the Macon (Ga.) district of the M. E. church, South, in Jeffersonville. "The time has passed," said C. B. Quillian, in his report on "Temperance and Social Reform," "when a man can say 'I come from a long line of illustrious ancestors, from one of the best families, and therefore the hoi polloi must overlook my peccadillos and temporary moral lapses.' This is an age where the watchword is efficiency and the question is not where you came from, but what you can do. A few years ago the people looked with more or less toleration on the man who sold blind tiger whisky fifty-one weeks of the year and served on the grand jury the other week. Now such a man is a pariah on whom contumely and scathing criticism are heaped."

A Wave of Prohibition

FACTS AND FIGURES

ready to be set in motion throughout the country by the use of the new

PROHIBITION FAN

(Octagon in shape; 7 x 8⅝ in.)

Prohibition map, date of adoption of prohibition by various states on the one side, printed in black; on the reverse side in blue, with white letters surrounded by an artistic arrangement of white ribbon border, the appeal

Protect Our American Youth by Prohibiting the Liquor Traffic

These fans are put up in packages of three dozen (36) and the price is

36 Fans, $1.00

Owing to difficulty in handling and shipping, the smallest order we can fill will be three dozen. Prices on larger quantities will be cheerfully furnished.

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THE NEW SUBSCRIBER

Have you, OLD SUBSCRIBER, secured the NEW SUBSCRIBER for the weekly edition of THE UNION SIGNAL and thus become a member of the Win One Circle? If not, will you at once find the NEW SUBSCRIBER so that your name may be enrolled in the 1915 Win One Circle and the NEW SUBSCRIBER have the paper she has needed and ought to have had long ago?

Many are wanting and asking for the information to be found in THE UNION SIGNAL, but do not know where to find it. OLD SUBSCRIBER, you *know* and can help someone to this information by getting that NEW SUBSCRIBER.

WIN ONE CIRCLE, 1915

426. Mrs. Abbie K. Burnham, Chicago, Ill.
427. Mrs. A. S. Persen, Appleton, Minn.
428. Mrs. Agnes Rannings, Newfield, N. Y.
429. Mrs. H. S. Drake, Butler, Ky.
430. Mrs. Annie Coffel, Diamond, Mo.
431. Anna E. Hooton, Marshfield, Mo.
432. Elizabeth H. Goodwin, Greenwich, N. J.
433. Mrs. Ida Schoepf, Appleton, Minn.
434. Mrs. Milton H. Cooley, Brockport, N. Y.
435. Mrs. R. H. Talbott, Washington, D. C.
436. Mrs. Susan Vosbury, East Windsor, N. Y.
437. Mrs. N. C. Turney, Johnstown, N. Y.
438. Mrs. K. Fickle, Orosi, Cal.
439. S. Savinia Ackerson, Newton, N. J.
440. Mrs. L. M. Kelly, Atchison, Kans.
441. Mrs. Martha McCarty, Delaware, O.
442. Mrs. C. E. Lindsay, Albany, N. Y.
443. Mrs. Sarah F. Kenney, Cohoes, N. Y.
444. Mrs. Flora Gackel, Florida, Ohio.
445. Mrs. Minnie Whitmer, Liberty Center, Ohio.
446. Mrs. Nora B. Pontious, Napoleon, Ohio.
447. Mrs. Faith Parrott, Martinsville, Va.
448. Mrs. W. D. Weaver, Waynesboro, Va.
449. Mrs. Bessie L. Scovell, Minncapolis, Minn.
450. Mrs. Iva M. Innis, Mendon, Mo.
451. Mrs. Chester L. Coombs, Bridgeton, N. J.

A TWENTIETH CENTURY MALADY—"ENTHUSIITIS"

A lady at an institute said she had taken THE SIGNAL off and on for twenty-five years; that she did not take it now because her health is poor and when she reads a copy she becomes so enthused that she at once goes to work and then she overdoes and gets sick, so she thought she would better not take it for awhile.

WHAT COULD A WELL READER ACCOMPLISH!

CIRCULATION MANAGER.

BIG BUSINESS AND BOOZE

Ferrero, the world's greatest historian, in a recent article in the Sunday *North American*, said that the most striking and the most beneficent result of the war has been the banishing of booze from the continental nations. He suggested that if these nations after peace has been achieved still keep out the demon—and he thinks they will—the war will have proved worth all its tremendous cost.

It is a curious thing that the overshadowing lesson supplied by these warring nations in driving alcohol from their borders has made so little impression on the champions of booze on this side of the ocean. They regard the action of Russia and France and the pleadings of Lloyd George as purely war measures, having no relation to the welfare and happiness and prosperity of a nation at peace.

The fact that Russia has exiled vodka may not mean much to these liquor advocates; but how will they square their attitude with that of the Carnegie Steel Company, of Pittsburgh, which lately distributed among its thousands of employes a pamphlet warning all workmen against the use of alcoholic drinks because, as the pamphlet forcefully says, this habit lessens efficiency and is the most prolific cause of accidents in its mills.

They may appear to disregard President Poincare's executive order making permanent the temporary order against absinthe, but how can they get around such a statement as the following, recently posted in all its mines by the Anaconda Copper Mining Company:

"Never go to work after drinking liquor; and if you must drink, stay home.

"Experience has proved that a great many accidents are caused from drinking intoxicating liquors. It will be remembered that from September 1, 1914, to September 14, all saloons in Butte were closed; that from September 14 to September 24 they were open only from 8 o'clock in the morning to 7 o'clock at night, and that for the remainder of the month they were open from 7 o'clock in the morning to 10 o'clock at night.

"The accident records of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company show the following significant figures: Number of accidents per 10,000 shifts; July, 6.22; August, 11.25; September, 4.21; October, 7.58; November, 6.07."

What Lloyd George says about liquor being the worst of all the enemies Great Britain has to fight may be thrown into the wastebasket, but what are they going to do with the recent action of the Illinois Steel Company, the Hershey Chocolate Company, the Diamond Match Company and several branches of the Standard Oil Company in forbidding the use of alcoholic beverages among employes, or offering bonuses to those who will promise to become total abstainers?

What are they going to do with a statement like this, lately made by Dr. W. Stewart Whittemore, factory inspector for the New England Confectionery Company in Boston:

"Small quantities of alcohol, such as would produce no visible signs of intoxication, are yet sufficient to interfere with mental alertness. The effect of these small doses on the consumer is that he is unable to concentrate his mind as closely on his work as when he is free from alcohol. He becomes careless and is apt to take chances which he would not think of taking in his natural condition. The result is that the wage-earner who has a 'drink or two' on his way to work is making himself liable to injury."

Of course, those who have followed medical and scientific progress during the past few years and those who have interested themselves in the new science of human efficiency know why such cold-blooded commercial organizations are taking this stand. But does it not seem strange that these marchers behind the booze banner should so willfully close their eyes to the changed attitude of the "Big Business" interests, which heretofore have commanded their willing subservience!

Can't they see that Big Business already has broken with booze?

—*North American of Philadelphia.*

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The book contains all of her lyrics and hymns and also
Portraits of the Author
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Every local union can handle this article, to their financial advantage.

"Accuracy in measuring is the secret of successful cooking."

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The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XLI | EVANSTON, ILL., JULY 15, 1915 | No. 29

See Page 10

Courtesy of North American of Philadelphia

Now's the Time for You

Men who vote, your time has come—
Wave the flag and sound the drum,
Save the cause of God and Home
And your native land.
Now's the day and now's the hour,
Let the snowflake ballots shower,
Bury 'neath a freeman's power
Liquor's cruel band.

Hear the children while they plead,
Pity all the hearts that bleed,
Bless the tempted in their need,
By your ballot true.
Prohibition is our prayer,
Hunt the lion in his lair,
Let no horrid dramshop dare
Look for help to you.

— *Frances E. Willard*

CAMPAIGN EDITION

"A SALOONLESS WORLD IN 1930"

SLOGAN OF INTERNATIONAL AND WORLD'S CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR CONVENTION MEETING IN CHICAGO, JULY 7-12

"Let all who want to see this nation dry, rise to their feet," cried Mary Harris Armor at the close of an impassioned address before the International Christian Endeavor Convention, in the Coliseum at Chicago, last Saturday evening, and in an instant 15,000 young men and women were standing, waving handkerchiefs, and declaring their enthusiastic desire to have a part in the campaign for National Constitutional Prohibition.

The demonstration was one of many which occurred during the six days of the great meeting. A Chicago newspaper reporter facetiously remarked that a sure recipe for a tempest at the convention was, "Say something about killing the demon rum."

Daniel A. Poling, citizenship superintendent for the United Society for Christian Endeavor, and now acting president of the organization, on the first day of the convention, sounded the slogan not only for "A Saloonless Nation in 1920," but as well for "A Saloonless World in 1930." He said,

"Millions of people of America are now fully persuaded that by 1920 the legalized liquor traffic in this country will be a black memory of a barbarous past. We have already sounded forth the battle cry of 'a saloonless nation,' and while it met with ridicule at first, that cry has swept the country. The predictions and indications everywhere are that it will be fulfilled.

Urges Plans for Conquests

"But we must not lay down our arms. Now is the time to take another advance step. Even before one victory is completely won let us lay plans and aim for further conquests. With Russia under prohibition, and drastic regulations in England, Germany and France, and with the United States dry by 1920, we can go forward in ten years until there is not a legalized saloon on the face of the earth.

"It is for us, the young people of the world, 3,000,000 strong, to sound forth the new battle cry. God will give us the victory if we pray and fight. Let us push forward until there is not a legalized saloon on the face of the globe. We can do it by 1930 if we will. And 'trusting in the Lord Jesus Christ for strength,' as our convention motto says, 'we will'."

> "The patriotism of Christian Endeavor is practical and addresses itself against the foes of the state. It is discriminating, for it recognizes two foes of civilization and of the Kingdom of God that overtop all the others.
>
> "These foes are intemperance and war. Against them in the name of brotherhood and freedom and for Jesus' sake, the young people's movement hurls the flower of the world, the youth of the kingdom."—Daniel A. Poling

That Mr. Poling's prophecy found a ready response in the hearts of the mighty army of young folks was indicated by the tumultuous applause reference to the new slogan always received. Optimism of the most radical type on the prohibition question characterized the utterances of the officers and speakers at every session. "There will be nation-wide prohibition, I believe, in the next ten years, and moreover I don't think it reckless to predict that the entire continent of North America north of the Mexican border will be without a single saloon," said William G. Shaw, general secretary, and who, by the way, is a candidate on a prohibition platform for governor of Massachusetts.

"My keenest present concern is to see Uncle Sam go early and permanently out of partnership with John Barleycorn," said Dr. Ira Landrith, former president of Ward-Belmont College, and one of the speakers, "and I believe that on or before July 4, 1920, this republic will issue a new emancipation proclamation destroying forever our national liquor slavery."

"Service" is the watchword of Christian Endeavorers and the reading of the message sent from his sick bed by the beloved and honored president, Dr. Francis E. Clark, marked the launching of a "millionaire movement" for the societies. It called for

A million new converts
A million new church members
A million new Endeavorers
A million new dollars for missions
A million new members for the peace union

"You are not millionaires in money but you are in numbers, in opportunities and in the strength which Christ, your leader, provides," were the ringing words of the founder and leader. "Think in millions, work for millions, achieve millions."

War and alcohol, militarism and intemperance, peace and prohibition were the popular themes of the convention and rarely does one have the privilege of listening in the short space of one week to so many brilliant and uplifting as well as practical addresses from men and women of national reputation. Mary Harris Armor and Clinton Howard were the leading speakers on the liquor problem. Mr. Howard dealt with the economic waste of the traffic in his customary forceful, convincing fashion. He said, in part:

(Continued on Page Nine)

ECHOES FROM ATLANTIC CITY CONVENTION

HOSTS OF PROHIBITION CHAMPIONS ASSEMBLE AT ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE MEETING, JULY 6-9

The widespread and unqualified success of prohibition in every section of the United States was the theme of a notable company of advocates of the movement at the great Anti-Saloon League convention, held in Atlantic City, July 6-9. The subject was presented from every point of view and by men of varied experience. United States Senators and Congressmen, governors, ex-governors, sociological and medical experts, former friends of the liquor traffic, educators and military men, all dealt sledge-hammer blows at John Barleycorn from the platforms of the auditoriums on the million-dollar pier, where the meetings were held.

Among the speakers were United States Senator Morris Sheppard, of Texas; Governor George A. Carlson, of Colorado; ex-Governor Eugene N. Foss, of Massachusetts; ex-Governor Malcolm Patterson, of Tennessee; ex-Congressman Richmond P. Hobson, of Alabama; General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A.; Gifford Pinchot, of Washington; Booker T. Washington, of Alabama, and Mrs. Florence D. Richard, president of the Ohio W. C. T. U.

That the scope of the war against alcohol might be world-wide, Captain Richmond P. Hobson, in one of the notable addresses, suggested that a petition be presented to Congress for a special appropriation for an international anti-alcohol conference to be held as soon as peace is restored in Europe. Taking as his subject, "The Grand Strategy of the Fight," he urged as agencies by which we may speedily win the victory in the nation the enfranchisement of women everywhere, the incorporation of churches and all varieties of Christian organizations bodily into the anti-liquor campaign, and a special effort to secure the full co-operation of the business world.

A convincing answer to the question, "Will the workingman lose his job and his personal liberty if the saloons are closed?" was contained in the address by Charles Stelzle, the sociologist and author, who said in part:

"The workingman fears being out of work more than he does going to hell. He knows what it means to walk the streets looking for a job. The liquor interests have capitalized this fear, and by presenting a staggering array of figures which seem to prove that a calamity will follow the abolition of the liquor traffic they have persuaded large numbers of workingmen who never enter a saloon to vote for its retention.

"But the argument that the workingman will lose his job if the liquor traffic is abolished is based upon the absurd proposition that if the liquor dealer fails to get the money now spent for beer and whisky nobody else will get it. It is assumed that the farmer who now sells his grain and grapes, his apples and cherries to the liquor interests will be compelled to destroy them, when the fact is that figures furnished by the United States government clearly indicate that the ability of the American farmer to raise enough grain to supply this country adequately is gradually decreasing.

Says Railroads Will Not Suffer

"Neither will the railroad man suffer. Only about two per cent of his freight business is furnished by the liquor industry. He will get as much business and as much money for the transfer of a given amount of grain, whether that grain is shipped to a brewer or a baker. As for the transportation of a finished product, as well as the raw materials which the liquor industry now furnishes there is no doubt that other industries will benefit from the transfer of trade from liquor to some other commodity.

"More workingmen lose their jobs because saloons are open than would be the case were the saloons to be closed. It is better that the saloonkeeper should lose his job and get a better one than that dozens of his patrons should lose their jobs and be unfitted for any job."

Dan Morgan Smith, assistant United States district attorney in Chicago, and formerly an attorney for the liquor interests, summed up in epigrammatic form what he called "The Price of a Drink." He said:

"If the results of drinking were purely personal the complaint of the wets that the anti-liquor forces are trying to interfere with the personal liberty of drinkers

(Continued on Page Nine)

Homeopathic Physicians Favor National Prohibition

"Homeopathic physicians are ready to espouse the cause of national prohibition," said Dr. E. Arthur Carr, in an address before the members of the American Institute of Homeopathy which met recently in Chicago.

Dr. Royal S. Copeland of New York at the same meeting expressed a desire to see the Harrison federal anti-narcotic act amended to include all intoxicating beverages.

In a plea for instruction in the public schools on the problems of regeneration, Dr. G. D. Cameron of Chagrin Falls, O., urged that sex hygiene and the dangers of alcoholism be taught. He said in part:

"An error of school methods is to be found in a neglect to teach the destiny-dealing nature of heredity and environment. We teach and believe these laws in the breeding of the hog and the hen, and the cat and the cow, but only pray fervently that some miracle will make our children what they ought to be."

Would Have Alcohol Assailed

Dr. Cameron said that while alcohol was "one of our three fates," and the schools had touched on the subject somewhat, it remained for the European war to set forth "the true relation of this demoralizer of human efficiency."

"The utter desolation alcohol creates in the home makes it like war," the speaker asserted. "Like war, it digs the untimely grave. It pauperizes. Through heredity it creates the neurotic. It damns and degenerates wherever it comes in contact with the human tissue. It paves the way for tuberculosis and is first assistant in disseminating the diseases of vice. Yet the schools do not manifest the strong interest in this subject which its importance in social science deserves. Let the forces of enlightenment array themselves where the enemies of society are making their strongest attack. The schools should teach that good health is life's greatest asset."

State-wide Prohibition in Effect in Alabama

"Alabama has determined to live and do business without any revenue from liquor and to cut out that business altogether within her borders," is the way the *Birmingham* (Ala.) *Ledger* announced that at midnight, June 30, 1915, the prohibition law went into effect. The new law, it will be remembered, was passed last January by both houses of the legislature, was vetoed by Governor Henderson, and passed over his veto.

The law went into effect with practically no opposition or disturbance and law enforcement officers throughout the state have pledged their best efforts to prevent violations.

"There will be no rest for blind tiger keepers," declared the head of the prohibition squad of the sheriff's office at Birmingham. "We intend to go the limit in enforcing the law, and I believe it can be done." "You can say for me," said the chief of police of Montgomery, "that I expect to use every power of the police department to enforce the prohibition law."

Liquor Dealers to Engage in Legitimate Business

In reply to inquiries made by newspaper men, some of the leading liquor dealers told of their future plans. One wholesale liquor firm will engage in the wholesale grocery business and it is stated unofficially that the present building of the firm will be used for a grocery building.

A prominent liquor dealer stated he had been given a responsible position with the Mutual Life Insurance Co., and will have twenty-five Mutual agents under his supervision. Another leading man of the trade expects to engage in the real estate business.

The *Birmingham Ledger* voiced the feelings and expectations of the people of the state in its statement of the situation under the changed conditions:

"There will be a falling off in revenue in Birmingham and Montgomery, and the state will lose a considerable revenue. On the other hand, it is probable that crime and court costs will be reduced. A little real money will leave the state, and there will be some more vacant houses, but, on the other hand, the several hundred thousand dollars that have gone regularly out of the state for liquors and wines will stay at home and go into the tills of grocers and dry goods dealers. It is hoped that the liquor money will be at once diverted into other channels where women and children may get more and the distiller in Kentucky get less."

FROM CHICAGO TRIBUNE OF JULY 9, 1915

STRIKE WHISKY OFF DRUG LIST

No 'Nip' to Be Got in Pharmacy Next Year Unless It Has Saloon License.

(By a Staff Correspondent)

Washington, D. C., July 8.—[Special.]—A blow has been dealt to the "blind pig" that has its habitat in many drug stores throughout the country.

The National Pharmacopœia committee, composed of fifty-one of the leading physicians of the country, has cut whisky and brandy from the new edition of the United States Pharmacopœia.

This means that whisky and brandy have been declared officially to be neither drugs nor medicine. The new edition of the Pharmacopœia will be issued about January 1, 1916, and after that time brandy and whisky cannot legally be sold by druggists as medicine.

It then will be necessary for the druggist to meet the local requirements—i. e., take out a saloon license if he wishes to sell "nips" behind the counter.

Blow to Liquor Traffic

The action of the pharmacopœia committee is recognized as a severe blow to the liquor traffic, particularly in dry districts, where it is next to impossible to obtain spirits except in the guise of medicine at drug stores. The step also will put out of business a number of patent medicines which practically are little more than whisky or brandy and are chiefly valued for that character.

It is known that one of the main reasons why the revision committee took action as it did is that comparatively few physicians now prescribe liquor even as a tonic.

Kansas State Civil Service Commission Bars Users of Intoxicating Liquors

Acting on the suggestion of Governor Capper that any person who uses intoxicating liquors in any form shall be ineligible for appointment to a state position, the state civil service commission has adopted a rule to that effect. The wording of this requirement is as follows:

LIQUOR USERS ARE BARRED.

"No application will be considered except from persons of good moral character, of good habits, and who are not addicted to the use of intoxicating beverages."

Another Evidence of Awakening of Business World to Economic Value of Prohibition

Evidence is constantly accumulating that the entire business world is awakening to the fact that strong drink and efficient service do not go together. A corporation is said to have no soul; but it has a purse, and an employe made inefficient by the use of intoxicants may any day cause the corporation purse to be depleted by many thousands of dollars. Hence, for financial reasons corporations are insisting upon total abstinence from liquors on the part of their employes. Business has been a long time in reaching this decision but the various sections of the financial world seem now to be arriving quite rapidly at the same conclusion.

The Seattle Electric Company recently posted in its car barns the following notice:

"Employes must abstain while on duty from smoking or chewing tobacco, and from the use of intoxicants. The habitual use of liquor, the frequenting of places where liquor is sold or carrying liquor about the person while on duty or about the premises of the company is forbidden.

"It has been necessary during the past few months to remove from the service several trainmen who have not observed the above rule. As we have stated many times before there is no place in the railroad business for any one who drinks intoxicants. We will certainly not tolerate the use of liquor by trainmen either on or off duty, if we can prevent it, as a train man needs every faculty he possesses to be able to do his work efficiently.

"May 17, 1915. Rule 6, page 8 of book of regulations.

"D. HENDERSON,
Superintendent Transportation P. S. T. L. & P. Co."

Such action as this on the part of employers will go far toward making prohibition effective. The wonder is that every employer does not realize the great advantage to be gained by employing only total abstainers.

New Mexico's Governor Would Close Saloons

Governor McDonald of New Mexico has become an enthusiastic advocate of the movement to eliminate the saloon from his state, and is proclaiming from platform and through the press, "The saloon cannot be controlled by law. Since it cannot be regulated and cannot be made to obey the law, take the steps which you know will be effective and close it."

SUBSTITUTES FOR THE SALOON

MRS. MARGARET B. PLATT, President West Washington W. C. T. U.

The saloon has been for many years entrenching itself in the political, social and financial life of our people. Doubtless for years to come thoughtful men and women will be grappling with problems which have grown out of the saloon's presence. What now is to take the place of the saloon is a question agitating many minds.

Man is a social being and one solution of the problem presented will be found in the use of those means that will offer best opportunities for the gratification of wholesome social instincts free from degrading accompaniments. We may take it for granted that places where men may eat and sleep will not be lacking. The commercial instinct will not be oblivious to the possibilities for honorable gain therein contained. The saloon has not posed as a lodging house or a restaurant but as a lounging place offering certain so-called social attractions. The Dawes hotels, or similar institutions now becoming popular, will supply every real need to which the saloon has ministered, and add many attractive features for the benefit of their patrons. The problem is not here.

Saloon Poses as Amusement Center

Conditions have been such that the public has come to accept the saloon, plus its abominations, as an easy means of providing social halls and amusement centers for any and all who choose to avail themselves of its privileges. From a hostelry where a guest might procure needed refreshment, with or without strong drink, and pass on, has been evolved the modern saloon whose object has been to sell as much intoxicating drink as possible to all comers, and the so-called attractions and conveniences offered by the saloon have simply been means used toward gaining the one object desired—namely money, plus power!

Years ago government seized upon this excrescence and lifted it to a certain plane of dignity and vantage, by making it a contributor to the expenses of the national household, a partner in governmental affairs, and by no stretch of imagination can we think of it as a silent partner. From the very nature of the case the accumulation of results could not be other than it is, and at last, having discovered that the whole business is "a cancer on the body politic," and an unmitigated pest to society the people have determined to abolish it *in toto*.

The Saloon a Rival of the Home

The saloon has ever been the rival of the home. In the fight for supremacy the home has often been badly worsted; not always because the one to whom the duty of home-making has been committed as life's paramount object did not in the main realize the presence of unfortunate conditions and attempt to overcome them, but because of that one's utter unpreparedness and consequent inability to wage a winning battle.

Many women have striven eagerly and toiled laboriously to "make home attractive," only to find their best efforts futile, their hearts and highest hopes flouted. Home-making is a partnership business, and needs the co-operation of both partners. Neither can afford to be silent or inactive. Lack of the necessary partnership of thought and service, and comradeship in hope and sacrifice has too often driven the home firm into bankruptcy, the divorce court has dissolved the partnership and the former partners, embittered and undone, have gone out into the world again less able than before to undertake the duties of true home-making.

> For the saloon with its atrocious evils and its cruel arrogance we shall substitute the home, pure in its impulses, holy in its influences, and regnant in the hearts of the people.

Home-making is the serious business of life, and is a field in which no rival should be allowed. Because the rival saloon has been assured of protection, and given permission to do its worst, it has been possible for it to win from the home the presence and the support of the natural home protector. It has offered attractions quite foreign to the home—attractions, to be sure, tainted and besmirched, but some have a relish for such, and others soon become accustomed to the flavor. As a meeting place for men where obscene and profane language and an altogether vicious moral atmosphere has prevailed, the saloon has been unrivaled, and it is too sadly true that many who have been blessed with decent homes and faithful wives have shown their preference for the saloon.

Let Us Give Thought to Home-Building

Our whole concept of the case as worked out in law and in custom, has been wrong. Now that the saloon is to become a thing of the past let us devote thought and endeavor to home-building. In all our relations toward the home and toward society let us strive to become constructive. Let us as never before dignify the occupation of home-making. May not society encourage both partners in the home firm to strive to work out together a correct solution of the varied problems that confront them? Under right conditions the lure of the world of business and pleasure will not outrival the lure of home. May not the science of home-making be wisely and profitably taught in high school and college?

Great help may be found in the back-to-the-country movement. In creating a spirit and love of home-making few factors can excel the possession of a plot of ground and a house even though it be most unpretentious. A tent or a "shack" may well answer the purpose at first. A bit of ground well tilled may make the "down and outer" self-supporting and self-respecting. Even a tent may be improved and decorated and permeated with the spirit of true hominess as far removed from the saloon atmosphere as heaven is from its opposite, and with this new atmosphere will come to many former habitues of the saloon undreamed-of hope and courage. The home is the best substitute for the saloon.

"Movies" May Aid as Saloon's Substitute

The moving picture house may aid as a substitute for the saloon by providing chaste productions which are both interesting and educational. The picture film may familiarize people with history and geography and take the entire family on a series of trips around the world at a cost much less than the average man would expend in an evening in the saloon. The moving picture may yet become a laudable factor in contributing to the education of the public, combining such factors with those of a strictly amusement nature.

School Buildings and Churches as Social Centers

School buildings and churches may be used as social centers. The church here has a wide field of opportunity and service which it is hardly yet beginning to realize, and of which it should take speedy advantage. Local libraries, easy of access, and made comfortable at all seasons, may provide means of passing an idle hour innocently and profitably. Many small parks, with amusement fields, lounging rooms, baths and gymnasiums will add their quota of general helpfulness. Neighborhood improvement clubs may well absorb some of the time and means formerly wasted in saloon patronage. Towns, small and large, may have their social or recreation hall where the natural social impulses of the human heart may be ministered to. Night schools, either free, or requiring a small tuition fee, may be inaugurated where those who have been deprived of or have neglected early opportunity may improve their education along either special or general lines, and with these might be incorporated manual training. This, even if maintained at public expense, would cost less than has formerly been paid for that portion of police and court expenses for which the saloon was primarily responsible, and the potential benefit accruing can hardly be estimated in dollars and cents.

The Saloon's Great Substitute—the Home

Gradually we will come to understand that with the elimination of the manufacture and traffic in intoxicants will come vastly different social conditions. The use of alcoholic drink has played such a large part, and by so many avenues has its blighting effect been felt that life will assume an altogether different aspect when that evil factor has disappeared. With the alcoholic poison eliminated not only from channels of trade but from the blood and fibre of men and women we shall see changed conditions that will mark a revolution among our people. Not every wrong will be righted; not every evil will be destroyed; not every human impulse will be clean and holy, but a long step forward will have been taken. Doubtless sin and wrong, ill temper, envy, lust and jealousy will continue as long as human beings exist on this mundane sphere, but because we are, even at our best, so intensely human, it behooves us to do as the great English statesman advised, "Make it as easy as possible to be good and as hard as possible to go wrong." Heretofore we have done exactly the opposite, and "by applying hot and rebellious liquor to our blood," have put whip and spur to the lowest passions and have regarded the resultant carousal and devastation with non-interfering complacency or impotent indignation, according to the quality and depth of our convictions of right and wrong, or our power of resistance and sense of personal duty. For the saloon with its atrocious evils and its cruel arrogance we shall substitute the home, pure in its impulses, holy in its influences, and regnant in the hearts of the people.

GOVERNOR OF GEORGIA IN INAUGURAL ADDRESS ADVOCATES PROHIBITION

MRS. AUGUST BURGHARD, Macon, Ga.

Amid the acclaim of his people who love and honor him, Judge Nat E. Harris, lawyer, philanthropist, chivalric Christian gentleman, was inaugurated on June 26.

The impressive ceremony at the capitol in Atlanta was witnessed by people of prominence—legislators and visitors from all sections of the state. The largest visiting delegation came from Governor Harris' home city, Macon. Two thousand persons, headed by the drum and bugle corps, three military companies, 100 members of the bar association, the Rotary Club, chamber of commerce, city officials, Masons and other friends, were in the procession.

Prohibition Salutary, Reasonable, Economic and in Aid of Good Government

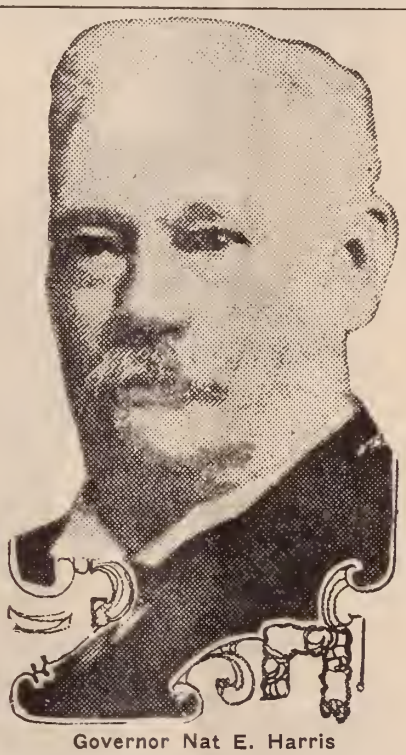
Referring to Georgia's prohibition law in his stirring inaugural address, Governor Harris said:

"During the campaign for governor I told the people of the state that if elected I intended to try to enforce all the laws of the state, and among others, mentioned the laws prohibiting the sale of intoxicants in the state.

"I may be a little old-fashioned in my notions, but I believe that the laws of the state are enacted to be obeyed."

After discussing the expediency of enforcing the prohibition law, the governor stated:

"I believe the prohibition law is salutary, reasonable, economic, and in aid of good government. It is only one way of bringing about temperance in the commonwealth. It is a strong auxiliary in the crusade for the betterment of the race, for its uplift and reform. The nations of the earth are fast coming to a realization of the evils of intemperance. The safety of the state—its very life—is concerned. The fate of the living and of millions yet unborn hangs on the work of this age. Statesmen, soldiers, great thinkers, great legislators, are busy with this problem. It reaches far beyond the demands of human liberty; it is concerned with the very lives of the people themselves."



Governor Nat E. Harris

Strengthen or Amend, if Need Be

Then addressing himself to the members of the legislature, he continued:

"Georgia, in many communities, has been somewhat lax in the enforcement of this law. It is a time for investigation, for consideration, and for determination, and the matter is in your hands, gentlemen of the legislature. If the law needs strengthening see that it is done. If it needs amendment in any direction so that it may be easier of enforcement, see that this is done. Above all—more than all—let the people be on an equality. With regard to this matter, and in your legislation, keep in mind the greatest good for the greatest number, and the executive will be with you to share your responsibilities, and God willing, to execute your wishes."

Turn Liquor Loose, and Our Farms Would Be Unproductive and the Community Unsafe

The governor further said: "In one of our counties where the colored element predominates, an intelligent citizen said to me during the canvass: 'Judge Harris, we can't afford to have any question as to how a candidate stands on this issue. It is a matter of life and death with us. Turn liquor loose in our county and our farms would soon be unproductive and the community would not be safe for our wives and children. Then we would be forced to emigrate.' Police protection would be required in the country as well as in the city, and a vast revenue would be required to keep up a constabulary large enough to deal with such a case."

Strengthening Bills Introduced in Legislature

Although the Georgia legislature has only been in session a few days, several bills have already been introduced looking toward the strengthening and perfecting of Georgia's prohibition law.

HOW THE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES REGARD THE MODERATE DRINKER

When the life insurance companies class liquor dealers among the most hazardous risks and even very moderate drinkers as unsafe, the world stops to listen to their reasons for this classification. Samuel Wilson writing on the subject in a recent issue of *The Outlook* gives the result of inquiries he has made of forty life insurance companies as to their attitude toward insuring liquor dealers and liquor drinkers. From their replies he comes to the conclusion that every reputable company either refuses entirely to insure liquor dealers or treats them as a hazardous class and imposes extra premiums and limitations. He says the actuary of one very prominent eastern company writes:

"Retail dealers are excluded.

"Wholesale dealers limited to favorable cases.

"Employes in distilleries are excluded.

"Grocers, having bars, are excluded.

"Saloonkeepers and bartenders are excluded.

"Restaurant-keepers who sell liquor are not desirable. Special cases only are considered.

"Traveling salesmen for liquor houses are excluded."

A Philadelphia company answers: "We do not accept any liquor retailers, and only a limited number of those who are brewers or wholesale dealers," and, "We prefer total abstainers to those who imbibe even moderately."

A Canadian company answers: "The practice of this company is to require an extra premium wherever an applicant is engaged in the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors. The extra, as a rule, is $10 per $1,000 insurance."

"We do not write saloonkeepers, bartenders or proprietors of hotels where the bar is a prominent feature of the hotel business; brewers or liquor salesmen, except that we sometimes write wholesale liquor dealers who do not themselves drink or have direct charge of the stock," is the reply from a prominent company in the Middle West located in a city in which brewers and saloonkeepers are a great political power. This same actuary says: "This company has from time to time investigated the mortality upon this class as compared with those whom we regard as abstainers, and the result of each investigation indicates that the mortality is heavier among drinkers than non-drinkers."

A Southern company answers: "This company does not insure the lives of persons engaged in the sale or manufacture of intoxicating liquors."

The answer is practically the same from New England, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, California, and Canada—liquor dealers and liquor drinkers are undesirable citizens from the viewpoint of life insurance.

CARING FOR LIQUOR VICTIMS COSTS FIVE TIMES LIQUOR REVENUE

Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, Poor Directors Issue Formidable Report Showing Economic Loss and Distress Due to Rum

A most significant document has been given to the public by the county board of poor directors of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania. This report announces that the care of the victims of alcoholic liquors in the almshouse costs the county, including the city of Harrisburg, more than five times the public revenue from the saloons.

The revenue that is received by the city and county each year from licenses is $34,315, while the two governments spend $186,000 in partially remedying the ruin liquor has wrought.

Ninety Per Cent of Inmates Brought to Almshouse by Alcohol

The report states, "According to information acquired during a year's management of the almshouse, the steward states that ninety per cent of the inmates are in the present plight through the use of liquor.

"Of the twenty-five families lately made dependent upon the directors of the poor for support, wholly or in part, the condition of twenty-two of them is traceable directly to drink."

This report not only has been made public, but has been sent directly to the liquor dealers of the county with a letter in which the directors request their aid "*in reducing the pauperism* which has filled the almshouse to an unusual degree and which is increasing to an alarming extent the misery and suffering among dependent children throughout the country."

ARE LIQUORLESS RESORTS UNPOPULAR?

A dire calamity with which the liquor forces threaten a community or state which is so oblivious to its own interests as to contemplate or enter a prohibition campaign is the loss of patronage of its hotels, thus cutting down the transient population and entailing a loss to the city of the money ordinarily spent by travelers. In this connection they loudly proclaim that conventions choose always a wet city and pass by, no matter what its other attractions may be, that metropolis which has no saloons. It would seem to be the point of view of the liquor men that a gathering of citizens of the United States, regardless of the avowed purpose of its meeting and the character of its personnel, is made up of those who attend merely for an opportunity to secure without restraint liquor in unlimited quantity.

So much for the argument of the anti-prohibitionists. The real facts in the case are that with the increasing army of business and professional men who avoid the use of intoxicants, the choice of a convention site is determined by other considerations than the knowledge that a city offers an unstinted supply of alcoholic beverages. Eighteen states have endorsed prohibition. Any large body of people from these states would be unlikely to avowedly select for a convention a city which freely offers as its chief attraction the very thing which they have abolished from their home state.

Conventions Go to Dry Cities

Atlanta, Ga., is the largest dry city in the United States, and entertains more conventions than any other city in the United States, wet or dry, a most disconcerting state of affairs to one inclined to the views of the liquorites. Likewise it is a matter of record that conventions have passed by the attractions of Denver, a city which heretofore has offered its liquors with lavish hand, to meet in dry Atlanta, despite the fact that Denver actively bid for the entertainment of the conventions. Howard Gelbert, secretary of the Ad Men's Club of Atlanta, made this statement some little time ago: "We handled the Shriners, 40,000 of them, during their convention a few weeks ago without a single kick. We cite you the fact that since prohibition went into effect in the state of Georgia, Atlanta has had over five times the number of conventions, all greater in importance and attendance, than the previous conventions which we had before prohibition went into effect. Thinking people do not attend conventions to drink whisky." The Shriners stand at the head of a list of organizations as to the amount of money spent per capita by its delegates. Denver, with longing eyes, saw this coveted convention awarded to dry Atlanta.

How About Pleasure Resorts?

The claim that prohibition kills the pleasure resort business is another fabrication of the anti-prohibitionists equally without foundation. The map of the United States, with the exception of a few liquor strongholds, is surprisingly white. Are the people who believe in prohibition f . their home towns and states in search of a pleasure resort saturated with liquor?

Signs of The Times, Mountain View, Calif

Maine is a state of delightful summer resorts, and the prohibition of the sale of intoxicants has not interfered with the coming of visitors to enjoy its wonderful scenery and climate. During the term of Hon. William T. Haines as governor of Maine, he said:

"It is estimated that we shall take from people living outside the state during the present year for entertainment on our seashore and inland lakes and other ways in which we serve a large tourist population annually, over fifty million dollars."

"It is widely known that the hotels of Poland Springs, Me., have always been conducted without the sale of liquors, and in accordance with the law of the state," is the testimony of the management of Poland Spring House, South Poland, "The development of the property and its very large patronage during the past forty years is sufficient proof of success.

"The same policy has been carried out at the Samoset, at Rockland Breakwater, Maine, since it came under the firm fourteen years ago; and the same i true of the new Mount Kineo House, at Moosehead, Maine, both of which are now controlled by the Ricker Hotel Co., of which Mr. E. P. Ricker is vice president, our policy of the strict compliance with the liquor laws going into force at these hotels when they came into the hands of the Ricker Hotel Co."

Concerning the tourist business c he state of Maine the *Portland Evening Express* has said:

"There are now fifty-four summer camps in Maine for boys and girls. This is a feature that is gaining rapidly and large amounts of money are being brought into the state yearly to develop these camps and establish others. In addition to this there are 1,265 hotels and boarding houses that cater especially to s mer tourists. They represent a combined capacity of 69,083 guests. There are now about 500,000 people spending their summer vacations in Maine and the amount of money brought into the state from these vacationists amounts to $34,357,500 yearly."

Satisfaction with the resort business is the keynote of a signed communication from Annie F. Palmer and Arthur Palmer of Guernsey Villa, West Harpswell, Me., dated October 9, 1914. It says:

"We have just finished a very successful season. We were obliged to turn away many tourists on account of our house being filled to overflowing nearly all the season. We entertain people from all parts of the United States and they are all delighted with our beautiful scenery of country and sea combined. Of course, you understand that Guernsey Villa is a strictly temperance house, which fact we find is particularly pleasing to the high class patrons that we entertain."

MAKING MINNESOTA WHITE

ROZETTE HENDRIX, President Minnesota W. C. T. U.

Minnesota's county option law went into effect March 1, 1915. Prior to July 1, elections were held in forty-seven of the eighty-six counties of the state, and forty-one resulted in victories for prohibition.

The election in two counties on April 26 set the pace by outlawing the saloons, and after that on every succeeding Monday of May and June the anti-liquor forces were triumphant at the polls.

During May, fourteen counties came into the dry list. The first great success being May 17, when Clay county voted thirty-one saloons out of Moorhead. Eight brewery branches and wholesale houses also were closed, and the saloons stopped business when their licenses expired, June 30.

The next great victory was May 21, when, after a bitter campaign, Polk county joined the dry forces, putting thirty-one saloons, twelve brewery distributing depots and one brewery out of East Grand Forks, and twenty-one saloons, two brewery distributing depots and two breweries out of Crookston. This eliminated the heaviest liquor interests in the state outside the twin cities. It is estimated that the business in Polk county amounted to about $1,500,000 annually.

On May 31, four counties went dry, but on that day the temperance forces met their first defeat, when Jackson county voted wet.

The banner day was June 7, when twelve counties voted and nine outlawed the saloons, Pipestone county losing by only four votes. June 14, seven counties voted dry. On that day Oslo, in Marshall county, a distributing point for shipping liquor into North Dakota, became dry territory. One of the bitterest, but unsuccessful fights, was waged in Pennington county.

Minnesota's 45 Dry Counties

The map takes account of no white territory other than entire counties.

June 21, seven counties voted and six were won for the dry column. Martin county, in which our state convention is to be held, lost, but Fairmont, the convention town, voted out its six saloons last April and so will remain dry. One victory on that day was Stevens county, where every town in which were saloons went dry.

On June 28, four counties voted, and three joined the dry forces. On that day the last stronghold of the liquor forces on the western border of the state slipped from them, when Wilkin county voted dry, closing the saloons of Breckenridge.

County option so far has put out of business 406 saloons in the forty-one counties that have voted dry. Forty-seven of the eighty-six counties of the state have held county option elections and only six have been won by the liquorites. Adding to the forty-one counties dry through county option the four entirely within the territory made dry by the Indian treaty, we find over half the counties of the state are now saloonless.

A campaign for a dry Hennepin county is now under way. The securing of signatures on the petitions began June 28, and in one week 7,000 of the 12,500 names necessary had been secured. The election will occur in October. The temperance and liquor forces of Minneapolis are preparing for a hotly contested battle. The campaign is to be an educational one, both sides say, and the voters of Hennepin county will have an opportunity to study the saloon question from literature presented by both temperance and liquor forces. If Hennepin county goes dry Minneapolis will be the largest city in the United States to abolish the saloons.

No one can tell what will be the outcome of this local fight, but if Minneapolis goes dry, Minnesota will soon have state-wide prohibition. A campaign for state-wide prohibition will be launched by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union at its state convention, to be held in Fairmont, August 24-27.

FROM THE POINTED FIRS TO THE "OPALINE SEASCAPE"

ACHIEVEMENTS OF MAINE WHITE RIBBONERS

ELIZABETH P. GORDON, National W. C. T. U. Organizer

"We've won! We've won! They've run the white ribbon up the flag pole! Two-thirds majority—and a lot to spare!" This is the prophetic climax of James Hay's dramatic novel, "The Man Who Forgot"—a novel that discusses in a lively and masterful manner, the vital question of National Constitutional Prohibition. While en route on a soul-stirring trip, in the prohibition state of Maine, how satisfying it was to read a new temperance book that will undoubtedly grip the conscience of the young voter. The atmosphere of the reading world is certainly electric with the thought of nation-wide prohibition.

The prohibition state of Maine still grandly leads! From Portland's pointed firs, to Bar Harbor's "opaline seascape" —and all the way along—the white ribbon entwines the Stars and Stripes. I heard leading statesmen like Hon. Carl Milliken, a former president of the state senate, reiterate the inspiring slogan, "National Constitutional Prohibition a Patriotic Necessity." A prominent city journalist, in an interview with the writer, observed optimistically that in spite of the difficulties of enforcement in cities, under the present administration, and with license states adjoining, the voters of Maine were never more firmly opposed to license than they are at the present time; and never again would the liquor people approach the vote that they obtained in the campaign of 1911. They did their best, or rather their very worst at that time! The business men and the farmers of Maine are now more alert, more alive to the tactics of the enemy, and see the necessity of registering their convictions at the polls. They are cheered by the marked change in the business world, for the substantial men of Boston whom they visit, do not, as in former years, invite them to drink. The National vision has come to Maine men, as well as to Maine women. "On to Washington!" is their cry.

Boston distillers send their rum to hundred-harbored Maine as they do to the west coast of Africa, where three die every minute—for it is one long bar-room. Only this last spring there sailed out of the port of Boston, a vessel bearing 200,000 gallons of New England rum, for the degradation of the native African. Here might be a worthy target for a submarine! The distiller would like to make it as easy to sell in Maine as it is in Africa, but in the Pine Tree state the voters realize that they are in a position to command the enemy—and the enemy well knows it!

Harvard University recently has conferred on Bela Lyon Pratt, Boston's eminent sculptor an honorary degree, because he has "taught bronze and marble to whisper his secrets of beauty and power." The white ribbon women of Maine, led by their able, beloved, and indefatigable president, Mrs. Althea G. Quimby, deserve to have high honors conferred upon them because of their achievements—for they are carving on the immortal souls of Maine's boys and girls, young men and young women, the truths regarding total abstinence, in order that the lives of these young voters and home-makers may be living statues that radiate beauty and power. At the enthusiastic, well attended county conventions, reports of successful work were given, and a determination to add to the membership gain already made was evinced. The organizing institute projected by Mrs. Frances Damon gives zest to the work.

In loving, reverent remembrance of their promoted leader, Lillian M. N. Stevens, and with loving loyalty to their devoted president, Mrs. Quimby, the Maine W. C. T. U. is making a splendid record. Mrs. Gertrude Stevens Leavitt not only ably edits the state paper, *The Star in the East*, but is herself a helpful guiding star in the solution of state problems.

In 1916 the women of Maine will be voting citizens! So it is predicted, and Deborah Knox Livingston is a much appreciated leader in this forward movement. In a certain Maine community, the women are in the habit of picking blueberries to earn money with which to pay their husbands' poll taxes. These women remind one of the "cheerful giver" of holy writ. A distinguished theologian says "cheerful" in that connection really means "hilarious." If it makes one hilarious to gather blueberries on a hot July day how still more hilarious it is going to be when these dutiful wives can use some of the berry money to pay their own poll taxes—as well as those of their weaker halves!

Yes, the white ribbon will run up the flag pole, and the white ribboners of Maine will be in the front rank of those who on that great, victorious day shall sing, "Praise the Lord who helped us, our nation has gone dry!"

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Evanston, Illinois, July 15, 1915

National Constitutional Prohibition Plans for August

The subject of National Constitutional Prohibition should be brought to the attention of every attendant at county and state fairs held in August and September. Make early arrangements for space on fair grounds, adorn with telling and conspicuous posters and a prohibition map, and distribute generously prohibition fans, Union Signals, Young Crusaders, and other temperance literature.

At all conferences, conventions, camp meetings and chautauquas, try to secure a place on the program for the discussion of and addresses on National Constitutional Prohibition, and favorable action on a resolution in favor of the Hobson amendment.

August is essentially an out-of-door month and it will be difficult to coax people into halls for meetings. Plan a series of open-air meetings in parks or on the lawn of some member of the W. C. T. U.; decorate with Chinese lanterns and illuminated prohibition posters; have a good program of brief addresses and music, and if possible, an orchestra and chorus. A prohibition song by the Young Campaigners for Prohibition in costume would be an attractive feature. Get the women's church societies to serve ice-cream or lemonade at small charge.

Prohibition fans placed in the seats of the churches during the hot months would help to swell the wave of prohibition sentiment.

GOAL FOR 1915—FIFTY THOUSAND NEW MEMBERS

EIGHTEEN PROHIBITION STATES

Maine	West Virginia
Kansas	Virginia
Oklahoma	Washington
North Dakota	Oregon
North Carolina	Colorado
Georgia	Arizona
Mississippi	Iowa
Tennessee	Arkansas
Alabama	Idaho

NATIONAL PRESIDENT IN WASHINGTON

Miss Anna A. Gordon, National W. C. T. U. president, left Evanston, Thursday, July 8, for Washington, D. C., to attend a conference of the united temperance forces. This gathering of leaders of the various anti-liquor organizations of the country, including church temperance societies, will consider the form of resolution to be presented to the Sixty-fourth Congress for a referendum to the states on the question of National Constitutional Prohibition. Campaign plans will also be discussed. Miss Gordon will remain in the East a week or ten days after the conference to fill other engagements.

"A SALOONLESS WORLD IN 1930"

The Christian Endeavorers assembled in their international convention in Chicago last week sounded a new slogan for the youth of America, "A Saloonless World in 1930." In the light of the wonderful triumphs of the past twelve months who shall say that the words are not prophetic, and that in the next fifteen years we may not see the nations of both hemispheres redeemed from the curse of drink. The banishing of vodka and later of all alcoholic liquors from Russia, and the exterminating of absinthe from France were so spectacular that they have attracted the attention of the world, but the fact that other nations have quietly and unostentatiously been climbing on the water wagon may have been lost sight of. Last January Iceland outlawed the drink traffic and "as long as water stays on the sea" the women of Iceland are reported to have said, "liquor will be barred from Iceland." The Roumanian government has cut down the number of saloons in its country nearly fifty per cent. The parliament of Italy has passed an act forbidding the sale, except within very narrow limits and on rigid conditions, of all liquors. In Holland the number of saloons has been reduced nearly one-half and campaigns for nation-wide prohibition are now being urged in Sweden and Norway, Australia and New Zealand.

In fifty countries of the world the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has its representatives or organizations through which it is creating sentiment which will help mightily to a fulfillment of the prediction, "A Saloonless World in 1930."

HE WOULD PAY THE TAXES

The little fiction about prohibition causing increased taxes and liquor revenue being necessary to pay the expenses of a municipality, a state or nation, is still popular with liquor orators, and we regret to say seems to have more or less weight with many tax-paying voters. As a matter of fact, abundant statistics are available to show that taxes in dry cities average lower than in saloon-burdened communities, but even were the case otherwise, what lover of his fellows would care to have his taxes decreased at the expense of the victims of the drink evil? What the men who would be glad to be freed from the temptation of the diabolically accessible saloon think of the high tax-argument is illustrated in the following incident told by a writer in the *Chicago Daily News:* "I was going down on a street car from dry Huntington, W. Va., to wet Catlettsburg, Ky., and several men in the car were arguing on the temperance question. One asserted that he owned property in Catlettsburg and complained angrily that if it went dry his taxes would be doubled. In the corner of the car half asleep sat a man who quite evidently spent much time in Catlettsburg. He asked, 'Mister, how much are your taxes?' 'I pay $8 taxes every year,' was the reply. 'All right,' replied the man in the corner, 'you vote Catlettsburg dry and I'll pay your taxes. I spend about $10 a week down there. If you will vote the town dry, I'll gladly pay your taxes.'" He could with truth have added, "And I could well afford to do it."

Every patriotic citizen should in this matter have the spirit that found expression in the decision of the United States Supreme Court, "If a loss of revenue should accrue t the United States from a diminished consumption of ardent spirits, she will be the gainer a thousandfold in the health, wealth and happiness of her people."

THE LESS SAID THE BETTER

At the time of a great temperance campaign in the city of Pittsburgh, a liquor advocate was asked why he did not advance some arguments to offset those presented by the anti-alcohol workers. "We have no arguments," the man replied, "the less we say the better." It would have been well for the president of the Wholesale Liquor Dealers had he taken the advice of this astute gentleman before making his speech at the recent convention in Cincinnati, at which he is quoted as having said: "The persons engaged in the liquor business contend that it relieves more misery than it causes; that it produces more joy than sorrow; that it adds to the efficiency instead of taking away from it; that it is a tonic and a stimulant for the body, producing stronger and healthier minds.

One would think that even an audience of liquor men would have resented such an insult to their intelligence as these absurd statements. Certainly they could not safely have been perpetrated without protest before any other body of men. Imagine alcohol being exploited as a reliever of misery and a producer of joy before a company made up of criminologists, charity workers or judges of the divorce or domestic relations courts. Picture if you can the reception that would be given to a definition of alcohol as a promoter of efficiency by a group of railroad managers, industrial leaders or military experts; or as a health-producing tonic by the committee of fifty-one distinguished physicians who have just eliminated whisky and brandy from the national pharmacopeia.

The day is long past when an intelligent public will take seriously such palpably foolish statements concerning the character of the racial poison—alcohol.

All who are planning to attend the National W. C. T. U. Convention, at Seattle, Wash., should carefully preserve the articles which have been published in THE UNION SIGNAL of June 24 and of July 8, also those in the present issue. Other articles will appear at frequent intervals, all of which should be carefully read and filed for future reference.

"A SALOONLESS WORLD IN 1930"

(Continued from Page Two)

"The largest single item of expenditure by the people of the United States is for intoxicating drink. The $700,000,000 we pay for education from kindergarten to university would pay the direct cost of drink for only three months. The entire cost of the federal government would pay the direct cost of drink for only six months.

"Millions in money now wasted in drink diverted into wholesome channels of trade will give the overstocked nations a home market for their own goods larger than their foreign market over the whole world.

"Arbitration and prohibition will sheathe every sword, spike every gun, demolish every fort and sink every submarine."

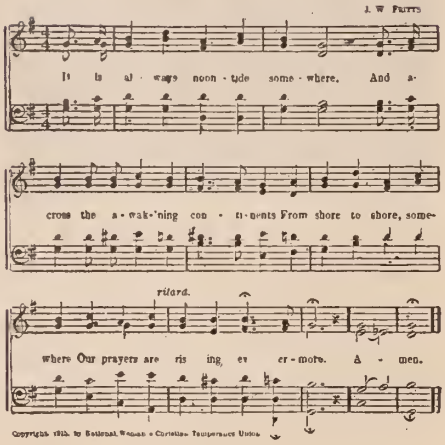
Mrs. Armor, who had been scheduled to speak only at the Sunday afternoon mass meeting for women, was asked to take the place which was to have been filled by Hon. William J. Bryan on the Saturday evening program at the Coliseum. Her address evoked repeated and exuberant approval from start to finish, and caused Dr. Howard Grose, the presiding officer, to assure the vast audience through a megaphone, that having heard both Mr. Bryan and Mrs. Armor, he was confident the company had no reason to regret that Mr. Bryan felt compelled to cancel his engagement to speak for the convention; to which remark the audience gave vociferous assent.

Greeting the Christian Endeavorers as "comrades in the long war against the accursed liquor traffic," Mrs. Armor pleaded with them not to relax their efforts because the desired end seemed almost at hand. "The air rings with our victorious battle cry, the conflict is growing so fierce on every side that every rumseller in the world is holding his breath for fear," declared Mrs. Armor. "So far as the liquor dealers are concerned, there is absolutely no power that can turn the tide of victory for the home against the saloon; they cannot turn back the mighty prohibition wave that threatens to overwhelm them. There is one company and only one that can stay its onward sweep, and that is the church of the Lord Jesus Christ. If we should rest on our arms, if we should beat a retreat, then we might lose, then it might be that Jesus Christ might weep over us as He wept over Jerusalem, saying, 'Ye knew not your opportunity.' Although victory — nation-wide, world-wide—is within our grasp, do not think we have beaten the enemy, for they have millions of dollars with which to continue the fight and they are as unscrupulous in using it as Satan himself." But **"to doubt the issue is to doubt the sanity of the race and the power of God,"** was the assurance with which she prefaced her closing plea for greater determination and consecration to the cause of prohibition for the nation and for the world.

While almost every class of interests in Chicago extended a most hearty welcome to the delegates, they found no favor in the eyes of the liquor interests. One of the evening papers reported that at the urgent insistence of the brewery element of the board of trade the Christian Endeavor decorations which adorned the front of the building were torn down. "If this report is true," declared Vice-President Grose, as he read the clipping to the convention, "then Christian Endeavor has had paid to it one of the finest compliments it has ever received."

The significance of the enthusiasm for prohibition, missions and international peace of this remarkable body of young Christians cannot be overestimated. It serves notice upon all the forces of evil in the nation and in the universe that there is rapidly coming into power a body of voting citizens who are sacredly pledged to their Divine Master and to one another to annihilate the legalized liquor traffic, to evangelize the world and to hasten the coming of peace among the nations, **"trusting in the Lord Jesus Christ for strength."**

Time of Prayer—Noontide



ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON MEMORIAL LIBRARY

Mrs. Jennie M. Kemp reports that a number of books have already been contributed for the Elizabeth P. Hutchinson Memorial library to be established in the Portland Surgical Hospital, Portland, Oregon. Mrs. Kemp expresses her willingness to help in the selection of volumes for this library and, if desired, will expend money sent for that purpose in the purchase of suitable books. The following books have been received: "Every Man a King;" "Pollyanna;" "Pollyanna Growing Up;" Martha by the Day;" "Everybody's Lonesome." All books should be sent and correspondence addressed to Mrs. Kemp, Dekum Bldg., Portland, Oregon.

Echoes From Atlantic City Convention

(Continued from Page Two)

might carry with it some force, but drink is sold on the installment plan; first payment is made when you get the drink, the others when the drink gets you!

"The greater part of the payments are made by those who do not drink.

"The price of a drink ranges from a dime to damnation—the drinker pays the dime and humanity pays the damnation.

"Enforcement of local or state prohibition depends upon the inclination, energy and honesty of local authorities, but you can make prohibition prohibit—any one of you—by a persistent prosecution of those officials who fail to prosecute the violators of the dry law."

Strong testimony to the efficacy of the prohibition law in West Virginia was given by Fred O. Blue, tax commissioner for the state. He said in part:

"West Virginia has now experienced one year of prohibition. It has been demonstrated that prohibition will prohibit, and that a prohibition law can be enforced.

"Let us take this occasion to say to any man or any association of men, that when the state voted intoxicating liquors out of it, it voted them out forever. The state will never again permit the legalized sale of alcoholic beverages and the state will never again enter into a partnership with the liquor business.

"The further result is that hundreds of men in the state have learned that they can do without intoxicating liquors, and we are having peace and order in the state. The only legal way that citizens of the state can procure intoxicating liquors for personal use is to go after them in person; if the quantity thereof exceeds one-half gallon, he must plainly label, on the top and side of the container, the quantity and character of the contents.

"Experience has demonstrated that men who some months ago really believed they must have liquors, have found out that they can get along without them. I have it from many men that, while they were opposed to such legislation when the legislation was enacted, they are today glad that the law was enacted, and because thereof, like the prodigal son, they have come to themselves."

One of the biggest ovations of the convention was given to Gifford Pinchot, the pioneer missionary of conservation. Taking as his text "National Efficiency," he said, in part:

"If it is our duty to secure efficiency by the conservation of coal and oil, of the forest and the soil, of water power and the navigation of our streams, what shall be said of our duty to conserve as well the greatest of all resources, the men, women and children of the United States?

"There is no higher obligation. That is why I believe so heartily in the purpose of this great convention, and why I am an ardent opponent of the traffic in drink.

"We demand that the people of the United States be allowed to say where they stand on this question as a nation. We demand it because the people have the right to declare their will, and because we are convinced that no step can be taken which will so greatly increase the national efficiency as the national prohibition of the liquor traffic.

"The argument of the liquor interests against this position in effect comes down to this: 'We need the money.'

"The nation may well reply: 'We need the men.'"

Mrs. Florence D. Richard, president of the Ohio W. C. T. U., was vigorously applauded and apparently struck a responsive chord when she predicted that in the event of woman suffrage becoming universal, the prohibition battle would soon be won.

The message of the convention, which found expression in every address and discussion, was that the men and women of the nation must not rest on their arms trusting too confidently in victories already won, but tirelessly must press the battle against the liquor traffic in every town, township, county and state, until National Prohibition shall be written into the Constitution of the United States.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

GENERAL OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT
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VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE
MRS. ELLA A. BOOLE, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS. FRANCES P. PARKS, EVANSTON, ILL.
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MRS. E. PRESTON ANDERSON, JAMESTOWN, N. D.
ASSISTANT RECORDING SECRETARY
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TREASURER
*MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON, EVANSTON, ILL.

*Promoted.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

RED LETTER DAYS

JULY 21—*Loyal Temperance Legion Day (Birthday of Anna A. Gordon)*
JULY 31—*White Ribbon Missionary Day (Birthday of Mary Allen West)*

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, SEATTLE, WASH., OCTOBER 9-14, 1915

SUPERINTENDENTS

TEMPERANCE AND LABOR
MAE M. WHITMAN

The principle of temperance and the activity of labor, are two essentials in every well-ordered life. It is our privilege to have a part in helping to shape the ideals of the labor movement so that *quality* of work shall be its chief ambition. Here the Woman's Christian Temperance Union may do a great work—may bless and be blessed. A golden opportunity is before us that we can not afford to miss.

A study of the Temperance and Labor department ethics and plans is a liberal and beneficial education for those who will make thorough use of it. When we shall become so interested and informed as to make the department the power it is possible for it to be state and National Prohibition will not be far away.

Local Unions Can Aid

Would not a department program, given by each local union at the earliest date practicable give a fresh impetus to the work?

Get twelve children to give a little exercise demonstrating "What a bushel of corn will give" from the leaflet, "Facts for Mechanics and Farmers." Children's exercises always attract. Since we are hearing much these days about the economic peril of the war in the loss of trained and capable men who make up the armies, let us, on our part, emphasize the economic loss of the trained and capable men made incompetent or ruined for life through the ravages of strong drink. Emphasize, also, the wonderfully beneficial economic results obtained where prohibition has gone into effect. Among others, quote the following items: "The extensive building of the Seattle Brewing Company is to be turned into a railroad shop. Bellingham brewery is to be turned into a butter and cheese factory, *employing four times the old number of laborers.* Yakima brewery is to become a grape juice factory and the Aberdeen brewery changes to a clam cannery. The Olympia brewery goes into a creamery." These new conditions, bringing changes of occupation and necessitating the employment of a greatly increased number of laborers, will benefit the state of Washington beyond all estimate.

On the program have a good reader, preferably a mother, give portions of the leaflet, "Industrial Womanhood Versus Purity." If practicable get a business man to speak on "The Business World is Going Dry." (See department leaflet upon the subject.) In opening and closing its program the union might use "Responsive Reading" and "Quiz."

Let the unions begin preparations for Labor Day, for which the leaflet, "Saving the Day" contains valuable suggestions.

All leaflets may be secured at the National W. C. T. U. Publishing house, Evanston, Ill.

Will the state superintendents please send their reports to me by September 1?

98 Central Ave., Campbell, Calif.

PEACE AND ARBITRATION
Notice to Superintendents
HANNAH J. BAILEY

All state superintendents of the department of Peace and International Arbitration are requested to gather reports from their subordinate unions and to incorporate them into a report for the National superintendent to embody in her report for the National Convention, to be held at Seattle in October. Please kindly attend to the compilation as soon as possible and send your reports to the National superintendent as early in September as convenient.

Winthrop Center, Maine.

OUR COVER PAGE

The picture on the cover page shows Mrs. Hugh Munro, known as Mother Munro, self-appointed godmother of Philadelphia's babies, and some of the little people under her care. For seven years Mrs. Munro has conducted a baby-saving campaign, and more than 2,000 babies have been kept well and happy as a result. Every week through the year the Cohocksink Mothers' club meets to aid in this important work. A baby contest for July and August, with prizes for the little ones under two years of age who show the greatest improvement and who have had the best care during the hot months, has attracted the attention of mothers, and many babies have been entered.

AMONG OUR WORKERS

A new record in medal contests has been established by Mrs. G. D. Washburn, local superintendent for the Ocala (Fla.) union. On Anti-cigaret Sunday, anti-cigaret contests were held in the Baptist, Methodist, Christian, Presbyterian and Union churches by boys of the respective Sunday schools. Two other contests were held during June, making a total of seven for the month, with another on July 5.

Through the efforts of Mrs. Mary Jennings as house-to-house worker, Richland county (O.) W. C. T. U., of which Mrs. Frances Waite Leiter, National superintendent of the Health department, is temporarily president, has made a gain of four hundred regular members. One union was re-organized and one new union promises a large membership in the future.

The Albion (Neb.) union, Mrs. Ellen S. Watson, president, has this year doubled its last year's membership of twenty with three to apply on the third lap. Memorial day was observed with a sermon by Rev. F. C. Barrett, and services in the cemetery, where the graves of white ribboners were strewn with flowers.

The federated W. C. T. U. of Pueblo, Col., under the leadership of Mrs. C. S. Gardner, held a successful Fourth of July service at the First M. E. church on the night of Independence Day. The white ribboners were seated in a body in the front of the church, the president of the district among them. On the left wing were the children and their teachers from the colored orphanage, who gave two selections. Mrs. Harris, the church chorister, sang in a tender, heartfelt manner, "My Mother's White Ribbon," the W. C. T. U. joining in the chorus. Mrs. Lora S. La Mance, National organizer, gave an address on "The Spirit of '76," and the W. C. T. U. joined in the chorus of the patriotic solo that she sang. Pueblo has three orphan asylums, Catholic, Protestant and colored. Mrs. Eliza Peterson, National superintendent of Work among Colored People, organized an L. T. L. among the colored orphans, and they have done credit to their leaders. There is a wide field of activity before Pueblo because of its railroad and manufacturing interests, its many foreigners and large colored population, and right loyally the W. C. T. U. is rising to the occasion.

The children, as well as older people, find Rest Cottage fascinating and enjoy visiting it. Recently a dozen or more Loyal Temperance Legioners from the South Side L. T. L. of Chicago, under the leadership of Mrs. Maybelle Tindolph, were among the guests welcomed at National Headquarters.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, SEATTLE, WASH., OCTOBER 9-14, 1915

Any one who has made a trip to a National W. C. T. U. Convention on the official train will never forget it, for it is always a memorable occasion, but when such a trip means not only attendance at the Convention but a visit to the Panama-Pacific and San Diego Expositions, it will be all the more memorable.

Delegates and visitors who plan to attend the forty-second annual convention of the National W. C. T. U. should reach Chicago on Tuesday, October 5.

Should it be convenient to arrive in the morning, a visit to Evanston, to see National W. C. T. U. Headquarters and Rest Cottage will be more than worth while, and many will enjoy a personally conducted trip through the great department store of Marshall Field & Co.

Trains for Evanston leave the Chicago North Western station at 10:20 a. m. and 2:00 p. m., returning at 1:06 and 4:08 p. m.

Parties desiring to visit the Marshall Field store will meet at a place to be designated later, at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m., where guides will be prepared to conduct them through the store.

It will aid materially in arranging for these trips if those who contemplate taking one or both of them will notify Miss Katharine K. Adams, stating their preference as to time.

The official train will leave the North Western station at 7:15 p. m., October 5. Get your dinner before boarding the train.

The diner will be attached early the next morning, but as our train will stop at Omaha a half hour, 7:45 to 8:15 a. m., passengers may have breakfast either in the diner or in the station restaurant. At this point delegates from Nebraska, South Dakota, Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma will join us.

Wednesday evening we are scheduled to reach Cheyenne, Wyoming, where our train will stop two hours, long enough to meet our friends and to hold a meeting. Delegates from Colorado and other states may join us here.

Friday 11:30 to 12 noon we spend at The Dalles, Oregon, and will arrive at Portland at 3 p. m. Wonderfully beautiful scenery is to be seen on this part of the journey.

Many things are being planned for our entertainment and pleasure at Portland. Our train leaves at 11 p. m. and the following morning, Saturday, will find us in Seattle. We can remain in our sleepers until 7:30 a. m.

Delegates will be assigned to places of entertainment on arrival. The convention will close on Thursday night, October 14, to be followed by Official Board and Executive Committee meetings on Friday.

Those who do not go to San Francisco can return home from Seattle by any preferred route, but the route must be designated when the ticket is purchased.

It is possible to go by boat to San Francisco, the boats sailing from Astoria on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays each week. The cost for meals and berth is included in the additional fare of $17.50, which is charged on all tickets with return via San Francisco. The time of making the trip is about the same as by train.

It has been decided that the official party will go by train, stopping over Sunday at Roseburg, Oregon. The charge for sleeper is $5 with an extra charge of $2 for side-tracking sleepers over Sunday. Tourist car rates will be somewhat cheaper.

The official party will arrive in San Francisco, Monday evening, October 18. Arrangements will be made whereby all can go to the same hotel, if they so desire.

Tuesday, October 19, day and evening will be spent at the Exposition, for all will want to visit the Palace of Education and see the exhibit of the World's and National W. C. T. U., which has been awarded the grand prize. The exhibit is in charge of Miss Mary E. Brown.

Wednesday, October 20, is the date set for the National Temperance Congress. This meeting will bring together the leaders of many temperance organizations. It will hardly be possible to hold our party together longer than this, for the length of stay in San Francisco will vary, but we will later outline an itinerary which will include four days in San Francisco, a visit to Los Angeles, and the San Diego Expositions. A ticket to San Diego is included over most routes without extra charge, if arranged for at the time the ticket is purchased, also a stop at the Grand Canyon, a few hours at Albuquerque, and a day at Colorado Springs, then back to Chicago.

Applications for reservations sent to Miss Katharine K. Adams, 1730 Chicago avenue, Evanston, Ill., should state kind of reservation desired, Pullman or tourist, upper or lower berth, compartment or state room, *names of those who will occupy the same*, whether return will be via San Francisco by boat or train, and whether hotel reservations are desired in San Francisco.

Preserve your UNION SIGNALS for reference as to transportation. Information in regard to details will be cheerfully furnished on application.

ELLA A. BOOLE, *Chairman Transportation.*
KATHARINE K. ADAMS, *Assistant.*

INSANITY FROM ALCOHOL IS VERY RARE IN KANSAS

HARRY BOWMAN, MEMBER OF STATE BOARD OF CONTROL, "SHOWS UP" CHARGES MADE BY BREWERS

To the oft repeated charge made by the liquor interests that prohibition is responsible for a large number of insane in Kansas, Mr. Harry Bowman, a member of the state board of control, replies as follows:

"The percentage of insanity caused by alcohol, in Kansas, is very low; while the total number of insane in the state insane hospitals is comparatively high," notes Mr. Bowman. "The first is due to prohibition, and the last is due to the fact that state care for the insane is carried to an extreme in Kansas. The laws of Kansas require the state insane hospitals to take care of all persons adjudged insane, and also require the state to pay each county so much per week, for the care of every insane person refused admission for want of room. This causes the county to send to the state insane hospitals defectives who are dependent upon the county and who are properly only almshouse charges. The result is that Kansas has the greatest number of insane in state insane hospitals per 100,000 population of any of the prohibition states and more than a few of the liquor states.

Some Striking Comparisons

"Kansas, a prohibition state, has 172 insane in state hospitals, including sane epileptics, while Oklahoma, a prohibition state, has but 67 per 100,000 population. Nebraska is usually classified as a near-prohibition state and it has a few less insane per 100,000 in the Nebraska state hospitals than Kansas, but has 2½ times as many insane per 100,000 population as Oklahoma.

"The census bureau incorrectly states that in 1910 the insanity of 70 patients admitted to the Kansas state hospitals was caused by alcohol, and that the insanity of 20 of the patients admitted to the Nebraska state hospitals was caused by alcohol. We are at a loss to know how the government report got the figures 70. The correct figures are 24. The government also missed something very important in compiling the Nebraska figures.

Laws Differ in the States

"The Kansas figures of 24 include the inebriates who are sent to the state insane hospitals as insane, while in Nebraska inebriates are committed under a different law and are not included in the census report of the population of the Nebraska state insane hospitals. The inebriates go to the same institution as the insane and are mixed and mingled in the same wards, whether admitted as insane or as inebriates. On page 115 of the biennial report of 1912 of the Lincoln, Neb., state hospital for the insane, the superintendent states that from July 8, 1905, to November 30, 1912, 1,172 men and 52 women were committed as inebriates. This would be an average of almost 174 a year, in addition to the 20 insane with "alcoholic psychosis."

"The number of persons committed to state insane hospitals in the prohibition states and the near-prohibition states is very much less than the number committed in the license states. According to the tables of the Kansas State Temperance Union, based upon the federal census of 1910, the number of persons committed to state insane hospitals averaged 118 in the prohibition states, 150 in the near-prohibition states, and 276 in the license states per 100,000.

"Notwithstanding the extent of state care in Kansas, only 3.2 per cent of the cases admitted are forms of alcoholic mental disorders. The superintendent of our largest state insane hospital has figured the percentage on the cases admitted to the state hospitals in Massachusetts, Virginia, Illinois, Wisconsin and New York, and it runs from 8.2 per cent to 14.8 per cent."

A TEMPERANCE PAY-DAY

W. D. BROWNING, Seabright, Santa Cruz, Cal.

"This drinking is all a habit," grumbled Jimmy McCabe.

"Why don't you quit it then?" queried Bert Lang. "There are lots of other habits more beneficial that you drinking chaps might form, and I challenge any of you to mention a way that you can spend more money and have less to show for it the day after."

"Nobody is disputing that, Bert," broke in Bob Forest, the educated member of the Redwood logging camp, "but it's just as Jimmy says, it's a habit that has a hold on us and until some other habit gains more complete control, I suppose we will continue to drink."

Bob and Jimmy McCabe and several others of the logging gang had just returned from Black Point, where, as was their custom, they had squandered their month's wages in a few hours of uproarious revelry, and were now suffering tortures more keen than those who lead sober, well-ordered lives can well imagine—the physical and mental torments of the day after.

Bert Lang glanced along the table at the bloodshot eyes and white, drawn faces of his companions and felt a tug of pity at his heart. Hard-working, good-hearted chaps they were, most of them, with but one fault almost to a man—the drink habit.

"I'll tell you, boys, what I'll do," he said slowly. "You know I don't drink. Guess I might be said to have the temperance habit and yet I have what I call a good time pay-days. The fact is I hardly see how I *could* have a better time than I had yesterday at Gem City. Now if you chaps would only go with me just once and try a temperance pay-day—." He paused and glanced along the table with more anxiety than he dared to show. He himself had in years past been a slave to drink and knew each bitter pang of the after effects that his companions were now suffering. From the depths of his heart he pitied them, and longed to help them to gain their freedom and self-respect. He was prepared to do anything in his power for them but first they must be willing to be helped, he reasoned.

Bob Forest was the first to break the silence. "I will go you on that proposition next pay-day for a trial, Bert," he promised, a slight ring of hope in his voice.

"I'll make a second one to try your temperance pay-day. I don't feel as if I could stand another of the other kind, anyway," sighed Jimmy McCabe. Several others assured Bert Lang that they would test his plan and still others came to him afterwards and told him that they also wanted to be counted in with the temperance pay-day crowd.

Bert concluded it was worth while to take the night train into Gem City about a week before pay-day to consult the kindly little lady who ran the temperance coffee club in the place. "Being one of the boys, and having been a drinking man myself, I know just about how they feel," he told her. "It won't do to have things too quiet; they want life and action, or they will say my attempt to show them a good time was too tame. They won't stand for much preaching, either. Of course they need it, we all do, I reckon, but my idea is to just show the boys as much real enjoyment as I can without drink cutting into the deal in any way whatsoever. Do you get me, ma'am?" Mrs. Pringle, the manager of the coffee club, was one of those rare individuals endowed with the spirit of eternal youth and she smiled up into the face of the young logger and answered that she understood in a way that assured him that what she could do to make his plan a success would be done.

And so it came about that on the evening of the next pay-day at the Redwood logging camp the white-aproned bartenders of the saloons at Black Point polished and re-polished their bars as they vainly waited like hungry spiders for the flies that were then buzzing around in Gem City all ready to try a pay-day without liquor. The experiment was a success from the start. Following a suggestion of Bert Lang each of the loggers had, during the week preceding pay-day, written down a list of the things he had wished to purchase for months and even years, but had ever yielded to the temptation to buy a few drinks instead.

"We are going to get them this time," declared Jimmy McCabe, as he made a note of a violin he had promised himself every pay-day for eighteen months.

"Sure thing!" said Red Dorset enthusiastically. "I'll have my camera yet."

Bob Forest had been silent while all this planning had been going on, and the others had respected his evident desire to keep his intended purchases secret. With a small outside income and with an education and talents which fitted him for a different life, Robert Forest occupied a unique position among the rough loggers—he was one of them in some ways; in others he stood alone. Almost as soon as they reached Gem City he wandered away from the rest and did not return until anxious Bert hunted him up and brought him to the temperance coffee club where the rest of the "bunch" were impatiently awaiting him.

"Hey, there, Bob Forest," called some one, "don't you ever get hungry?"

"I certainly do," replied the young man. "The fact was I was so hungry for a certain thing that I forgot all about eating." He did not say what the "certain thing" was and each of the others was so busy telling his neighbor what he himself had bought that no one thought much about Bob's purchase just then.

It would not be possible fully to describe the joyous, almost boyish spirit, with which these rough-bearded men entered into the celebration of what to some of them was the first pay-day they had ever enjoyed free from the baneful influence of drink. The men forgot to talk, yes, almost forgot to eat when Mrs. Pringle and a group of temperance workers began to sing old-fashioned songs. They were such as many of the loggers had heard in their boyhood days, with the grave and the gay interspersed like the sunshine and showers of an April morning. After each song, roughened and calloused hands eagerly clapped for an encore, and the singers were gratified to observe that when they sang "Nearer My God to Thee," the applause was just as energetic as when they sang "Annie Laurie" or other songs of a general nature.

After supper the loggers went to view a temperance moving picture play that Mrs. Pringle had persuaded a local manager to put on for that particular night. For an hour and a half the men breathlessly saw all too truly pictured the lives of men who lived as they themselves lived, and drank as they themselves drank. At first there was some merriment and a whispered, "That's you, Shorty," or "That's the way you act, Red," but as the play proceeded, and it was brought home to them how men with brain or muscle weakened through drink, failed in crises that brought death to them and their fellows, or, worse still, became drunken wrecks when they should have been in the prime of life—as they saw all this thrown on the screen with a fidelity that was as brutal as such a life itself, the most joyous of them grew remorsefully silent. After the movies they went back to the coffee club where some of the boys partook of cake or pie, while some endowed with a healthier appetite, insisted on ordering a complete second supper. Then there was more singing until the men were forced to hurry off to catch their train. The sweet words of "God Be With You Till We Meet Again," echoed in their ears like a benediction.

"Everybody have a good time?" asked Bert Lang as the train gathered speed and bore the men back toward their mountain home.

"Best ever," chirped Jimmy McCabe. "I have my violin at last and a new suit of clothes from my toes up, and the best of it is there will be no headache after this kind of a day!" A dozen voices joined in a gratified agreement that it had been the best pay-day ever experienced, and one after another declared his intention to enjoy more of the same kind. Bob Forest alone was silent until Bert Lang, waiting until the others were busy talking, asked quietly, "What did you buy, Bob?" Robert Forest silently slipped the cover from his purchase and showed the surprised Bert an almost new typewriter of standard make. "I gave every cent of my month's wages for it," he said, "but its purchase marks the beginning of my fight back to respectability. In my college days I used to write some, and I am going to try my hand at the art again, and I think the very first story I attempt will tell of this temperance pay-day."

WHAT IS IT TO YOU?

"'Tis nothing to me," the beauty said,
With a careless toss of her pretty head;
"The man is weak if he can't refrain
From the cup you say is fraught with pain."

It was something when, in after years,
Her eyes were drenched with burning tears,
And she watched in lonely grief and dread
And startled to hear a staggering tread.

"'Tis nothing to me," the mother said;
"I have no fear that my boy will tread
In the downward path of sin and shame
And crush my heart and darken his name."

It was something to her when her only son
From the path of right was early won,
And madly saw in the flowing bowl
A ruined body, a sin-wrecked soul.

"'Tis nothing to me," the merchant said,
As over his ledger he bent his head;
"I am busy today with tare and tret,
I have no time for fume and fret."

It was something to him when over the wire
A message came from a funeral pyre;
A drunken conductor had wrecked a train,
And his wife and child were among the slain.

"'Tis nothing to me," the voter said;
"The party's loss is my only dread."
Then he gave his vote to the liquor trade,
Though hearts were crushed and drunkards made.

It was something to him in after life;
His daughter became a drunkard's wife,
And her hungry children cried for bread,
And trembled to hear their father's tread.

It is something for us to idly sleep,
While cohorts of death their vigils keep,
To gather the young and thoughtless in,
And grind in our midst a grist of sin.

—*Exchange*

FLAG OF THE FREE

Oh, raise the starry banner high,
And let it wave o'er land and sea;
It stands for truth which cannot die,
The glorious emblem of the free.
Secure beneath its sheltering sway,
In safety let the people dwell,
That coming generations may
Its glory to their children tell.

Oh, raise the banner of the free,
Above the schoolhouse and the home,
And in the islands of the sea,
Across the mighty ocean's foam;

But only when in justice strong
Should freedom's banner ever wave,
It never should protect the wrong,
It never should the free enslave.

But soon we'll hail the better day
Of which our fathers never dreamed;
The dramshop outlawed, swept away,
A spotless flag, a land redeemed.
Then shall the glory of our land
Be blest to nations far abroad;
We'll give this world a helping hand,
And uplift mankind toward God.

—MATTHEW T. LINDSAY

FOR THE HONOR OF CARLTON

SUSAN M. GRIFFITH, Chattanooga, Tenn.

The two youthful combatants stood acing each other in the grounds of 'arlton Academy, resolute, defiant, roud. There were no blows struck, ept the blows of words, but no two-dged sword cut deeper or wounded nore sorely.

"Stanton Sprague," said Charles Grant, n a slow, steady, unflinching tone, cold s ice, "your father's a drunkard!"

The other responded sharply and uickly, "I know it, and your father's he man who has made him a drunkard."

The boys grouped about as witnesses ave vent to an appreciative shout.

"That's the time you got it back, 'harley," they exclaimed. "Better cry uits! You're even."

A dark flush crimsoned young Grant's ace. "Quits, nothing!" he said sullenly. Sprague's father has made himself 'hat he is; his own will has made him a ommon drunkard. He was not obliged o put a foot into my father's saloon; obody forced him to it. I say that e has made himself a low, no-account runkard, and his son has no right to ome here to Carlton as a student. This s a high-toned, high-priced school, Stan-on Sprague; you can't come here for othing, this is no charity academy. Vho's going to foot your bills? I eckon it won't be your dad."

"No, it will not be father who pays ıy school expenses," said young 'prague, in a cool, nonchalant manner nd with a pleasant smile. "But they re already paid for the whole year, so on't worry about them, Grant. I hap-en to have an uncle who has become ecurity for my education. Come, now, 'harley, let's drop this silly quarrel and e reasonable. I can't help being the on of a drunkard, and you can't help eing the son of a drunkard-maker. I now you are just as ashamed of your eritage as I am of mine. What's the se of mincing matters; let us be honest nd square and business-like about this 'hole affair, and make a solemn league nd covenant never to follow in the ootsteps of our fathers, but to climb to igher ground and make a name for urselves that shall be above disgrace. t seems to me this is the sensible thing o do. Will you clasp hands on it, 'rant? Will you?"

"I say, Charley, that's fair enough!" aid more than one of the boys. "Sprague s right. You didn't choose your dads, nd you're not to blame for what they re. Join hands and make different ıen of yourselves. It is up to you to o it, Charley—for the honor of Carlton, f not just for your own."

"Those are good words, boys, splendid vords, and I thank you," said Stanton Sprague. "For the honor of Carlton! Shall we not respond, Grant? Do let us have the strength and courage to rise above our fatal inheritance and create a new and respectable manhood. Let us help destroy the 'trail of the serpent.' Come, don't let your foolish pride have the victory, Charley; let's be friends and coöperate; take my hand and the thing is done."

For a second or two, Charles Grant still stood and studied the ground. He did not want to give way; he did not want to humble his pride by placing himself upon an equality with Sprague, whom he had scorned as an inferior, though he knew, if he had only admitted it, that, intellectually, as well as morally, Stanton was above his own level. The esteem of his school-mates, however, was to be taken into consideration; he could not afford to lose that, and he saw that they had, to a man, sided with Sprague. Then, secretly, he did really despise his father's calling. He had resolved to rise above it, to get beyond it, to get entirely away from it; and the attitude and appeal of young Sprague had shaken his very soul, and aroused all the manhood within him, it was so honorable, so manly, so noble, and it is a very low order of boy who does not appreciate a stand of that kind. So he lifted his head, stepped forward, and held out his hand. "It's a bargain, Sprague," he said, in a choked voice and with considerable effort. "You and the fellows are right. It is 'for the honor of Carlton,' and I am willing to sacrifice what I consider my rights for the school." Amid the cheers of their admiring comrades, the two lads clasped hands, and the "hatchet was buried."

This struggle between the two boys being ended, another and a more worthy one at once began. To prove which could gain the highest standing, not only as mere students, but in intellect, morals, courage, and manliness, and be a leading influence—this was the growing ambition of both. The rivalry was a pleasant one, however, for they had formed a sincere admiration and friendship for each other which was destined to endure for life.

The academy watched the two with absorbing interest; they began to be talked about; the men about town got hold of the incident, and circulated the fact that the two young students had publicly renounced the occupations and dissipated lives of their fathers, and were endeavoring to lay the foundation of an entirely different manhood. At last, the fathers of the boys were approached on the subject by a moderate drinker, as they were gathered in the saloon, together with a company of men: "I reckon you two men have heard—you, Grant, and you, Sprague—of how your boys have come down on your trade and your making sots of yourselves? It's making a big noise all over town, and their praises are in every mouth. I do say that I am mighty proud of them myself; young fellows that can make a stand like that, are worth something.

"You see, the Carlton Academy chaps are mighty proud and jealous of the honor of their fine school, and when Stanton Sprague was entered as a pupil there, your boy, Grant, came down on him pretty rough for being the son of a drunkard, and Stanton returned the compliment by calling you a drunkard-maker. So, after some pretty serious talk, they agreed to live down the shame of belonging to you two, and took a solemn vow that they would never follow in your steps; and, I tell you, they are having no end of influence over the whole school. They are even having pins made of sterling silver engraved with the words, 'For the honor of Carlton,' and no boy can wear one unless he takes the pledge of honor. I call that mighty high-toned, and you two fathers ought to be no-end proud of your sons. Everybody's talking about it, and saying if they stood in your shoes, they'd feel like mending their ways. It's made me ashamed of myself; so ashamed that I've decided to quit living the sort of life I've been leading. I ain't exactly a drunkard, but I'm a drinking man all right, and I drink a heap more today than I did a year ago, and I'll be a drunkard if I don't quit; there's no question about that. If those two boys can agree to live white for the honor of their school, I reckon I ought to do the same in honor of my wife, and my two girls, and I'm going to do it, the Lord helping me."

What a sensation this made among the frequenters of that saloon! Sprague slunk out like a whipped puppy, and went home fairly sober. As for Charley Grant's father, he looked as if he had received his death-blow. He could not look his son in the face, and after a week or two of inward struggle, he closed his saloon and entered a more respectable line of business.

Three years later, the two boys graduated from Carlton with equal honors. It was a subject of remark that, in the vast audience, side by side, sat their respective fathers, clean, honorable, respected men of business, and as their proud gaze rested upon their brilliant sons, it was said: "All this has not been just 'for the honor of Carlton'; it has been the salvation of two of the most hopeless men in town." And so it is:

A looking upward after God;
A reaching out for better things,
Draws others in its train.

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union Convention, Seattle, Washington, October 9-14, 1915

The White Ribbon Special from Chicago will be operated over the Chicago & North Western Railway and Union Pacific system through to Seattle, Wash. The special train will leave Chicago on the following schedule, subject to slight changes:

Lv. Chicago	7:15 PM	Tuesday,	Oct. 5	C&NW
Ar. Omaha	7:45 AM	Wednesday,	Oct. 6	C&NW
Lv. Omaha	8:15 AM	Wednesday,	Oct. 6	UPRR
Ar. North Platte	3:30 PM CT	Wednesday,	Oct. 6	UPRR
Lv. North Platte	2:45 PM MT	Wednesday,	Oct. 6	UPRR
Ar. Cheyenne	8:30 PM	Wednesday,	Oct. 6	UPRR
Lv. Cheyenne	10:30 PM	Wednesday,	Oct. 6	UPRR
Lv. Granger	7:15 AM	Thursday,	Oct. 7	OSL
Lv. Pocatello	1:45 PM	Thursday,	Oct. 7	OSL
Ar. Huntington	11:45 PM MT	Thursday,	Oct. 7	OSL
Lv. Huntington	11:00 PM PT	Thursday,	Oct. 7	OWR&N
Ar. Pendleton	6:30 AM	Friday,	Oct. 8	OWR&N
Lv. Pendleton	7:30 AM	Friday,	Oct. 8	OWR&N
Ar. The Dalles	11:30 Noon	Friday,	Oct. 8	OWR&N
Lv. The Dalles	12:00 Noon	Friday,	Oct. 8	OWR&N
Ar. Portland	3:00 PM	Friday,	Oct. 8	OWR&N
Lv. Portland	11:00 PM	Friday,	Oct. 8	OWR&N
Ar. Seattle	6:00 AM	Saturday,	Oct. 9	OWR&N

(Occupying sleepers until 7:30 AM)

$62.50 is the round trip fare via the route of the special train. No extra charge for privilege of traveling via Denver and Ogden (including free side trip to Salt Lake City) either on going or returning trip. A choice variety of other routes returning is available.

$80.00 is the round trip fare via the route of the special train, returning by way of California, affording an opportunity to visit the Expositions at San Francisco and San Diego.

In either case the final limit of tickets will be December 31, 1915. They must be validated at destination, not to exceed one day in advance of departure of passenger, for which a fee of 50 cents will be collected by joint agent who will attach validation certificate to ticket. Tickets may also be validated at certain points intermediate to destination, information concerning which will be furnished on request.

The sleeping car rates from Chicago to Seattle on the special train are as follows:

Standard lower berth	$13.00
" upper berth	10.40
" compartment	36.00
" drawing room	46.00
Tourist lower berth	6.75
" upper berth	5.40

Oneonta Gorge, Oneonta, Oregon, To Be Seen from the Union Pacific System

Two persons may occupy a lower or an upper berth at the same cost as for one person. Two, three or four persons may occupy a compartment or drawing room, thereby reducing the per capita sleeping car rate for such accommodations.

Further information as to authorized routes, sleeping car rates, etc., will be gladly furnished by addressing H. A. Gross, General Agent Passenger Department, Chicago & North Western Ry., 148 South Clark street, Chicago.

Route of Travel From Chicago

Special train, which will consist of the highest class of equipment, open section, compartment, drawing room, tourist, dining and observation cars, will leave from the magnificent new terminal station of the Chicago & North Western Railway, corner Madison and Canal streets, Chicago, at which terminal will be found all the conveniences for comfort that any traveler may expect. A large portion of this commodious and palatial terminal is devoted exclusively to the convenience and comfort of ladies. There will be found rest rooms, tea rooms, private bath rooms (the use of the latter at a nominal charge of 25 cents); even an emergency hospital service, in case one is fatigued or ill and desires rest under the competent care of trained nurses.

Booklet descriptive of this wonderful terminal and the facilities offered its patrons will be sent upon request. Address C. A. Cairns, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago & North Western Ry., Chicago.

We use the double-track line of the North Western Line from Chicago, passing through the beautiful suburban district of Illinois, crossing the Mississippi river at Clinton, Iowa, and thence through the wonderful industrial, manufacturing and agricultural centers of Iowa and Nebraska; crossing the Missouri river at Council Bluffs, Omaha; thence through the Platte Valley of Nebraska, passing in succession the populous towns of Fremont, Grand Island, North Platte, Julesburg, Sidney, and Cheyenne, at which latter point a stop of two hours will be made, affording an opportunity for delegates coming from Denver and other points to join the special train at Cheyenne.

The route of the Special, the country traversed and the historic and scenic points of interest, will be referred to in detail in other issues of THE UNION SIGNAL, and long before the time of the meeting our members will be familiar with the territory through which the special train passes.

The route we have selected was the pioneer line from Chicago not only to Omaha and Denver, but Salt Lake City, Ogden and San Francisco, and is today the shortest line of travel between Chicago and the Pacific Coast. Over this route are operated more transcontinental trains than on any other. It is the route of the celebrated "Overland Limited," the only exclusively first-class daily train operated by any line between Chicago and San Francisco and saving in time one full business day.

This route of travel is protected by more miles of automatic electric block safety signal device than any other western line; in fact, every inch of the way is protected by safety signals, and the road bed is simply incomparable.

Arrangements are now being made for a special train from Seattle and Portland to San Francisco, stopping en route at Salem and Albany, Oregon, where the members will meet the Governor and other state officials. The party will remain over Sunday at Roseburg.

Full particulars of the special train arrangement from Seattle to San Francisco and the sleeping car cost will be given in later announcements.

PROHIBITION BREEZES FROM NEW JERSEY

Special Correspondence

"It has been contended by the secretary of a Paterson, N. J., brewing company that Billy Sunday had nothing to do with the recent closing of thirty-three saloons in that city. He says some of them went out of business before Mr. Sunday arrived in Paterson and the end of the others was decided upon by the excise commissioners several months ago." So reads an editorial in the *Newark Sunday Call*, which adds, "A more significant part of his statement is the claim that brewers wanted objectionable saloons closed and had long been working to that end. A companion to this claim is found in *The Outlook*. The writer says he saw a letter written by an Oregon brewer stating that the triumph of the prohibitionists in that state was due in part to the low character of saloon keepers who were the selling agents of the brewers. The writer gave this as a warning to his fellow brewers in other states. It will not be doubted that the warning will be heeded. Eighteen states have adopted Prohibition and others are soon to vote on the question."

On July 4 one hundred speeches were made in one hundred cities and towns of New Jersey by speakers of wide reputation, under the auspices of the Anti-Saloon League.

The union at Passaic, N. J., is erecting in front of its hall a drinking fountain, which when completed is to be presented to the city with appropriate ceremonies.

The New Jersey state convention is to be held in September at Montclair.

At the summer institute at Ocean Grove, July 20-21, addresses are to be given by Dr. Anna Shaw, Mrs. Mary Harris Armor and Mr. Donald Laurie, private secretary of Thomas Mott Osborne, the noted warden of Sing Sing prison, who is to speak on "Common Sense in Prison Reform."

New unions are constantly being organized throughout the state. Many unions are carrying on successful poster campaigns, while others are specializing in the securing of suffrage speakers. Everywhere New Jersey is wide awake, and the increase in prohibition sentiment is most encouraging.

The "DeBoutville" Half Teaspoon

Every local union can handle this article, to their financial advantage.

"Accuracy in measuring is the secret of successful cooking."

Indispensable in the Kitchen
Invaluable in the Sick Room

Solid Nickel Silver, for kitchen use (no brass), 25c
Std. A-1 Silver Plate, 50c. Solid Silver, $2.50

THE DE BOUTVILLE COMPANY
P. O. Box 295 Fitchburg, Mass.

GERMAN TEMPERANCE LITERATURE.

The following German pamphlets are issued to help enlist as many as possible of the German-Americans in the fight against the drink habit and the liquor traffic. They appeal to them in their native tongue and on lines which will most easily influence them. Speed the cause of national prohibition by distributing these pamphlets widely.

1. "THE BIBLE AND TOTAL ABSTINENCE." 32 pages, 2d edition, ten thousand now issued. Price 5c each, 25c a doz., $1.59 a hundred, postpaid.
2. "THE GERMANS AND THE DRINK QUESTION." 8 pages, forty thousand now issued. Price 2c each, 10c a dozen, 50c a hundred, postpaid, $4.00 a thousand by express.
3. "CHRISTIANITY AND PROHIBITION." 8 pages, twenty thousand now issued. Same price as No. 2.
4. "THE AIMS AND RESULTS OF PROHIBITION." 12 pages, 3d edition, thirty-five thousand now issued. Price 2c each, 10c a doz., 65c a hundred, postpaid, $5.00 a thousand by express.

Of this last a new revised edition has just left the press. It also embodies the latest statistics and statements concerning prohibition in Kansas by the Governors, Stubbs, Hodges and Capper and by the legislature of the state. Send orders to

J. G. EVERT, BOX B, HILLSBORO, KANS.

Michigan Comrades Gather at the "Soo"

REJOICE IN GAIN IN MEMBERSHIP OF 2,263

Special Correspondence

The forty-first convention of the Michigan W. C. T. U. was held in Sault Ste Marie in June. Only once before in the history of the Michigan union has it met above the straits. "Beautiful for situation" is this city, lying as it does on the St. Mary's River near the outlet of Lake Superior, and famous it is for St. Mary's Falls canal with its immense locks—the largest ship canal in the world. Nearly three times as many boats pass through this canal annually as through Suez Canal. The delightful trip, the beautiful surroundings, the invigorating climate, the loyalty of the delegation to the cause we represent, and the cordial hospitality of the "Soo" people gave assurance from the first that this was to be the banner meeting of the Michigan W. C. T. U., and white ribboners realized more than ever before the meaning of the words given them by the president of the Michigan W. C. T. U., and so often repeated:

"Michigan, Michigan, lakes galore,
Timber, copper, iron ore,
Salt and sugar, fruits to can,
No other state like Michigan."

The atmosphere of the convention was "happy co-operation," a united body with one object—*state-wide prohibition in November, 1916.* Forty years of organization has seen a growth of from thirty unions in 1875 to 439 unions with 15,261 members in 1915. Notwithstanding discouragements, belated dues, and the failure of certain local unions to pay dues, we shall go up to the National W. C. T. U. Convention at Seattle rejoicing in the magnificent net gain of 2,263 members, singing as we go:

"Wolverines, wolverines, here are we,
Taking part in the jubilee;
Standing solid in the van.
Michigan, my Michigan."

The program was full of interest from the first stroke of the gavel to the farewell song. Rev. Etta Shaw delivered the Sunday sermon and Mrs. Edith Smith Davis a masterful address Sunday evening to a full house, her subject being, "The Vision the World Needs."

Speakers filled all pulpits on Sunday morning. Services in charge of Mrs. Webb, superintendent of Jail and Prison work, were held in the jail. A banquet and welcome addresses filled Wednesday evening, when magnificent music was furnished by Professor Holgate and his splendid vested choir from the Canadian Soo. A diamond medal contest was held Thursday evening, and forty-three members were gained for the hostess union. At a platform meeting held Friday evening, Mrs. E. L. Calkins told of the hearing on the Hobson resolution and the attitude of Michigan in Congress. She said, "We have many reasons to be proud of our state, not the least of which is that in the third session of the sixty-third Congress all but two members from Michigan voted for prohibition." Mrs. Maude Glasner spoke on "Alcohol a Racial Poison." "Alcohol is a fertilizer for a crop of wild oats," she asserted. Mrs. French recited "The Legend Beautiful," and Miss Sproule told of her work as missionary in New Ontario, Canada.

Saturday evening a demonstration of each department was given. Uncle Sam was at the tub and showed the growth of the dry states on the line. The most striking feature of all was the march of the counties—the wet ones dressed in black, the dry in white—each led by the president of the district. Two entire districts were white and were led by Mrs. Calkins and Mrs. Carley. The state is nearly two-thirds dry As a close to the evening's entertainment the entire delegation sang from the platform the song composed by a county president, Mrs. Zella Barnhard, and sung to the tune, "Tipperary":

"The temperance men of Michigan and women, so they say,
Have united all their forces to put whisky out the way;
So to the liquor business,
They have loudly said goodnight;
And we'll not give up the battle,
Until Michigan is white.

Chorus:

"Oh it's glory! hallelujah! our state is going dry,
Oh sing glory! hallelujah! this shall be our battle cry;
So goodbye, Mr. Brewer, farewell whisky, too,
In the great, wide state we love so dearly,
There is no place for you."

Fine work has been done all along the line. Twenty-three counties gained more than fifty members. Chippewa, the hostess county, made the greatest gain. Lapeer county takes the banner for the largest net gain. Pontiac, Oakland county, has the largest local union.

The state W. C. T. U. officers for the new year are: Mrs. E. L. Calkins, president; Mrs. Stella B. Roben, vice-president; Mrs. Norma Mudge, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Myrta E. Lockwood, recording secretary; Mrs. Matie W. Jones, treasurer; Mrs. Lenora Holcomb is the L. T. L. secretary and Mrs. Agnes Rich Y. P. B. secretary.

Seventy-three members were added to the "Soo" union during the convention.

Twenty saloons in Pueblo, Colo., closed their doors July 1, rather than take out licenses for the remaining six months before the state-wide prohibitory measure goes into effect.

By a vote of two to one, Washington township, Ind., outside of Martinsville, voted dry at a local option election July 2.

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THE YOUNG CRUSADER - - - 37c a year
Address Evanston, Ill.

MASSACHUSETTS' AIM MORE SUBSCRIBERS TO OFFICIAL PAPERS

Massachusetts is endeavoring to increase the number of subscribers to the official papers. It is hoped that its progress in that direction may compare favorably with its efforts to add to its membership which has grown in marked degree during the past few months.

The largest county W. C. T. U. in the state recently adopted a rule that each local union must subscribe for at least one copy of the weekly UNION SIGNAL for its officers, and the state has set aside a philanthropy fund, which is to be used to send the Campaign Edition of THE SIGNAL for one year to each local union in the state whose officers are not upon the list of subscribers, this to include sending the Y. P. B. edition to each new Young People's Branch in the state.

In order to influence sentiment the Campaign Edition is also sent to ministers and to educators in places where there is no local temperance society.

The Young Crusader is sent by many of the local unions to the L. T. L's and also to the grade school teachers to assist them in teaching scientific temperance.

We are thus endeavoring to do our best to aid the temperance cause by furnishing the tools necessary to accomplish the spread of prohibition sentiment throughout our state.

WHAT OUR FRIENDS SAY

Find herewith two subscriptions for the weekly edition and fifteen for the Campaign edition of THE UNION SIGNAL from Yutan, Nebraska. This is a small town of six or seven hundred population. The union has thirty paid-up members, representing twenty-five families, and THE UNION SIGNAL has a place in sixteen of these. Oh, the inspiration THE SIGNAL brings each week! What would it mean to our campaign if every union in Nebraska followed the example of Yutan.—*Nebraska Subscriber*

I am always talking our National papers and I find that the union that does not accomplish things is the one that does not take and read THE UNION SIGNAL. I could not get along without it, nor could any up-to-date reform and temperance worker.

Mrs. Nettie R. Chipp, president Southern Idaho W. C. T. U.

"I am enclosing check for $1.00 for THE UNION SIGNAL to be sent to an old subscriber. Bless our paper! It enriches the moral and spiritual atmosphere of every home it enters. I have a vision of a time in the near future when THE UNION SIGNAL shall be taken by every woman who wears the white ribbon. Those who cannot 'win one' should donate a copy to a comrade who is unable to pay her subscription."

A SUBSCRIBER AT WAYNESBURG, PA.

PUSHING PROHIBITION PLANS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

State Votes September 14

MRS. J. L. MIMS

South Carolina is in a campaign for state-wide prohibition, the first in her history. The prohibitionists and church people are sure of victory in the conflict. The W. C. T. U. is working along many lines.

A most beautiful spectacular entertainment, in which one hundred and twenty-five persons had a part, took place in the Edgefield Opera House in April when the cantata, "A Saloonless Nation in 1920," was given. There were various groups in costume, the different nationalities and classes of people in the United States appearing in their own distinctive dress, and even the suffragists, most gorgeously arrayed, saying from a South Carolina platform, "We want woman suffrage; we want a saloonless nation and a stainless flag."

Just before the presentation of the cantata, by way of advertising and for the purpose of arousing public interest, a poster parade was arranged, in which over a hundred boys and girls, led by three drummer boys with their instruments, took part. This demonstration created quite a sensation, and the people had plainly put before them many striking facts. The merchants expressed views favorable to the prohibition question in the following striking and terse statements: "Eat more bread and drink less booze," and, "We believe in National Prohibition." An enthusiastic Flower Mission meeting, an afternoon song service, "The Saving of Daddy," given in the first Baptist church, a membership contest, and many other activities are making sentiment. Gatherings of all kinds are taking advantage of the opportunity to present the subject of prohibition and temperance, and prohibition speakers are being placed upon every program of both women's meetings and mixed assemblies.

At a recent executive session in Columbia of the South Carolina Woman's Missionary Union, the largest organized body of women in the state, resolutions for state-wide prohibition were unanimously adopted, and the programs prepared and furnished by the South Carolina W. C. T. U. were accepted and sent out from the W. M. U. headquarters. This was also done by the Methodist Woman's Missionary Conference. Programs will be given all over the state at union services of all denominations. In addition, at the larger district and county gatherings of these same bodies the subject will be considered.

Mrs. Joseph Sprott, our state president, goes to Allendale in a few days to make preparations for the state convention.

A very successful membership contest was held at Aiken, one of the dispensary strongholds; sixty-eight new members were gained and there is said to be great change of sentiment in the county, which is thoroughly organized under the efficient leadership of the W. C. T. U. Mrs. Augusta Fly is president of the Aiken union.

Thirty-two thousand prohibition buttons have been ordered for voters whom it is the aim to enlist on our side of the fight.

A series of medal contests and song contests has been arranged by one county, and the contestants will visit the community centers with a view to making prohibition sentiment.

Have you heard the great prohibition song, Count On Me? 90,000 sold. Send ten cents for 96 page hymn book containing it. Wm. H. Marks, 1603 West St., Wilmington, Delaware.

$2.50 PER DAY SALARY PAID ONE LADY in each town to distribute free circulars and take orders for concentrated flavoring in tubes. Permanent position. J. S. Ziegler Co., 7 G East Harrison, Chicago.

PROGRAM MATERIAL

FOR YOUNG CRUSADER SUBSCRIPTION DAY

Birthday of Anna Adams Gordon
July Twenty-first

Life Sketch of Miss Gordon by Eva Kilbreth Foster
Price 3 cents each; per 100, $1.00

Five Little Glimpses of Anna A. Gordon
Price 2 cents each; per 100, 35 cents

Biographical Sketch of Miss Gordon, by Mrs. Mary Tomlinson
Price 10 cents each

Young Crusader, June and July issues
Price 5 cents each; per 100, $1.50

Song—The Children's Happy Day
Price 5 cents

Latest Photograph of Miss Gordon
Price 50 cents

Young Crusader Subscription Songs (words only), adapted to popular airs, furnished for postage, 10 cents per 100

NATIONAL
W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

NEW LEAFLETS

For General Distribution

The Brewer's Slaves (Illustrated)
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11. Compare These Figures
12. Boys and Girls
13. Not by My Vote
14. State Prohibition and Local Option
15. Railroads and Alcoholic Liquors
16. The Factory and Alcoholic Liquors
17. The Man Who Drinks
18. A Business Proposition
19. The Liquor Traffic Must Go

Price per 100, 10 cents

NATIONAL
W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

"High Joe" or The Logger's Story
By J. BURRITT SMITH
Striking, pathetic, convincing—and a vote-maker. Called "The Uncle Tom's Cabin of the Temperance Reform." Sixteen editions issued.
Paper, 35c; cloth, $1.00
Busy World Publishing Co.
22 S. Henry St. Madison, Wis.

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XLI EVANSTON, ILL., JULY 22, 1915 No. 30

NATIONAL PROHIBITION WILL BENEFIT LABOR

IRVING FISHER

Professor of Political Economy at Yale University

Economically the workmen lose immensely more than they gain by the existence of the liquor industry. The fallacy of the workmen in this, as in many other fields, is what we call in economics the "make-work" fallacy.

The "make-work" fallacy arises in this case from the fact that it seems to the workman, if the alcohol business continues, so many jobs will thereby be kept in existence—that is, that so many jobs will be "made"—whereas if this business is prohibited so many jobs will cease to be. But the workman does not stop to remember that the money now spent for alcohol, would, if the business were prohibited, be spent for something else, and that whatever that something else was must also be produced, and must therefore employ labor.

The workman would not only not be injured by prohibition, but he would be benefited by the wiping away of all the liquor industries. He would be benefited:

First, by saving him from the physiological poison of alcohol, thus increasing his working (and therefore producing or earning) capacity.

Second, it would lengthen life and increase the working period of life for workmen.

Third, it would save for productive and useful ends the vast amount of grain and grapes which are now worse than wasted. Whatever is saved to society as a whole is saved to labor as well.

Fourth, it would enable the workmen now engaged in these lines to turn their attention to producing in other more useful and more beneficial directions.

Even the dislocation which would be caused by sweeping away the production of alcohol is, I believe, much less than workingmen imagine, for many of the industries associated with the production of alcohol could be continued without much jar by adapting them to somewhat related lines.

—*The Outlook*

ALCOHOL, THE DESTROYER

DR. GOLDWATER
Commissioner of Health for New York

Alcohol impairs the tone of the muscles and lessens the product of laborers; it depreciates the skill and endurance of artisans; it impairs memory, multiplies industrial accidents, causes chronic diseases of the heart, liver, stomach and kidneys, increases the death rate from pneumonia and lessens natural immunity from infectious diseases.

PROHIBITION TESTED FOR A QUARTER OF A CENTURY

JUDGE CHARLES A. POLLOCK TELLS HOW IT CONVERTS ITS ENEMIES

"The sentiment of the business men of North Dakota has changed. They have found that money can be made without the help of the liquor traffic," says Judge Charles A. Pollock, in an article on "A Quarter Century of Prohibition in North Dakota," published recently in *The Christian Advocate* of New York. "It is interesting to hear those who spoke loudest for the saloon now declare their opposition to its return. Indeed, they see and admit that conditions are better without than with the sale of intoxicating liquor; that rents have increased rather than diminished, and general prosperity prevails."

Of the growth of the state under the prohibition law, Judge Pollock says:

"When prohibition was adopted in North Dakota, we had a population of about 180,000. It was urged that if the prohibitory system was engrafted upon our statute books, the state would not develop. This statement, like others from the saloon source, has been shown to be untrue. We now have a population of about seven hundred thousand, and the per capita wealth of our people is approximately two thousand dollars—the highest of any state in the union. South Dakota, when admitted to the Union, had something like two hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants. After having had prohibition for four or five years it returned to the license system. That state now has a population of less than six hundred thousand. With us as the saloon interests decrease in a community, the banks and trust companies increase. The last reports from our banking interests show a constant and healthy development, the aggregate deposits mounting up into the millions. Statements of the banks in Fargo alone show an aggregate of about ten million dollars. Fargo has grown from a city of six thousand under the license system to one of twenty thousand under the prohibitory. It has all modern improvements, like heat, water works, paved streets, street cars, electric lights and every convenience attendant upon city life."

Insisting that prohibition has been a wonderful success, Judge Pollock gives interesting facts to prove it:

"Many of those who were most bitterly opposed to prohibition have been won over and are now planted firmly upon the side of the present system, convinced, it is true, against their will, but now firm in their new position because they cannot put aside what they see and know to have been fully demonstrated. They have in a large number of cases been manly enough to step forward and give utterance to the unshaken faith which they now possess. They declare that under no considerations ought we to permit the saloon to return to our borders. I have the written statement of most of our leading business men, speaking from their special viewpoint of the beneficial effects of prohibition. Many of them were determined opposers of prohibition when it was adopted. Under these conditions it is the height of impudence for the liquor men to assert that our law has been a failure, and, therefore, we ought to cause its repeal. If it is a failure it is because liquor has been sold in larger quantities, and if that be true the vendors of such liquor do violence to their own interests by attempting to destroy such a valuable field in which to carry on their traffic. The simple answer is that prohibition has been a marvelous success. One method usually adopted by the liquor men in discussing the question is to find some spot in our state where law enforcement has not been very successful, exploit that through the press and insinuate that the whole state is alike affected, therefore a failure. As well might you say that a person is a cripple and of no vital force simply because upon one finger is a wart. The warts upon our body politic are fast disappearing, and if the people at large will pass the National Constitutional Amendment, making it unlawful to manufacture and sell intoxicating liquors as a beverage, we will then prove to the people of this country that North Dakota will be among the very first to demonstrate fully the great blessings attendant upon living under the prohibitory system.

"One result of prohibition in North Dakota has been that many persons who formerly sold liquor have been forced out of a bad business and are now respected citizens engaged in legitimate employments. Many such cases have occurred. I know one man who was about down and out, when he was finally thrust out of the saloon trade, and today is probably worth over a half million dollars made in a legitimate business. Besides, he has the respect of, and has been honored politically by his neighbors and friends. Big of heart, his hand is always open to aid the needy, and the greatest enjoyment comes to him in helping to advance the best interests of the state. In a private letter to me he said: *'In response to what you ask about prohibition in our city (Fargo) and state, let me say that in my judgment it was a fortunate day when the prohibition law was adopted. When the question of changing from a license system to prohibition was first proposed in 1884, and for several years afterward, I was bitterly opposed to prohibition, but I am now glad that the change was made and there is no man in the state of North Dakota that would fight the return of the saloon in any guise stronger than I would, should the occasion arise, and I do not believe the people of North Dakota will ever permit the saloon's return to our state.'* These words speak volumes.

"Where can the license system furnish such a fine example of redeemed manhood? That system which makes men and places them where they and their families can attain advancement morally, intellectually and financially ought to be preferred by every true lover of our republic."

BUSINESS MEN OF SOUTH CAROLINA MAKE APPEAL FOR PROHIBITION

An appeal to the voters of the state of South Carolina, issued by the Business Men's Volunteer Committee, is being favorably commented upon by the papers of the state as logical, dispassionate and convincing in its arguments. It asks the earnest consideration of the people to the fact that

"Prohibition is no longer a debatable issue in our politics, because it is now seen to be a factor of first importance in the promotion of the industrial efficiency of our people and the fullest development of our resources.

"The idea of a stable commercial prosperity being based upon the sale of liquors is contrary to a proper conception of business, as well as being incorrect from an economic standpoint. The highest development of business proceeds from economical utilization of all the resources of the state, the greatest resources being sober, vigorous, productive citizens.

"Alcohol as a beverage has been prohibited by some of the nations at war because their armies must have the highest degree of alertness to be efficient. That being true of war, why should not the business of achieving happiness or wealth, or both, have the same consideration?

Economic Argument

"The use of liquors unfits a man for business, impairs his health, beclouds his mind, shakes his resolution, loosens his moral fibre. We especially urge young men to contemplate this, not only as we represent it, but as it is illustrated in numberless instances. Such indulgence being without benefit, and an almost certain obstacle to advancement in the competition of business, they would be wise to abstain absolutely.

"We hope the men of the state will consider this question carefully in its relation to the happiness, productiveness and efficiency of our people on the one hand, and the prevention of waste of great sums of money and the toll of unhappiness which attends it, on the other."

Alcohol Potent Factor in Causing Insanity

The physicians are dealing solar plexus blows at John Barleycorn nowadays and no class of men are better informed from actual knowledge of his true character. The part he plays in driving far too large a fraction of the human family into the insane asylums was testified to last week by Dr. C. C. Ellis of the state infirmary at Dunning, Ill., in a meeting of alienists and neurologists being held in Chicago.

"Alcoholism brings on one of the worst forms of insanity and the alcoholic patient is one of the most dangerous," said Dr. Ellis. "It is impossible to record the number of assassinations, murders and suicides due to alcoholism."

"From the victories achieved by public hygiene over the scourges of smallpox, typhoid fever and tuberculosis," continued the speaker, "I feel that it is only a few short steps to the efficient control of alcoholism. Some cataclysm equal to the European war may be necessary to loosen the last hold of the commercialized aspect of it.

"This war has subjected alcoholism to a stupendous test and it has been found wanting. If it is personal liberty we cherish, we can forego at least this much to set our weaker brother and his children free and lessen our own burdens as his keeper."

Prohibition Well Enforced in Arizona

"There has been a development of a trait of character in Arizonians greatly to their credit," comments *The Arizona Republican*—"a disposition to obey the law, even though they may not like it. We have the case of a prominent Yavapai citizen in mind who actively opposed prohibition last fall. He does not yet believe that it is the best thing for the state, but after the law was passed he declined to follow the example of many citizens who laid up a private stock of liquors against a rainy day, for while that was not forbidden by the law, the law contemplated an abandonment of liquor drinking. This citizen is now one of the most ardent advocates of the enforcement of the law.

"The enforcement of the prohibition amendment appears to be proceeding in all parts of the state, notwithstanding the fear that in those counties where the sentiment is not very pronounced in favor of prohibition, the administration of the law would be rather lax. There were, by the way, only four counties which cast majorities for prohibition. In two counties—Cochise and Yavapai—the majorities against it were heavy. Yet those two counties are taking the lead in its enforcement. We mean, rather, that in those counties more convictions have been obtained than in any other. That may be the result, in part only, of the vigilance of officials and, in part, of the early, mistaken assumption by law-breakers that the majority sentiment in those counties would be with them.

"Greenlee county also voted against prohibition, but the law is being applied vigorously there. We believe that officers everywhere are generally vigilant and earnest in their efforts to make prohibition prohibit.

"This is the more remarkable in view of the fact that the amendment without supplementary legislation leaves officers almost free to do as they please."

Prohibition Empties the Jail

"It has surprised even the strongest advocates of prohibition to see the effect that law has had in preventing crimes and misdemeanors in Greenlee county," says the *Clifton* (Ariz.) *Journal*.

"For many years the courts of this county have been occupied with a multiplicity of cases, mostly resulting from booze, and the several justice courts have been kept busy sentencing prisoners to jail or fining them. For years the jails have been crowded to capacity and the fines have often run close to $1,000 in a single justice court in one month. But conditions have changed since the first of the year. The jail has been empty at some places a good share of the time; cases have been few and far between, and most of them were slight misdemeanors."

John Barleycorn the Primary Cause of Crime

"The curse of the use of liquor has been shown to be the primary cause of many of the minor crimes, and also of the more serious ones—even murder—the large number of which would never have been committed otherwise."

The above is not an excerpt from a temperance orator's address; nor a resolution passed by a prohibition society. It is a paragraph from the report of the June grand jury of Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania.

The jury's bitter condemnation of the liquor business was made after an inspection of all public institutions in the city, a careful survey of inmates of asylums, jails and reform institutions and observations of more than seven hundred cases coming before them.

Du Pont Powder Plants Forbid Booze

The use of intoxicating liquor by employes of the Du Pont Powder Company at Carneys Point, N. J., has been prohibited as part of a program to insure efficiency of workmen and to prevent Pennsgrove from becoming a mecca of crooks and "floaters."

Hereafter workmen seeking employment either as common or skilled laborers will be subjected to a critical physical and mental examination. "A man with a bottle of whisky in his possession" says an official of the company, "is as dangerous around a powder plant as a bomb thrower."

Cannot Give Away Liquor in West Virginia

It is a violation of the Yost prohibition law to give away intoxicating drinks in West Virginia. Criminal and circuit courts of McDowell county have so decreed, and the supreme court of the state has upheld their decision. The case in point is that of Don Tittivi, who handed a bottle of beer from the window of a passenger train to a friend upon the depot platform as the train stood at the Kimball station in McDowell county. The criminal court of the county found the defendant guilty and he was sentenced to sixty days in jail and fined $100. The circuit court of McDowell county, to which he appealed, affirmed the former decision, and not long since the supreme court of the state refused Tittivi a writ of error, thereby affirming the action of the other courts.

Two More Minnesota Counties Outlaw Liquor Traffic

On Monday, July 12, four Minnesota counties voted on the liquor question, Freeborn and Anoka counties casting their ballots against the saloon. Sherburne is claimed by both sides, but Goodhue county seems to have given a majority for the liquorites. By the election ten brewery branches and three wholesale houses are put out of business at once; the thirteen saloons involved have six months grace. This makes forty-three counties dry by county option.

Cleveland's Health Commissioner Approves Dr. Goldwater's Anti-Alcohol Campaign

"Teaching the effects of alcohol is a public health function, and the New York health department's attitude in this matter is entirely proper from every standpoint," Health Commissioner C. E. Ford, of Cleveland, Ohio, is reported to have said the other day, in defending the policy of Dr. Goldwater. "There is nothing more important than this question," continued Dr. Ford. "Our department cannot take up this work because of the press of other duties, but I see no reason to criticize Dr. Goldwater for the stand he has taken.

Ohio Sunday Schools Enthusiastic for Prohibition

The 9,000 Sunday schools of Ohio are enlisted to outlaw John Barleycorn from the state next November. At the state Sunday school convention held in June the following ringing resolution was unanimously and enthusiastically passed:

"The whole force of this great organization, touching 1,500,000 attendants upon the 9,000 Sunday schools of this state, should be thrown with terrific and persistent energy against the saloons of Ohio.

"An ancient orator closed every address he made, no matter what the theme, with the ominous sentence, 'Carthage must be destroyed! Carthage must be destroyed!'

"We suggest that a motto be placed on the wall of every Sunday school, and that at the close of each session from now until the vote in November it be used as a 'death shout!'

"After the dismissal let the school stand at attention and, with the superintendent leading, salute the Stars and Stripes and shout in unison. 'The saloon must go!'"

Des Moines' Prohibition Experiment Successful

Interesting data has been collected by the police force of the city of Des Moines, Iowa, concerning the effects of the operation of the prohibition law. As reported by the *Council Bluffs Nonpareil* they are as follows:

"First and foremost there has been a big decrease in court costs. There has been a large decrease in the cost of prosecution for crime. Arrests for drunkenness have decreased more than one-half. Perhaps the most significant fact disclosed in the record is that only about one-half as many applications for divorce have been registered during the time since the saloons were closed as were docketed during an equal number of months before the dry regime began."

CALIFORNIA FACING TOWARD PROHIBITION—STATE CONVENTION LAYS BROAD PLANS FOR VICTORY

MRS. DORCAS J. SPENCER, Alameda, Calif.

California now has a blind pig abatement law giving the same power of abating a nuisance of that kind that the red light law gives for abatement of illegal practice under that act, and has another good law making possession of an internal revenue receipt *prima facie* evidence of guilt in certain dry territory. The name of another bill passed has a queer sound—"Prohibiting sale of liquor at school-houses," but it is not so strange as it would appear. Under the state law school-houses may be used under certain restrictions for the purposes of a social center, thus providing opportunities that are often needed in rural districts. In some out-of-the-way place a neighborhood party had been given in a school-house and according to usage elsewhere, wine and beer had been sold. This naturally startled some people; hence, the law.

The work of one legislature is hardly over until work in the next is under consideration. The defeat of the prohibition amendment last year did not interrupt the effort to secure dry ground under the local option law. Two supervisoral districts of Monterey county, two in Fresno county and one in Mendocino all voted dry, making the latter county *all* dry except its four incorporated towns. In several other counties the wets have brought on an election, hoping to overcome the dry vote of the preceding election. In all such, the dry majority has increased.

Interest has centered in the state convention held at Fresno, June 2, to plan for the next state-wide prohibition campaign. Fresno is practically at the center of the state, and about 600 accredited delegates from forty counties assembled there from near and far, representing all the varied temperance organizations, and discussed with most intense earnestness every plan presented. The personnel of the meeting was striking for it was made up of representative men and women from all walks of life—thinking people. The recent lieutenant governor of the state, Hon. A. J. Wallace, presided, and Congressman Randall served as vice-chairman.

After full, free and thorough discussion of many plans, it was decided to offer for submission to the people two constitutional amendments. The first, amendment "A," provides for absolute prohibition, January 1, 1920. The other, amendment "B," will close all saloons and bottle houses, and will prohibit the selling or keeping of liquor in any place of public resort after January 1, 1918. These were adopted by a majority and then by motion of members representing the minority it was made unanimous and is harmoniously accepted by the various elements of the Dry Federation. This means *work* for all concerned—for a long pull, a strong pull, and a steady pull, as well as a pull together!

The season of greatest activity in the unions is now interrupted by the annual vacations in the cities, and the resistless demands of the ripened fruit in the country. In this fruit growing state, fruit has the right of way when its harvest time comes.

The great exposition is bringing tourists from everywhere and it is good to know that the booth of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in the Educational Building, is an active missionary and educational factor. Miss Brown, with her local assistants, entertains and instructs throngs of people every day.

The death of our state treasurer, Mrs. I. M. Holston, like the passing of the National treasurer about the same time, has been a painful shock to our women. Mrs. Holston was a woman of exceptional aptitude for her office, and a sister well beloved for the Christian graces that adorned her life. Her place is filled for the remainder of the year by Mrs. Ina Orvis, who had long been the state auditor.

It was not good news that the state of Washington is to dump its biggest brewery on California when it goes out of business under the prohibition amendment, and it looked somewhat rash to our hopeful reformers when a very large sum was paid for a site in San Francisco, but it transpires that the great building now under construction by the brewing company before mentioned, is being erected on plans drawn for a great cold storage plant, but it will receive the machinery and apparatus for making beer, when the Washington law takes effect, and go on with the business until California also shall prohibit the manufacture of its product when presto! change! it will be ready for cold storage. Truly, the brewer is getting "cold feet," and chills.

Mrs. D. S. Dickson, for seven years president of Sonoma, a rich wine growing county, where her fine efficiency and devotion were strong influences for righteousness, has been promoted to her heavenly home. In 1892 a state department of Work for the World's Union was established with Mrs. Dickson as superintendent, in which her broad vision and ardent enthusiasm enlisted the interest of others in the world-wide mission of the white ribboners.

WHEN EQUAL FRANCHISE WINS

(*Air—"Battle Hymn of the Republic"*)

O'er the fairest hills of promise, comes a sound of victory song,
'Tis the Jubilata chorus of a great advancing throng,
'Tis the onward march of progress of a people free and strong
When Equal Franchise wins.

CHORUS

Victory of Equal Franchise,
Victory of Equal Franchise,
Victory of Equal Franchise,
When votes for women win.

See the scales of justice balanced, and the torch of truth held high,
See a stainless flag reflected, in a purity of sky,
Hushed the voice of nation's wailing, and the fearful battle cry,
When Equal Franchise Wins.

Comes the laugh of happy childhood, from its birth-right land of play,
Comes the tramp of youthful footsteps over life's unfettered way,
Comes the parenthood rejoicing in the home's protecting sway,
When Equal Franchise Wins.

—*Georgia Barnard Weaton.*

(Written for Otsego County (N. Y.) Convention.)

INDEPENDENCE DAY AT FT. WAYNE

Ft. Wayne, Ind., was the scene on Independence Day of a monster temperance demonstration under the auspices of the Associated Christian workers and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The big event of the morning was a temperance parade, the greatest ever witnessed in the city, in which 120 floats and gaily bedecked automobiles and vehicles participated. The line of march through the business and southwestern residence districts of Ft. Wayne was thronged with spectators. The afternoon and evening celebration was at Foster park, where the city and visiting bands provided stirring music. Upwards of 10,000 people attended the evening meetings and witnessed the display of fireworks.

Mrs. Elizabeth T. Stanley, vice-president of the Indiana W. C. T. U., and Rev. Ira Landrith, were the speakers both for the afternoon and evening and in addresses appropriate to Independence Day showed the relation of prohibition to the highest type of patriotism and pointed out that before our land is indeed a nation truly free, the slaves of the rum traffic must be freed.

W. C. T. U. Float in Cranford (N. J.) Independence Day Carnival

Float of the Quitman (Ga.) W. C. T. U. at the Time of the State Live Stock Convention

BRITAIN'S ROYAL AND EMINENT TEETOTALERS

CHARLES E. BAILEY, Wheatley, Doncaster, England

King George V of Britain was born on June 3, 1865, and accordingly has just completed his fiftieth year. To temperance reformers it is of considerable interest to note that he attained the jubilee of his career, and also recently commenced the sixth year of his reign as a personal teetotaler, and as a practical prohibitionist. At the end of March he decided that during the period of the war's further continuance he would himself relinquish all use of alcoholic beverages, and would banish, too, all intoxicants from his household. This highly commendable action of Britain's king recalls that of the Swedish monarch, Oscar, several decades ago. While the queen and he were attending a temperance meeting they were so impressed with the cogency of the arguments adduced against the liquor system that they at once became adherents of the movement for national sobriety, and King Oscar additionally offered special inducements to the Swedish distillers to forego their manufacture of alcohol. Similarly King George, convinced that the drinking proclivities of some of his subjects were proving an obstacle to the full success of his country's cause in the present European conflict, resolved to give his people the regal example of entire abstinence from intoxicating indulgence. A kingly deed, truly!

Previously to his present decision, King George had displayed in several directions his temperance and kindred sympathies. In 1904 as Prince of Wales he urged a number of naval lads to remain true to non-alcoholic habits. Some years prior to this, when acting as naval lieutenant, he was the means of a reprobate sailor's transformation. Repeatedly punished on another ship, the man was transferred by force of circumstances to the prince's charge. Giving him a clean sheet in regard to all past offenses, and handing him a sovereign in lieu of the pay which had been stopped, Prince George in kindly tones advised and encouraged him: "You know as well as I do what you ought to do, and what you ought not to do. God help you to do the right, and keep you from the wrong." The sequel was that the sailor, overcome by the royal clemency and sympathy, conquered his vicious tendencies, and rose to be a petty officer.

On accession to the throne in 1910, King George continued the prohibition inaugurated by his father, Edward VII, of all ordinary facilities for purchase of liquor on the royal estate in Norfolk county. Regarding the king's personal position on the temperance question, the late Mr. W. T. Stead wrote at that time: "George V is probably the most abstemious king who has ever ascended the English throne. I do say with confidence, on the authority of men who know him intimately, who have lived with him, dined with him, supped with him, that although he sometimes takes a glass of wine, his usual beverages are distilled or mineral water and milk. As he is now so he has been all his life—sober, temperate, abstemious." It is almost superfluous to add that in his actions, personal and public, promotive of national sobriety, the king has had the whole-hearted support of his beloved and greatly esteemed consort, Queen Mary.

Naturally the example of total abstinence on the throne has had exceptional influence in many of Britain's circles. In numerous leading households alcohol has been banned. At not a few important functions, where usually wine was plentifully provided it is no longer seen. All the members of the cabinet, it is understood, followed the king's example.

The United States ambassador, Mr. Walter H. Page, decided that henceforth no liquor should be served to his household in Grosvenor Square, London. Practically all the officials of the powerful Cambrian Coal Combine in South Wales are now for similar reasons total abstainers, and in Scotland's commercial center, Glasgow,—likewise in other localities—thousands of citizens have been induced to sign the temperance pledge in appreciation of the example set by the king.

Long, however, before the definite pronouncement by George V of his adoption of total abstinence principles, pre-eminent leaders were to be found in various circles of British society who had for considerable periods entirely eschewed alcoholic beverages. Lord Alverstone, until recently for more than twelve years the occupant of the high position of Lord Chief Justice of England, amid all the manifold strenuous duties of his arduous legal career, never had recourse to stimulants. Mr. Justice Rentoul, another of Britain's distinguished men of the law, testifies to the benefits of his prolonged practice of teetotalism. Outspoken in his utterances against the liquor traffic, he has in unmeasured terms especially denounced the participation of Christian churches and professed Christian members in drink profits through acceptance of donations from brewers and distillers for religious purposes. "It was the smile of the church on the liquor trade that gave that trade an air of respectability. To trade in that which all admitted degraded and brutalized one's fellowmen was a poor sort of occupation. It is not out of these that peers and members of Parliament should be made, and the Church ought to say so in no uncertain language. Let them condemn the rich trader, and let them say of his money as was said by the priests of Jerusalem, 'It is the price of blood, and we will not take it for the service of God.'"

On both sides of the Atlantic the names of Sir Victor Horsley, Sir Alfred Pearce

(Continued on Page Six)

W. C. T. U. Achievements In the "Sunrise Kingdom"

THIRTY-YEARS OF TEMPERANCE PROGRESS CELEBRATED IN ANNUAL CONVENTION

MRS. ETSU SUGIMOTO

The twenty-third annual convention of the Japan W. C. T. U. held in Kyoto was honored by the presence of some of the city's most notable personages. The governor of Kyoto Fu attended in person the educational meeting, and his wife read the "Shikuji" (congratulations) at the opening meeting. The mayor of the city sent a representative, and there were short addresses on the first day by the principals of several government schools, the head of the Salvation Army and other city organizations, and by the editors of newspapers.

Although this was the twenty-third convention, the union is really thirty years old, and the world has seen what it has accomplished during these years. This year's list of delegates, seventy-seven in number, coming from every part of the land, was the largest in the history of the union.

One of the most practical of the meetings was at the gathering of the delegates the first evening when three-minute talks on plans, suggestions and exchange of experiences were given. The very air vibrated with animation and good fellowship.

The second day began with a sunrise prayer meeting. In the morning session the election took place. The work of the old officers had been so efficient that they were all re-elected.

In the afternoon, such an enthusiastic "Y" meeting was held, that it impressed the whole audience with a strong conviction of the importance of encouraging this department of young people upon whom so much depends for the future of Japan.

The latter part of the afternoon was devoted to the teacher's general meeting. To this had been invited all the teachers of the schools of Kyoto—governmental, private, Christian, Buddhist, also any other persons who were interested in educational matters and over 600 were present. The speakers were Prof. H. Takashima, and Miss Tetsu Yasui. Prof. Takashima, who is considered the greatest authority in the land on the study of Child Psychology, took as his subject, "Alcoholism and Inheritance." Miss Yasui is the head lady teacher of the Imperial High Normal school for girls. She was once governess to the Court of Siam, and her position, as well as her much reverenced personality, gives weight to her words. She is an enthusiastic white ribboner, which was plainly seen in her fine talk on "Public Sentiment, and its Influence on a Girl's Education."

Madam Kaji Yajima, President of the W. C. T. U. of Japan

In the evening, groups of white ribboners scattered all over the city, attending prayer meetings in the different churches.

An open meeting was held on the evening of the third day, in the city assembly hall, and the room was packed to its fullest capacity. Colonel Yamamuro of the Salvation Army, gave a strong, practical address. Prof. Takashima followed with a list of scientific facts. Madam Hirooka, an aristocratic lady of rank and position, who has also made a record in Japan as a banker and a capitalist, was the next speaker. She is an earnest Christian, and her talk was the relation of her own religious experience, and its application to her ambition for her sex.

The last meeting of the convention was held Sunday afternoon and was attended by about 1,200 children, for this was the meeting of the L. T. L., under the leadership of Miss Moriya. The important event of the day was the medal contest. Seven very small, but very enthusiastic, orators advanced to the stage, and, one by one, presented very seriously, their opinions. Earnest words from innocent children always attract attention, and these speeches of the three little boys and the four little girls, had a wonderful effect on the audience. One boy and one girl, who were judged to have most ably presented their pleas, had the honor to receive copper medals, presented by Madam Yajima. Then Mr. Kurishima appeared upon the platform, and the room echoed with a storm of applause from hundreds of little hands, which clapped a welcome to the

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

Britain's Royal and Eminent Teetotalers

(Continued from Page Five)

Gould and Professor G. Sims Woodhead are known for their eminence in the medical profession, and their conspicuous success as surgeons and physicians. Lifelong abstainers themselves, their researches and extensive hospital experiences have additionally proved to them conclusively that not only is alcohol very deleterious to health, but it has exceedingly little, if any, value as a medicinal aid.

Amongst those who take front rank position in the naval and military services of Britain are not a few personal teetotalers. Such are Sir John Jellicoe, the chief of the North Sea fleet near Heligoland; Sir Ian Hamilton, commander of the allied forces in the Dardanelles operations; Prince Louis of Battenberg, the naval expert responsible in the early weeks of the war for the disposition of the British forces on the sea, and Sir Robert Baden Powell, the famous originator of the Scout movement. Upon one occasion in a recent year, three admirals' flags were flying at the same time in the neighborhood of the Thames, and each of the admirals was a total abstainer.

Of prominent parliamentarians in the British House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. John Burns and Mr. Walter Runciman are conspicuous examples of those who entirely shun alcohol. The first named was for three years, until the formation of the present coalition government, the leader of the conservative party in the elected chamber, and is now secretary of state for the colonies. "Mr. Bonar Law was forty-two when he was elected a member of Parliament, and in ten years has become leader of the opposition, with a possible premiership before him. Is it possible that the rapid rise is due to that coolness and strength that belong to total abstinence? We see no reason to doubt it." Mr. Burns, who is a typical working class representative, was previous to August last a member of the liberal cabinet and continuously engaged in schemes for the betterment of the people. "I can only say," to quote his words, "that in the course of a strenuous life, in youth and manhood, in the workshop, the municipal council, the imperial parliament, and in all the active and varied phases of a notably vigorous career I have done what I have for the poor in so far as I have avoided liquor and tobacco, and have combined hard work and high thinking with simple tastes and simpler drinking." Mr. Runciman is similarly a cabinet minister. It was as a total abstainer that Mr. Lloyd George, whose extraordinary abilities are now acclaimed by all parties in the state, obtained his practically unprecedented rise to high parliamentary position, and achieved success after success in the roles both of fearless, impassioned critic and of constructive statesman. Almost the last addition to the House of Commons, the Hon. Alexander Shaw, son of Lord Shaw of Dunfermline, elected but a few weeks ago, is a lifelong abstainer.

Many scholars of great distinction also have been, and are, fully identified with the temperance movement in Britain, and enthusiastic advocates of its principles. Of particular note among these is Sir James A. H. Murray, the preëminent editor and part author of the stupendous work of erudition, "The Oxford English Dictionary." Since 1878 he has been engaged upon this work. Soon after attaining the age of threescore years and ten he referred to the fact that he had never used alcohol to excite brain action. "For thirty years," said he, "I have worked as hard as any man has done, never less than twelve hours per day per week regularly for months." Throughout the whole time he had not once required a stimulant for the purpose, and therefore could witness what the practice of total abstinence had enabled him to do. Appealing to the intellectual classes for definite personal acceptance of temperance principles, he has urged: "It is a battle between plain good and plain evil, and no man has a right to stand neutral. The help that is asked of you leaves you no poorer, no less happy, no harder worked for giving it. It is one step of moral courage, and one daily recurring act of small self-sacrifice. Face that and you will then at least have given your strength, great or small, to lessen human suffering; you will have taken one step, slight and easy in itself, which men have taken by thousands before you, and which, if men only would take it by millions instead of thousands, would mean the redemption of your country from misery, and a long, sure stride towards the abolition of all our crime."

VIRGINIA'S MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN

MRS. SARA H. HOGE, President Virginia W. C. T. U.

Even before the appeal from the National W. C. T. U. officers to each state to endeavor to raise its respective proportion of the 50,000 new members for this year, the Virginia W. C. T. U. had set as its goal a gain of twenty-five per cent in its membership. If this is accomplished we will have secured a larger number than Mother National asked of us.

Early in the year a letter was sent to each local union asking that a special effort be made to have dues for as many members as were paid for last year, in the hands of the state treasurer by March 25. As a recognition of the accomplishment of this, a premium copy of the state paper was offered. When March 25 arrived thirty-eight unions were entitled to claim this premium.

Unions were asked also to aim for a gain of at least twenty-five per cent and to those having dues showing this gain before July 1, a premium copy of THE UNION SIGNAL was offered. Forty-three unions are now on the Honor List for this premium SIGNAL.

One county claimed its premium of ten copies of the state paper for a paid-up membership by June 1 equal to that of last year's entire membership, and several are likely to have the twenty-five per cent gain by August 1 and win the five premium copies of THE UNION SIGNAL.

One union—Pamplin—made a gain of seventy-five in a membership contest, and other unions have used this method successfully. Another union has held an attendance contest, resulting in both increased attendance and increased membership.

Special effort was made for definite observance of Membership Week. The state treasurer is encouraging the unions and Virginia is confidently expecting to have a good gain in membership when the year's accounts are closed.

ANTI-ALCOHOL WEEK AT CHAUTAUQUA

Temperance Week will be celebrated by Chautauqua Institution, Chautauqua, N. Y., with a long list of speakers representing the prohibition interests. The pros and cons of nati nal prohibition will be discussed fully. Ex-Governor Malcolm R. Patterson of Tennessee, who was for years closely allied with the liquor interests, will tell "Why I Changed Front on the Liquor Question." Hon. J. Denny O'Neil of Pittsburgh will discuss "Prohibition from a Business Man's Point of View," showing its results as reviewed by a county commissioner. Governor George A. Carlson of Colorado will speak on conditions in his state.

STATE W. C. T. U. CONVENTION CALENDAR

New Mexico, Albuquerque, July 21-22.
South Carolina, Orangeburg, 2nd week in September.
Maine, Skowhegan, Sept. 14-16.
Missouri, Sikeston, Sept. 14-17.
Oklahoma, Oklahoma City, Sept. 15-17.
Kentucky, Bowling Green, Sept. 17-22.
Wisconsin, Eau Claire, Sept. 17-21.
South Dakota, Ipswich, Sept. 17-22.
Colorado, Denver, Sept. 22-24.
North Dakota, Carrington, Sept. 23-27.
California, (Northern), Oakland, Sept. 27 to Oct. 1.
Montana, Livingston, Sept. 28 to Oct. 1.
Kansas, Newton, Sept. 28 to Oct. 1.
Maryland, Rockville, Sept. 29-30.
New York, Ithaca, Sept. 30 to Oct. 4.
Tennessee, Martin, Oct. 1-4.
Pennsylvania, York, Oct. 1-4.
Oregon, Newberg, Oct. 5-7.
Washington, Seattle, Oct. 8.

BEER A DANGEROUS BEVERAGE

I consider with eminent German authorities of enormous experience that beer is exceedingly injurious and dangerous as a beverage. It has no scientific medical endorsements of which I know.—Dr. Howard Atwood Kelly, Johns Hopkins University.

ADVERTISE YOUR SPEAKER!

LORA S. LaMANCE, National W. C. T. U. Organizer

Your union is to have a speaker. Suppose you help to make her coming a success. There is to be a dramatic reader at the Opera House the same evening. Really, that reader cannot hold a candle to your speaker. But the reader's posters are seen in the window of every bank, grocery store, dry goods store, millinery shop, hardware store, bakery, livery stable, hotel, printer's establishment, drugstore and lawyer's office. The reader's bills are ten times as numerous as are those of the W. C. T. U. speaker. Why not have printed five hundred handbills, with headlines strong and taking and place one of these in every home of the residence district? The picture show secured publicity by chalking its announcements on walks. The Y. M. C. A. has next Sunday's speaker advertised on its bulletin boards. The good roads speaker has a long, personal writeup in each of the leading papers of the town. The W. C. T. U. has the best speakers in the world, and yet we advertise them very little. How often an inch paragraph, "Mrs. Blank, National W. C. T. U. organizer, will speak in such-and-such a church at 8 p. m. on Sunday, such-and-such a date," is the only notice which appears in the papers. Is there anything about it to awaken interest in the speaker and make people *want* to go out to hear her?

Turn over a new leaf, comrades. Put life into your advertising, using not one, but two or three announcements. Get somebody who knows the speaker or has heard her, or who has a reporter-like knack of writing, to furnish a personal sketch of her. This should be made lifelike, snappy, "catchy." If she was once a social worker under Jane Addams, this fact should be exploited. People know who Jane Addams is, and will be eager to see one identified with her. If the speaker was once a trained nurse in the Orient, or a former missionary to Africa, why not tell it? There is something real about a person of whom we know something. Did she help make Colorado dry? Has she spoken under three flags? Was she the former president of a great state? Is she an ordained minister? Is her brother a bishop? Is her husband a president of a college? Is she a chalk talker? Has she addressed more schools than any other one person in the United States? Was she once captured by bandits? Is she a well known writer? Tell the public something that will make people feel like going to hear her.

Mark these words: Proper publicity and plenty of it will always insure an audience, barring, of course, accidents or storms which may keep people at home.

Add to the newspaper notices other forms of publicity. Supply each pastor with a *written* announcement to be read from the pulpit. In towns where there is a ministers' alliance bring the matter to their attention and get them to endorse the speaker and work up an attendance at her meeting. Do this in ample time.

Use the telephone. Get each member who has a 'phone to invite six people to hear the speaker. Do not be afraid to invite those in the country. In these days of automobiles, distance is an item hardly to be considered. It will do no harm if two or three people call up the same person, and perhaps will insure his or her attendance.

Use the bulletin boards. Personally invite editors to send a reporter to the meeting. Ask temperance leaders to be present. Have a special solo or a fine quartet, or possibly a selection by a band, but do not so overdo the musical part of the program that the evening is far spent and the audience yawning before the unfortunate speaker gets a chance to be heard.

Invite the neighboring unions to come in a body, and urge each W. C. T. U. member to wear her white ribbon pin or badge. Any one can speak better to a crowd than to a handful of people. If you have tried again and again and only succeeded in getting a few to attend, and they the very ones who do not need temperance teaching, then try the house-to-house plan, choosing from six to twenty bright, likable women to visit the homes and *invite* people to come. Let each cover a certain teritory.

Try in the ways named to secure an audience for the speaker and she will be better prepared to deliver her message.

A PLEA FROM A SALOONKEEPER'S DAUGHTER

No class of people would rejoice more heartily to see National Prohibition the law of the nation than would the wives and daughters of the liquor dealers. The following appeal from the daughter of a saloonkeeper tells something of the agony of spirit endured by these women. By request the names of places referred to are left blank. EDITOR.

June 22, 1915.

I see by the ————, that the ———— Business Men's League is strenuously endeavoring to have ———— and ———— continue wet. Why? So their wives and daughters may still have the saloonkeeper's family to snub. What cowards are men who would vote for and uphold a business that down in their hearts they consider disgraceful.

Who for fear of business losses or higher taxes would condemn through the weakness of husbands and fathers for easy money women as cultured and refined as their own to ostracism. Even they would not make it an honorable business, but would keep it on for the sake of license money. Fie on them!

Do you think I will ever forget the day when I was but a child of seven, the daughter of an influential voter for the licensed saloon said to my chum and seatmate: "Don't play with her, her papa sells beer." I did not know what beer was. I did not know my papa sold it—but the scorn of her look and the tone almost broke my childish heart, and the sting has followed on through the years.

I am far away from my former home now, and very, very happy—but even yet, when a woman from there comes here to visit, the first thing she seems called upon to say is: "How strange, she seems to be somebody here; you know she was only a saloonkeeper's daughter." Yea, verily, all things else are forgiven.

I know they argue as a rule the saloonkeeper's family is of a type that cares only for the comforts secured. It is not true. Nine out of ten would prefer rags and respectability. Oh, fight it, drys—fight it! Not only for the sake of the drunkards, but for the heart-broken wives and daughters of them who sell it. These people do not suffer from the drys nor the drunkards, but from the inhumanity of the families of the business men who vote wet. I was a victim for fifteen years, and I KNOW!

A SALOONKEEPER'S DAUGHTER

The Union Signal

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Evanston, Illinois, July 22, 1915

GOAL FOR 1915—FIFTY THOUSAND NEW MEMBERS

EIGHTEEN PROHIBITION STATES

Maine	West Virginia
Kansas	Virginia
Oklahoma	Washington
North Dakota	Oregon
North Carolina	Colorado
Georgia	Arizona
Mississippi	Iowa
Tennessee	Arkansas
Alabama	Idaho

ANTI-LIQUOR LEADERS IN CONFERENCE AT WASHINGTON

At a conference of the leaders of the various anti-liquor organizations held July 10, in Washington, D. C., the National W. C. T. U. was represented by Miss Anna A. Gordon, National president; Mrs. Ella A. Boole, National vice-president-at-large; Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, who was made assistant secretary of the conference; Mrs. Sara H. Hoge, National assistant recording secretary; Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis, National Legislative superintendent, and Mrs. Florence D. Richard, president of the Ohio W. C. T. U. Miss Gordon was made vice-chairman and presided during a part of the time. Her ringing utterances in accepting the office on behalf of the National W. C. T. U., were heartily cheered. Dr. A. J. Barton, of Waco, Texas, one of the most popular preachers of the South, was elected chairman. Plans for the year's campaign were discussed.

Are you going to the National Convention at Seattle? If so, begin now to help make the music of that great gathering a superb success. Read the article on page 11 by Mrs. Frances W. Graham, our National Musical Director.

"NO PLACE TO GO"

The rapidity with which the state of Minnesota, heretofore thought by advocates of personal liberty to be a comparatively safe abiding place, is going dry, must be disconcerting to the people who have fled to it from prohibition communities. It behooves them to very early and promptly seek a new home, but where will they go? They will find themselves in the predicament of the man who on the evening of a certain presidential election found the party to which he had long pinned his faith, left far behind in the race in his own state. He went home and told his wife to pack up their goods preparatory to leaving what he termed "this benighted state." Returning to watch the election returns he discovered to his dismay that not only his own state but the whole nation had, according to his notion, voted for the wrong candidate, and hastily returning told his wife to unpack their goods, explaining "there ain't no place to go."

Alas, the men who consider the saloon, the brewery and the distillery necessary features of the landscape of their county or state are learning that it is quite useless to move from one state to another. Before they are located in their new homes the section may have voted dry.

The liquor men glibly talk of receding waves of prohibition, but in their heart of hearts they know that the movement to exterminate their business is founded on the conviction that the liquor traffic has no place in the divine scheme of things; that because it represents a degenerating and retrogressive force, which is defeating the evolutionary plan for the development of the human race, it must be destroyed.

It is foreordained that the human race shall be freed from this handicap to progress, which "reverses the processes of nature and sets back the purposes of creation" and no temporary defeat or delay of the movement can dismay or discourage the advocates of prohibition. The liquor traffic must go!

TRANSFORMING JOHN BARLEYCORN

The brewers of Indiana announce that they are about to enter into competition with the temperance forces in reform enterprises. There is nothing new or original in their program. With growing frequency, similar ones are being published by the friends of "personal liberty" in many states. Realizing that the liquor traffic exists only by the sufferance of the public, the men behind it are trying to make the public believe that an elimination of certain features of their business will transform John Barleycorn from an angel of darkness into an angel of light. In other words, they are planning to push legislation providing for the serving of alcoholic drinks over the tables of cafes and restaurants, instead of over saloon bars. It is not, however, contemplated that the crime-producing, character-corrupting, health-destroying qualities of the commodity in which they deal shall be eliminated, yet they claim that by so changing the appearance and form of their business they will be catering to the demands of the people who, they admit, have come to look with disfavor upon the saloon as an institution. If they are rightly interpreting the desires of any considerable number of people—and we do not admit that they are—then there is a definite and good-sized task before the temperance workers. It must be admitted that there is a body of citizens who either from lack of information or from sheer indifference may support legislation of the character mentioned.

How are we to win them to our side? How are we to enlighten them and impart to them our vision of what the destruction of John Barleycorn would mean to the nation?

These people are not coming to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union or to any other temperance organization begging to be informed; they will not throng the churches to secure instruction, nor will they burden the mails with appeals for literature to relieve their deplorable ignorance. This teaching of the deadly nature of alcohol and the diabolical effect of its use on body, mind and soul must be dealt out to them almost without their knowing that they are receiving it. It must be skillfully woven into articles which will appear in their favorite daily paper; it must be brought to their attention through the medium of their children in the public schools, who are taught the truths of science concerning alcohol, and it may be impressed upon their minds by the wise suggestions of their family physician. The poster displayed in conspicuous places where they will see it morning and evening on their way to and from their business; the leaflet which they find convenient to their hand at the railroad or interurban waiting station; the occasional tactful word dropped in conversation—these are some of the indirect agencies that will reveal to them the true nature of John Barleycorn—the conscienceless race destroyer.

It is the privilege of white ribboners in every village, town and city to keep in motion these educative influences all through the summer days and the winter days, until the people shall know the truth concerning alcohol and that truth shall make the nation free from the legalized liquor traffic.

POPULARIZATION OF TEMPERANCE

Although the liquor problem as exemplified in human experience has always possessed great possibilities for the writer of fiction, until very recently it has found little favor in the eyes of the editors and publishers of popular magazines. A marked change is to be noted in the attitude of these purveyors of literary pabulum to the public. In the July number of the *Century* is to be found the story of a victim of an inherited appetite for alcoholic liquors who seeks refuge in a district where he will be free from the liquor evil in the form of the saloon.

McClure's for July begins a series of stories dealing with the tragedies of the drink evil, opening with a narrative full of dramatic situations, entitled, "The Woman Behind the Bottle."

Everybody's for June, in "The Hero Business," makes the idol and hero of the school children of his town, whom he had saved from death by fire, afraid to indulge his appetite for drink because of its influence on his childish adorers.

While the ideal short story dealing with John Barleycorn has yet to appear, the growing popularity of this class of reading in our popular magazines emphasizing the right point of view is not without value in making sentiment among those who would not read anything dealing with the question in a serious fashion.

Do not fail to read "The Vision Realized" on page 12. White ribboners who are engaged in membership campaigns will find it most suggestive and helpful.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES

The Illinois Steel Company, which is well known for its efforts to promote temperance among its workmen, is arranging for a series of lectures on the liquor question to be delivered before its employes by physicians and chemists.

In a recent interview reported by a Chicago paper, United States Senator A. B. Cummins, a Republican presidential possibility, expressed the opinion that because of the growing sentiment in this country in favor of abolishing the liquor traffic, which he believes is destined to put an end to the saloon, "the political party which takes the most satisfactory position on the question in 1916 will have an advantage in the campaign."

"The existence of the rum shop is one of the master blots on our present day civilization," declared former Governor Eugene N. Foss of Massachusetts, in a recent address. "It engenders more degradation, more misery and more sorrow than any other agency."

"The world is handing John Barleycorn his hat," says a contemporary, commenting on the revolt against liquor which has been intensified by the war. "In years to come, when we read the history of this decade," says the *Kansas City Star*, "the red streak caused by the upheaval in Europe may be no broader than the white one which will represent the world's severing of polite relations with John Barleycorn. If the military madness of Europe does result in the liquor sanity of the world, the war may be hailed as the greatest blessing to mankind since the advent of Christianity." The above is from the *North American of Philadelphia.*

"Prohibition here," is the inscription above a still surmounted by a keg which is on exhibit on the court house lawn of Lauderdale county, Ala., chained to a tree. Sheriff W. A. Romine of the county, a staunch prohibitionist, has kept the lid on both before and since the statewide prohibition law went into effect.

"When the number of arrests are slashed in two in one year it is pretty conclusive evidence that prohibition prohibits not only liquor selling but crime as well," is the comment of the *Youngstown* (Ohio) *Telegram* on the remarkable decrease in arrests in the state of West Virginia since prohibition became the law of the state.

Newfoundland is to vote next fall, on the prohibition issue. In Canada as in the United States, half-way measures like local option are going out of fashion and the question is to be dealt with in the larger and more satisfactory way.

The Metropole, Majestic, and Windsor-Clifton hotels in Chicago have joined the no-Sunday-liquor movement.

The Boston & Maine railroad company has forbidden the serving of liquors in dining cars.

The Kenyon Red-light law, by which the segregated district of Washington, D. C., was abolished, has been pronounced constitutional by the District of Columbia supreme court.

The Alabama supreme court has found constitutional the law which restricts the quantity of liquor which may be shipped to consignees in the state of Alabama within prescribed periods. The law also fixes the amount which may be kept in the possession of individuals.

A bulletin has been posted by the superintendent of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. R. forbidding the smoking of cigarets by all company employes while on duty.

The Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs, at its recent convention in Marion, by a vote of 203 to 99, declared for woman suffrage. The resolution reads: "Whereas, the question of political equality of man and woman is today a vital problem under discussion throughout the state of Massachusetts, therefore, be it resolved, that the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs give the cause of political equality its moral support by recording its earnest belief in the principles of political equality, regardless of sex."

Jess Willard, champion pugilist of the world, was a Kansas boy and was taught, as Kansas children are wont to be, the evils of intemperance. This no doubt accounts for the fact that he is a total abstainer and believes that the drinking of intoxicants is unnecessary to success as a pugilist. Because he is the first world champion to be a total abstainer he has recently received for a history of his life the sum of $26,000.

Ten thousand signatures to the petition calling for a vote on state-wide prohibition for Ohio have been secured in Cincinnati alone, a city which last year was largely responsible for the anti-prohibition vote. These names are in excess of the requisite number, as sufficient signatures had already been secured in other parts of the state.

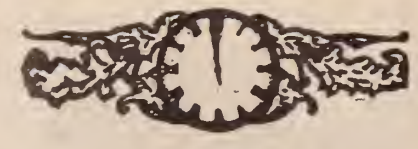
Dr. William G Shaw, general secretary of the United Society for Christian Endeavor, had just finished an appeal for missions at one of the meetings of the great convention in Chicago, when a white faced woman in the audience arose and pointing a shaking finger at the chairman, cried:

"Close the saloons and I'll have some money to give."

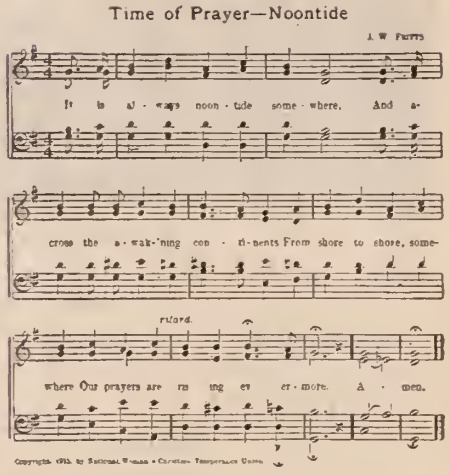
"Amen," shouted Dr. Shaw. "We'll close the saloons; we're going to close the doors of every grogshop in Christendom."

The passage by the Illinois state legislature of seven of the nine social welfare bills endorsed by the woman's legislative congress is looked upon by Chicago women as an index to woman's power in politics. The measures passed are: Compulsory support by every husband of wife and children; effectual suppression of houses of prostitution; the abolition of the fining system in dealing with prostitutes; state care for feeble-minded; raising the age of consent from sixteen to eighteen for girls; compulsory birth registration; better care of the blind, and the punishment of adults causing delinquency or crime in children.

Montpelier, Ind., the last wet district in Blackford county, voted out its saloons on July 6. Montpelier has had saloons for more than seventy years.



Time of Prayer—Noontide



MEDITATION CORNER

I have had many things in my hands and lost them all; but whatever I have been able to place in God's hands, I still possess.—*Martin Luther.*

The things that are passing and not permanent are the terrible things, the horrid, repulsive and dreaded things. Read the list—tears, death, sorrow, crying, pain and, further on, the curse. The bad things and the fearful things are to pass and perish. The good and beautiful things are to remain. Death is to pass, life is to abide. Sorrow is to pass, joy is to remain.—*Charles Brown.*

And this is my reading of the signs of the times. There is a sense in which the world upheaval we are witnessing today is an advent of Christ. It seems the very opposite, but that matters little. What is really happening is that most of the delusions of our commercial civilization are being destroyed. The immensities and eternities have suddenly opened afresh under our very gaze, and mankind is being thrown back upon God. "The Lord whom ye seek shall suddenly come to his temple, but who may abide the day of his coming?"—*Reginald J. Campbell.*

Wrong is on its way to ruin. Sin spells disaster and defeat. The Infinite Power behind all is on the side of right and truth. Our hands hang down and our knees are feeble oftentimes as we note the slow progress of our work and the seeming impregnability of wrong and evil. *Sursum corda!* Lift up your hearts! The Lord reigneth! Righteousness is on the throne, and the final triumph is sure.

"For right is right since God is God,
And right the day must win;
To doubt would be disloyalty,
To falter would be sin."

—*J. D. Jones.*

Pilgrim whose faith has been halting,
O heart overburdened with fears,
God sendeth thee strength in thy weakness,
A rainbow to shine through thy tears;
Each May-time that comes is a token,
A gift from the Father Divine,
Who holds the round earth in His keeping,
Who guards it in shadow and shine.

—*Margaret E. Sangster.*

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

GENERAL OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT
MISS ANNA A. GORDON, EVANSTON, ILL.
VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE
MRS. ELLA A. BOOLE, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS. FRANCES P. PARKS, EVANSTON, ILL
RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. E. PRESTON ANDERSON, JAMESTOWN, N. D.
ASSISTANT RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. SARA H. HOGE, LINCOLN, VA
TREASURER
*MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON, EVANSTON, ILL.

*Promoted.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

RED LETTER DAYS

JULY 31—*White Ribbon Missionary Day (Birthday of Mary Allen West)*

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, SEATTLE, WASH., OCTOBER 9-14, 1915

SUPERINTENDENTS

CO-OPERATION WITH MISSIONARY SOCIETIES

LOUISE C. PURINGTON, M. D.

It was a great disappointment that we could not have the recognition and representation we wished for at the Congress of Missions at the Panama Exposition. However, we were not left without a witness, as is evidenced by the following letter from Jennie Lind Redfield, state superintendent for California:

Dear Dr. Purington—

The women, many of them, were very much disappointed that temperance did not in any way enter into the program of the "Congress of Missions" just closed. I understand the program was made up in the East.

I had the privilege at one session, June 9, of presenting flowers for the state to the Congress. I spoke of the relation of our work to theirs; that we were the largest missionary society in the world, our work was identical as related to the coming of Christ's kingdom in human hearts; to accomplish this, we must make men sober; that I wished God would give the women of our churches a vision of a saloonless nation (its meaning) when the crying needs of our mission fields would be met and the difficult problems solved. That was the only word akin to temperance on the program. But the audience was in hearty accord and cheered the saloonless nation.

I think so much of the little poem or verse you put in THE SIGNAL some time ago. It just reaches the situation. We are having a truly marvelous Exposition.

This and other departments will have exhibits at the Congress of Reforms August 16-20.

Achievements like the above, taking the missionary congress all unawares! and winning favor, are specially telling in our work.

It should be added that the National superintendent sent a large supply of literature, including charts, post cards, booklets and leaflets to make a special appeal for co-operation, and the largest showing possible of the relation of temperance to missions.

Among other tokens of progress and something to be specially noted is the editorial promise that co-operation will have considerable space in the August *Life and Light*, the able, influential organ of the Woman's Board of Missions (Congregational). Mrs. Joseph Cook, always one with us, furnishes a special article on North China, a part of the field cultivated by Mrs. Chauncey Goodrich.

God's hand is upon us and there are many "open doors" if we will but have the grace and courage to enter.

I cannot close without special mention of a book, "The Evolution of a Teacher," by Ella Gilbert Ives, your former National superintendent in this department.

The manuscript was ready for publication at the time of her translation and it has been my precious task these recent months to bring it out.

Her beautiful personality, besides her work as superintendent, made her a beloved member of W. C. T. U. ranks and the story is not inapt for any calling of life.

The book is now in print, published by The Pilgrim Press, Boston, Chicago, and New York. It may also be ordered through me. Price, $1.10 including postage.

NOTE.—As the National Convention at Seattle meets this year at an earlier date, I bespeak earlier reports from state superintendents. They should be in my hands by October 1, at the farthest.

23 Allston St., Dorchester, Mass.

CALL FOR CONTESTANTS FOR NATIONAL CONVENTION MEDAL CONTEST

MRS. ADELIA E. CARMAN

A grand diamond medal contest will be held at the annual convention of the National W. C. T. U. at Seattle, this year. The states west of the Rocky mountains which wish to be represented by a contestant will be given the preference as the distance to a National convention, when held in the East, prevents their entering contests. The first applicants will be listed until six are enrolled. Contestants must be recommended by the state officers, also the orations or selections used, which should be up-to-date and preferably, stirring arguments for National Constitutional Prohibition. Contestants may write or compile their selections from recent addresses provided they are submitted to the state officers and approved. They will, however, be judged only on the five points stated in the rules and should not be longer than 1,000 words. We wish to receive the names of contestants and their subjects before August 15. West Washington, Oregon and Northern California have already applied and contestants have been entered. We want to make this contest the best ever given at a National Convention and feel sure this pleasant rivalry will bring out unusual talent.

5414 Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

RELIEF WORK FOR WAR VICTIMS

LELLA M. SEWALL

The department of Flower Mission and Relief Work of North Carolina has contributed $28.25, in recent days, to the Belgian Relief Fund, with the request that it be used for food. An appreciative letter from Mr. Redington Fisk, manager of the New England Belgian Relief Fund, says: "We wish to thank you most cordially for your kindness in forwarding this check which coming at this time is greatly appreciated."

In June Miss Charlotte T. Hill of Massachusetts contributed $2.00 through this department for the relief of the suffering Poles.

The needs of all these unfortunate people, women and children especially, innocent victims of this heinous war, are still upon the hearts of the American people, and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, through its department of Flower Mission and Relief Work, is most grateful that it is privileged to lend a helping hand.

WHITE RIBBON MISSIONARY DAY

Many local unions will this month be celebrating White Ribbon Missionary Day, the birthday of Mary Allen West. It would be fitting on such occasions to read in connection with some account of the heroic pioneer work done by Miss West in Japan, portions of the report of the last W. C. T. U. convention held in Japan, (see page 6), showing the marvelous progress which has been made in the "sunrise kingdom." The words spoken by Mrs. Chika Sakurai at the World's W. C. T. U. Convention in Chicago in 1893 were truly prophetic of what is now taking place in Japan. She said: "Although Mary Allen West has been taken away from us so suddenly, her death has made a lasting impression. Her visit to my native country has not been in vain, and the seed she has sown, perhaps in tears, will one day bring forth fruit to the honor and glory of God and the salvation of many precious souls; her influence was felt wherever she went, and she was much beloved by all our people. We thank God that ever Miss West came to Japan and we trust and pray that many more like her may be called by God to follow in her footsteps, for there are a great many who have become interested in her work."

We record here the name of a comrade and friend who has recently passed to the higher life:

MRS. MARY F. R. HOBBS, Cheney, Wash., a faithful pioneer who for more than twenty-eight years has given generously of time and energy to the upbuilding of the W. C. T. U.

Music at the National W. C. T. U. Convention, Seattle, Wash.

FRANCES W. GRAHAM, National Musical Director

During the National W. C. T. U. Convention at Seattle, Wash., a fifteen minute song service each day will precede the opening of the meeting. This plan has worked admirably in past years and is of three-fold advantage. It helps us to become familiar with "The Temperance Songster," Miss Gordon's best compilation for convention use; it brings together the singing delegates who help form a chorus, which in addition to aiding in the song service, assists in singing the opening hymns; and last, but not least, it serves to call the delegates in, so that they are in their places and ready for the opening exercises. There is also an advantage to the singers themselves in the closer acquaintance and comradeship, both musically and personally, which will be a certain result of such an arrangement. A rehearsal will precede each opening song service.

We hope this year to do better chorus work than ever before. To that end the following list of songs selected from "The Temperance Songster" will be published from time to time, in THE UNION SIGNAL, and in all state papers, so far as possible. If local unions will use these songs at their regular meetings, that will insure good music for county, district and state gatherings, and all will become familiar with them, thus aiding national chorus work. It will be a help to feel that local, county and state white ribboners are all using the same songs during these intervening months.

No. 1 Invocation.
No. 8 Prohibition's Comin'.
No. 17 In the Name of Christ as King.
No. 20 Oh, Sound the Jubilee.
No. 24 When Prohibition Wins.
No. 25 The Home Guard.
No. 32 The Temperance Lighthouse.
No. 36 We March to Victory.
No. 46 Some Glad Day.
No. 51 A Place in the Ranks for Me.
No. 64 White Ribbon Rally Song.
No. 76 To Show My Love.
No. 83 The Rally Song.
No. 92 In His Name.
No. 104 Crown Him King of Kings.
No. 112 Hark, the Temperance Bells.
No. 128 Out for Prohibition.
No. 131 Crusade Glory Song.

CO-OPERATION OF RHODE ISLAND'S TEMPERANCE FORCES

Special Correspondence

The allied temperance committee of Rhode Island, a body consisting of representatives from the W. C. T. U., Anti-Saloon League, Prohibition party, Y. M. C. A. and Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, is holding a street forum in the city of Providence. These meetings are in the interests of National Constitutional Prohibition, and are held on the corners of the busiest streets and addressed by speakers of the allied committee. Mrs. Jennie L. W. Rooke, president of the Rhode Island W. C. T. U., is chairman of the committee and a popular and emphatic speaker.

Americanization talks are being held in the city of Providence conducted by the Y. M. C. A. They are illustrated with motion pictures and lantern slides and are for the education of the latest arrivals in the city from foreign lands. The subjects of the talks embrace "Health," "Better Babies," "Safety," scenes from Italy, Poland and Portugal and are shown with descriptive talks in the language of the hearers.

A good work has lately been accomplished at the state penal institution through the efforts of one of the leading daily newspapers. It is the establishment of a library of more than 6,000 volumes. These have been contributed by people throughout the state and comprise books by standard authors as well as those of modern writers. Governor Beeckman has given the prison a moving picture machine. Warden Davis is hoping to have the best prison in the country from a standpoint of discipline and believes the better the surroundings the more easily this can be accomplished. Flowers are in the yard and between 4,000 and 5,000 quarts of strawberies were raised this year and served to the prisoners.

"TELEPHONE DAY" FOR NEW YORK SUFFRAGISTS

The suffragists of New York state have selected a day in July as "telephone day." On this day they propose to use their telephones almost exclusively in appealing to their fellow citizens to vote for the woman suffrage amendment.

OUR ORGANIZERS AND LECTURERS

Miss Christine I. Tinling, National W. C. T. U. lecturer, is receiving a most cordial reception in the six summer Normal schools of Tennessee where she is ably presenting the subject of scientific temperance.

As a result of two months spent in Minnesota Miss Roena Shaner, vice-president of the Missouri W. C. T. U., and National organizer and lecturer, organized five unions, gained 183 active and 35 honorary members, assisted in one no-license and two street rallies, secured 37 subscribers to THE UNION SIGNAL, 13 to the Campaign Edition and 22 to *The Young Crusader*. She encouraged the old unions and made friends for the cause wherever she went.

Mrs. M. E. Patterson, National organizer and lecturer, recently spent a week in La Clede, Idaho, speaking six times under the direction of the W. C. T. U. Accompanied by Mrs. Emma Wood, state superintendent of Literature, she visited a lumber mill and logging camps in the woods where the men enthusiastically received her message. The pastor at La Clede, and the owner of the mill also expressed great satisfaction with her work.

Montana is to have Mrs. Ada Wallace Unruh, National organizer, for a few dates as she returns to her home in Oregon from a most successful tour of Pennsylvania. The president of the Montana W. C. T. U. writes that Mrs. Unruh has done excellent work in Montana as lecturer and organizer and will be the convention speaker at Livingston in September. She will also speak for the W. C. T. U. in the great convention of all temperance and prohibition organizations of Montana which will be called in Helena, September 22, during state fair week, when speakers of national importance will talk on "A Dry Montana." It is expected at this time to form a federation of all prohibition forces.

MAKING POLK COUNTY, MINN., DRY

Polk county, Minn., is but one of the many counties in Minnesota which has recently gone dry. In order to bring about this result a campaign was carried on for four weeks previous to the election. For that month special headquarters were maintained at Crookston by the W. C. T. U. where temperance literature was distributed. Many visitors came to chat and look over the posters; Miss Rozette Hendrix, state W. C. T. U. president, was in the city for a week, and delivered a lecture each day. The Citizens County Option League co-operated with the W. C. T. U. Eight big temperance meetings, two street parades, a medal contest, and the district convention at Warren with a picture show portraying the evils of alcohol helped make dry votes. Of all the means employed to create prohibition sentiment, the parades were perhaps the most effective. In the first one the members of the W. C. T. U. and one hundred and twenty-five children belonging to the Loyal Temperance Legion marched with banners and flags to the music of a band. In the second parade, the weather being more favorable, two hundred children and many W. C. T. U. members participated. The L. T. L. furnished a float, and forty automobiles carried the chorus of one hundred who sang during the parade and later at the armory, where a splendid lecture was given by Congressman Halvor Steenerson. All of these features, in connection with the great interest shown by each person, helped carry a most thrilling campaign to a successful issue, making Polk county dry by 1,100 majority.

BUILT A MONUMENT

The Best Sort in the World

"A monument built by and from Postum," is the way an Illinois man describes himself. He says:

"For years I was a coffee drinker until at last I became a terrible sufferer from dyspepsia, constipation, headaches and indigestion.

"The different kinds of medicine I tried did not cure me, and finally some one told me to leave off coffee and take up Postum. I was fortunate in having the Postum made strictly according to directions on the package, so that from the start I liked it.

"Gradually my condition changed. The old troubles disappeared and I began to feel well again. My appetite became good and I could digest food. Now I am restored to strength and health, can sleep sound all night and awake with a fresh and rested body.

"I am really a monument built by Postum, for I was a physical wreck, distressed in body and mind, and am now a strong, healthy man. I know exactly what made the change; it was leaving off coffee and using Postum."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum comes in two forms:

Postum Cereal — the original form — must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum — a soluble powder — dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage **instantly**. 30c and 50c tins.

Both kinds are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

A VISION REALIZED

PART I.

The National W. C. T. U. Convention had been held in one of the hustling western cities, and the members of the great national body were hurrying back eastward and southward in small groups. Many had planned, either coming or going, to pay the usual short visit to Evanston, that mecca where Rest Cottage attracts the loyal soul and the National Headquarters gratifies both ambition and pride.

The state president was one of a group of four or five who had made the pilgrimage, and by some chance she sat alone with the president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union in her private office. With never-failing eagerness for knowledge of anything which makes for the advancement of the temperance cause, the state president plied the head of the national organization with pertinent questions relative to successful states and their methods of procedure. At last she asked: "What can my state do this year that will most help itself and the National?"

The National president knew the situation in the state of which her friend was president, knew it as well as though she lived in it, and her keen mind sped over the achievements and failures of the past, dwelt upon the action of the legislature at various times, upon the measures likely to be sprung by the liquor interests, upon the "unclaimed territory," and finally canvassed the special qualifications of the woman before her.

"Keep up the work at every point, along every line you have undertaken," she said, "*and come to the next convention with a gain of 2,000 members.*" The state president gasped and suddenly sat back in her chair, while the expression in her eyes was not unlike the look that goes with fear. "But—how?" she managed to ask.

"Oh—how?" repeated the older woman. "That remains with you. There are as many ways as there are women—almost. Each state president evolves her own plan." Rising, she stepped over to the state president and placed a friendly, sympathetic hand upon her shoulder. "You know your state," she said, "and you know your women. Any service I can render will be gladly given—advice, suggestion and aid in securing, so far as possible, your choice of workers—but if I understand the situation at all, *you will do your best work by making it a sort of family affair.*" Others came in just then and the conversation ended. When at parting the great leader shook the state president's hand, she said, "I am going to depend on you," and the woman addressed replied, without the least intention of doing so, "You may!"

An hour later, on the train, the state president suddenly turned to her secretary and said, "I have no idea how it came about, but I am under the uncomfortable impression that I promised our leader 2,000 new members this year!" The secretary reached over and felt of the president's pulse with a truly professional air. "That last sip of Chicago water has evidently gone to your head," she said.

It was a week before the state president got down to a "bed rock" consideration of her problem. Then one morning she cleaned her desk of its accumulation, propped up her state map before her, got out her treasurer's latest financial report and the new state minutes and went to work. On the walls of her office hung the friendly pictured faces of most of the National General Officers, her own state officers and the six state organizers. After a swift glance around, the president sighed and took up her pencil. "It is *my* problem," she said aloud. "I can depend on most of my women to carry out plans, but it falls to me to do the planning." By noon the president had thought her brain into a confusion of aches, but she had deduced a number of startling facts that had never before occurred to her. The first astonishing thing she discovered was that while her state claimed a population of over 4,000,000 and had 1,000,000 women of an age to influence voters, *only 5,500 were members of the W. C. T. U.* What were the other 994,500 women doing towards solving the temperance problem? How were they training *their* boys? What were they saying to the voters in *their* families?

Another thing that came home to her with startling force was the fact that while her state had eighty-two counties within its borders, almost every one operating under the license law, *only fifty-seven had unions in them.* How was the battle going in the "unclaimed" territory? Who was waging the prohibition warfare in those twenty-five counties where woman's voice was not, to the state president's knowledge, raised in defense of the home and its kindred institutions? How could those counties be expected to send clean men to the legislature to fight the allied liquor forces if there were no organizations in them to demand of politicians that their morals be of the best?

Concord (N. H.) W. C. T. U. Float in the Civic Parade, June 8, at the Celebration of the 150th Anniversary of the Granting of the Charter of Concord by the Provincial Government

The president groaned aloud, but pushed ahead with her court of inquiry. Next she found that while she had unions in fifty-seven of the eighty-two counties, only twenty-one were regularly organized county units of three or more strong unions, and that of the remaining thirty-six, twelve counties contained but one union each. Seventeen contained two, and the other seven contained three separated unions, some of which were so weak that they held meetings but once a quarter! And of the sixty-seven unions existing in the thirty-six pre-empted but unorganized counties, forty-eight had failed to pay dues, probably because there had been no county treasurer to demand it!

An examination of the state treasurer's report revealed the fact that the state, under present conditions, could spend but $400 in field work, without seriously hampering departmental and legislative work that must be carried on at all hazards. With her able pencil the state president soon found that the amount she was positively able to expend would give each county in which there were no unions sixteen dollars' worth of service. This did not include traveling expenses for the workers, nor one cent for the upbuilding of the work in the counties where it was weak and needed coaxing.

Whimsically, the president took from their respective hooks the small framed photographs of her six organizers, and stood them in a row along the back of her desk. "How much can I expect of you?" she asked them, sweeping her glance down the line of rather handsome middle-aged women, but not one replied! She studied them one at a time. Mrs. Thaxton, a mild-faced, quiet little woman, was the first to be considered. "Your health is good," soliloquized the president. "I believe you would be glad to put in six solid months' work if I could give it to you. Perhaps I will. At any rate I'll use you all I can." Then came Marion Warner, an unmarried woman, possessed of much skill in reaching people through personal work. "You will do," said the president. "I can trust you to win members." Mrs. Lamar came next, a widow of considerable means, whose time was given to the temperance cause in an effort to offset the evils her father's bar had done in days gone by. She had gone out for short trips on several occasions and had proved a marked success. She was added to the president's list of useful ones. The serviceability of Jane Prescott was next considered. Miss Prescott was a splendid speaker, the best in the group, but—and here the lines around the state president's mouth tightened—nothing ever suited her and if she ever suited any person who entertained her the state president did not know it. She expected a heated bathroom in a five room farm-house, five miles from the railroad; she objected to home-cured meats and feather beds, and absolutely refused to go into new territory and work up her own meetings, or to call on women who lived in plain little homes. The president looked sadly into the calm pictured eyes of Miss Prescott and sighed. "You will do in cities where our strong organizations can pay for their speakers," she said, "but not in a gleaners' campaign."

"A gleaners' campaign"—what had given her that thought? Instantly she knew that the plan was to be just that—a careful, thorough going over of the ground to gather up every available bit of humanity for the great temperance harvest. Exalted in some strange way, the state president returned to her examination of the workers. A fifth, Barbara Fenton, was chosen for occasional short trips or one-day meetings in the institute or convention season, and to speak at Sunday schools when a temperance speaker was requested. Another seemed to have in her just the right material. Of her the president thought, "If you sleep in a hayloft and live on a diet of cold pancakes no one will be the wiser." And thus it came about that without any effort on their part six women were chosen for the gleaners, because nature, the gifts of God, sorrow or gladness had fitted them for the hard, laborious tasks of the field worker.

It was after lunch, while the state president was taking her coveted forty winks, that she had her vision. For three days she wrote personal letters to her fellow officers and her organizers, drafted a letter to the sixty-seven unions in the pre-empted but unorganized counties, and sent a letter to the presidents of her organized county units.

"The twenty-one well-organized and well-officered counties with their dozens

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

BOY AND BAR

Wanted!—Wanted!—a boy for a licensed bar!
Give him, at once, as the bar demands!
Home, where the mother and sisters are,
Cease to withhold him with tender hands!
Church, that would guide him in days of youth,
Yield him where curses and crimes begin;
School, that would teach him the ways of truth,
Give him to teachers of shame and sin!

What is the home, when the bar must be?
What is the boy, when the bar must be?
Who should the mother defend, when she
Hears the home robber command her —"Give,"
Give—of the blood of her inmost heart;
Give—of the life of her throbbing breast;
Give—of her body and soul a part;
Give—at the home robber's bold behest!

Nay! by the pain that the mother knew,
Giving the boy to enrich the state!
Nay! by the hope in her heart that grew,
Holy and strong, for his manhood great!
Nay! by the crown that the father wears—
King in a nation of kings indeed—
Silence forever the man who dares
Bid for the boy in his grasping greed!

Close the saloon, with its ravening cry!
Silence the men for the bar who stand;
Lift the white banner of manhood high,
Ever, for home, with a Christian hand!
Banish the foe of the soul and brain,
Stand for the right as you bravely can;
Go not with robbers for greed or gain!
Cast a clean ballot for boy and man!

—ALPHONSO ALVA HOPKINS

TAG DAY AND TIP TODD

A. MARIA CRAWFORD

Tip Todd found it a wonderfully inspiring experience to help his mother on Tag Day; it was hoped to raise a fund for the benefit of the wives and children of the drunkards of the town. Tip stood on the corner that had been assigned to him and was pleased to find his money box growing very heavy as the morning passed. When his mother came to him at noon and said that it was time to go home for lunch, he looked up at her pleadingly.

"Please, mother," he urged, "let me stay in town and get a cup of chocolate and a sandwich! It will save so much time and I can catch the business men as they pass here going home or down to that big club house in the next block. I want to make a lot of money to-day to help poor Sammy McNutt and his sisters. They had to quit school, mother, because their clothes were worn out and Mr. McNutt drinks up all the money he makes."

"All right, son. Make all you can for the little McNutts and the dozens of other children here who have drunkards for fathers. I'll take what you have already collected. My, your box is heavy, isn't it?"

"Mr. Craig Browne gave me five dollars for his tag and said that if it had not been for good temperance women like my mother, he would have been numbered among the drunkards and I would be begging for his little children today. Mr. Frank Sutton gave me two dollars. They were pretty good prices, weren't they, mother?"

Just after his mother had started home, Tip saw "old McNutt" as the boys called him, come lurching down the street. He was not drinking that day but his lagging gait was the result of habit and of the long, terrible sprees in which he indulged.

"What you selling, Tip?" he asked when he reached the corner where Tip stood.

"Tags for the Temperance Union, Mr. McNutt. Want to buy one?"

"How much?"

"Anything you want to give me," returned the boy. "We are trying to raise money for the children and wives of men who drink. Some of them are starving and we are glad to get anything that we can for them. Beggars can't be choosers, you know."

"Beggars? Maybe somebody calls my

Tip Todd

Sammy and Kate and Martha beggars. Do they?" he demanded fiercely.

Tip Todd faced him without flinching although McNutt looked angry and in a mood to strike. "Aren't they hungry, Mr. McNutt?"

The drunkard stared down into the sweet, guileless face of the boy before him. He was healthy, strong and well clothed. He shut his eyes and saw the thin, colorless faces of his own children, saw the rags that hung on their wasted bodies and knew that he was cheating them out of a chance to even live.

"I have no money to buy a tag, Tip, and if I could buy it, I ain't fit to wear it." He turned away, brushing his sleeve across his eyes.

"Here is something you can wear, Mr. McNutt, and it will make us all proud and happy to see it on your coat." Tip held up a white ribbon badge, that beautiful sign of the saving grace of God. "See how lovely and white it is. Wear it, please, for your children's sake."

Young Campaigners for Prohibition, Spanish Boys of Gardena, Calif., Who Helped in the Dry Campaign

"I will," said the man and the bent figure known as "old McNutt" straightened up, as if by magic, "and I'll sign the pledge today." Tip's right hand went out in brotherhood.

"Good for you, Mr. McNutt." The boy smiled up in the eyes of the man and reached into the breast pocket of his little Norfolk jacket, buttoned up under a rain coat that was to protect him in case of the threatened shower. "Here's a pledge right here and a pencil."

McNutt's hand shook as he held the little cardboard against a telephone pole and signed his name. "I'll take the ribbon now," he said, and put his thumb under his shabby coat lapel, holding it for Tip to pin the white ribbon bow in place. "I guess it'll kind of surprise the folks at home, won't it?" he asked wistfully, and Tip, child though he was, somehow sensed that love for fellowship that is in all our hearts at crucial times, and slipping his tags in his pocket, he said, "I'll just walk along with you. We'll tell Sammy together. He sat with me at school until he quit."

"Please God, he'll go back to school again," said the new McNutt.

That night while Tip's mother counted the coins and bills that had flowed into the little boy's box, his father reached across the table and picked up the pledge card signed by McNutt.

"Wasn't it wonderful, father," said the boy quietly, his face lighted by some fire within until it shone like an angel's, "wasn't it wonderful for Sammy's father to sign the pledge. I went home with him and he cried like a baby, he said that he was so ashamed of what he had done. I know that he is going to live right now." There was conviction in his boy's voice.

"If that card had been the only thing that was dropped into your box to-day, it would have been a red letter day for you, son, wouldn't it?"

"A red letter day for the McNutts, father, and a red letter day for me," he said.

Tip Todd's father looked at the sweet, serious face of his son, little dreaming that McNutt was the first of thousands of men that his boy would lead to the everlasting plains of peace.

Prohibition Pen Points From Pennsylvania

KATHARINE DEY HAUCK

Pennsylvania is having a rousing time with public meetings addressed by the best speakers. Woman suffrage is the theme most discussed just now and it is gratifying to hear how the rank and file regard the question. It is seldom a word is said against it by the plain, ordinary folk who are earning their living.

The star speaker, who has lately visited the eastern part of the state, is the National W. C. T. U. superintendent of Franchise, Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, who has captured all hearts by her sweet, womanly personality, and has greatly advanced the cause by her logical statement of facts and conditions. At one of the meetings addressed by Mrs. Livingston, twenty girls representing the seven countries and thirteen states (counting Alaska), which have woman suffrage, gave her a royal welcome by singing a song composed by her. They all wore crowns as a symbol of their triumph.

Mrs. Lulu L. Shepard will be with us later and will address an audience at Willow Grove, the most popular music resort near Philadelphia. Mrs. E. P. Greist, state superintendent of Franchise, keeps the county workers well supplied with suggestions and information.

Mrs. Mary Harris Armor received a warm welcome from audiences earlier in the season and many white ribbons were donned as the result of her work.

"The Flying Squadron" gave three days to Philadelphia on its final trip. Philadelphia county convention adjourned in the evening to attend in a body a mass meeting at the Forrest theater. Words fail to express the power and might of the addresses there delivered.

Reports at the Philadelphia county convention showed an increase of 315 members, making a total of 1,815. This does not meet the increase promised by the state but it is better than none. However, the feeling is growing that Pennsylvania will close the year with 50,000 members as planned at the convention of 1914.

While many unions adjourn for the summer months it is gratifying to know that work will not cease. One union armed its membership with literature which the women promised to use effectively for suffrage during vacation time.

The thousand and more unions in the Keystone state are always at it, doing some "pretty thing" or holding a helpful meeting.

Here are a very few of them:

The annual reception of the Temperance Light Bearers of College Hill W. C. T. U., held at the home of the state president, Mrs. Ella M. George, was a delightful success. The largest band of this division of work, Mrs. Jean Hagerty secretary, now has 525 members. The socials held by this worker and her "babies" are something to remember.

The institute held by Bucks county W. C. T. U. at Penns Park was interesting and helpful. Mrs. Sylvia B. Norrish, state corresponding secretary, was an efficient helper and the speaker of the evening. Mrs. Addie B. Parsels, vice-president of the state, figures frequently in reports from counties. In Jefferson county lately this eloquent speaker added 274 names to the list of members. The "peerless" Mrs. Mary Harris Armor gave a number of addresses throughout Luzerne county to appreciative audiences. Lycoming county expresses its appreciation of the work done by Mrs. S. C. Wilson. Clinton county tells of a delightful mothers' meeting held in the home of Mrs. William Callahan in Flemington.

Mrs. Olive Pond-Amies, state superintendent of Parliamentary Usage, entertained an institute at her beautiful country residence in Secane, near Philadelphia. Fifty guests partook of a delightful luncheon on the lawn. The feast of reason provided by the institute was equally satisfactory.

Madame Layyah Barakat has been engaged to give the Friday evening lectures before the Lehigh avenue branch of the Y. M. C. A. in November. This popular white ribboner will spend the summer in Old Orchard, Maine.

Slippery Rock W. C. T. U. held a silver medal contest which netted nearly fifty dollars profit and produced much favorable sentiment.

Mrs. Mary V. Stringer, president of Philadelphia county W. C. T. U., will start on a trip to the Pacific coast, July 9.

Mrs. Frances T. Woods, state treasurer emeritus of the Pennsylvania W. C. T. U., departed this life May 1, 1915. Mrs. M. Ella Stewart, state superintendent of Railroad Work, county corresponding secretary, president of the Jennie E. Niles union of York, and chairman of the Hospitality committee for the state convention, entered into rest April 27, 1915.

A VISION REALIZED

(Continued from Page Twelve)

of capable women are the grown-up children of the state union," she decided in the way she had of reducing every proposition to its easiest method of consideration. "They may engage workers from out of the state, if they wish, or may call on the state workers who are disqualified for the campaign, but they must not ask for an organizer this year. The thirty-six counties in which the work has been started, counties with one, two or even three unions but no county organization, shall be the wards of the state general officers, and each shall have a visit from two of us during the year. The twenty-five unclaimed counties must be divided among our four organizers as evenly as possible, and I must pay the money into the treasury to keep them at least two weeks in a county. Twelve dollars and fifty cents per week was the stipend paid to field workers in this particular state, and while the president felt that it was little enough, she realized to the full the enormity of the undertaking of raising $800 or $1,000 through her own efforts and prayers. The financial outlay of the officers would be more than quadrupled and the organizers would be at constant expense for at least four months, though the collections at public meetings could generally be counted on to cover the expense of travel.

By the end of the week replies to letters had begun to come in, and because the plan was seemingly of mystic origin, and because its novelty and practical form appealed to them, *every worker in the state agreed to do her share!*

(To be continued.)

Sanitary Drinking Fountains

Also Drinking Fountains for Man and Beast.

Special prices to W. C. T. U. and all Charitable Societies.

This Fountain was erected by the W. C. T. U. of Luray, Virginia.

Write for Catalogue

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56 & 58 Park Place NEW YORK

HERE AND THERE

Mrs. Lillian Mitchner, president of the Kansas W. C. T. U., has been in charge of the Child Hygiene Exhibit at the W. C. T. U. Cottage at the Winfield Chautauqua, and the exhibit proved most interesting to visitors. During the last session of the legislature Mrs. Mitchner was instrumental in having passed the child hygiene bill, three new liquor laws, the law governing juvenile courts, that raising the age of consent from sixteen to eighteen years and the widow's pension law. She spent eight weeks at the legislature working conscientiously for the betterment of humanity and conditions.

Mrs. Nannie Webb Curtis, president Texas W. C. T. U., who is speaking for the Lincoln Chautauqua System this summer, writes of the young ladies who are conducting the playground work at each tent and the junior chautauqua held each afternoon, with a story hour from three to four. Mrs. Curtis has been talking to the young folks about "The King and His Wonderful Castle" and giving them some of Miss Tinling's temperance tales. At her own expense, she has ordered one of Miss Tinling's books for each young lady teacher. She also has a list for character-building for boys and one for girls. All the books in the series for girls are from our publishing house.

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The **HATS** are made of blue felt, with the letters Y. C. P. in white.

The **BUTTONS** are red or blue, with letters.

PRICES

1 pennant,	1 hat,	1 button	.$ .20
25 pennants,	25 hats,	25 buttons.	4.00
100 pennants,	100 hats,	100 buttons.	15.00
1,000 pennants,	1,000 hats,	1,000 buttons.	130.00

PENNANTS

10 cents apiece $7.00 per hundred
8 cents each if 25 are ordered.

HATS

10 cents apiece $8.00 per hundred
9 cents each if 25 are ordered

BUTTONS

3 cents each 100 for $1.50
25 for 50 cents 500 for $5.00
1,000 for $9.00

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

"The brewing press refers to the Progressive party as the 'Prohigressive' party. We congratulate our friends, the Progressives, and confidently look forward to the early establishment of a 'Prohicrat' party and a 'Prohiblican' party',' says the bulletin of the Temperance Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

NEW LEAFLETS

For General Distribution

The Brewer's Slaves (Illustrated)
Behind the Bars for Life
Prohibition's Effect Upon Revenue and Business

Size 6x9 inches
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Consumption of Liquor Decreasing
Drink and Divorce

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3. Alcohol
4. Beer
5. Drink Robs the Working Man
6. The License Voter Gets What?
7. Attention Voters!
8. Figures Tell
9. Saloons Increase Taxes
10. The Trouble Manufacturing Co.
11. Compare These Figures
12. Boys and Girls
13. Not by My Vote
14. State Prohibition and Local Option
15. Railroads and Alcoholic Liquors
16. The Factory and Alcoholic Liquors
17. The Man Who Drinks
18. A Business Proposition
19. The Liquor Traffic Must Go

Price per 100, 10 cents

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W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

Some person has said that alcohol will remove stains from clothes, which may be true. It will also remove the clothes; likewise the furniture, the provisions, the smiles, the happiness, the character, the reputation, the position, the self-respect, and the life. As a remover of things, alcohol has no equal.—*Exchange*

SUMMER ACTIVITIES OF THE MISSISSIPPI W. C. T. U.

MRS. FANNIE SCOTT

On the eve of a general state election in Mississippi our minds are naturally set on things political. The aspirants for office from constable to governor are many and varied, advocating many methods and measures of government.

Though not having yet attained unto the high estate of suffrage the faithful band of white ribboners of Mississippi is wielding the power accorded the "hand that rocks the cradle," to ascertain and publish abroad the position of prospective law-makers in regard to the liquor traffic, child labor, juvenile reformatory measures, Sabbath desecration and the white slave traffic. We hope to see the next legislature strike a definite, fatal blow that will sever these millstones from the necks of our people and enable us to eradicate, to a large extent, poverty, ignorance, misery and crime, and substitute therefor prosperity, enlightenment, morality and happiness.

The state president, Mrs. S. E. Stanley, returned from the Interstate Campaign Conference at Jacksonville, Fla., imbued with new ideas and plans, new aspirations and ambitions for the work in our state, and these she is passing on with encouragement and enthusiasm to the rank and file of her faithful followers.

Miss May Russell, National organizer and lecturer, is again afield, organizing the unoccupied territory, adding recruits to the white ribbon army and turning the searchlight of truth upon the dark places of error, prejudice and sin.

The summer Normal season is being utilized as a special opportunity for emphasizing the Scientific Temperance Instruction work before our school teachers.

The Press department secured a hearing before the state press association and received hearty assurances of sympathy and co-operation on the part of this assembly. Leaflets were distributed explaining the ready-print and plate service and the monthly clip sheet sent out by the National W. C. T. U. Bureau of Publicity. We have reason to believe a good harvest will result from the seed thus sown and the scope of our influence through the press be greatly extended.

In the departments of Purity, Mercy, Medal Contests, in fact in most of the twenty-three departments organized in our state, faithful and effective work is being done. No report from Mississippi would be complete that failed to make mention of the splendid advance of the Y. P. B.'s and L. T. L.'s under the gifted leadership of the commanders of these soldiers-in-training.

Uppermost in our hearts and minds and all-pervading in our supplications to the Father above are the two great hopes and ideals toward which we, as an organization of Christian women, strive—National Constitutional Prohibition and permanent universal peace. May God grant us a speedy realization of our hearts' desires.

W. C. T. U. ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE "SUNRISE KINGDOM"

(Continued from Page Six)

man who is loved by all the children of Japan. As he stood looking smilingly down upon the audience of gay flowers and bright butterflies, he said, "I have the honor to speak to many innocent souls in shapely temples, but who are not yet entirely safe from a future slavery to King Alcohol."

Mr. Kurishima is a strong advocate of total abstinence, and the beautiful and instructive story which he told the children, was one full of humor and pathos, with, at the heart, a strong plea for temperance.

During the business session two important resolutions were passed. The first was a pledge of all the members to use every possible influence to have women of doubtful character kept in the background during the approaching coronation festivities; the second, a pledge to work for the abolition of the entire brothel system by the end of the next six years. These two resolutions, together with a written message from the premier, Count Okuma, expressing his hearty approval of this wish of the women of the convention, was presented by Madam Yajima, to the governor, the mayor and the head of the police, accompanied by a request that these gentlemen use their influence for the same object.

A generous gift of Madam Yajima of Yen 2,000, a thank-offering which had been presented to her by her old pupils, and which she wished to consecrate to her life-work, the cause of temperance, aroused the enthusiasm of the women. This money is to be applied toward the Yen 6,000, which are being raised to purchase land for a site for a W. C. T. U. headquarters building in Japan. There was in the treasury before the convention Yen 2,000 for this fund, and with the addition of Madam Yajima's contribution it was necessary to raise only Yen 2,000. The Japanese white ribboners have been heavily taxed in keeping up the regular work of the organization, and the raising of this large amount seemed almost impossible. But enthusiasm can overcome almost insurmountable obstacles, and in the week following the close of the convention almost Yen 1,000 was pledged, leaving only Yen 1,000 still to be raised.

Ten years ago Amberg, Wisconsin, was the heart of the lumber jack region and the saloon was the most prominent institution in the place. This year Amberg had a "dry" Fourth of July celebration.

Iowa farmers had a good deal to do with the change for many Iowa young men have taken up old timber land in Wisconsin and transformed a vista of charred stumps into a farming paradise. These Iowa farmers were instrumental in voting the saloons out of Amberg and in instituting the first "dry" celebration held in the county.—*Des Moines* (Ia.) *Capital.*

SANITARY DRINKING FOUNTAINS

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WHILE ON YOUR SUMMER VACATION

While on your summer vacation bear in mind THE UNION SIGNAL. *First of all have your address changed so that your paper will reach you promptly during the vacation season.* After reading, pass it on to others. As your friends gather for an afternoon chat, mention some article you have read and a pleasant discussion will follow, one line of thought suggesting another; you, a reader of THE UNION SIGNAL, will be able to speak with authority on these occasions, having gained your information from this reliable source. There is hardly a doubt that before the end of the vacation season you will have so interested at least ten people in our work that they will want the official paper for themselves. Try this plan. Interest those about you, first by loaning them your paper, and then through informal discussion. Secure the ten subscriptions and as a premium let us send you that invaluable biography, "The Life of Frances E. Willard," written by Anna Adams Gordon. We also suggest that this volume be presented to your school library at the very beginning of the school year.

YOUNG CRUSADER SUBSCRIPTIONS

Let us remind you that when planning your birthday or picnic party in celebration of *Young Crusader* Subscription Day, the birthday of our beloved Anna A. Gordon, the children's friend the world around, you do not fail to order early copies of *The Young Crusader*. The issues of May and June that you will wish to use as souvenirs of the happy day are $1.50 per hundred, while copies of back numbers for use in securing subscriptions will be furnished free.

Why not have a subscription contest of *one* week in honor of this red letter day? Each Loyal Legioner working in a live, earnest subscription contest of one week can obtain scores of subscriptions for the best juvenile temperance paper published —*The Young Crusader.*

THEY RECEIVED "THE LIFE OF FRANCES E. WILLARD"

The following persons have secured "The Life of Frances E. Willard," by Anna A. Gordon as a premium for sending ten subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL:

48 Mrs. Fannie Van Gelder, Ithaca, N. Y.

49 Mrs. M. A. Reichenbach, Oakdale, Cal.

50 Miss Helen Olmsted, Milford, Pa.

51 Mrs. Emma Madden, Ingersoll, Okla.

52 Mrs. Joseph Grover, Red Bank, N. J.

53 Emma M. Davidson, Milton, Dela.

54 Mrs. D. A. Shaffer, St. Edward, Neb.

55 Mrs. Bessie Lathe Scovell, Minneapolis, Minn.

"PROHIBITION FOR VERMONT" IS THE CRY

Vote To Be Taken March 1916

Special Correspondence

The series of county conventions which began in Vermont the last of April extended to Miss Lillian Phelps of Niagara Falls, N. Y., the principal speaker, a most cordial welcome. Her address, "The Church, the School and the Saloon," has been characterized as "magnificent." Vermont's state W. C. T. U. president, Mrs. M. L. Pearson, accompanied Miss Phelps and has been a power for good wherever she has spoken. In her own county, Orleans, of which she is president, a company of one hundred Young Campaigners for Prohibition, the first organized in Vermont, gave a demonstration which added much to the interest of the convention.

The Loyal Temperance Legion Branch, under the present state secretary, Mrs. A. F. Smith, president of Bennington county, is taking on new life. Mrs. Smith has issued blotters in red, white and blue, on each of which is printed a strong sentiment against the use of cigarets. These are being ordered by the different counties for use in the schools.

The executive committee of the Allied Temperance Forces of Vermont is working steadfastly to secure a decisive verdict at the polls, March 7, 1916, for the prohibition of the liquor traffic in Vermont. This committee includes the president of the state W. C. T. U.; the superintendent of the Vermont Anti-Saloon League; a member of the executive committee of the Prohibition party; Chief Templar of the Grand Lodge of Vermont I. O. G. T.; the president of the Vermont Sunday School Association; the master of the state grange and the secretary of the state Y. M. C. A.

In direct opposition to the opinions of the Allied Temperance Forces, a Vermont local option league has been organized with a prominent attorney as president and a vice-president in each county, all claiming to be true friends of temperance, but differing as to the method of its promotion.

This will necessarily be a year of constant, earnest work in Vermont, which should be conducted in a spirit of good will, accompanied by prayer to the source of all wisdom for power rightly to discern the true from the false.

DR. WILEY'S "HOT WEATHER DO'S AND DON'TS"

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley has promulgated a few "hot weather do's and don't's." Here they are:

"Eat everything, but moderately.

"Abstain from alcohol and tobacco.

"Drink plenty of cold water, but do not gulp it.

"Never drink with meals, but immediately after.

"Eat plenty of fruits and vegetables.

"Abstain from sweet soda fountain drinks, unless the syrup is used sparingly in them.

"If you eat moderately and refrain from drugs, do not be afraid of sunstroke."

The "DeBoutville" Half Teaspoon

Every local union can handle this article, to their financial advantage.

"Accuracy in measuring is the secret of successful cooking."

Indispensable in the Kitchen
Invaluable in the Sick Room

Solid Nickel Silver, for kitchen use (no brass), 25c
Std. A-1 Silver Plate, 50c. Solid Silver, $2.50

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Crepe Paper Napkins

Gold or Pink Border with W.C.T.U. Monogram in Gold

Use These for

Luncheons
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Price per 25, 20 Cents. Per 100, 75 Cents

Drinking Cups

A Folded Cup Made of Wax Paper

Price per Dozen, 10 Cents. Per 100, 50 cents

National W. C. T. U. Publishing House
Evanston, Illinois

A Wave of Prohibition

FACTS AND FIGURES

ready to be set in motion throughout the country by the use of the new

PROHIBITION FAN

(Octagon in shape; 7 x 8⅝ in.)

Prohibition map, date of adoption of prohibition by various states on the one side, printed in black; on the reverse side in blue, with white letters surrounded by an artistic arrangement of white ribbon border, the appeal

Protect Our American Youth by Prohibiting the Liquor Traffic

These fans are put up in packages of three dozen (36) and the price is

36 Fans, $1.00

Owing to difficulty in handling and shipping, the smallest order we can fill will be three dozen. Prices on larger quantities will be cheerfully furnished.

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Evanston, Illinois

"High Joe" or The Logger's Story

By J. BURRITT SMITH

Striking, pathetic, convincing—and a vote-maker. Called "The Uncle Tom's Cabin of the Temperance Reform." Sixteen editions issued.

Paper, 35c; cloth, $1.00

Busy World Publishing Co.
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The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XLI EVANSTON, ILL., JULY 29, 1915 No. 31

OUR CONVENTION CITY

Photo by Curtis and Miller, Seattle

See Page 2

The Sky Line of Seattle, Washington,
Olympic Mountains and
Puget Sound

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, SEATTLE, WASH.
OCTOBER 9-14, 1915

SEATTLE, THE "QUEEN" CITY, OUR 1915 HOSTESS FOR THE NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION

HELEN N. STEVENS

The whole state of Washington will join in welcoming the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union Convention in October.

Who has not heard of Seattle, the pride of Washington state and the metropolis of the Northwest? Seattle, with its young past, its happy present and its promising future; Seattle, which having no hoary past to live down by reason of having been born in the twentieth century, is fortunately in a position to avoid the mistakes of the old order of municipalities and to build a glorious city, morally and materially. To the tourist who has not visited the Pacific coast the facts regarding the growth and development of this western city seem too fanciful to be true, but seeing is believing. So come west, dear delegates to the 1915 convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and view in the making a city of more than 300,000 people.

Situated on Puget Sound, the American Mediterranean, the town was founded in 1852, but was almost eliminated by fire in 1889, from which event its rapid growth dates. In a half century Seattle has developed from a pioneer settlement to the second city, in importance, west of the Rockies, the twenty-first city in the United States, and the first in the state of Washington. This city stands not on one hill, but on many; it commands the most magnificent views of ocean, mountains, lakes and valleys and has a climate unsurpassed. Seattle's western boundary is the salt-water beaches of the Sound, attractive and strategic; Lake Washington, thirty miles long, is on the east; Lake Union, in the center, and Green Lake within its northern boundary. The city views the Olympic mountains to the westward, the Cascades to the eastward, Mount Baker on the north and Mount Rainier on the south. An automobile ride ten miles to the north and an equal distance to the south will still be within the confines of the city.

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union Convention, Seattle, Washington, October 9-14, 1915

Seattle in 1913 imported and exported, through its ocean traffic, cargoes valued at $124,000,000. It is estimated that this traffic will reach fully $150,000,000 during the present year. Seattle has thirty miles of city boulevards, thirty-eight city parks, twenty-two children's playgrounds, with a public bathing pavilion on salt water; a public library with nine branch libraries; a university with a campus of 355 acres; a Government assay office; three hundred churches; six high schools and sixty-four graded schools. Seattle is the best lighted city in the west, with municipally-owned water, light and street-railway utilities. Seattle is the distributing point for Alaska and the Orient, with seven transcontinental railroads and sixty steamship lines. It is a cosmopolitan city, the mecca for tourists and the pride of the Northwest.

In order to familiarize the expectant visitor with the convention city's attractions, THE UNION SIGNAL will each week publish an article on one of these features. As the needs of the children appeal most strongly to members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union the playgrounds of Seattle will form the basis of the story for the next issue. In the matter of juvenile amusements this western city has taken a leading part.

PROHIBITION IN WEST VIRGINIA EXCEEDS EXPECTATIONS OF FRIENDS

West Virginia is becoming about as famous as Kansas as an "unanswerable argument" in favor of prohibition. Decrease in crime, better collections, larger sales of necessary commodities and general prosperity are evidences of the success of the experiment.

One of the many witnesses giving testimony to these facts is Judge Null, a police court judge of Huntington. In an article by Mr. Joseph D. Ihmsen in a recent issue of the *Gazette Times* of Pittsburgh, from which we quote, Judge Null tells how beneficial have been the results following the enforcement of the new law:

Judge Null had always accepted the saloon and had not a thing to say against the saloon business, for he was not responsible for the legalization of the traffic. "But I voted for prohibition," he said, "when I was confronted with the necessity of deciding whether I, personally, as a voter, should or should not license the saloon. I am of German descent. I see nothing wrong in taking a glass of beer, have taken a glass myself and probably would take another one, but I would never vote to legalize the liquor traffic. I know of no man here who voted for prohibition who would undo the work he helped to do, should there be another vote on the question, and I personally know scores of men who voted against prohibition who would be for it should they have the opportunity to say whether or not the saloon should be again legalized."

A year ago Judge Null predicted that there would be less drunkenness in Huntington as a result of prohibition; that many drunkards would become men again; that moderate drinkers would soon feel abstinence to be no deprivation; that the liquor men who were filling up Ashland and Catlettsburg, Kentucky, with saloons, in anticipation of a big trade from this section of West Virginia, would be disappointed. When the judge was reminded of his forecast of a year ago, he said, "Those predictions have come true, and in some respects the results have exceeded my expectations. Fortunately, I have the evidence in black and white to prove my assertions. Our police records show that, whereas during the years antedating prohibition, 100 to 140 drunks were arrested every month, the monthly average during the past twelve months has been 40 to 70. Half as many drunks as before. The average number of arrests per month for all sorts of petty crimes used to be 370 to 385; since July 1, 1914, the monthly average is shown to be 160 to 170 cases. Isn't that a pretty good showing?

"But conditions are even better than the police books show. When we had 30 legalized saloons, at least 1,000 cases of intoxication a month were never heard of officially. The drunks were ordered off home by the policemen. But now—well, the police arrest every man who shows signs of intoxication, and I fine them or put them to work on the street, if they can't pay their fines. I think I can fairly argue from the comparative infrequency of arrests for drunkenness that there are more than 1,000 fewer cases of intoxication a month than there were prior to the coming in of prohibition."

A year ago it was said that Huntington would sorely miss the $30,000 which the city annually got from the saloons; that property would depreciate in value, general property valuations would go down, and the burden upon the general taxpayer would be increased. Judge Null was asked about that.

"Our fiscal year begins on July 1. In 1913-14 the tax was 65 cents on the $100 worth of property; 1914-15, the first year of prohibition, the tax was 64 cents, a decrease of one cent. The increase in the value of property in 1914-15 took care of the deficit which otherwise would have arisen from the loss of the saloon license money. The taxes will be 65 cents, probably, next fiscal year—but you've seen our new city hall, and we are going to have an up-to-date police station that will have to be financed. I and other men have duly pondered the prediction that the loss of revenue from the saloon would be missed by the city; we have looked up and compared figures, and we have come to the conclusion that the $30,000 we don't get any more is offset by the reduced expenses of taking care of crime and criminals. Cabell county knows to its cost that a crime committed by a drunken gang can run up $10,000 in court expenses that the taxpayers must meet."

As a man of affairs Judge Null might be expected to know whether prohibition has hurt business, and he was asked that question. He replied:

"Fewer of our dealers in supplies for the home have failed during the past fiscal year, the first of prohibition, than in any one previous year, even though times have been close, and money hard to get and our factories and shops have been working short time."

All Liquor Is Barred in Defenses of Paris

Military Governor Forbids Dealers to Sell to Soldiers in the Camps

General Gallieni, the military governor of Paris, is reported to have issued an order forbidding the purchase by or sale to soldiers or officers of whatever grade in the intrenched camp of Paris of any alcoholic liquors whatsoever.

Offenders will be cited to appear before the police courts and military tribunals. Liquor dealers violating this order will be punished by a temporary suspension of their licenses on the first offense and revocation on the second offense.

British Curtail Liquor Sales in Mine District

The Associated Press reports that besides limiting the hours during which intoxicating liquor may be sold in towns where the government has taken over control of the sale of liquors, the board of control appointed to deal with the munition areas has ordered that there shall be no treating and has prohibited the giving of credit for liquor. The sale of liquor in licensed houses is permitted only between the hours of noon and 2:30 p. m. and between 6 and 8 o'clock in the evening. No orders may be given or accepted for spirits to be consumed off the premises on Saturdays and Sundays and only between noon and 2:30 p. m. on other days. The penalty for contravention of the regulations is fixed at six months' imprisonment and a fine of $500.

Mexican Towns Go Dry

Most of the towns along the Bavispe and Sonora rivers in eastern and central Sonora, Mexico, are reported dry because of the prohibition edict issued recently by Gen. Calles, the Carranza commander.

Alcohol the Enemy of Education

That alcoholic liquor is education's greatest enemy and stumbling block is the expressed belief of Mr. George T. Powell, president of the New York State Horticultural Society, as stated in an address before the graduates of the Horticultural School for Women at Ambler, Pa.

"Rum," said Mr. Powell, "has proved Europe's curse, and today America is spending a billion and a half dollars for alcohol. Our greatest institutions of learning find drink their chief competitor, as in all economic problems.

"Women's influence may bring about a solution of this momentous question. Her study of the support through the soil of the increasing population of the earth and her study of the unrest among the laboring classes are all signs of a better day. The day is not far distant when women are going to bring pressure to bear that will eliminate the drink evil."

Rum Responsible for Sixty Per Cent of Divorces

The records of the courts of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, according to the *North American* of Philadelphia, show that sixty per cent of the 100 divorce proceedings now pending are due to the alcohol evil. In the majority of cases the husband is accused of being addicted to the use of liquor, which led to abuse, neglect or desertion.

Prohibitionists Win in Alberta By 20,000 Majority, the Province Votes to Bar Out Liquor

(By The Associated Press)

Edmonton, Alberta, July 22.—By a majority of almost two to one, the province of Alberta, in a plebiscite vote under the new direct legislation act, has declared in favor of the proposed liquor act, prohibiting the sale of liquor throughout the province. All the cities except Lethbridge went "dry," Edmonton showing a majority of 3,600 and Calgary about 3,300. The new liquor prohibition act goes into effect July 1, 1916.

New Use for Stereopticon and Automobile

A successful method of outdoor temperance education has been in use for some time by the Unitarian Temperance Society in Boston. A lantern is placed on the hood of a motor car at the back. When the machine stops a sheet is hoisted in front, on which are thrown twenty-five lantern slides telling simply what alcohol is and what it costs. When the car was used in Boston last summer 500 men often gathered around it of an evening and were in this way instructed as to the nature and effect of alcohol.

Gratifying Decrease of Crime in Growing Prohibition City of Berkeley

"The growth of crime in Berkeley, California, seems to be in inverse ratio to the growth in opulation," declares Chief of Police Vollmer of this prohibition city of the West. Figures show that ten years ago with a population of 26,000 the number of arrests for the year was 310, while last year with a population of more than 65,000 there were but 291 arrests. "When we grow to 200,000," explained the chief, "we won't have any crooks at all, which is a comforting thought," adding as an afterthought, "Maybe it isn't so comforting after all. Perhaps they won't need a chief of police."

A Liquorless Independence Day in Arizona

With a prohibition law in Arizona which has been in force for only seven months the Independence Day celebrations this year were of a different order from those of former years. Bisbee, the largest mining camp in the state, reports the most successful celebration in its history and that without saloon money or drunken men. Phoenix, with 10,000 population, drew 10,000 people to the celebration at its park. Only five persons were arrested for drunkenness, and many who were on the outlook for drunken men, a sight all too frequent in former times, saw not one the whole day through. The mine owners who solidly opposed statewide prohibition are now without exception in favor of it. "I voted wet but I would not vote to have the saloon return," is the familiar verdict of citizens in every part of the state.

Brewery to Manufacture Malted Milk

It is announced through the general press that Coor's brewery, located at Golden, Colorado, on August 15 will discontinue the manufacture of beer, and employ the same force of men in the manufacture of malted milk. The plant is said to represent an investment of a million dollars.

They Listened!

The "efficiency" argument in favor of prohibition may be the popular one at the present time, but the "human interest" element in the anti-liquor movement will sometimes win where everything else fails. The *Minneapolis* (Minn.) *Journal* tells the following touching incident of one of the recent county option campaigns:

"No campaign for county option is likely to develop a more dramatic incident than that which occurred in this village before the recent election. Adams is and has been the wettest of all wet spots in this part of the state. When dry speakers from Austin attempted to speak on the streets here they met with some trouble and one of them was seized by a big saloon man and dragged toward a saloon. He refused to enter and finally escaped. In the meantime about fifty men and boys approached a second speaker who stood on a dry goods box addressing the crowd and heckled and hooted him.

"Into the crowd that stood before the speaker staggered a young man who fell in the dirt of the street. A well-dressed woman of the village, a former school teacher, pushed her way to the front and pointing to the drunken man, said:

"'*There lies one who was the flower of the young men of Adams. He was respected by all of you. He is as kind a brother when not drunk as a sister ever had. That drunken man is my brother. I am his sister. The saloons have made him what he is. Men and women of Adams, as that man's sister, I beg of you to give these men from Austin a hearing.*'

"Within twenty-four hours the story was known throughout the southern tier of townships of Mower county and the dry vote was greatly augmented on election day."

Indiana Board of Health May Inaugurate Anti-Alcohol Campaign

According to the *Indianapolis News*, a fight for some sort of drastic action against alcoholic beverages by the state board of health of Indiana may be started by Dr. James S. Boyers, president of the board.

Indiana's health officers have already spoken in condemnation of the liquor evil, a conference of two hundred health officers of the Hoosier state having heretofore passed a strong resolution to the following effect:

"A diminution in the consumption of alcohol by the community, according to those who are in a position to know and to judge, would mean less tuberculosis, less poverty, less dependency and less pressure on our hospitals, asylums and jails. Drinking cuts into the support of the family. The drinking of parents weakens the vitality of children. Drinking mothers lose twice as many babies as do sober mothers. More alcoholism is found in the parents of feebleminded children than in the parents of normal children. The children of drinkers develop more slowly and do poorer school work than do the children of abstainers."

WHY MICHIGAN MADE A GAIN

MRS. MYRTA E. LOCKWOOD
State Recording Secretary

First of all we tried our best to follow the plan of Mother National and secure our share of the gain in membership. Every one of the twelve districts made a net gain notwithstanding local losses and the promotion of nearly two hundred loyal workers. Our field workers were kept busy. Our efficient leader, Mrs. E. L. Calkins, personally won eight hundred active and one hundred ninety-six honorary members.

The Institute department has been thoroughly worked. Mrs. Perkins, the Institute superintendent, held seventy institutes, with twenty-three Sunday services, securing 388 active and 150 honorary members.

Michigan's proportion of the 50,000 increase was 2,600. This was apportioned to the local unions and the result was the splendid gain of 2,263, as shown by the treasurer. To counties making a gain of fifty, blue ribbons were given; for a gain of twenty-five and less than fifty, a red ribbon; counties holding their own, white. About sixty counties were organized. Of these, twenty-three won blue ribbons, ten, red, and twenty, white, and we sang with enthusiasm "Hurrah, for the red, white and blue."

Efficiency institutes are planned for the coming year and the goal is 20,000 members by the next roll call—June, 1916.

"Michigan's going dry,
Michigan's going dry.
Pass along the watchword
Michigan's going dry."

The call goes round among the 15,261 members:

"My—My—My—V-I-C-T-O-R-Y—
We must *work* to make Michigan dry."

20th CENTURY RED MAN READY TO FIGHT "FIREWATER"

It speaks well for the future of the American Indian that the generation now being educated in our schools and colleges is possessed of a deep-seated hatred for alcohol. The Indian students of Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kansas, have written some forceful essays on the subject of the drink evil, and one by a seventh grade pupil, from which we quote, tells of a strong determination to lead his people in a victorious war against John Barleycorn:

"I am ready to be one of Gideon's 300 to fight against our common enemy—alcohol—so that I will not be a beggar. I am going to stand against it. If it is put before my eyes I will gladly remember that I have lived in the prohibition state of Kansas, and that the people there have taught me not to take any kind of drink. I am going to try hard to fight this liquor away from my people back home, so that we might have prohibition among the Indians there, like Kansas. Every time they get drunk there is always a fight. Women and children drink as men do. My people need help along this line. Today I am living without parents. This liquor is the cause of that and they try hard to get us in this trap. My father was found under the snow by a farmer who happened to drive to town after the snowstorm. What was the cause of this? Alcohol. Alcohol is the cause of nearly all crime. Let us brace up and fight against our common enemy who is killing our parents."

PLEA FOR PROHIBITION FROM THE NEGRO

The better class of colored people are waking up to the harm alcoholic drink does them and their race. In some cases they plead with the white voters to outlaw the liquor traffic for their protection. The *Calhoun* (S. C.) *Advance* recently published an eloquent appeal from a negro of that county to his white friends and neighbors to vote for prohibition next September.

The letter reads as follows:

"For the last thirty years I have hardly let a single day pass without being under the influence of whisky. During the revival services conducted by Rev. McLendon in St. Matthews I became convinced that I myself was the worst enemy that I had. I was converted under his preaching and since that time I have not touched a drop of whisky, and so help me God, I do not expect to touch a drop as long as I live.

"I have been spending at least thirty cents a day for whisky for the last twenty-five years. I got Mr. Wannamaker, president of the St. Matthews National Bank, to calculate this for me and see what amount of money I would have had, had I saved this money, and I find that had I deposited thirty cents a day for twenty-five years in the Farmers Bank and Trust Co., The Home Bank or St. Matthews National Bank at four per cent interest, at the end of ten years I would have had $1,471.56; at the end of twenty-five years I would have had $6,382.47 and at the end of fifty years I would have had the amazing amount of $54,162.14.

"We beg that our white friends vote this state and county for prohibition in September, that they do not permit a blind tiger to sell a drop of this awful stuff that is ruining our race. We know that the white people are the best friends we have and we cannot think that they will permit the sale of this awful stuff to continue and thus unfit us to live among them as we should.

"When we are called to the great beyond, will the great God hold us responsible for using whisky, and not hold our white friends responsible for permitting it to be sold?"

GOVERNOR CAPPER'S BIRTHDAY PARTY FOR THE CHILDREN OF TOPEKA

The "kiddies" of Topeka, Kansas, were the guests of that good friend of prohibition, Governor Arthur Capper, on July 14, the occasion of his fiftieth birthday. More than 6,000 children from tiny toddlers to sixteen-year-olds enjoyed the hospitality of the governor. To insure the pleasure of the little people Governor Capper leased for the day nine moving picture theaters with the provision that only high grade films be shown. Automobiles were supplied for crippled and shut-in children and they were thus enabled to have a part in the governor's birthday party. Ice cream was provided in abundance. The street cars carried free of charge the governor's guests, and special policemen and firemen were detailed to see that no harm befell the little ones.

Governor Capper not only upon his birthday, but every day of the year is planning and working for the interests of the children, in urging and enforcing laws for their protection. It is his proud boast that he is governor of a state which has more than half a million boys and girls who have never been contaminated by the sight of an open saloon.

MISSOURI ACTIVITIES

MRS. FANNIE L. TAYLOR

The women of Missouri are learning more and more the value of co-operation in all organized efforts. More and more they realize that "united we stand." At the convention of the state Equal Suffrage Association, after an address on "Co-operation" by Mrs. Nelle G. Burger, Missouri's W. C. T. U. president, the association voted jointly to launch the suffrage campaign for Missouri in 1916. A conference was held by the officers of the two organizations and plans for the campaign formulated. It was decided to begin at once the educational work. The plans include the simultaneous circulation of petitions, both organizations to keep records thereof; to make it a *real educational campaign*, each local union in the state is asked to take franchise as its leading state work, making suffrage the dominant note for the campaign months, but still continuing vigorously to educate for National Constitutional Prohibition. Mrs. Alice Curtice Moyer, a suffrage lecturer of especial ability, will hold suffrage schools throughout the state and do all kinds of campaign work, under a happy arrangement which will benefit both organizations. Each organization will furnish speakers and carry its own financial responsibility. The last afternoon of the state convention at Sikeston, Mo., September 17, will be a suffrage rally. Mrs. Lillian Mitchner, president Kansas W. C. T. U.; Mrs. Helen G. Miller, president Missouri Equal Suffrage Association; Mrs. Alice Curtice Moyer, and a long array of Missouri talent will participate.

Champ Clark Sees Suffrage for Missouri

Hon. Champ Clark, speaker of the House of Representatives, recently faced a band of suffragists in a hotel lobby in San Francisco and pledged allegiance to their cause generally. He said: "I expect to see Missouri a suffrage state soon and I am going to help."

There are those who think Missouri should work for a Congressional resolution for a national constitutional amendment for suffrage, while others wish to continue campaigning in each state for individual state action. Missouri has chosen the latter course, which seems most practical.

Fewer Saloon Applications in Kansas City, Mo.

Wilbur F. Hall, secretary to the police commissioners, in speaking of the 540 applications for saloon licenses to be passed on as compared with 616 at this time last year, said: "The increased police regulation has taken a lot of business away from the saloons. **That combined with the tendency of the general public to avoid the use of liquor is slowly putting the saloon out of business. Corporations and business houses have placed a ban on liquor and the men are slowly learning that the less whisky they drink the more money they earn. It is only a matter of a few years before the saloon will be a thing of the past.**" Mr. Hall might have added, "With the W. C. T. U. women praying, working, remonstrating, petitioning, having the names of dead men and non-residents stricken from saloon petitions, agitating, educating and singing 'We Want Our City Dry' the years will soon dwindle to months."

A Kansas City liquor man said very recently, "I must 'make my pile' in the next two years, for by that time it *will be too late in my business.*"

The annual picnic of the Kansas City (Mo.) Loyal Temperance Legion was held in Budd Park on Miss Gordon's birthday. Two silver medal oratorical contests were held as a part of the program, giving the public a favorable impression of L. T. L. work. A fascinating tale of a little boy's big imagination was one number of the program. Other readings and songs, and

(Continued on Page Eleven)

KANSAS A STATE OF SQUARE DEALS

GOVERNOR CAPPER IN ADDRESS AT PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION EXTOLS BENEFITS OF PROHIBITION

Like a true son of Kansas Governor Capper never neglects an opportunity to proclaim the glories of the "sunflower state" and to extol the prohibition law. On July 19, he made the principal address on the Kansas Day program at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. In an eloquent recital of the state's progress, he said:

Kansas Has Proud Record

California has invited us to come here —with all the rest of the world—and to "put our best foot forward." I wish that I might, today, make a fitting exhibit of what Kansas really is and what Kansas stands for. Kansas—

The state which sends more boys and girls to university, college and public school, in proportion to population, and fewer men and women to prison and jail than any other state.

The state which has the lowest percentage of crime, poverty, immorality, insanity, imbecility and drunkenness.

The state which was first successfully and completely to wipe out the abominable saloon traffic.

The state which for thirty-five years has not had a legalized saloon or brewery, and now has eighty-eight city and county jails that are empty, forty-seven poor farms and almshouses that are unoccupied, twenty-eight counties in which the criminal courts have not had a prosecution in more than a year.

The state which was first to declare unanimously through its legislature, its state officials and its entire delegation in Congress for Nationwide Prohibition (and National Prohibition is coming in less than ten years, just as sure as the sun shines).

The state which has the lowest death rate in the United States, only seven to the 1,000, a percentage constantly decreasing, notwithstanding we have more motor cars in proportion to population than any state.

The state which has the largest per capita of wealth—almost $2,500 for every man, woman and child within its borders.

Cleanest, Soberest Commonwealth

The state which holds the world's record as a producer of wheat—a single crop of 185,000,000 bushels—exceeding in value twice over all the gold and silver mined in the United States and Alaska in an entire year, and enough to feed every family in the United States for at least twelve months.

The state to which the jury of awards of your great international exposition only the other day, awarded one grand prize and seventy-eight medals for the surpassing excellence of its agricultural exhibit.

The one state which has more than a half million boys and girls who never saw an open saloon.

The finest, cleanest, soberest, happiest, most prosperous commonwealth in this Union.

This is the exhibit of Kansas I should like to make to the people of the world in your beautiful exposition, and I freely confess I am proud to be the chief executive of such a state; and especially proud to be the first native Kansan to become its governor; the first to be chosen by the votes of Kansas women. It is an honor of which any man may be proud.

—*Topeka Capital*

GOVERNOR CAPPER AND SOME OF KANSAS' FUTURE CITIZENS

"I am immensely proud of the fact that Kansas has more than half a million boys and girls who never saw an open saloon."

And Kansas Is Prosperous

We are told by the kings of finance in Wall street that Kansas is today the most prosperous state in the Union. This is true. We have 205 millions of surplus wealth piled in our banks and savings institutions. But better and nobler than all this material success is the high standard of citizenship, the fine spirit of justice and fairness that animates the soul of every true Kansan with a little more fervor, I am sometimes tempted to think, than the citizen of any other state.

The true greatness of Kansas, as of any state, lies in the moral fiber of its people. Kansas is a great state because it is populated by great-hearted men and women. The pioneers who won the wilderness for us were hardy men and women, strong of heart and great of soul—they laid the foundation for a great state. It was Kansas that led the way in the nation's great struggle for human freedom, and for more than a third of a century the Kansas conscience has been in the forerank in almost every effort to elevate the moral, social and educational standards of the nation. In Kansas a genuine effort has been made to incorporate in our body politic, fundamental moral ideas, and we have endeavored to base our laws and our institutions upon the eternal truths that tend to righteousness.

Little Nearer Square Deal

I honestly believe that Kansas today comes a little nearer than any other state in the Union to giving every man, woman and child within its borders evenhanded justice, a square deal and an equal chance in every department of life.

And this has been brought about by the character and stability of the Kansas people; it is because our Kansas citizenship is made up of men and women dominated so largely by Christian ideals—right living, high thinking, decency, honesty, sobriety, industry and the noblest things of life. Their patriotism and their high ideals are reflected in our laws and our institutions.

Our history from the first day down to the present is filled with deeds of heroism and self sacrifice. In the field, on the street, in the railway yard, we find every day men and women who are ready to lay down their lives in the service of humanity. It is not necessary to go to the bloody battlefields of Europe to find heroes, nor to the camps and hospitals of that sorely beset continent to find true heroines. I know that we have them in Kansas and in California —men and women of heroic strain, who in living their daily life, in doing their part in the world's work, in maintaining the high standards which are our ideal, are showing as great heroism as was ever shown in storm or battle.

Good To Live In Kansas

If it is good to live in Kansas it is because the people of Kansas have made it so. Kansas people have never dodged a difficulty nor refused to face an issue. **Kansas now is a good place in which to live largely because thirty years ago we dared to make the open saloon an outlaw, because we were not afraid to attack a curse as ancient as human history and put it from us forever. I am immensely proud of the fact that Kansas has more than half a million boys and girls who never saw an open saloon. And now that National Prohibition and world-wide prohibition are coming just as surely as tomorrow's sunrise, Kansas has done, is doing, and will do more to bring this great blessing about than any other state.**

NOVEL METHODS OF THE 1915 SUFFRAGE CAMPAIGN

JANE A. STEWART, Philadelphia, Pa.

Probably never before in the long and stirring history of the woman suffrage movement has there been so notable a campaign year as the current one of 1915.

While a greater number of states have been involved in previous campaigns, this year outclasses all others in the importance of the communities both as regards size and influence. The winning of but a single one of the four states aligned in this year's suffrage struggle means the breaking down of the solid arch of "slave states ranged on the Atlantic Coast."

Suffrage forces in each one of these four states are thus keenly desirous of seeing their state the first free state in the East and the leader in the movement for the political emancipation of woman. This natural desire is manifested most vividly in the great variety of their efforts, which are spectacular and original, and worthy of wide emulation by reformers everywhere.

Native American Women Denied Rights Freely Granted Untutored Newcomers

The plea for suffrage is usually eloquently vocal; but it can be eloquently mute. This was shown in the United States District Court in New York City recently when the oath of allegiance was being administered to newly naturalized citizens. Thirty women in their collegiate caps and gowns (with yellow sashes bearing the inscription, "Votes for Women") led by the president of the College Equal Suffrage League, appeared and watched the proceedings which in two hours made voters out of thirty-three aliens, endowing these untutored newcomers with the sacred rights of citizenship denied to the intelligent native American women.

"We women whose fathers fought and died for this nation, must work years in vain and are forced to plead with these foreigners to grant us a voice in our own country's affairs," said one. "Could anything be more unfair and humiliating?"

The printed suffrage appeal takes on striking forms, as in the case of the New York Women's Trade Union League's "Workingmen—Help," a remarkable call to the workingmen to show their faith in woman suffrage by their vote on November 3, declaring that "it is one thing to be on record for 'votes for women' and another thing to work actively for it so as to make it a living fact. This we ask you to do now."

"Suffrage" gardens of yellow flowers showing the words "Votes for Women" are seen in all the campaign states. In New York the suffragists have significantly added to their gardens, blue flowers for victory.

STATUS OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE

FULL SUFFRAGE

Wyoming	1869
Colorado	1893
Idaho	1896
Utah	1896
Washington	1910
California	1911
Arizona	1912
Kansas	1912
Oregon	1912
Alaska	1913
Nevada	1914
Montana	1914

PRESIDENTIAL AND MUNICIPAL SUFFRAGE

Illinois	1913

STATES TO VOTE ON SUFFRAGE AT NEXT GENERAL ELECTION

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts

STATES TO VOTE IN 1916

Iowa, South Dakota, West Virginia

All sorts of novel devices have been conceived for raising suffrage funds. An "Earners' Day" for special work in Albany was marked by the conducting of special "jitney" bus service for that occasion. Suffrage melting pots have been particularly popular and are good clearing houses for otherwise useless old trinkets.

Blue birds, suggestive of happiness and success, are a feature of the Massachusetts campaign. The blue bird, made of thin tin, has a back of dark blue and a yellow breast, on which is printed "Votes for Women, November 2." These suffrage songsters appear on trees, posts and fences, and in conspicuous places. In response to the request, suffrage pennants float on crafts of all kinds on the waterways of the suffrage campaign states.

Suffrage Billboards

Suffrage billboards, calling on the voters to support the amendment, have been placed in every city and in hundreds of towns in New York state. The poster design is a young woman holding a trumpet in black and white outlined on a bright yellow background, with the words, "Vote for the Woman Suffrage Amendment, November 2, 1915."

Life insurance policies to help suffrage is another New York idea, the benefits to go to the state suffrage campaign fund should the insured die before election day.

The New York campaign is notable for the great army of workers. It is estimated that there are 2,000 volunteer workers who are giving their whole time. Many teachers in all four states are devoting half their vacation period to suffrage work. New York has a few paid organizers, and no less than 200 volunteer speakers, fully one-half of them men, including lawyers, judges and teachers.

The reading of "An Appeal for Liberty" at the foot of the statue of Liberty on Bedloe's Island and at various points in the city marked the suffrage Fourth in New York.

Pennsylvania's Justice Bell

In Pennsylvania, the greatest feature of the 1915 suffrage campaign is the "Justice Bell," or "Suffrage Liberty Bell," as it is also called. This great bell is a replica of the famous Liberty Bell, except that its clapper is chained, it has no crack, and it bears an additional inscription, "Establish Justice." This bell began in June a state-wide tour, covering every county, which is to continue until fall, when it is earnestly hoped to ring the bell in Philadelphia in celebration of a suffrage victory in the state of Pennsylvania.

SUFFRAGE NOTES

During the final week of the suffrage campaign in New Jersey, Hon. W. Y. Morgan, lieutenant governor of Kansas, will tour the state in the interests of votes for women. Mr. Morgan has seen the workings of suffrage in his home state and is offering his services in this campaign in order to secure political freedom for women and to bring to other states the benefits that have come to Kansas as a result of the vote of the mothers of the state.

"I believe the universal enfranchisement of women a great forward movement in democracy bound to come and speedily," is the prophecy of Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations, who addressed a suffrage meeting in Buffalo on July 13. In accepting the invitation of the Buffalo women he wrote, "I am very anxious that you shall win in New York state and shall be glad to come to speak for you at my own expense and without compensation."

The *Toledo* (O.) *Blade* has recently called attention to the importance of the suffrage question as indicated by the amount of space given it in the public press. "Measured by printed material," says the *Blade*, "the subject of equal rights is surely the foremost question before the world. The war in Europe takes up a good deal of our conversation. But we began talking woman suffrage long before Europe began to have convulsions and it will be discussed years after the war drums have ceased to throb. The roots of the European war are said to go back to the days of Frederick the Great, to have developed strength and tenacity in the times of Napoleon. But the roots of the rebellion of the women go far deeper in time than we have any printed record. They have grown while man fought over the boundaries of his land, struggled for loot and taxes and power, contended for trade and the mastery of the seas."

Although the National Grange every year goes on record for suffrage, and a great many of the state granges take like action an underhanded attempt is being made to influence the farmers of the United States against equal suffrage and in favor of liquor and certain "big business" interests, through articles sent in the form of free plate matter to country newspapers. The American Press Association in sending out a notice of warning against such articles asks country newspapers to watch closely any plate matter that is sent to them. The principal articles are under the heading, "Know Thy Country." One is an attack on equal suffrage, "Why Is Woman Restless?" They are issued under the name Agricultural and Commercial Press Service and some of them are signed by Peter Radford. A previous attempt made not long since by Mr. Radford and others under the name of the National Farmers' Union was unsuccessful and was given up. They are now making a second effort, and every editor is asked to be very sure that space in his paper is denied these vicious interests.

GOVERNOR CARLSON'S TRIBUTE TO WHITE RIBBONERS

Governor George A. Carlson of Colorado, in his address at the recent Anti-Saloon League Convention, paid a beautiful tribute to the heroic constructive work of the women of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of his state. Speaking of the early dark days of the movement against the legalized liquor traffic, he said:

"When the victory for National Prohibition is finally won, when it is universally agreed that the greatest achievement of the twentieth century was the elimination of this colossal vice that so menaced our government and civilization, and the future historian goes back over the records of the past to bestow the laurels of praise for the deserving, he will give high mention to that little band of women who by sacrifice and devotion kept the issue alive when it was but a faint flame flickering in a hostile night of error."

State Made Dry by Women's Votes

"The dry forces in Colorado," said Governor Carlson, "did not gain any consequential victories until 1893, when the right of suffrage was given women. Three towns, dry on that date—eight years later thirty-three towns dry. This has been the experience of every suffrage state, and if there were no other reason for equal suffrage, this would be sufficient. The mothers and daughters of our homes know more than men of the frightful devastation of drink. They bear the brunt. The drunkard is a poor provider and a cruel husband. The burden of his excesses falls upon the wife and children. Take from the politics of our states and nation the insidious influences of the liquor interests and nation-wide equal suffrage would prevail within a year's time. The mother who sees her family and home disintegrating, who because of the saloon or wine room helplessly watches her boy or girl, in whom is wrapped all her hopes and ideals, on the road straight to the penitentiary or the house of ill-fame, does not forget on election day.

"Let others tell you that the mothers of your children will prove incapable, or become coarse, cold or neglectful in the home if given the ballot; those who for nearly a quarter of a century have actually observed the enfranchised women at work, know that she can sense the enemy of the home more quickly and will fight him with more telling effect than the husband, and while preserving all her natural feminine charm and sweetness, she will become even more devoted to the man who has allowed her ampler means and fuller power for the protection of their common fireside. The state in safeguarding and preserving the health and morals of the young is but doing a mother's work. We need the blending of the mother heart and the masculine judgment and will to sustain and guard our homes."

Three hundred dollars saved, a gain of eight pounds in weight, a better appetite, a voice twice as strong as formerly, one hour more of sleep each night and 100 per cent more "pep," is the way Rev. James W. Lee, presiding elder of the St. Louis, Mo., district of the Methodist Episcopal church South characterizes the results of a year's abstinence from tobacco, after having been a smoker for more than forty years. William M. Sloane, the superintendent of the St. John's M. E. Sunday school of St. Louis, and general manager of the McElroy Sloane Shoe company, also gave up tobacco at the same time because of a challenge from Dr. Lee, then his pastor, and both men are unanimous in their verdict as to the benefits of the year of abstinence from tobacco although Mr. Sloane at the outset had no desire to quit smoking.

EIGHTEEN PROHIBITION STATES

Maine	West Virginia
Kansas	Virginia
Oklahoma	Washington
North Dakota	Oregon
North Carolina	Colorado
Georgia	Arizona
Mississippi	Iowa
Tennessee	Arkansas
Alabama	Idaho

A SALOONLESS PLANET

We have become accustomed to the fighting motto: "A saloonless nation by 1920." The Christian Endeavorers, in their great Chicago convention, have raised another and more far-reaching battle cry: "A Saloonless World by 1930." It is a heroic and forward-looking ambition that has taken possession of them. If their hopes are fulfilled many of them will be still on the sunny side of middle life with the prospect of many years under the happy rule of universal prohibition. If it is to come so soon many an older person will pray, "May I be here to see it."

A traveling man, some years ago, asked a white ribbon lady what was the meaning of the letters "W. C. T. U." When she had explained, he said: "I thought it meant 'We claim the universe.' She laughingly accepted the interpretation. The Endeavorers apparently wish to make the claim good.

Let us have, if possible, a saloonless, and a warless planet. When this comes to pass shall the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and their Christian Endeavor allies attack the other planets? Yes, we will begin on the red planet Mars, our nearest neighbor, and make him no longer the planet of bloody war, but the symbol of universal goodwill.—*Lewistown* (Ill.) *Democrat.*

STATE W. C. T. U. CONVENTION CALENDAR

South Carolina, Orangeburg, second week in September.

Maine, Skowhegan, Sept. 14-16.

Missouri, Sikeston, Sept. 14-17.

Oklahoma, Oklahoma City, Sept. 15-17.

Kentucky, Bowling Green, Sept. 17-22.

Wisconsin, Eau Claire, Sept. 17-21.

South Dakota, Ipswich, Sept. 17-22.

Colorado, Denver, Sept. 22-24.

North Dakota, Carrington, Sept. 23-27.

California, (Northern), Oakland, Sept. 27 to Oct. 1.

Montana, Livingston, Sept. 28 to Oct. 1.

Kansas, Newton, Sept. 28 to Oct. 1.

Maryland, Rockville, Sept. 29-30.

New York, Ithaca, Sept. 30 to Oct. 4.

Tennessee, Martin, Oct. 1-4.

Pennsylvania, York, Oct. 1-4.

Oregon, Newberg, Oct. 5-7.

Washington, Seattle, Oct. 8.

North Carolina, Raleigh, Oct. 8-12.

"MOVIES" POPULAR IN PROHIBITION COMMUNITIES

The "movies" have proved themselves a weapon against the saloons, according to W. R. Sheehan, general manager of the Fox Film corporation, writing in the *Chicago Daily News*. His conclusion is based on observations made during a six months' tour of the United States. Instead of spending his evenings at the saloon, "the poor man's club," the tired laborer now takes his wife and children to the picture show, Mr. Sheehan says.

"It seems a far cry from the drink evil to the motion picture industry," he continued, "yet the 'movie' is doing much to eliminate the saloon. I was amazed by the prosperous condition of photo play houses in prohibition states or communities under local option and in many instances a magnificent theater has supplanted a prosperous saloon.

"As an illustration, I remember the case of a wholesale liquor dealer in Seattle, Wash., who had made a fortune in the business. His was the largest trade in the state; a great deal of it was with Alaskan towns in which he had practically no competition.

"Now that Washington has gone dry this man caused to be erected a $500,000 theater on the principal corner in Seattle for the exclusive exhibition of motion pictures. When it is finisned this house will accommodate about 2,500 persons and in point of elaborate furnishings will rival the best theaters in the country.

"That man knew what he was doing and his case is only one of many who have come to recognize the force of films on the public life of the country. The public must find some place for relaxation after a strenuous day's work and is deciding in favor of the 'movies,' to the consternation of the saloon men."

"A SLUMP IN LIQUOR MEANS A BOOM IN OTHER TRADES"

Arguing on the question of nationalizing the liquor traffic in Great Britain, Hon. Leif Jones, member of Parliament, in an address at the great annual meeting of the National British Women's Temperance Association in London, said:

"A good deal is to be said for the nationalization of certain trades, but surely you only propose to nationalize trades which are useful, trades which are wealth-producing, trades which the country wishes to carry on, not trades of which wise people in the country wish to make an end altogether. The drink trade is of this nature. It is called a trade, but it is not a trade in the true sense of the word. It is a parasitic trade, a trade which lives upon other trades. The success of the drink trade means that other trades are suffering. If I may put it in the language of the stock exchange, 'a slump in liquor would be a boom in other trades,' and to propose to nationalize that trade would be to be guilty of a direct contradiction to the whole progress not only of national well-being, but of the whole progress and tendency of the temperance movement during the last seventy or eighty years."

"I think that inside of ten or a dozen years the United States will be dry and the women of this country will have the right to vote on all questions. It is coming as sure as tomorrow morning." These were the words of ex-Congressman Charles M. Thomson of Chicago, a member of the sixty-third Congress on a recent occasion.

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Evanston, Illinois, July 29, 1915

GOAL FOR 1915—FIFTY THOUSAND NEW MEMBERS

Miss Anna A. Gordon, National W. C. T. U. president, returned to Evanston Thursday, July 22, after an absence of a few days in the East. She was accompanied by her sister, Miss Elizabeth P. Gordon, who it is hoped by her many friends in "the classic town by the lake" will spend some time at Rest Cottage.

"PROHIBITION'S ONWARD MARCH"

A revised edition of the valuable leaflet, "Prohibition's Onward March," illustrated with the latest prohibition map of the United States, is just off the press. Every white ribboner should provide herself with a copy for reference. Price, two cents each; per 50, 20 cents; per 100, 30 cents. Order of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Evanston, Ill.

CHICAGO'S RIVER DISASTER—ITS LESSON

The shadow of an overwhelming disaster and sorrow rests upon the city of Chicago. Early last Saturday morning as the over-loaded, unfit steamer "Eastland," with its 2,500 excursionists—employes of the Western Electric Company and their friends—was preparing to steam down the Chicago river into Lake Michigan, it heeled over in its dock and cast its precious human freight into the water. Probably one-half of the victims, imprisoned in state-rooms or cabin or caught under the boat, lost their lives. Added to the grief for loved ones and sympathy for those who are bereaved is the consciousness of the community that the destruction of these hundreds of lives was absolutely inexcusable, and that the city and Government stands condemned for wilful neglect and reckless carelessness. The leading newspapers of the city are unanimous in acknowledging that the awful catastrophe is "proof of a great community's criminal heedlessness" in failing to safeguard the crowds who during the summer months throng the lake boats. President Wilson has ordered a thorough investigation by the Department of Commerce of the cause of the catastrophe. Mayor Thompson and Governor Dunne of Illinois, who were both at the Panama-Pacific Exposition at the time of the disaster, have called off all preparations for the observance of Illinois Day at the Exposition, and are hurrying home to aid in the work of relief and investigation. The acting mayor immediately issued an order closing all places of amusement in Chicago for two days following the calamity.

"While we Chicagoans have been lamenting Europe's prodigal destruction of human lives," says the *Chicago Daily News*, "our own ill-regulated institutions have developed this great disgrace, to shame our slovenly and slothful disregard for the elementary principles of safety. Surely it is high time for us to sweep before our own doors in humility and penitence."

The sympathy of the nation goes out to the stricken friends and families of those who met an untimely death in the awful accident, and the lesson of the heart-breaking catastrophe ought to rest heavily upon the consciences of every great city. *"Disregard for the elementary principles of safety"*—what community is not guilty of similar neglect, not alone in the matter of overloaded boats, but in the toleration of health and life-destroying institutions of every type. What shall it profit a city, though every year it add to its population, though it grow in wealth and power, if it permit by negligence and culpable ignorance any practice or policy, any business or traffic, which shall cause waste or loss of the very thing for which the municipality exists—the well-being of its citizens?

ALAS FOR THE COUNTRY CHURCH!

Unless somebody checks the flood of prohibition enthusiasm that is obsessing the intellects of the pastors of our country churches those heretofore valued institutions will soon be only a memory of "the good old days!" This is the theory on which "Rev." F. E. J. Lloyd bases an absurd dissertation on "The Prohibition Movement and the Country Church," printed in pamphlet form, which is being somewhat widely circulated. The little folder bears so plainly the ear-marks of the liquor interests that it is hardly necessary to remind our readers, into whose hands it may come, that the "Rev." Lloyd, who is advertised as a "prominent divine," has been for some time working for the liquorites. He is said to have gained his prominence by leaving the Episcopal church to become a Roman Catholic and later deserting that church to return to the Episcopal fold.

The author works himself into a fine frenzy over the condition of the churches, which he claims have been practically blotted out of existence by pastors who insisted on preaching against the liquor traffic and the drink evil and gives it as his conclusion and conviction that "the prohibition movement by its latest developments and the astonishing hold it has secured on the country preacher has done more than any other single agency of modern times to weaken the influence and nullify the appeal of the rural church and, as in numberless cases, to completely close its doors." He confesses to an agony of spirit over the spectacle he witnessed in last year's state-wide prohibition campaign in Ohio—dry banners adorning the walls of churches, bearing such sentiments as "The church is opposed to the liquor traffic," and sees in such a demonstration the destruction of the churches.

This causes the *Pittsburgh Christian Advocate* to suggest that if the country churches should actually perish in a prohibition campaign, it would be in order to write over their doors, "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord." But, says the *Advocate*, "if they prove unfaithful in the conflict with the conspiracy of politics and greed it will be true of them as it was of Sardis, 'Thou hast a name that thou livest, but thou art dead.'"

The *Continent* (Presbyterian) takes the statements of what it characterizes "a fool pamphlet" even more seriously and admits that it "makes a sportsmanlike foe feel once more that he would really like to lend the liquor men a supply of brains just to lower their handicap a little in the anti-saloon battle." "Certainly if they had any brains at all," says the *Continent*, "the liquor folks would know better than to use a 'tract' containing Mother Goose nonsense like this, 'The country church must choose between prohibition and Christianity.'"

There seems no occasion to lie awake nights worrying over the injury that will be done to the cause of prohibition by the circulation of "Rev." Lloyd's literary effort. On the contrary, it is quite probable that the perusal of it will cause country pastors and parishioners to show their righteous indignation at its insolence by a little more energetic and enthusiastic service for prohibition.

WILL YOU ADMIT IT TO YOUR HOME?

Were a solicitor for a liquor firm to call at your home and press upon you the merits of the various alcoholic beverages carried by his concern, you would indignantly refuse him admittance. Were a representative of "the trade" to urge upon you by repeated letters his bottled goods, you would immediately throw them into the waste basket. Yet at this very moment you may be harboring in your home a more insidious form of solicitation in certain pages of one of the popular magazines, which may fall into the hands of your son or daughter and their young friends. There can be no difference of opinion among right-thinking people as to the propriety of allowing in the home a magazine which devotes a goodly part of three pages of its advertising section to the promotion of the sale of alcoholic drinks. This is what the *Cosmopolitan Magazine* for August offers to its readers, on pages 84, 96 and 103. In this day and age when so large a proportion of the popular magazines have declared that they will not accept liquor advertising this lapse on the part of the *Cosmopolitan* seems inexcusable and we suggest that every subscriber or reader of this periodical enter a protest against it. On the opposite page we give a list of magazines which, in response to letters sent out by the Temperance Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church some time ago, stated their "no-liquor advertising" policy. It might be well to call the attention of the *Cosmopolitan* to this list, which includes virtually all of the high class magazines.

CONFERENCE APPROVES "HOBSON AMENDMENT"

At the conference of national temperance leaders held recently in Washington, D. C., to consider the form of an amendment to the Federal Constitution to be presented to Congress, after full discussion of different forms of amendments, by a vote of 126 to 8 it was decided to adopt the wording of the "Hobson amendment." It was definitely provided that this vote by representatives of the leading temperance organizations of the United States should be advisory only and not in any sense mandatory. A representative committee of nineteen was appointed by the presiding officer, Dr. A. J. Barton, to confer with the leaders in Congress who are to champion the measure as to the exact phraseology of the amendment to be presented at the next session of Congress. On this committee the Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be represented by Miss Anna A. Gordon, National president; Mrs. Ella A. Boole, National vice-president-at-large; Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis, National Legislative superintendent, and Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, president of the Kentucky W. C. T. U.

HIS CHALLENGE ACCEPTED

When Charles A. Windle, leading campaigner for the liquor interests, speaking recently in Albert Lea, Minnesota, seized a Bible and shook it above his head, defying any person in the audience to quote a passage from it which favors prohibition, a woman in the gallery arose and in a voice audible all over the auditorium, quoted, "Wherefore, if meat make my brother to offend, I will eat no flesh while the world standeth, lest I make my brother to offend." Mr. Windle in his bewilderment at this unexpected acceptance of his challenge, demanded, "What's that?" The verse was repeated without a quaver, and the burst of applause which followed was the longest and loudest of the evening.

"MOVEMENT FOR ENLIGHTENMENT"

Before we can hope for National Constitutional Prohibition the 100,000,000 people of this nation must be instructed concerning the nature and effect of alcohol. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which was the pioneer organization in the work of education and which is continuing with unabated energy the dissemination of this knowledge, rejoices that one more agency is to campaign definitely for the enlightenment of the thousands of men and women who yet are in darkness on this all-important question. Most heartily will it co-operate with the National Abstainers' Union, representing the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, in its efforts to educate the people and to secure signers to a total abstinence pledge.

From its inception the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has emphasized the value of pledge-signing among old and young.

The new movement has the support of some of the ablest state officials of the nation, for among its charter members are Governor Brumbaugh of Pennsylvania, Governor Capper of Kansas, Governor Carlson of Colorado, Governor Ferris of Michigan, Governor Gates of Vermont, ex-Governor Glenn of North Carolina, Governor Hammond of Minnesota and Governor Kendrick of Wyoming. The temperance people of the United States will be disappointed if at the conference of governors to be held soon in Boston some definite action in favor of temperance is not urged by these champions of total abstinence.

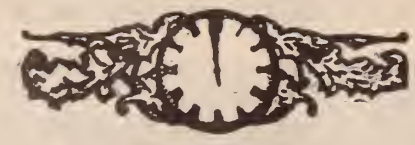
EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE FAVORS PROHIBITION

The Ogilvie conference of the Episcopal church of Wyoming in session recently in Cheyenne adopted a resolution favoring National Prohibition as the most effective method of dealing with the liquor problem, and commending statewide prohibition as a means toward the larger good of nation-wide prohibition.

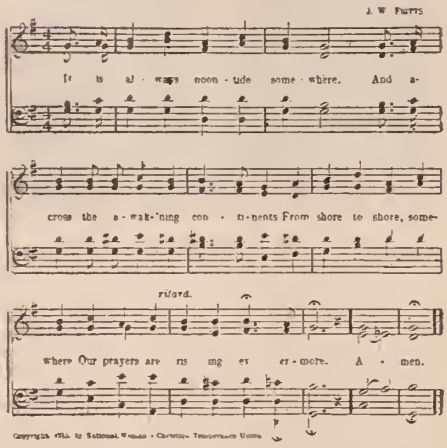
MAGAZINES WHICH EXCLUDE LIQUOR ADVERTISEMENTS

REPRINTED BY REQUEST

Argosy, New York City.
All-Story Magazine, New York City.
Associated Sunday Magazine, New York City.
American Boy, Detroit, Mich.
American Homes and Gardens, New York City.
American Review of Reviews, New York City.
Arts and Decorations, New York City.
American Magazine, New York City.
American Sunday Monthly Magazine, New York City.
All Outdoors, New York City.
Black Cat, Salem, Mass.
Boys' Magazine, Smethport, Pa.
Book News Monthly, Philadelphia, Pa.
Business, Detroit, Mich.
Countryside Magazine, New York City.
Cavalier, New York City.
Christian Herald, New York City.
Century, New York City.
Collier's Weekly, New York City.
Current Opinion, New York City.
Country Life in America, Garden City, N. Y.
Country Gentleman, Philadelphia, Pa.
Everybody's Magazine, New York City.
Fra, East Aurora, N. Y.
Garden Magazine, Garden City, N. Y.
Good Health, Battle Creek, Mich.
House and Garden, New York City.
Harper's Magazine, New York City.
Hearst's Magazine, New York City. (Beer not answered).
Independent, New York City.
Ladies' Home Journal, Philadelphia, Pa.
Illustrated Sunday Magazine, New York City.
Lippincott's, New York City.
Little Folks Magazine, Salem, Mass.
Leslie's Weekly, New York City.
Literary Digest, New York City.
Munsey's Magazine, New York City.
Metropolitan Magazine, New York City.
McClure's Magazine, New York City.
National Geographic Magazine, Washington, D. C.
National Magazine, Boston, Mass.
Out West Magazine, Los Angeles, Cal.
Outlook, New York City.
Popular Mechanics, Chicago, Ill.
Physical Culture, New York City.
Philistine, East Aurora, N. Y.
Popular Science Monthly, Garrison, N. Y.
Railroad Man's Magazine, New York City.
St. Nicholas, New York City.
Scientific American, New York City.
Suburban Life, New York City.
Saturday Evening Post, Philadelphia, Pa.
Sunset Magazine, San Francisco, Cal.
Short Stories, Garden City, N. Y.
System, Chicago, Ill.
Technical World, Chicago, Ill.
10 Story Book, Chicago, Ill.
Watson's Magazine, Thomson, Ga.
Wide-World Magazine, New York City.
World's Work, Garden City, N. Y.
World's Advance, New York City.
West Coast Magazine, Los Angeles, Cal.
Youth's Companion, Boston, Mass.
Yachting Magazine, New York City.



Time of Prayer—Noontide



MEDITATION CORNER

The infallible recipe for happiness is to do good; and the infallible recipe for doing good is to abide in Christ.—*Henry Drummond.*

Cultivate joy as much as you cultivate honesty and uprightness.—*Andrew A. Bonar.*

Pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest, that he will send forth labourers into his harvest. Matt ix, 38.

"Labourers"—not people who watch you, only seeking to criticise your method of manipulating your machine; not dilettante people who will speculate on the origin of evil; but people who will work from the dawn until the stars appear. "Labourers!"—*Charles Brown.*

God can do nothing great for a life that shrinks from supreme difficulty. The question for us is: Have we let the Spirit lead us into hard problems? Have we let Him urge us into tasks for which we ourselves have not the capacity, except as we rely on Divine wisdom and power? Have we crept out of the challenge of the Spirit on the plea of our modest estimate of our ability? If so, we must suffer the penalty of diminished personal development. No amount of devotional life can make up for a retreat from practical, actual, difficult tasks in life.—*John Douglas Adam.*

PERSONAL MENTION

Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher, National superintendent, who has just returned from a trip to Alaska and British Columbia, was a welcome visitor at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, last week.

The provincial legislature of Saskatchewan, Canada, has recently passed a measure giving women municipal franchise on the same terms with men, and the assurance has been given by Premier Scott that the full dower act is to come into existence shortly.

On July 1 the Oregon Short line discontinued the sale of all liquors on its trains. Its route is now largely through prohibition territory or territory which will be liquorless after the first of the year

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

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HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

RED LETTER DAYS

JULY 31—*White Ribbon Missionary Day (Birthday of Mary Allen West)*
AUGUST 3—*Fresh Air Mission Day (Birthday of Lady Henry Somerset)*

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, SEATTLE, WASH., OCTOBER 9-14, 1915

SUPERINTENDENTS

SUNDAY SCHOOL WORK

Dear Sunday School Workers:

"Defeat through Drunkenness" is the title of the third quarterly temperance lesson which appears September 19 and is found in I Kings 20:1-21. The march of the devastating army of Benhadad is a picture of the hosts of intemperance which are invading our own country. The powerful, half-savage army left behind them whole villages, farms and orchards destroyed; men, women and children were stricken with unmerciful hands. Equally unmerciful is the demon intemperance as it ravages the country, on every hand dealing death and destruction.

In the study of the lesson with its comparisons, we should give place to the consideration of the forces now at work to overcome the demon intemperance. The call of God for the "young men of the princes of the provinces" suggests to us the importance of enlisting the young people of today in the warfare against strong drink.

Proper emphasis of this point in the Sunday school will open the way for a young people's rally in the afternoon of September 19. Let a special call be made by our superinterdents, in co-operation with the temperance superintendent of each school. Plan a pleasing program to draw both young men and women. Let the plans of the Y. P. B. be given and endeavor to crystallize the interest awakened in an organization.

The one feature of the work for September 19 is the effort to have the youth of our country appeal to Congress in the interest of National Constitutional Prohibition as a safeguard for them. The petition given on this page, is to be signed by all members of the Sunday school under twenty-one years of age. Petition blanks should be given to every teacher with the request that the petition be read in class and duly considered and then signed by the pupils. All signatures should be sent to Mrs. Stella B. Irvine, National superintendent of the Sunday School department of the W. C. T. U., who will mount and prepare them for presentation at Washington. Petition blanks are furnished at postage rates (12 cents per 100 postpaid). Unions should furnish these to the schools and every white ribboner is hereby requested to secure blanks and be responsible for the work in her respective Sunday school.

An "Open Letter to Sunday School Workers" has been prepared, the use of which will introduce the matter to every teacher and superintendent. Price, 25 cents per 100 postpaid. The Sunday School department appeals to the unions to make this work possible and enable us to let the voice of the youth as well as that of the voter be heard in Congress. We can have millions of names if every one helps a little.

The time for annual reports is drawing near. Report blanks are ready and will be sent for postage at 12 cents per 100. Order them early and in quantities sufficient to reach all unions. Let us endeavor this year to have a complete report of the work of the department. That will mean that supplementary letters are sent with reports giving full details of departmental work as our report blanks are limited in questions.

Again we urge the use of the *Quarterly Budget* which contains material helpful to all officers and teachers in the Sunday school and a program most suitable for a young people's rally. Price of *Budget*, 15 cents or 50 cents per year (in advance).

The program for World's Temperance Sunday, November 14, will be issued in season for use in October by those who prefer to do so. The generous offer of the National to furnish a free program for the Sunday school greatly cheers our hearts. The program will be issued and handled by our National Publishing House.

Let me make one more appeal in the interest of our Sunday school petition to Congress. Send at once for blanks and "Open Letters" and keep up the work every Sunday till all the young people have signed the petition. This work will be continued through our November Temperance Sunday.

Yours in loyal service,
STELLA B. IRVINE

115 Walnut St.,
Riverside, California

RESCUE WORK
MRS. LURENDA B. SMITH

The time is passing quickly and annual reports must be in earlier than usual this year as the National Convention meets October 9-14. I urge, therefore, that reports of any and all work done be sent to me by September 20. Will you not aid me in making this year's report the very best ever given? A magnificent work has been done and is still in progress. Let all lecturers for the organization feel it a duty and pleasure to send a letter or postal telling of their work along rescue lines. This has been a great year. Please tell me about it.

Ottawa, Kansas

SUNDAY SCHOOL PETITION

To the Members of Congress of the United States of America, Washington, District of Columbia:

We, the undersigned young people, members of the Sunday Schools of the various states, desire to say that we are trying to fit ourselves for the duties of citizenship. In order to become good and useful citizens it is necessary that we should have healthy bodies, clean minds and clean characters.

With this end in view, we are doing our part by diligent study in day school and Sunday school, by useful work on farms, in mills, mines, factories and stores. It is our earnest desire to prepare ourselves for faithful and efficient service when we shall be called upon, as men and women, to assume the burdens now being borne by our elders.

Much has already been done to make this possible for us. Schools have been furnished for all, homes for those who are needy and hospitals for the sick. Provision has been made for the sanitation of our cities and our homes. Quarantine regulations have been established to pervent the spread of disease, not only among us but even among cattle and sheep. Liberal appropriations have been made for the protection of game, the preservation of the forests, fruit trees and grain crops against the ravages of moth and blight. We are thankful for all that has been done to make our beloved country a good place in which to live.

But, honored sirs, there is prevailing in our nation a deadly disease, carrying thousands to untimely graves; a disease that is filling our homes with sorrow and misery, our almshouses, hospitals and insane asylums with impoverished, sick and demented persons. This disease is alcoholism, and against its ravages we have no adequate protection. The poison which produces it is sold in practically unlimited quantities. The vendors are protected by law in a traffic which is the source of a great majority of the sickness, poverty and crime, and a barrier in our path to usefulness.

We appeal to you, fathers and brothers, to eradicate the cause of this disease; to make it unlawful for any one to sell or traffic in any manner in alcoholic liquors for beverage purposes. We appeal to you to give us the opportunity to grow up in an atmosphere free from this pestilence.

As the future citizens of these United States, we pray for protection from this dreadful contagion and we earnestly plead for

NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION

City .....
State .....
Denomination .....

NAMES

If desired, the above petition may be clipped and attached to blank paper on which names may be written.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, OCTOBER 9-14

TRANSPORTATION NOTES

1. Tickets to Seattle are good for return until December 31, 1915.

2. Delegates from east and south of Chicago are advised to purchase tickets from starting point through to Seattle, as baggage may be checked through, and transfer to Chicago is provided without expense.

3. If undecided about return route, send to H. A. Gross, General Passenger Agent, North Western R. R., 148 South Clark St., Chicago, Ill., for circular entitled "Forty Ways to and from California."

4. Tickets from New York allow a choice of return route from Chicago, so it is not necessary to return by going route unless preferred.

5. Stop-overs are granted at many points west of Chicago, so that if care is taken in choice of return route, those who desire to visit friends will be able to do so without additional expense.

6. Baggage tags will be provided for all who travel on the "White Ribbon Special" from Chicago, and baggage so tagged will be accessible to passengers en route.

7. The "White Ribbon Special" will leave the North Western Station in Chicago at 7:15 p. m., Tuesday, October 5, 1915. Passengers should plan to arrive in Chicago in ample time for transfer of baggage. Get dinner before boarding the train.

8. In making reservations always state plainly the kind of accommodations desired, whether standard Pullman or tourists' sleeper; where you will board the train, and whether there will be gentlemen in the party.

9. An itinerary for the return trip will be announced later. This will include San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, the Grand Canyon, a stop at Albuquerque and Colorado Springs, then to Chicago. Watch THE UNION SIGNAL for details and keep the transportation notes for reference.

10. Remember that when your ticket is purchased you must not only designate your route in going to Seattle, but whether you are going to San Francisco and your return route.

11. Make your reservations early. Checks should accompany specific orders. Such checks should be made payable to the Chicago & North Western Railroad. Send New York draft or postoffice Money Order.

12. Delegates from California, Oregon, Washington and Idaho in purchasing tickets for Seattle should ask for certificate. These must be signed there and a fee of fifty cents must be paid. Return tickets can then be purchased at one-third rates.

ELLA A. BOOLE,
Chairman Transportation.
KATHARINE K. ADAMS,
Secretary.

MISSOURI ACTIVITIES

(Continued from Page Four)

an address by Mrs. Sylvester Wells on "Patriotism and Prohibition" entertained and instructed the audience, and all declared it to be the "best ever" picnic.

Policewomen

The W. C. T. U. policewoman's bill became a law on June 23. The *Kansas City Star* named this law as the most important enacted by the state legislature last winter. W. C. T. U. and club women are asking that the women be appointed. Kansas City Council of Clubs will ask for six and are working for the appointments.

Lafayette union, St. Louis, Mo., is doing fine contest work. With the proceeds of one contest UNION SIGNALS will be placed in homes.

Harrisburg union held a gold medal contest, clearing $30. Miss Angie Taylor won the medal. A special "dues day" brought good returns from the members. This is a progressive union.

At the Jasper county institute, Miss Berthe Bowers of Creston, Iowa, was the speaker. An address by a missionary from India was also an attractive feature.

The first matron's oratorical contest ever held in the state by a colored W. C. T. U. was given at the negro Baptist church in Springfield by the Eliza E. Peterson union. Contests will be continued until the diamond medal is reached.

Poplar Bluffs union has been commended by the superintendent of schools for its excellent S. T. I. work. It gave six silver and one gold medal and a five dollar cash prize to white schools and three silver and one gold medal to colored. This union has gained fifty-two new active members and conducts a regular column in one of the daily papers.

In Fredericktown, under the auspices of the Scientific Temperance Instruction department, 300 essays were written in the schools, and eight medals were awarded.

Mrs. Carrie Lee Carter Stokes, Los Angeles, Cal., made a flying trip to Missouri, arriving July 1 for campaign work at Clinton, Mo. She gave all of her time to that location with the exception of two addresses one Sunday in Kansas City, and left for her western home on July 26.

In Loving Sympathy

White ribboners throughout Missouri and her comrades elsewhere feel deep and loving sympathy for the bereavement of Mrs. Lizzie O. Middleton in the homegoing of her husband, Robert O. Middleton, in Kansas City, Mo., June 21, following an illness which lasted only about two hours.

AMONG OUR WORKERS

Mrs. Lillian Mitchner, president of the Kansas W. C. T. U., has recently left her home state for Pennsylvania where she will spend the greater part of the summer in furthering the "Votes for Women" campaign.

Mrs. A. C. Zehner, of Dallas, Texas, formerly a National organizer, now with the Ellison and White Chautauqua, recently gave a most excellent Christian Citizenship address in Portland, Oreg. She wore the white ribbon and paid an eloquent tribute to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and to Mrs. Jennie M. Kemp, president of the Oregon W. C. T. U., with whom she worked in Kansas some years ago.

One hundred and fifty guests gathered recently in Glendale, Calif., for a banquet and reception to Congressman Charles H. Randall, a representative from a district which returned an 18,000 majority dry vote, and the first Prohibitionist ever elected to the United States Congress. Mrs. Stella B. Irvine, president of the Southern California W. C. T. U., and the mayor, a strong temperance man, gave short addresses, and the toast, "President Wilson," was drank in water. Following the banquet a program prepared by Mrs. Hattie Gaylord, a former president of the Glendale union, was rendered in the high school auditorium where representatives from each political party gave short speeches of welcome and "God speed" to Mr. Randall.

Mrs. Viola D. Romans, National W. C. T. U. organizer, is in Jefferson county, Pennsylvania, helping in the suffrage campaign.

Mrs. Lora S. La Mance, National organizer and lecturer, is doing most successful work in the South Dakota campaign. On Sunday, July 18, she gave four addresses in Sturgis, addressing two of the morning church services, one at ten and the second at eleven. In the afternoon she spoke at the Bare Butte schoolhouse and in the evening addressed a union meeting at the Presbyterian church, which was packed to the doors with a sympathetic and appreciative audience. At Rapid City she gave two addresses and organized a union, with Mrs. Lulu Musser as president.

CHANGE THE VIBRATION

It Makes for Health

A man tried leaving off meat, potatoes, coffee, etc., and adopted a breakfast of fruit, Grape-Nuts with cream, some crisp toast and a cup of Postum.

His health began to improve at once for the reason that a meat eater will reach a place once in a while where his system seems to become clogged and the machinery doesn't work smoothly.

A change of this kind puts aside food that is slow to digest and takes up food and drink of the highest value, already partly digested and capable of being quickly changed into good, rich blood and strong tissue.

A most valuable feature of Grape-Nuts is the natural mineral elements (phosphate of potash, etc.,) grown in the grains from which it is made. These elements are absolutely necessary for the well-balanced rebuilding of body, brain and nerves.

A few days' use of Grape-Nuts will show one a way to physical and mental strength well worth the trial.

Look in pkgs. for the little book, "The Road to Wellville." "There's a reason."

A VISION REALIZED

PART II

The state officers accepted the list of preëmpted counties and promised to begin at once to visit them one by one, and knit the few scattered unions into a stronger county unit. The plan provided that should the county need one or two unions in order to meet the requirements of the constitution, the state officer would help the local workers to go into new territory and create the necessary unions, and then weld the three together on a substantial working basis with county officers, superintendents, and if possible, a capable, tactful county "gleaner" to "gather up the scattered grain." This work was to be started early and carried on throughout the winter, spring and summer. In the fall a different officer should visit each county and help with its first county convention.

To the twenty-one well organized counties having from three to eight unions each, the president wrote in part: "For this one year I am going to leave you largely to your own resources. Your state officers will be busy speaking in the weaker counties and endeavoring to bring them up to your standard of excellence. Four of our state organizers will undertake the stupendous task of introducing the work into the twenty-five counties where we have no foothold at all, so they will not be available for work in your territory. You are at perfect liberty to summon out-of-state workers if you wish, but Mrs. Fenton, whose family cares are such that she cannot leave home for long periods, and Miss Prescott, who does not wish to do personal work, that is, to engage in a house-to-house canvass, will doubtless be at your service for special meetings.

"As one of your state officers, I suggest that through the efforts of local workers your county endeavor to double its membership and increase the number of its unions. Why not develop one or more house-to-house workers and pay them from your treasury to do under your guidance the same work the state organizers do under mine? If such workers are successful and meet the state requirements, there is no reason why they may not become state organizers, in time, for after all is said and done, no finer tribute has ever been paid the W. C. T. U. than that it is a splendid developer of women! Work out your county plans to suit yourself, but set a high standard and rise to it, always feeling quite free to talk it over with me or any of the other state officers."

The state president had learned more than one lesson in that brief talk with the National leader, among them one absolutely new to her, that of allowing those below her in office to "work out their own plans." Even yet she was skeptical regarding the outcome in some counties, but she argued that the National policy must ever be her policy and that if liberty is power to a state president it must mean the same thing to a county president and she determined that in the future she would share her liberty and power, and even her visions, with those who are in process of development!

The wisdom of this plan proved itself to the president more and more as the months rolled on, for the fact that no two counties worked exactly alike made the work more interesting to all, and an exchange of plans became the fad among county presidents and newly appointed county "gleaners." Some counties followed the old plan of each union organizing and mothering another union. Some sent out groups of women to different towns and neighborhoods to distribute literature, call at the houses, and give little programs in church or school house, eventually gathering enough members for a union in each place. Some employed a bright woman to give her leisure hours to soliciting members, riding over the rural districts with horse and vehicle. In many instances this woman was a teacher who was glad indeed to spend her summer in the open, earning a fair salary at a time when other teachers are unemployed. This part of the plan eventually gave the state three extra organizers, one of whom is among the National lecturers today.

Some counties tried the plan, "each one bring one," which greatly strengthened the unions but did not, except in the large towns, result in new unions. Many availed themselves of the privilege of Miss Prescott's splendid oratory, and

PROHIBITION VICTORY

STELLA B. IRVINE

Brightly beams the glorious dawning
Of a day we long to see:
When our nation now in bondage,
Evermore shall be made free.

Patriot voices strong and earnest,
Mingle in a just demand
"Prohibition" is their war-cry,
Echoing through all the land.

Friends of temperance, raise your banners,
Write the word in lines of gold;
Let the shining folds triumphant
Tell of warriors, true and bold.

Hard and long the conflict rages
Fierce the battle now begun;
Rouse, ye patriots, be not weary!
Victory shall yet be won.

CHORUS:

It is coming! It is coming!
Joyous day we long to see;
It is coming, surely coming!
Prohibition victory.

won members at the public meetings held by her, while others, at county expense, sent Barbara Fenton to speak on temperance at farmers' picnics, Sunday school rallies and missionary conclaves, and wherever men and women were congregated for the purpose of discussing big subjects.

How the membership grew! In some counties where the work had apparently been at a standstill for fifteen years the number of unions doubled and the membership trebled during those wonderful months of "gleaning."

While the county presidents were clearing their decks, and the state officers were getting in touch with the unattached unions, the four state organizers were preparing for their work in the unionless portion of the state. They were to go out at the beginning of the new year, but there were plans to make, maps to study, routes to arrange, and the troublesome problem of suitable apparel to be decided.

The first week in December they spent at the state president's home, working their system out together.

"I turn it all over to you," said the state president. "I shall simply guarantee you $12.50 each week for your services so long as the money holds out. With my share of work for the twenty-one counties that need a guardian and friend I cannot make your routes nor find your entertainment. I shall give you the list of counties you are expected to bring into the fold, and keep each of you in a county at least two weeks. You must not leave with less than three unions to your credit if it takes a month. There is no county in the state that cannot support three unions, and if you can get twice that many, stay! Then you must bring your unions together for an institute of one day, organize them into a county unit and set it working for more members and for prohibition votes.

"For years I have tried without success to SEND you into these counties. Now you are to take matters into your own hands and GO. You will not ask permission. You will simply appear, conquer and pass on.

"Study one county at a time. Select the places you most wish to organize,—towns of 500 and upwards first—perhaps. Write to the pastor of your own denomination in each town, telling him that you will be there on or about a certain time to represent the state W. C. T. U. for two or three days. Ask him to solicit free entertainment for you with one of his members who is especially interested in temperance. He will know, for preachers have ways of knowing such things. Suggest that he speak of your visit from his pulpit and to the other pastors. Give him to understand that you are working on a salary. You know how to work up your meetings as you go about from home to home; you know far better than I do, every step of the process. Your old plan cannot be improved on: calls all day the first day, notices posted in public places, invitations to pastors and perhaps a quarter of an hour with the editor, a visit to the school room the next morning, calls again till two, rest in the afternoon and the public meeting at night. The next day you call on the doubtful ones of the night before and meet in the afternoon all persons interested in organizing a union. Of course you will always collect dues from as many members as you can, for the reason that it takes at least five paying members to form a union.

You will send the treasurer every cent collected as dues, offerings, personal contributions from the occasional rich sympathizer or as subscriptions to the papers. Do not burden yourself with accounts or other people's money. I will see to it that your expense account is honored each week and that your salary is promptly paid.

"When your collections do not pay expenses, do not worry. That is not your risk. Do your best to raise money, to be sure, but remember that this is a membership campaign and not a money crusade.

"If you get ill, go home and rest, but do it with the intention of going back. Try to make friends for us even when you can not win members. We shall go over the field again and again and the pioneer can make the path a stony road or a pleasant thoroughfare for her successor."

Thus the plans were laid. Varied they were, to be sure; deviated from in many instances, but adhered to whenever and wherever possible because they had been thoroughly discussed and well understood, and because they were better than any that came to the minds of others at the time.

It was early in January that the workers got down to business with one accord, but by the last of February the whole people were "taking notice." Such phenomenal success had never been known in the history of the state. People began to say that the day had truly come when right should triumph; and went out and joined the W. C. T. U., because it seemed the only thing to do! It became popular. The little white bow became a familiar ornament on the gowns and wraps of all kinds and conditions of women. The officers were beset with calls from the scattered unions, urging them to push the or-

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

From west to east, from south to north,
We boys and girls are marching forth
To lay the liquor traffic low.
With happy hearts we are afield,
We're boys and girls who never yield,
The liquor traffic now must go!

Chorus:
In Nineteen Twenty comes the day,
Comes the children's happy day;
In Nineteen Hundred Twenty
There'll be prohibition plenty
When Columbia drives the drink away.
—*A. A. G.*

"LITTLE TURTLE"

STORY-LESSON

CHRISTINE I. TINLING

If you were to visit the city of Fort Wayne, Indiana, you would see among other fine buildings a handsome court-house. On the front of it are many statues of men who have been famous in the history of their state. Side by side with these noted Americans stands the statue of an Indian.

This famous red man who has a place among the white men was named "Little Turtle." Just why he had that odd name I cannot tell you. There are several kinds of turtles to be found in the swamps, such as the soft-shell turtle, the map turtle, the box turtle and the snapping turtle. But the commonest kind of all is the little turtle, and it attracts attention by its bright color. Some people think that our friend, "Little Turtle," came by his name because he was a queer-looking puny baby. But anyway he got it and kept it till he died.

"Little Turtle" belonged to the tribe of the Miamis. Once they were one of the strongest of the Indian tribes. A vast and beautiful tract of country was possessed by them. The soil was fertile and it was easy to grow what they needed. But chiefly they depended for food on the wild game in the forests. In the great rivers and lakes there were plenty of fish. Then, too, there were wide prairies on which they hunted the elk, the buffalo and the red deer. So it was an easy thing in those days for the red man to get a living.

Through and through the vast hunting-grounds was a network of trails. These trails were very narrow paths, for the Indians traveled single file. The paths were beaten down in the same rough way that the animals will beat a path down to the water. But the Indians knew their country thoroughly and generally found the best routes, and sometimes it happened that the white man coming later laid down his fine roads right along the Indian trail. The Miami town where Fort Wayne now stands was at a point where many trails met and was quite an important place.

The face of "Little Turtle" may be seen inside as well as outside the court-house. Many relics and curiosities are preserved in that building, and among them is a painting with the title, "The Treaty of Greenville." This treaty between the American general, Anthony Wayne, and the allied Indian tribes, was signed considerably more than a hundred years ago. In the picture you may see the general seated with his officers beside him, and a number of Indian chiefs, some standing round and some sitting on the ground. Among them you could easily pick out "Little Turtle" in the center.

There had been some hard fighting between the Indians and the white men. Sometimes one side won and sometimes the other. One day there was a battle in a wood. The ground was covered with trunks of trees which had probably been blown down by a cyclone. The Indians hid in ambush there but the white men came up and defeated them. General Wayne was too much for them. He came so swiftly that the Miamis called him the "Wind," but the Delawares called him "Blacksnake," because that is the most cunning among animals. This fight was known as "The Battle of Fallen Timbers." After it the Indians felt it was of no use to struggle longer and they made peace. If ever you go to Fort Wayne be sure to visit the court-house and look at this picture of "Little Turtle" and the other Indians signing the treaty with the white men.

"Little Turtle" stayed little all his life. But though he was short he was well-built. His large forehead and bright eyes spoke of a keen intelligence and his big chin showed he had plenty of determination.

One special thing about him was that he was always eager to learn. He never lost a chance for gleaning information. That is a very good habit to have. Suppose you try to cultivate it. When you do not know the meaning of a word, for instance, instead of being content to be ignorant, ask someone, or look it up. Learn to use dictionaries and reference books and to find your way about in a library. Then, whether you go to college or not, you will become educated.

"Little Turtle" did not have such opportunities as you have, but he used those he had and became wise. Even when he was a boy the people of his tribe and of others beyond thought a great deal of his opinion. His father was chief of the Miamis and when he died "Little Turtle" succeeded him. He was a born general and was as noted for his courage as for his skill. He won many battles and once he defeated an army of white men half as large again as his own. But when that general came whom they called the "Wind" and the "Blacksnake," "Little Turtle" reluctantly had to yield. Once he had signed the treaty of peace with the white men he became their faithful and unchanging friend.

"Little Turtle" saw very plainly that the coming of the white man would make it necessary for his own people to change their way of living. They could no longer keep to themselves the woods and streams and always have plenty of fish and game and wild fowl, and hunt the large animals on the prairies. The white man had changed all that and taken possession of the country for himself. "Little Turtle," like a wise chief, tried to teach his people to make the best of it and to earn their living in other ways. He thankfully accepted help when it was offered. The Friends of Philadelphia, sometimes called Quakers, sent him two ploughs and some other tools. Later he said in a speech that he had used them till they were worn out, and added, "'It is the real wish of your brothers the Indians to engage in the cultivation of our lands and although the game is not yet so scarce but we can get enough to eat, we know it is becoming scarce, and we must begin to take hold of such tools as we see in the hands of the white people."

When white men settle in a country they do not always teach the natives to live better lives. Often by their bad example they make them worse than they were before. "Little Turtle" soon found to his sorrow that the people of his tribe were learning from the white men to drink whisky. They brought the furs that they had taken in hunting and exchanged them for strong drink. They would part with anything and everything to get it. The "fire-water," as they called it, quickly killed them. "Little Turtle" was so distressed that he did not know what to do. He said, **"This liquor that they introduce into our country is more to be feared than the gun or the tomahawk. There are more of us dead since the treaty of Greenville than we lost by the years of war before it, and it is all owing to the introduction of this liquor among us."**

Another time "Little Turtle" and another chief named "Five Medals" sat down and between them wrote a letter to beg that the rum-trader might be prevented from coming to sell his liquor to their tribes. The letter said "if he does, your red brothers are lost forever."

"Little Turtle" did much more than write letters. He took long journeys to see the white men who ran the government and to plead with them to help his Indians to live sober and industrious lives. At one time he and some other chiefs made a trip to Baltimore. They were entertained together in a white man's home. "Little Turtle" led the procession as they entered the parlor and behaved like a polished gentleman, and made a neat little speech when he was introduced to the ladies.

On this occasion, we are told, he wore a blue cloth suit with gilt buttons and a buff waistcoat. He had on leggings and moccasins and there were gold rings in his ears. He also had a red military sash around his waist and a cocked hat with a red feather in it. No doubt you think he must have looked rather funny, and I suppose he did. But he was so gentlemanly and polite in all his ways that no one thought of laughing at him. They could only wish they had as much grace and dignity themselves. After all, the best manners are not put on but spring naturally from a noble character. At one time "Little Turtle" had a bad attack of the gout. That is a disease that people who live luxuriously often get. Someone jokingly remarked to "The Turtle" that he had a complaint that belonged to great folks and gentlemen. "I

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

BUSY SUMMER DAYS IN THE LONE STAR STATE

Special Correspondence

In spite of the recent floods, the Texas W. C. T. U. is pressing toward the goal, "National Constitutional Prohibition in 1920." Our state president is spending her vacation lecturing at various Chautauquas in the north and east. The unions have been using her last convention speech on their programs and carrying out her suggestions.

A short time before Mrs. Curtis left Texas she held a meeting in Denton for the Interdenominational Missionary Society and also attended the meeting of the Sociological Congress in Houston and the woman suffrage convention in Galveston. Of these latter she said, "At times I felt that I was in our own W. C. T. U. convention, they were so similar in many respects, only the men did the talking, while the women observed St. Paul's injunction to 'keep silence.'" Just before her departure Mrs. Hightower tendered Mrs. Curtis a reception. Two interesting numbers on the program were the dedication to our cause of four little children, and the presentation of life membership certificates to Mrs. Gaines and Mrs. H. M. Price, two faithful members well worthy of this distinction.

Fort Worth Central W. C. T. U. still rejoices that one of its most popular departments is the Bible in the Public Schools. The S. T. I. essay contests in the public schools, in charge of Mrs. Claudia Hightower, state corresponding secretary, are proving an improvement on other years. Flower Mission day was observed by a visit to the jail with flowers, literature and words of encouragement. Recently a beautiful new book case was presented to the emergency hospital through our Flower Mission superintendents, Mesdames Harvey and Rogers. A book shower to fill it is now being planned. Fort Worth Central is doing a good work with billboards, the posters being frequently changed. At present there is an immense "up-to-the-last-moment" map of the United States hung on a public, much traveled street. During the late flood one of these billboards was standing on somewhat higher ground than many of the houses and other signs. After the water subsided it stood all alone, and created comment from passers-by.

Pearl Street Methodist Church recently had a very interesting "get together" meeting in which many W. C. T. U. women participated. Mrs. L. T. Knight conducted the exercises and Mrs. Niess, formerly a missionary in India, gave a very interesting talk.

Mrs. C. B. Megrail, one of our new members, is winning golden opinions from all sorts of people by adding to our numbers in Rains and Hunt counties.

Recently Miss Mae Carton, president of the Woman's Forum in Dallas, passed to her reward. Miss Carton was largely responsible for the Willard Home for working girls in Dallas. Mrs. E. M. Waits, the wife of one of our best loved pastors, and a faithful member of the W. C. T. U., has also recently been promoted.

At a recent meeting of the Missionary Federation of Fort Worth, composed of all the woman's missionary societies of the city, the Y. W. C. A. and the W. C. T. U., its name was changed to the Church Women's Federation. When it was learned that the Texas and Pacific Railroad Company had decided to withdraw its support for the maintenance of a travelers' aid at the Texas and Pacific station, the federation and the Y. W. C. A. agreed to assume the whole financial responsibility for continuing it.

Vernon union is congratulating itself on the completion of a handsome fountain soon to be unveiled. This is the second W. C. T. U. fountain established in Texas, the first, in Denison, having been erected in memory of Mrs. S. C. Acheson, the second president of the Texas W. C. T. U.

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National W. C. T. U. Publishing House
Evanston, Illinois

AUSTRALIAN WHITE RIBBONERS IN CONVENTION

Special Correspondence

The ninth triennial Australasian W. C. T. U. convention met in Adelaide at a time when the South Australian white ribboners were rejoicing at the splendid expression of temperance sentiment which had been given by the overwhelming majority of votes cast, in favor of the six o'clock closing of liquor bars. Lady Holder, president of the Australasian W. C. T. U., gave a graphic account of the proceedings of the Fifth World's Convention held in Brooklyn in 1913, at which she was a delegate, as was also Mrs. Helen Barton, of Glasgow, who was in attendance at the Australasian convention and added much to the interest of the meetings.

Welcome socials were arranged for the delegates at North Adelaide, Glenelg, St. Peters, Semaphore, and Knightsbridge, the various local unions in each district uniting in inviting them to tea. These bright affairs were made the occasions of capital informal speeches by the local mayors and ministers and other prominent citizens who had rendered signal service in the recent "six o'clock" campaign.

At a public meeting in the Baptist church many of the fine W. C. T. U. speakers of Australia were presented to the audience, and the "White Ribbon Choir" which had charge of the music, was accorded universal appreciation.

By decision of the convention a letter was sent to each of the state governors of Australasia urging his abstinence from alcohol during the period of the war in conformity with the example set by King George. The letter declared that "in the Commonwealth of Australia alcohol is rendering unfit for service a considerable percentage of men who enlist, men who, free from the temptation to take liquor would bravely face death for the defence of the Empire."

The field day exercises of the L. T. L. at Victoria Hall were much enjoyed by the little people who rallied in full force and went through the program with the precision of well-drilled soldiers. The flight of butterflies, with their bright wings and light movements, charmed the onlookers. Five little pictures of Frances Willard, showing her interest in her surroundings, her games, her pets, her country and temperance, were prettily depicted.

"LITTLE TURTLE"

(Continued from Page Thirteen)

always thought I was a gentleman," he said simply. And so, in truth, he was.

Washington invited "Little Turtle" to visit him in Philadelphia, which was then the national capital. It was a difficult journey but "The Turtle" arrived in due time. Before he left, Washington presented him with a fine sword and a silver medal. On one side of the medal there was a likeness of Washington and on the other side the picture of a turtle. The President also employed a celebrated artist to paint the portrait of his Indian friend.

"Little Turtle" visited Congress to plead for the prohibition of the liquor traffic among the Indians. For the same purpose he also went before the legislatures of Ohio and Kentucky. To his great joy the assembly of Indiana Territory yielded to his earnest request and the very first law it passed was one to protect the Indians from the curse of rum.

"Little Turtle" always wanted the best for his people. Small-pox was very common among the Indians and great numbers of them died of it. "The Turtle," in one of his visits to the white men, heard about vaccination and how much sickness it prevents. Immediately he went to a doctor and had himself and also the members of his party vaccinated. He took the vaccine back to his tribe and thus saved the lives of many of the Indians. You see he was always ready to learn and willing to do new things when necessary. So it is not surprising that he thought of trying the remedy of prohibition when his people were attacked by the plague of drink, which is so much worse than small-pox.

At last "Little Turtle's" work was done and he died in his old home place and was buried in the orchard. White men bore his body to its resting-place and did him high honor. They carried the muffled drum, and played the funeral march and fired salutes over his grave. According to Indian custom his weapons of war were buried with him, and the medal that Washington gave him was laid beside them. Later, when Americans had built up the city of Fort Wayne, "The Turtle's" memory was honored, as we said before, by a statue on the front of the court-house.

There is one more thing to speak of before we leave him. Though he was a great warrior and a great leader and a wonderful help to his people he never forgot that without God he could do nothing. So while he worked and talked against strong drink, he prayed against it too. He once said, "I hope the Great Spirit will change the minds of our people and tell them it will be better for them to cultivate the earth than to drink whisky." Without the Great Spirit none of us can do any good. So every day when you pray to Him, will not you, too, ask Him to change the minds of our American people, so that they will see the harm of alcohol and make an end of it?

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25 pennants,	25 hats,	25 buttons.	4.00
100 pennants,	100 hats,	100 buttons.	15.00
1,000 pennants,	1,000 hats,	1,000 buttons.	130.00

PENNANTS

10 cents apiece $7.00 per hundred
8 cents each if 25 are ordered.

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BUTTONS

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25 for 50 cents 500 for $5.00
1,000 for $9.00

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18. A Business Proposition
19. The Liquor Traffic Must Go

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WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

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EDUCATING VOTERS IN CONNECTICUT

MRS. E. B. KENDRICK

Vacation time is near and Connecticut white ribboners are busy finishing up the various odds and ends that are left over from the activities of the winter. Reports at county conventions show unusual endeavor, and better still, excellent results. In most of the counties L. T. L. work has had special attention. Windham and Hartford counties have doubled their legion membership and others have made substantial gains. Many of the Legions, assisted and encouraged by the mother union, have given demonstrations. One leader has given hundreds of the little "Liquor Traffic Must Go" stickers to the children, asking them to pass them on to others not members. Increased interest in prize essay and medal contests is reported in every county. Warehouse Point W. C. T. U. presented an evening's entertainment, combining an L. T. L. demonstration, a silver medal contest and the awarding of the prizes in the essay contest. There have been over seven hundred essays written by pupils in Hartford county during the year, a great gain over last year. On the program of nearly all the county conventions were medal contests, New Haven county holding a matron's reading contest.

Ingenious Plans For Raising Money

The Connecticut state treasurer is full of enthusiasm, therefore the unions live in a sort of expectant attitude for the "next." Recently came the word that there was to be a poster day, covering the entire state. The unions very generally responded and posters were placed where those who run (or auto) may read. Then came the tapes for the "yard of dimes." Each yard holds forty-five dimes and white ribboners are now soliciting dimes from butcher and baker, and the treasurer makes no protest if an extra dime is sent for good measure. Willimantic union joined in the general celebration of Old Home week, with floats, banquets and all the et ceteras. A good plan has been adopted by a temperance society of Seymour: A large bill board has been erected, and it is to be used to display scientific temperance posters, to be changed weekly. That means fifty-two temperance lectures to continuous audiences. Captain Richmond P. Hobson spent nearly all of May in the state, speaking in twenty-two cities and large towns. He drew large audiences, presented thoughtful arguments, and undoubtedly made friends for the prohibition cause. He was invited to speak before the general assembly and took advantage of his opportunity to impress upon his hearers some scientific facts concerning the effects of alcohol and the need of a prohibitory law. He also spoke to the ministers and others at the Interchurchmen's luncheon in Hartford.

The state president, Mrs. C. B. Buell, has attended and addressed each county convention, speaking in favor of the constitutional prohibition amendment and urging persistent effort for increased membership. Mrs. Mary B. Wilson has returned to the state after several years' residence in Philadelphia. She is a general favorite and all are pleased to welcome her "home"

The Connecticut legislature, which meets biennially, has adjourned *sine die* and *sine* much of anything else to its credit. It was an intensely partisan body and didn't hesitate to gloat over the fact. A bill asking for $20,000 for a woman's reformatory was "turned down"—excuse, no funds—but a commission was appointed consisting of the leader of the senate, the speaker of the house, and four other politicians with a clerk, to make a revision of the statutes and $42,000 was appropriated for salaries of the commission. Experts claim that one-third the amount would have been ample. One of the measures before the excise committee was a bill to allow a two per cent beer to be legislated into a temperance drink and sold at soda fountains and in candy stores. Perhaps no one thing shows the trend of public sentiment better than the fact that the bill received very little consideration from members of a committee who are not generally selected because of their temperance tendencies. The excise committee had between thirty and forty bills for consideration. A bill was passed raising the license fee from $450 to $750, and in small towns from $250 to $410 with twenty-five per cent to go to the state. A lamentable act! Another bill passed provides that no new license shall be granted to any person not a citizen of the United States. The hearing on the prohibition amendment was attended by a large body of representative people and splendid arguments were presented. The committee brought in a favorable majority report and when the vote was taken it stood sixty-five for and eighty-two against, with many of the friends of the amendment absent. They had been led to believe that the vote was to be put over. The rulings of the speaker and his general attitude during the discussion have been severely criticised. There was a bill before the judiciary committee proposing that tin plates be placed on saloons and disreputable places, the plates to have the name of the owner of the property thereon—a desirable bill, but of course such a bill couldn't get by a Connecticut general assembly. This legislature refused to pass a mothers' pension bill, a bill allowing women to vote on the license question, a bill to reduce working hours for women, a bill to raise the age of consent from 16 to 18 years, and a number of other measures which would have made for better conditions. A bill asking for an amendment to the state constitution allowing women to vote equally with men was defeated, by only a very small majority.

Circulation Department

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A WORD TO THE WISE

With home duties, W. C. T. U. duties, and church duties clamoring simultaneously for your attention in these busy summer days, do not allow yourself to forget for an instant the importance of THE UNION SIGNAL to the all-round temperance worker. Would you, local president, be glad to have every member of your union enthusiastic, intelligent and capable? A never-failing prescription is the reading of the official paper. A systematic and generous study of it will make the kind of white ribboner that can stand her ground in any discussion of the temperance question and has ample and satisfying reasons for the faith that is within her. Urge once again that each member of your union supply herself with this indispensable aid. To interest those who are not familiar with the paper, call their attention to certain articles in your own copy which will be likely to attract them especially. See that those who lead the meetings are supplied with copies of THE UNION SIGNAL and they will quickly appreciate its value in planning an interesting program.

THE UNION SIGNAL has a two-fold mission. It will not only educate white ribboners along temperance lines, but it will make prohibition voters of the men in your community. For this purpose the Campaign Edition is particularly recommended. Why not follow the example of a Missouri union which used the proceeds of a medal contest for subscriptions to the SIGNAL. The influential men of your community should be supplied with the paper, the mayor, the aldermen, the preachers, the Sunday school teachers, the doctors, the editors of your papers, the business men and voters generally.

One way to bring to their attention our none-such temperance paper is through the liberal use of marked copies. Secure a supply of SIGNALS and mark the articles that would be likely to interest voters of different classes and professions.

THE NEW SUBSCRIBER

Have you, *old subscriber*, secured the *new subscriber* for the weekly edition of THE UNION SIGNAL and thus become a member of the Win One Circle? If not, will you at once find the *new subscriber* so that your name may be enrolled in the 1915 Win One Circle and the *new subscriber* have the paper she has needed and ought to have had long ago?

Many are wanting and asking for the information to be found in THE UNION SIGNAL, but do not know where to find it. *Old subscriber*, you know and can help someone to this information by getting that *new subscriber*.

WIN ONE CIRCLE, 1915

452. Mrs. Belle Peters, Perkins, Okla.
453. Mrs. Della Hoose, Painesville, Ohio.
454. Miss Jennie Weldon, Hampton, Conn.
455. Mrs. Jessie B. Potts, Clarinda, Ia.
456. Mrs. Belle C. Kimball, Kirkwood, Mo.
457. Mrs. W. L. Hyde, Marietta, Ohio.
458. Mrs. H. A. Carpenter, Apponaug, R. I.

BREEZES FROM THE PINE TREE STATE

Special Correspondence

The inspiring influence of the county conventions is being felt in Maine. We were especially fortunate in having as our convention speakers Miss Elizabeth P. Gordon, National W. C. T. U. organizer, who is well known in this state, and Mrs. Emma H. Howland of Massachusetts, who is also a National organizer. Not only in their evening addresses, but by their helpful suggestions during conventions have they endeared themselves to our women. New members were gained in nearly every meeting addressed, as would be expected after so many years under such marvelous leadership. Maine is one of the best organized states, therefore sweeping gains are not readily made. An especially fine L. T. L. was organized by Miss Gordon at Bar Harbor. When the question of a leader came up Miss Gordon asked the children whom they wished to take charge and they promptly selected a winsome teacher who had accompanied them from one of the schools to the church. The young woman graciously responded to this unexpected expression of love and confidence. Miss Gordon writes, "During my four weeks' tour and in the stirring conventions I felt that the members of the W. C. T. U. of the dear old Pine Tree State were reaching out helping hands to each other and including in the loving greetings all the women of the state—in conventions assembled. Every mention of woman's ballot for Maine was warmly applauded. All were deeply interested in contributing to the Stevens memorial fountain fund. I was privileged to address a fine new union at Hartford, lately organized by Mrs. Quimby. This was its first public meeting. The attendance was large and the success of the meeting was due to the up-to-date arrangements of the officers."

The "DeBoutville" Half Teaspoon
Every local union can handle this article, to their financial advantage.

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Indispensable in the Kitchen
Invaluable in the Sick Room
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463. Mrs. Mary Wilkinson Coles, Moorestown, N. J.
464. Mrs. Oretta Carpenter, Chittenango Sta., N. Y.
465. Mrs. C. L. Jones, Winnfield, La.
466. Mrs. Mary C. Groesbeck, Round Lake, N. Y.
467. Mrs. Sidna Rose, Vienna, Ill.
468. Mrs. G. F. Hooper, Palmyra, Wis.
469. Mrs. Jennie E. Carley, Tower, Mich.
470. Mrs. Olin R. Plummer, Chester, Pa.
471. Mrs. J. L. Bradley, Eagle Rock, Va.
472. Mrs. B. B. Ward, Montclair, N. J.
473. Rose A. Davison, Fredericktown, Ohio.
474. Mrs. Etta Smith, Corning, Iowa.
475. Mrs. Julia F. Andrews, Crandon, Wis.
476. Mrs. Ellen Omundson, Viroqua, Wis.

A Wave of Prohibition
FACTS AND FIGURES
ready to be set in motion throughout the country by the use of the new
PROHIBITION FAN
(Octagon in shape; 7 x 8⅝ in.)

Prohibition map, date of adoption of prohibition by various states on the one side, printed in black; on the reverse side in blue, with white letters surrounded by an artistic arrangement of white ribbon border, the appeal

Protect Our American Youth
by
Prohibiting the Liquor Traffic

These fans are put up in packages of three dozen (36) and the price is
36 Fans, $1.00
Owing to difficulty in handling and shipping, the smallest order we can fill will be three dozen. Prices on larger quantities will be cheerfully furnished.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

A VISION REALIZED

(Continued from Page Twelve)

ganization of counties, so that the workers might go into untried sections and help with the gain.

Some of the organizers secured 150 members in a single county and left a full-fledged county union of six splendid local unions fully equipped for carrying on department work.

Two counties in the state where no union had ever been organized, wrote to the president asking that theirs be among the favored counties visited.

And the money came: It came as dues, it came as contributions, it came as collections from meetings, and it might have swamped the treasury had it not been for traveling expenses and salaries to the workers!

The state president grew thin as the season advanced, but she declared that it was the burden of joy that lightened her weight! She learned during that remarkable year to smile and smile constantly, for every message she received was one of victory. Her women were faithful and worked even as she did herself, and believing the plan to have truly been a vision, they obeyed its provisions and respected its conditions with an exactness that surprised and delighted even the National head.

And the outcome of it all was one of the finest years of work recorded in the history of any state by reason of the gain in membership and gain in public sentiment and efficiency of workers.

When the state president at the following National Convention reported a gain in her state of 5,756 members, what mattered it that the lines in her face had deepened somewhat and a becoming little hollow had been scooped in each cheek. The joy of achievement exceeded the labor and uncertainty of the past months, and the victory was worth far more than the price.

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XLI | EVANSTON, ILL., AUGUST 5, 1915 | No. 32

Russia Saves $900,000,000 by Prohibition

Reports from Banks Show Savings of People Almost Equal Receipts of Government from Alcoholic Liquors

London, July 27, 4 a. m.—A dispatch to the *Daily News* from Petrograd says:

"Finance Minister Bark seeks authorization to issue state securities amounting to $600,000,000 beyond the sum at present allowed. He says that the returns of the savings banks to the beginning of July showed $900,000,000 above last year, which is almost the same amount as the treasury lost through the prohibition of the sale of alcohol.—*The Chicago Herald.*

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON
OCTOBER 9-14, 1915

OUR NATIONAL CONVENTION CITY

CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUNDS IN SEATTLE

HELEN N. STEVENS

One of Seattle's Playgrounds

Some years ago when the city was still young the women of Seattle decided that the coming generations should be provided for in the way of ample playgrounds for the children. It was demonstrated conclusively that parks and playg.ounds could be secured, at a minimum cost, at the time a city was being laid out, whereas older cities, lacking forethought, had been compelled to pay fabulous prices for these twentieth century conveniences. The women's idea was acted upon and Seattle has the distinction of being the second city in the United States in respect to its playground system, the city of Chicago alone surpassing it. Every residence district, urban and suburban, has one or more well equipped playfields. An extract from the Seattle park board's annual report thus describes them:

"Playgrounds have been given most generous attention and it is doubtful if there is another city in the United States of double Seattle's population which can boast of having expended nearly a million dollars on playgrounds as Seattle has done. The city owns twenty-three playgrounds, ranging in size from a city block to thirty acres in area, and two additional sites are in course of acquisition. Twelve of these playgrounds have been substantially improved with modern outdoor gymnasium equipment of steel and the other recreation facilities of a modern playfield. Men and women supervisors are in charge from May until October of each year.

"Four playgrounds are provided with recreation buildings or field houses, making possible all year-round work. These buildings are modern in every respect, providing gymnasiums, libraries, club rooms, assembly halls, etc., and while not so elaborate as the Chicago recreation buildings, are being operated very successfully along the same general lines.

"Another recreation feature, not possessed by many cities, is the Alki Point Bathing Beach, comprising a half mile of salt water frontage on the entrance to the harbor, where is operated the only municipally owned bathing beach on the Pacific Coast.

"While the bathing season lasts but four months, more than seventy-two thousand people utilized the bath house last season while hundreds of thousands of people visited the beach to enjoy the band concerts and the promenade which combine to make this marine view park the most popular recreation feature of the system during the summer season.

"If one could spend a week at one of the buildings watching the different groups coming and going, each making its own particular use of the facilities offered, he would obtain, as in no other way, a true perspective of the public recreation problem as we are attempting to handle it. The most encouraging feature of the work is the fact that clubs, societies, and other young people's organizations are beginning to take notice of their own social and physical needs and are seeking the recreation buildings to work out their individual problems."

Alki Point Beach Pavilion

PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION NOTES

Seen and Heard at the W. C. T. U. Booth

On a recent afternoon an elderly man wearing the cap of a Shriner, entered the W. C. T. U. booth at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, and after a few words with Miss Mary Brown, who is in charge, remarked, "In five years there will be no more need for your work. In five years a glass of liquor cannot be bought in this country. It is all right; I am willing. I've been through the mill and I know."

School teachers in attendance at the Exposition are finding the W. C. T. U. booth an interesting place, and every effort is being made to supply them with anti-alcohol and anti-cigaret material, which will be useful in the school room.

—

Representatives of three foreign governments have recently come to the booth for temperance facts and figures. The visitor from the Netherlands asked for publications and statistics which his country can use in its temperance work, and a member of the Swedish Commission requested two copies of all W. C. T. U. literature, with the assurance that methods new to the commission and applicable to conditions in Sweden will be incorporated in their own plans for welfare work. The secretary of the Federation of Temperance Societies of Denmark called at the booth with a card of introduction from the husband of Mr. Johanne Ottosen, a leader in white ribbon circles in her own country and one of the delegates to the World's Convention in Brooklyn.

—

From time to time during the summer liquor dealers have visited the exhibit. A young man accompanied by a friend, both liquor men, discussed the whole subject earnestly with Miss Brown and promised another call at the booth.

—

A resident of Phoenix, Arizona, on a recent visit to the booth, claimed that for the first six months of this year with no saloons in his state there had been but two murders as contrasted with forty-five for the corresponding period of last year. Of the 1914 murderers 70 per cent were drunk when the crime was committed, and this year one of the two was drunk on whisky which had been brought in from an adjoining state.

Closing Des Moines' Saloons Puts Money in the Treasury

The last report of the inebriate asylum at Knoxville, Iowa, shows that since Des Moines outlawed the saloons, the contributions of Polk county to that institution have fallen off tremendously. "From an economic standpoint alone this demonstrates that the saloon is a burden rather than an asset to the taxpayer," says the *Des Moines Capital*. "It is costing Polk county $1,000 less a quarter to pay its share for keeping up the Knoxville institution than before the county went dry. Not long ago *The Capital* published figures showing that under the dry regime, court costs have decreased and crime has fallen off to a remarkable extent. Working conditions in Des Moines were never better than today and money that formerly went to the saloon now goes to the family. It has taken this country a long time to learn that the saloon is an economic waste."

Decrease in Crime in Alabama's Capital City Under Prohibition

Montgomery, the capital city of Alabama, has a population of about 50,000 people, yet in the two weeks following the going into effect of the prohibition law there were no arrests for drunkenness. The *Montgomery Journal* of July 13 comments on the successful enforcement of the new law as follows:

"There has been no drunkenness in Montgomery, and a decided decrease in crime since the prohibition law went into effect July 1. The records of the police department show a decided decrease in the number of arrests. It is an especially noteworthy fact that there have been few arrests made for violations which are usually prompted by over-indulgence in intoxicants. The police blotter does not contain a single case for drunkenness and the officers declare that they have not seen a drunken person on the streets since the saloons were closed. It is also noticeable that there have been few arrests for disorderly conduct since the first of the month, and this showing is considered by the police to be to the credit of prohibition, most of the cases of disorderly conduct being brought about by intoxication. Most of the one hundred and six cases noted by the police since the first of the month have been for trivial offenses, such as collision and offenses of petty larceny. The officers on the night reliefs report that there is little opportunity for work after eleven o'clock at night, as there are few people on the streets. Most of the prisoners now serving as city convicts were sentenced before the first of the month, and it is expected that when their sentences are served out the convict gangs will receive few prisoners from the police. Old officers on the force declare that they have never seen such a decrease in crime, and the good behavior of the city is attributed principally to prohibition and to the able manner in which the county and the city officers are enforcing the law."

The Revenue Could Be Spared

The retail liquor dealers of New York will pay into the state treasury this year twenty-two and a half million dollars. Nobody doubts that the state could spare this sum or a greater one for an equivalent of sobriety and moral strength.

—*New York Evening World.*

Missouri Mining County Votes Dry

An important victory for prohibition was scored on July 23, when St. Francois county, Missouri, voted to outlaw the saloons. The county, located just south of St. Louis, is said to have been a battle ground of the wet and dry forces for many years. It is in the heart of the lead mining district and contains several unincorporated mining towns.

A noteworthy feature of the victory was that a part of the majority was rolled up in the largest mining centers, showing a strong labor vote as well as farm vote against the saloon. The *Kansas City* (Mo.) *Times* commenting on the result of the election, says:

"Although the brewery and whisky influence in the legislature was strong enough to block the passage of the bills aimed at the saloon, every election except one since the legislature adjourned has returned a dry majority.

"The one wet victory was Monett, where the returns showed a wet majority of seven, although the drys have since contested the election on account of fraud. Dry victories have been:

Taney county	700 majority
Miller county	1,468 majority
St. Francois county	900 majority
Carrollton	185 majority"

Success of Prohibition in Arizona

Mr. A. R. Buckman, Secretary of the Temperance Federation of Arizona.

The transformation that has taken place in Bisbee, the liveliest camp in Arizona, is wonderful. Every building that once had a saloon is now occupied by some other business. The membership of the Y. M. C. A. has been greatly increased and improvements amounting to $10,000 have been decided upon. A new Y. W. C. A. is about completed, costing close to $20,000.

Police officers say that where seven months ago we had from twenty to forty persons in our jails per month, we now have only from two to four; and one month there were none in the Lowell jail.

An ex-saloonkeeper not long ago while talking to a friend pointed across the street to an old customer of his, saying: "That is the first time in fifteen years I have seen that man dressed up and the reason is because we are out of business."

A little boy was asked, "What are you eating, Johnnie?" "I have a doughnut," was the reply. "Papa is catching up and we have doughnuts at our house now that the saloons are gone."

A mother of six children in paying for fifty dollars' worth of groceries said, "This is the first time since we were married that the children have had the clothes they needed and our bills were all paid."

No Liquor for Indiana National Guards

Governor Ralston of Indiana is said to be responsible for an order issued by Adjutant General Bridges, commander-in-chief of the Indiana militia, insisting that Ft. Benjamin Harrison, the summer camping ground of various regiments of the Indiana National Guards, both cavalry and infantry, shall be conducted entirely without intoxicating liquors. Nothing stronger than lemonade will be permitted at the refreshment stands outside the camp. Last year's camp was also dry.

Druggists Pleased with Ban on Alcohol in United States Pharmacopeia

"Under no circumstances would I take out a retail liquor license to handle whisky should the proposed change go into effect. I think that a majority of druggists will agree with me when I say that the present $25 license is a burden because it really hasn't paid us to handle the stuff for the last five years," declared an Elkhart (Ind.) pharmacist to a representative of the *Elkhart* (Ind.) *Review*, the other day in referring to the recently reported purpose of the national pharmacopeia committee of physicians to omit brandy and whisky from the new edition of the United States Pharmacopeia.

Only Few Doctors Cling to It

"Until five years ago," said the druggist, "whisky was an ingredient of many medicines. Physicians would nearly always prescribe it as one of the principal ingredients of a cough syrup and it was part of many medicines for different diseases. Now, oils and balms of various kinds take the place of whisky and only a few of the old school doctors prescribe its use. Why, a large number of prominent brands of patented cough syrups whose main ingredient was whisky in one form or another have substituted non-alcoholic substances for the liquor. You have possibly noticed on some of the famous patent medicines that additional copyrights have been applied for. This means that they have been compelled to reduce the alcoholic ingredients in them to a minimum."

Many Hail Proposed Change

The druggist's assertions were made after a traveling man attempted to "josh" him about losing a good paying part of his business. The traveling man said that he had heard many druggists over the country declare that they would be glad if the pharmacopeia committee would take the reported action, for it would prevent their competitors from forcing them to bother at all with the stuff, which is becoming more and more unprofitable, not to mention the loss in respectability which the whisky-selling druggist suffers.

Another Elkhart druggist said he had long considered the feasibility of cutting out the whisky, regardless of the proposed action relating to the pharmacopeia. "I'm disgusted with all that sort of business," he said.

Government Begins Fight on Alcoholic Medicines

The United States government recently began a crusade against alcoholic medical preparations, which, while masquerading as medicines, are in reality used as beverages in dry territory where wines and liquors are not to be had. According to the Washington (D. C.) *Times*, a list of 246 preparations which have been examined in the Internal Revenue office and found "to be insufficiently medicated to render them unfit for use as a beverage," or which, in other words, can be taken by the wine or whisky glass full as well as by the teaspoon, was given to each Internal Revenue collector. All collectors were advised that a special tax will be required for the sale of any of the preparations named in the list, even though such sales should be for medicinal and not bibulous use.

Moreover, collectors are instructed to aid the bureau in its crusade by securing and forwarding the bureau officers in Washington samples of preparations which they have reason to believe are or may be used as beverages.

W. C. T. U. NEWS FROM ACROSS THE SEA

The Scottish white ribboners have instituted a Catherine Forrester-Paton white ribbon missionary department, with Miss Boe of Alloa as superintendent.

In spite of the famine which is devastating certain sections of Palestine, especially Jerusalem and its vicinity, the work of educating the children along total abstinence lines continues with unabated vigor. One of the missionaries writes:

"In a prize essay contest on the subject "Why We Should Try to Prevent the Increase of the Drink Habit," open to all the preparatory schools of Jerusalem and vicinity, with prizes for the best two papers in Arabic and the best two in English, the two English prizes were taken by boys and the two Arabic prizes by girls."

In anticipation of the approaching coronation which is to be held in the historic capital of Japan, Kyoto the Japan W. C. T. U. is making plans to prevent the usual excessive drinking in connection with the festivities and the participation of geisha girls at public functions. The Japanese white ribboners believe that in this progressive age these customs should be changed to pleasures of a higher character. In promoting this reform they are counting upon the influence and sympathy of Count Okuma. premier of Japan, an honorary member of the W. C. T. U., and the Hon. Mr. Saburo Shimada, president of the Kakusei (Purity) society, who has been elected to the high office of president of the House of Commons. While all the towns and cities throughout Japan, including her territorial possessions, will hold festivities for the coronation, Kyoto will be the center of the celebration, which will probably last at least forty nights. The streets will be filled with strangers, and it is expected that shrewd money makers will have many places for rest and amusement where all kinds of drinks will be attractively displayed and cheaply sold. For the protection of the masses the W. C. T. U. has planned to have a spacious tent where the tired may rest and be served with refreshing non-alcoholic drinks.

The South African white ribboners are rejoicing in the arrival in their midst of Miss Lochhead. She comes from her beloved Scotland to spend two years in South Africa, where she expects to organize many new unions and develop the work along various lines. She has been welcomed to her new field at many delightful meetings. On May 29, accompanied by Miss Emilie Solomon, president of the Cape Province W. C. T. U., she left Cape Town for Port Elizabeth, expecting to hold meetings at many points along the way.

The failure of the United States government's income, long visible in the customs receipts, has extended to internal revenues as well. "Ordinary" internal revenue, chiefly from alcoholics and tobacco, is about $600,000 less so far this year than for the same days in 1914. The influences of the European war seem to have been conducive to economy and sobriety here, *which can hardly be regretted, however inconvenient to federal government financiers.—The Chicago Herald.*

Miss Hardynia Norville writes that the boys' L. T. L. in Montevideo, Uruguay, has an enthusiastic young leader, Prof. Horacio Duro. He is a prominent educator, greatly beloved by his five hundred students. He gives open air talks to the boys and leads them in their sports.

Wounded soldiers have a friend in Signora Camperio, who is remaining in Milan, Italy, for the summer to give aid to the sufferers. To interest the girls of Italy in the white ribbon cause and to enlist them as members, Signorina Bersoni has written a very valuable leaflet. Signorina Zaccaria does not lose any opportunity to make excellent use of the press. New members at Ancona and Bologna are credited to the efforts of Signora Severini, who is an ardent advocate of temperance.

Moradabad was the scene of the nineteenth annual W. C. T. U. convention of the United Provinces of India. Two public meetings, one in Hindustani and the other in English, created interest. Books on hygiene and scientific temperance instruction are being placed in many schools of the provinces and literature in the vernacular will be furnished to the primary and village schools. The national convention will meet in November at Punjab.

Prize Float of Cozad (Neb.) W. C. T. U.

NEBRASKA WHITE RIBBONERS OPTIMISTIC

MRS. L. S. COREY, Correspondent

In the observance of Patriotic Day in Nebraska, each succeeding year the temperance spirit pervades the programs more and more. This year has been a record breaker for the third, fourth and fifth of July patriotic gatherings and picnics. Temperance subjects were on most of the general programs. University Place, the home of our much-beloved state W. C. T. U. president, held its first large patriotic celebration on the fifth, presided over by Mayor Jason L. Claflin, husband of our leader. The speaker of the day was ex-Governor Aldrich, whose entire speech was permeated with temperance sentiment.

Mrs. Adelaide Rood, our state organizer and lecturer, was the principal speaker at a patriotic picnic at Upland, while Mrs. Annetta Nesbitt and others participated in many open-air meetings in different parts of the state. We present to the readers of THE UNION SIGNAL one of the pictures of a W. C. T. U. float that was awarded the first prize. It was prepared by the Cozad W. C. T. U. The state W. C. T. U. feels very much gratified over the recognition given our forces in Nebraska. It is a good omen for the prohibitory amendment campaign which is now fully launched—for we have our petitions printed and are getting them to our women and men to circulate.

Institutes and medal contests are being held in great numbers, and the Sunday schools are awakening to their opportunities and to the importance of the part they are to take in the great bloodless battle to be fought in 1916. On July Fourth, one Sunday school observed the day in a most unique way. Many of the great movements were represented by flags which were furled, or rolled, until the speaker chosen for each had given a selection, when the flag was slowly unfurled. The temperance flag was pure white, and "The White Ribbon Star Spangled Banner" was recited, with the exception of the last verse, which was sung. The entire program was most effective and inspiring.

The churches, women's aid and missionary societies have already shown their interest in the amendment campaign by asking for speakers to outline a plan whereby they may prove efficient allies.

Our state president is kept more than busy with her heavy correspondence, outlining plans for various societies, booking speakers, and filling appointments. Altogether, we are a very hopeful, optimistic lot of women.

ALBERTA, CANADA, VOTES FOR PROHIBITION

260,000 SQUARE MILES ADDED TO NORTH AMERICA'S DRY TERRITORY

The stirring days of the province-wide prohibition campaign in Alberta, Canada, reached a fitting climax on July 21, in a vote at the polls which returned approximately a 20,000 majority ballot for a discontinuance of the liquor traffic after July 1, 1916. This great newly white territory is somewhat larger in area than the combined dry states of Oregon, Washington and Idaho. As it extends vertically north of the line separating the United States and Canada it seems practically a continuation of the three white states which lie immediately to the southwest.

Notwithstanding the fact that Alberta enjoys the protection of the British flag and is entirely apart from the United States, the liquor interests use the same tactics and employ the same kind of speakers of which they have made use for a quarter of a century in the United States. And just as no campaign in this country would be complete without a full recital of the woes of prohibition Kansas so in Alberta the citizens were entertained with detailed accounts of the poverty, crime, imbecility, unhappiness and misery rampant in the great state of Kansas because of the self-imposed burden of its prohibitory law. But Governor Capper was fully equal to the occasion for the chief executives of Kansas for many years have been well drilled in answering just such attacks upon their state by the liquor men of every section of the United States and other countries.

The liquor men's campaign song, sung with unvarying monotony in the Alberta campaign, contained five verses—the usual five which are their mainstay in every effort to withstand the onslaught of prohibition, namely: personal liberty, higher taxes, the baneful effect of prohibition upon the farmer, the hopeless conditions in Kansas, and the fact that prohibition doesn't prohibit.

As in other campaigns the liquor men were not above any underhanded method which held out a promise of votes for their side. Because of a report that soldiers in camp would not be permitted to vote on the plebiscite, the liquor interests circulated among them typewritten letters supposed to originate with the soldier and with a line for his signature. These letters were to be sent by him to his friends urging them to vote against the prohibition bill and making the statement that the moral reform people had fixed it so that the soldiers couldn't vote and therefore, as a personal favor, they wanted their friends to vote against the prohibition bill.

In the campaign in Alberta both the prohibitionists and the liquor forces brought in speakers from the United States who worked shoulder to shoulder with the local campaigners. C. A. Windle, a leading speaker for the liquor interests in recent campaigns in the United States, was sent to Alberta. As one of the features of the last days of the campaign in Calgary he debated the prohibition question with Rev. F. W. Patterson of Edmonton in the Victoria Park grandstand.

Long before the time scheduled for starting the debate the grandstand was packed with an audience keyed to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. As a preliminary to the opening of the debate Mr. Windle, big, corpulent and thick-voiced, shook hands with Mr. Patterson, the clear-voiced, clean-cut advocate of the prohibition bill. Each man was typical of the cause he represented. Throughout the three-hour debate Mr. Patterson closely observed the rules and taking the arguments in logical sequence proved the following points to the complete conviction of far more than eighty per cent of the audience:

"That the proposed liquor act is in accord with and does not violate any of the rules of constitutional procedure.

"That it will prohibit the sale of drink for beverage purposes in the province.

"That the act does not violate any privilege of personal liberty.

"That it is in harmony with ideals of British justice, because the law was aimed at protecting the public from evils which were a social menace, but did not attempt to make a man righteous by act of parliament.

"That while no provision could be made for compensation in the proposed act, the liquor men were poor sports if they cried out on that account for it was a principle of the contract into which they entered when they accepted their license that it was liable to cancellation without compensation under certain circumstances.

"That prohibition is perfectly in harmony with Christian principles."

To prove the degrading effect upon the people who engage in the business Mr. Patterson cited the desperate attempts that were even then being made in Alberta to corrupt the ballot so that the election might be secured to the liquor men at all costs.

In one of the most eloquent periods of the evening Mr. Patterson answered Mr. Windle's personal liberty arguments. He showed that the world had made considerable progress in freedom since the time of the Magna Charta to which Mr. Windle had referred. The principle given then, the temperance speaker explained, was the abhorrent principle of individualism—every man for himself. Today a new freedom has dawned, the era of brotherhood. It is the day of solidarity, he declared, and prohibition is inseparable from the principle of this new freedom. Now men are beginning to take interest in their weaker brothers, they are beginning to look after the welfare of the community. Mr. Windle's well-known arguments were taken up one by one and torn to bits by the prohibitionist. At the last he wilted down to a state of incoherence. Cornered at every turn, held up to scorn on his blasphemous quotations from the Bible which he used freely to bolster up his case, and challenged on the false statements which had been sent broadcast throughout the province by the liquor workers, he became completely bewildered and in place of summing up his case in the closing fifteen minutes remaining to him he exclaimed: "It is for you people to decide between the Bible and the Koran on the drink question." So incensed had the audience become by this time that Mr. Windle whispered to the chairman to close the meeting, and the indignation of the audience was held in check by the chairman who announced the singing of "God Save the King." As the hymn ended the audience stood on the seats and cheered and cheered again for "Prohibition and Patterson," and although a fearless liquor man tried to start a cheer for Mr. Windle he met with an eloquent silence. This debate was a pronounced victory for the prohibition forces, and doubtful voters were won to the prohibition ranks in considerable numbers. It was, as one of the papers said, "the greatest demonstration that Calgary has ever seen and the biggest single incident in the entire campaign." "It was worth thousands of votes to the drys," was the admission of a prominent licensed victualler.

The newspapers helped mightily, many of them doing valiant service in the prohibition ranks. The *Calgary News-Telegram* gave generously of its space for prohibition propaganda. *The Morning Albertan* of Calgary, editorially and otherwise, urged its readers to vote Alberta dry. Across the top of each page before election appeared a headline, "A vote for Liquor Act is a vote for prohibition," or "Vote 'Yes' on the Liquor Act. 'Yes' Means Dry."

All the usual campaign methods were employed by the dry forces. Literature of various kinds to interest voters of every class was prepared and distributed by the Alberta Temperance and Moral Reform League. Prohibition songs were written for the occasion and used at the various demonstrations, parades, etc.

The W. C. T. U. women did much to further the campaign. For months before the day of election educational work was steadily carried on through the public press, the distribution of literature and house-to-house visitation. A series of temperance cartoons was circulated throughout the province so that they appeared in the newspapers of a great many of the towns.

Another factor of great influence was the endorsement of the prohibition measure by the medical men of Calgary who thus placed themselves in the front rank of efficient and up-to-date physicians who are everywhere declaring the evil effects of alcoholic beverages.

Edmonton's Successful Parade

A most successful parade, at Edmonton, with 15,000 people and nine bands participating, is reported. The liquor interests are said to have bought up two of the leading bands of the city. A mammoth parade at Calgary was also one of the spectacular events of the campaign.

Although the population of Alberta is largely Roman Catholic and there are also many foreigners, to no one race or religion is the victory due, but to the fact of a united front against the common enemy.

Election day results were more than a compensation for the efforts of the temperance forces. Calgary and Edmonton voted dry by upwards of 3,000 majority each. Lethbridge, Medicine Hat and other large cities also returned dry majorities.

After this magnificent victory it is easy to believe that Canada as well as the United States will be entirely free from the liquor traffic by 1920, and that the whole of North America will before many years fly the stainless flag of prohibition as a welcome addition to the colors of its various national banners.

"ALBERTA FOR CHRIST"

There's a conflict on—will we stand the test?
"Alberta for Christ," in the Great Northwest;
With the Lord of Hosts as our strength and might
Let us ne'er retreat—keep up the fight.

Chorus

Onward, ever onward, trusting day by day,
Ours shall be the vict'ry, for Jesus leads the way;
Onward, ever onward, there's a fight for us to win,
Alberta must be conquer'd from the hosts of sin.

For His glorious cause we will live or die;
"Alberta for Christ" is the battle cry;
We can never lose for our cause is right,
Let us forward go—keep up the fight.

Till the victr'y's won and the crown's in view,
"Alberta for Christ" rings the watchword true;
We will look by faith for the dawning light,
Hold the cross on high—keep up the fight.

Prohibition Float of Oakland (Iowa) W. C. T. U.

Suffrage Float of Oakland (Iowa) W. C. T. U.

GIVE THE WOMEN A SQUARE DEAL

CONGRESSMAN EDWARD E. TAYLOR OF COLORADO

(Excerpt from Address in House of Representatives)

The enfranchisement of woman is a constructive measure. It is the next logical step in the political evolution of this country. No opportunity should ever in our country be closed to any human being who has the capacity to work therein. It is a disgrace to this country and to this enlightened century to longer disfranchise the patriotic and intelligent womanhood of this Republic. There never was a time in the history of the world when the mass of women was so intelligent, so right living, and public spirited. The world has never enfranchised as patriotic a class of people as the American women are today. Patriotism is not confined to the male sex. Let us be big enough, broad-minded enough, humane enough, and honest enough to treat the women of our country as fairly as they are being treated in China. Let us be men enough to give the women a square deal. Let us show to the world that we believe in the Declaration of Independence. Let us evolve our male oligarchy into a twentieth-century democracy.

Ordinarily the light comes from the East, but in the matter of the enfranchisement of the best half of humanity, I am proud to say, the light is coming from the West. Eastward the woman's star of empire takes its way.

There is no more possibility of the right of equal suffrage being taken from the women of any state that has tried it than there is of returning to negro slavery in this country. One is just exactly as likely as the other. The human race is not going backward.

The highest requisites for voting are intelligence and morality, and our women have more of both of these qualities than have the men.

Throughout the civilized world wherever women have been given the right to vote they will continue to vote.

The Woman's Motto Is "Onward"

The women of the world will continue to advance. The man or woman who tries to stop them will be justly relegated to oblivion. You politicians would better remember these three statements, because you will have occasion to reflect upon them. This is an age of individual liberty, and the male sex is not humanity, but only half of it.

There will be no backward movement in the fight for equal rights. Not one foot of ground that has been gained will ever be surrendered. And the people who try to make a little temporary notoriety by an attack on the sex are doomed in the end to disappointment, defeat, and ignominious humiliation. The continued disfranchisement of women is a relic of antiquity that belongs to other days. Purblind politicians and people who cling to prejudice in spite of facts as plain as the noonday sun may keep on fighting and misrepresenting the good women of the suffrage states, but they are becoming ludicrous relics of the age of feudalism.

In every civilized country on the globe the women are fighting for their rights. They are gradually winning everywhere. The day is soon coming when they will take the place belonging to them—squarely beside the men in the settlement of all public matters.

There will never be any surrender of any of the rights she has secured. There will be no retreat sounded. Their slogan is "forward, march." And the whole world will rejoice and be benefited when they achieve their ultimate victory.

Basic Reasons

Just as sure as the night follows the day this enlightened Republic will extend the right of franchise to women in the very near future, for three basic reasons, namely: First, because it is absolutely right; second, because wherever tried it has proved an unqualified success, and third, because it is not only expedient but the industrial, political, and social conditions of this country are rapidly making it imperatively necessary for the preservation of humanity.

STATUS OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE

FULL SUFFRAGE

Wyoming	1869
Colorado	1893
Idaho	1896
Utah	1896
Washington	1910
California	1911
Arizona	1912
Kansas	1912
Oregon	1912
Alaska	1913
Nevada	1914
Montana	1914

PRESIDENTIAL AND MUNICIPAL SUFFRAGE

Illinois	1913

STATES TO VOTE ON SUFFRAGE AT NEXT GENERAL ELECTION

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts

STATES TO VOTE IN 1916

Iowa, South Dakota, West Virginia

WOMAN'S PLACE AND WORK

Resolution passed by the World's and International Society for Christian Endeavor.

Among multitudes of the hopeful signs of our times, all of them pointing to a better day in the world in general, and in North America in particular, is the growing popular recognition and legislative acknowledgment of the place and privilege of womanhood. Called of God to the motherhood and training of the generations, women are supremely concerned for the well-being of the race, which is essentially the highest success of the greatest of all enterprises, true maternity. Whatever tends to thwart womanhood's high calling, therefore, women are bound to combat, and no weapon which will make her conquest the more sure and complete should be withheld by the right-minded lover of his kind. Christian Endeavor, which has never drawn lines of division in service, whether on account of sex or nationality or race, will do nothing now to stem, but will instead do what it may to swell the rising tide of public sentiment in favor of giving to trained and worthy women everywhere, aided by righteous manhood, the opportunity, against all foes of childhood and the home, to defend their young and their firesides, and to promote the moral, mental, and physical sanitation of society.

PROMOTING SUFFRAGE AND PROHIBITION BY PARADES

The two floats pictured on this page were decorated by the W. C. T. U. of Oakland, Iowa, for the Independence Day parade in that city. The one shown on the left carried eighteen girls dressed in white, with sashes of the national colors, who represented the eighteen prohibition states. As the parade passed through the streets, they sang, "We'll Make the Map All White."

The float shown on the right carried twelve girls, dressed in white with yellow sashes, representing the suffrage states. The driver impersonated the Goddess of Liberty. The occupants of the float in melodious tones assured the crowds through which they passed, "It's a short way to woman suffrage, and we're almost there." This float was awarded the second prize, $5.00.

Chautauqua, the Birthplace of the W. C. T. U.

Temperance Week and W. C. T. U. Week Very Popular

MRS. MARY B. WILSON

Kellogg Hall

On a rainy day in August, 1874, a little company of women, representing several states, gathered in a tent in Miller Park, Chautauqua, N. Y., to pray for the temperance cause. A vision came to them from above, revealing that the time had come for the women to take a public stand on the side of temperance. A call went from this handful of women to the women of the nation, to meet for conference and possible organization, in Cleveland, Ohio, in November. The result was the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Today the 500,000 active members are looking with brightened eyes and quickened hearts to the goal for which they have worked—National Constitutional Prohibition.

In the early days there came to Chautauqua a gifted woman, Mrs. Anne Kellogg, who was devoted to the temperance cause and an enthusiastic Chautauquan. After her death, her son, Mr. James Kellogg, wishing to show honor to the memory of his mother, erected Kellogg Hall, and presented it to Chautauqua, dedicating it to the twin causes—education and temperance. The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union maintains headquarters in the parlor at Kellogg Hall, where visitors are always welcome, and where free literature can be obtained.

Meetings are held on Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 3:30, under the auspices of a unique union, known as the Frances E. Willard Federated Union.

Temperance Week and W. C. T. U. Week, for the season of 1915, have gone into history, but the interest created by the wonderful addresses given must spread over the entire land, for all states are represented on these grounds.

The work done by the men in the great temperance campaign was presented from four viewpoints, Governor George A. Carlson of Colorado giving labor experiences; ex-Governor Malcolm R. Patterson of Tennessee, personal and religious ideas; Dr. Herbert A. Gibbons of France, the effects of the war; and Mr. J. Denny O'Neil of Pennsylvania, the political aspect. Large audiences of men and women listened to these speakers, and the many affirmative nods and the hearty applause were signs that the truths were falling into good ground and would bear fruit in the home towns of the listeners.

The part played by the women was ably presented to the large audiences at the Woman's Club by Miss Margaret F. Irwin, recording secretary of the Pennsylvania W. C. T. U., whose subject was "The Present Status of Prohibition in the United States;" by Mrs. Ella M. George, president of Pennsylvania W. C. T. U., who spoke on "Home Protection," and by Mrs. Lulu Loveland Shepard, president of the Utah W. C. T. U., who told of "A World-wide Movement."

Afternoon meetings were held also, when still other phases of temperance activity were given to the public. One program of much variety was arranged by the president of Chautauqua county W. C. T. U., Mrs. Flora Sterling, and was given by her co-workers to a delighted audience. A member of the only Italian Y. P. B. in this country, so far as can be ascertained, Mr. Nicholas Traficante of Jamestown, told in graphic language of the work among his people.

Addresses were made through the week by Mrs. Frances W. Graham, National musical director, and vice-president of the New York W. C. T. U., on "The Trial Jury;" by Mrs. Addie B. Parsels, chairman of the National Board of Organizers and vice-president of Pennsylvania on "Wrongs and Rights," and by Mrs. Shepard on "Suffrage and Temperance."

Mrs. Graham added to the interest of her meeting by singing some of her well-loved songs. Another meeting was made unusually interesting by the presence of the "First Lady of the Land," Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of President Wilson.

The audiences increased in size until, on the last day, the renowned Hall of Philosophy was filled to its capacity, many people standing throughout the stirring, thrilling address by Mrs. Shepard. A noted club woman of the South brought beautiful yellow poppies for the suffrage meeting.

A new phase of co-operation was presented when a proposition was made by the representative of the Community Motion Picture Bureau of Boston to show films of temperance stories. Mr. Niles gave at the Boys' Club House "The Spenders," "Drink's Lure," "The Fairy and the Waif," and "Your Girl and Mine." He also used each day a section of the Scientific Temperance Instruction slides now handled at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters. These motion pictures and S. T. I. slides would doubtless prove just as effective elsewhere as at Chautauqua, and W. C. T. U. women would be wise to avail themselves of this modern and attractive way of presenting truth.

Hall of Philosophy

John Wesley's Name Misused in Beer Ad

Great Reformer Was One of the Most Radical Temperance Men of His Day

Few men of his day were such radical temperance men as John Wesley. In his journal we read of two persons expelled from the Methodist Society for retailing liquors. In another entry he speaks almost with rapture of certain prohibition settlements in Ireland: "I suppose that such towns are scarce to be found again in England or Ireland. There is no cursing or swearing, no Sabbath-breaking, no drunkenness, no ale-houses."

In his pamphlet, "On the Present Scarcity of Provisions," he attacks the subject from a point of view which is exactly that of the Twentieth Century. "Why," he asks, "is corn so dear? Because huge quantities are used in distilling. 'But,' says an objector, 'the King's revenue depends on the taxation of spirits.' Oh, tell it not in Constantinople that the English raise their royal revenue by selling the flesh and blood of their countrymen!"

In Mr. Wesley's sermon on "The Use of Money" he assails the legitimacy of the liquor-sellers' trade:—"Neither may we gain by hurting our neighbor in his body. Therefore we may not sell anything which tends to impair health. Such is, eminently, all that liquid fire, commonly called drams, or spirituous liquors. It is true, these may have a place in medicine; they may be of use in some bodily disorders, although there would rarely be occasion for them, were it not for the unskilfulness of the practitioner. Therefore such as prepare and sell them only for this end may keep their conscience clear. But who are they? Who prepare them only for this end? Do you know ten such distillers in England? Then excuse these. But all who sell them in the common way, to any that will buy, are poisoners-general. They murder his majesty's subjects by wholesale, neither does their eye pity or spare. They drive them to hell like sheep; and what is their gain? Is it not the blood of these men? Who then would envy their large estates and sumptuous palaces? A curse is in the midst of them; the curse of God cleaves to the stones, the timber, the furniture of them! The curse of God is in their gardens, their walks, their groves; a fire that burns to the nethermost hell! Blood, blood is there; the foundation, the door, the walls, the roof, are stained with blood!"

Is it not astonishing that a big brewery should use this man's picture in connection with its advertising?—*From Bulletin of the Research Department of the Temperance Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.*

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Evanston, Illinois, August 5, 1915

GOAL FOR 1915—FIFTY THOUSAND NEW MEMBERS

Mrs. Ella A. Boole, National vice-president-at-large, has been spending a few days at Rest Cottage as the guest of Miss Gordon, on her way to fill Chautauqua engagements in Nebraska.

"FAIR NUMBER" OF SIGNAL, AUG. 26

The August Campaign Edition will be a "Fair Number" and will be especially valuable for distribution at county and state fairs. It will be illustrated with numerous original and telling cartoons. Send in your orders in advance. A special price of $1.50 per 100 is offered.

CAN YOU AFFORD TO MISS IT?

Are you planning to attend the National W. C. T. U. Convention at Seattle, Washington, October 9-14? If not, why not? It is confidently expected that this convention will be the best National W. C. T. U. convention ever held. You say you cannot afford the trip across the continent? Put it the other way, can you afford not to take it, and thus miss the inspiration and education of the great gathering; the opportunities for conferences and conversation with the leaders on the way, and the marvelously beautiful scenery along the route going and returning, with the delight of visiting the wonderful Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco? Think it over and decide to be one of the happy company who will journey westward on the "White Ribbon Special" early in October.

THE "TERRIBLE CONSEQUENCES" OF PROHIBITION

The editor of the *National Liquor Dealers' Journal* recently took occasion to tell its readers of "the terrible consequences of trying to make people morally better by process of law," which he says "are being thoroughly exemplified by the operation of the prohibition law in West Virginia." He referred, of course, to the adroit devices of liquor dealers in getting liquor into the prohibition state. His statement that these efforts to violate the law prove "the inherent weakness of prohibition" is of course too absurd to need refutation. On the contrary, they are the best possible evidence of the strength of a law, the evasion of which taxes so severely the ingenuity of the law-breaking element.

We imagine these so-called "terrible consequences" will be quite lost sight of by the general public, which has been reading in the newspapers of the really vital "consequences" of the enforcement of the law, namely, that a twelve months' test of it has shown a fifty per cent reduction in arrests, and an incidental saving along economic lines resulting from a reduction of expenses for police force, cost of courts and jails.

Precisely this kind of "consequences" of the attempt to make men better morally by law is being diligently sought after by every municipality and state in the land, although some are so short-sighted that they fail to see that an elimination of the legalized liquor traffic from their civic life will be the shortest way to attain the desired end.

PROHIBITION AND THE HIGH PRICE OF MEAT

Someone—of course it could not have been the liquor interests—has suggested through the press that the recent rise in the price of meats is due to the scarcity of refuse grain from distilleries, used for cattle feed, this lack being caused by the rapid increase in prohibition territory. Commenting on these reports, *Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular* says, "This is a question which brings prohibition right home to the table of the rich and poor alike, but the professional prohibitionist or the fanatic will tell you that they would rather see people starve or that meats should go to one dollar a pound rather than that the liquor business should be regulated. We can well afford to disregard the prohibitionist, the agitator and the crank in this important question of the cost of living by going direct to the consumer with the facts, showing him how prohibition is making him pay prices for meats greatly in excess of what he formerly paid when distillers' grains were used for cattle feed. The cattle raiser, by being compelled to buy grain for feeding, is creating a larger demand for corn and other grains, which means higher prices for meats, which the consumer must pay. This is only one more and another phase of the impracticability of prohibition."

A number of replies to such a preposterous claim immediately occur to one's mind: First, those informed state that only a small proportion of the cattle raised in this country are fed on the distillery refuse; second, it is common knowledge that the high price of meats is accounted for alone by the enormous demand of the European armies, to meet which approximately 4,000 steers are said to be sent abroad daily; third, even admitting that prohibition is responsible for the rise in meat prices, according to dietitians and physicians such a result should not be considered other than a blessing, for we are being continually warned by these guardians of our health that there is far too much meat consumed and that by a restricted meat diet one would avoid many malignant germ diseases. However, aside from these satisfactory explanations, it occurs to us that the liquor men in the paragraph quoted above are presenting a convincing answer to their oft-repeated objection to prohibition on the farmer's account, namely, that prohibition will deprive him of his market for grain and corn. If, indeed, the cattle raiser is compelled to buy more grain to feed his stock because of the doing away with distilleries and breweries, will not the farmers of the country be benefited by this increased market for their products, and it is trite and obvious to say that that which benefits the farmer will work down the line and benefit the merchant, the baker, the candlestick maker, and every concern dealing in the necessary commodities of our common life.

"Going to the consumer with the facts" as *Bonfort's* suggests, is precisely what every prohibition advocate desires, and if that consumer be even moderately intelligent, the outcome will be an investigation of the results of prohibition, which is tantamount to a conversion to the cause.

THAT $900,000,000 ARGUMENT!

If any of your fellow citizens ventures to suggest that National Prohibition would be inadvisable and impractical for the reason that the government cannot possibly exist without the revenue from the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors, do not attempt to argue the question but gently whisper, "How about that $900,000,000 deposited in the savings banks of Russia since the prohibition edict went into effect?" Clever indeed will be the individual who can explain away this stupendous proof that the elimination of the liquor traffic has a definite and substantial economic value to a community or a nation. Once and for all it disposes of the theory that in the event of prohibition the money now spent for liquor will be squandered in some other equally foolish fashion, for on the authority of the minister of finance of Russia we are assured that since prohibition went into effect the Russian people have actually saved and deposited in the savings banks of that country a sum practically equivalent to the amount formerly received by the government from the sale of alcoholic liquors.

In the face of this "dollars and cents" demonstration of the economic benefits of prohibition, what citizen of the United States or of any other country can urge logically the "necessary for revenue" argument?

ALCOHOL AND THE BAYONET CHARGE

No better illustration of the diabolical effects of alcoholic liquors upon human passions has come to our attention than the incident related by Jane Addams of the methods used to force young soldiers in some of the European armies to make the bayonet charge. Miss Addams, upon her recent return from her peace pilgrimage to the leading nations of Europe, in speaking before immense audiences in New York City and Chicago, tells of the horror and fear which paralyze the whole being of the young men in the fighting ranks when they are ordered to charge with the bayonets against the enemy, and the rebellion of spirit which takes possession of them when they are commanded to engage in this barbaric method of warfare. In many instances execution of these orders is secured only by giving to the men absinthe or some alcoholic liquor which deadens the powers of self-control and releases the brute passions. Under the influence of the liquor the nature of the man is changed to that of a blood-thirsty savage and, without hesitation, he advances into the hand-to-hand butchery.

Thus alcohol lends to war the most revolting touch which the human mind is capable of imagining.

And the manufacture and sale of this deadly narcotic, which nerves a man to become a murderer of the most ruthless type, are licensed and legalized in Christian America! !

FRANCES WILLARD'S WORK RECEIVES RECOGNITION IN HISTORY TEXT BOOK

When the state board of education of California recently adopted Mace's History of the United States as the standard for the beginning of history study in the fifth grade of the grammar schools, they demanded as a condition to its acceptance that the work be revised to give some place and prominence to the illustrious women of the nation. This the publishers agreed to do. Women's votes, it is whispered, are responsible for the action of the board.

Frances E. Willard and Harriet Beecher Stowe are of course among the noted leaders whose services to the world will be recognized in the history.

MEMORIAL FOR CLARA BARTON CONTEMPLATED

An appeal is being made by the Legion of Loyal Women, of which Clara Barton was a charter member, to the patriotic women of America to aid a movement for the erection in the city of Washington of a memorial to the founder of the American Red Cross organization. It will be remembered that Clara Barton not only initiated this work of relief in times of war but widened the scope of the Red Cross work to cover all calamities.

PROHIBITION SENTIMENT IN NEW MEXICO

Mrs. Katharine B. Patterson, National superintendent of Proportionate and Systematic Giving and a resident of Santa Fe., in a letter to National Headquarters writes concerning the situation in New Mexico that prohibition sentiment in New Mexico was never so strong as it is today. The governor and supreme court judges coming out squarely, as they had never done before, means much to the cause. One of the judges who had always taken a social glass and was a member of the Santa Fe Club, which has a bar, after election resigned from the club and declared there would be no more booze for him. The mayor of Santa Fe closed the bar in his hotel, the largest hotel in the city, and one saloon man went out of business and another one is going as soon as his license expires. The work and effort in the Santa Fe campaign paid a thousand times and the white ribboners are not discouraged. Miss Harriet Henderson, state W. C. T. U. president, invited the men who fought so courageously in the recent campaign to speak at the state convention in Albuquerque July 21-22.

LIQUOR PROPERTY DEPRECIATES IN VALUE

"It is a well-known fact that the business of making and selling intoxicating liquors is at the best problematical at the present time," is the statement of the Manufacturers' Appraisal Company of Cleveland, O., in a report filed recently in accounting for an estimated depreciation of a million and a half dollars in the value of the properties of the Hoster-Columbus Associated Breweries of Columbus, O., which went into the hands of a receiver in December, 1914. The report continues, "The possibility and, in fact, the probability of prohibition in the near future by national or state legislation, added to the existing dry local legislation in a large part of the field which formerly offered profitable markets for beer—all these considerations require that depreciation should be considered in addition to that due to ordinary mechanical deterioration and obsolescence." According to the appraisal, the "reproductive" or original cost of the brewery buildings, equipment and machinery amounted to $3,430,825.46. The "present" value is $2,641,047.62. The "probable" value, due to the uncertainty of the continuance of the traffic, is $1,052,517. Thus, it will be seen that the difference between the "reproductive" value and the "probable" value is $2,378,308.46, and the difference between the "present" value and the "probable" value is $1,588,530.62.

SUFFRAGE NOTES

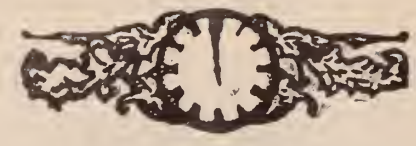
Miss Bernice McCoy of Idaho has been elected state superintendent of Instruction and a member of the state land board. In holding this office she controls nearly 2,000,000 acres of land—school territory.

Former United States Congressman, Frederick S. Deitrick, has recently changed his attitude on the subject of woman suffrage and now declares that he strongly believes in it, saying, "In the first place we tax women but give them no voice in the spending of their money."

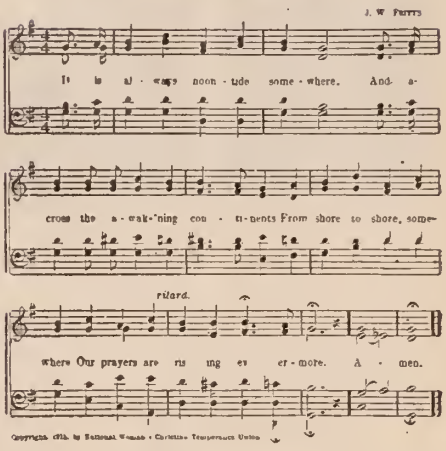
The state of Arizona has in Mrs. Okla Noonan a woman live stock inspector said to be the only one in the world.

IDAHO BREWERY CHANGED TO ICE PLANT

The Idaho Falls Brewery Company is reported to have concluded plans to convert the several buildings of its plant into a cold storage and ice manufacturing plant.



Time of Prayer—Noontide



BEAUTIFUL HOUR OF NOONTIDE

By REV. E. S. UFFORD

Tune, "Beautiful Isle of Somewhere"

Somewhere the hands are lifted,
Somewhere the faith is strong,
Somewhere the haze is rifted,
God hears and sees the wrong.

Chorus:

Noontide, noontide,
Beautiful hour of noontide;
On land or sea, we bow the knee,—
Beautiful hour of noontide.

Somewhere the day is brighter,
Somewhere the foe must run;
Somewhere a heart grows lighter,
Someone the curse will shun.

Somewhere the ranks are filling,
Close by the fountain-side;
Somewhere the true and willing,
Close to the pledge abide.

STATE W. C. T. U. CONVENTION CALENDAR

Minnesota, Fairmont, Aug. 24-27.
South Carolina, Allendale, Sept. 2-5.
Vermont, Barton, Sept. 8-10.
Maine, Skowhegan, Sept. 14-16.
Missouri, Sikeston, Sept. 14-17.
Oklahoma, Oklahoma City, Sept. 15-17.
New Hampshire, Somersworth, Sept. 15-17.
Kentucky, Bowling Green, Sept. 17-22.
Wisconsin, Eau Claire, Sept. 17-21.
South Dakota, Ipswich, Sept. 17-22.
West Virginia, Fairmont, Sept. 21-24.
Virginia, Lynchburg, Sept. 21-24.
Colorado, Denver, Sept. 22-24.
North Dakota, Carrington, Sept. 23-27.
California, (Northern), Oakland, Sept. 27 to Oct. 1.
Montana, Livingston, Sept. 28-Oct. 1.
Kansas, Newton, Sept 28-Oct. 1.
Washington, Colfax, Sept. 28-Oct. 1.
New Jersey, Montclair, Sept. 28-Oct. 2.
Rhode Island, Westerly, Sept. 28-30.
Kansas, Newton, Sept. 28-Oct. 1.
Maryland, Rockville, Sept. 29-30.
New York, Ithaca, Sept. 30-Oct. 4.
Arkansas, Forrest City, Oct. 27-31.
Tennessee, Martin, Oct. 1-4.
Pennsylvania, York, Oct. 1-4.
Oregon, Newberg, Oct. 5-7.
Washington, Seattle, Oct. 8.
North Carolina, Raleigh, Oct. 8-12.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES

The liquor interests are preparing for their campaign in Ohio by taking a copy of the 135,000 names on the initiative petition filed with the secretary of state.

The Stemper bill, providing that only one saloon license shall be issued for each 500 inhabitants or fraction thereof in any town, city or village, has passed the Wisconsin legislature. Heretofore the ratio of license to population was one to every 250 inhabitants.

To prevent further rioting during the strike of the Standard Oil and Tidewater Oil Company employes at Bayonne, N. J., the saloons were ordered closed by Mayor Garvin.

The French Chamber of Deputies, it is reported, has passed a measure empowering all civil and military authorities to restrict or entirely prohibit the sale of spirituous liquor in any district where it is deemed advisable in the interests of national defense.

As an indication of the attitude of the medical profession toward alcohol it is significant that forty-one of the physicians of Oshkosh, Wis., have put themselves on record in writing as condemning the use of alcoholic beverages and declaring that "organized medicine should initiate and carry on a systematic, persistent propaganda for the education of the public regarding the deleterious effects of alcohol."

Carrollton, Mo., voted dry by a majority of 185 out of 541 votes.

The very latest disease, known as *endarteritis obliterans* is said by physicians to be caused by the use, among other things, of alcoholic drinks. Its effect is to cause first the arteries and finally the veins of the feet or hands to fill with a fibrous exudation and the common treatment has been to amputate the affected foot or hand.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

GENERAL OFFICERS:

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CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
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ASSISTANT RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. SARA H. HOGE LINCOLN, VA.
TREASURER
*MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON EVANSTON, ILL.

*Promoted.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

RED LETTER DAYS

AUGUST 28—*(Birthday of Mrs. Lucy Webb Hayes)*
SEPTEMBER 28—*Children's Harvest Home (Birthday of Frances E. Willard)*

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, SEATTLE, WASH., OCTOBER 9-14, 1915

ACTING TREASURER'S REPORT

FRANCES E. WILLARD MEMORIAL FUND
LILLIAN STEVENS CAMPAIGN FUND

FRANCES P. PARKS

The following contributions to the Memorial and Campaign Funds have been received since last report; in each case $2 unless otherwise stated:

Florida: Miami $2.72, Bradentown $3.75, St. Cloud $5, St. Augustine $2.20, West Palm Beach, Zephyrhills, Interlachen $1.25, Palmetto, Oxford $1, Frostproof $1.15, Tallahassee, Key West $3, Lake Weir, Daytona, Winter Garden, Eustis, St. Andrews, Riverside (Jax), Springfield (Jax) $3, DeLand, Oneco, Belleview, Palma Sola, Avon Park, Webster, Kendrick, Terra Ceia, Oak Grove $2.25, Lakeland, Umatilla, Hernando, Ocala, Tampa Heights, Candler, St. Petersburg, Clermont $3, De Funiak Springs, Ft. Myers $2.20, Lake City, Tampa (Gary) $1.25, Lynn Haven, Jacksonville $10, Conway, Arcadia, Manatee, Winter Park, Cottage Hill $1.75, Micanopy, Orlando $4.51, Gainesville, Sunshine Y (Tampa), Cocoanut Grove, Clearwater, Ft. Lauderdale. Total $124.03.

Virginia. Bridgewater, Leakesville, Guinea, Allison, Berryville, Shiloh $1, Keysville, $2.55, River View $1, Berkley $1, Chatham, Bowling Green, Central Hill, Manassas, Salem, Hinton, Harborton, Onley, Farmville, Capron, Burkville, Beech Grove $1, Manassas L. T. L. $1. Total $39.55.

Maryland: Baltimore $3.02, N. Baltimore, Carrie Daugherty W, Cathcart W, $5, Calvary $1, Conqueror, Druid Hill, Hampden $5, Hampden L. T. L. $1, Ida Carlisle W, John B. Gough W, Lafayette Sq. $2.50, L. M. N. Stevens W, Mary R. Haslup W $3, Mt. Royal $5, Neal Dow W, Roland Park, St. Paul $4.15, Walbrook $3, Willard, Allegany Co. $6, Anne Arundel Co. $4, Baltimore Co. $10, Carroll Co. $15, Cecil Co. $10, Frederick Co. $24, Harford Co. $12, Montgomery Co. $14, Queen Anne's Co. $13, Tri. Co. T. D. C. $22, Washington Co. $4, Tri. Co. W. S. W. $6.10. Total $192.77.

New Jersey: S. Orange, Pennsgrove, Hackettstown, Delaware, Phillipsburg, Belvidere, Hope $1, Newark (Gordon), Little Falls, Hasbrouck Heights. Total $19.

Maine: Fayette $1.40, Monson, Silver Mills, Greenville, Parkman, Dover & Foxcroft, Norway, Rumford Center, Enfield, Howland, Bangor, Waldoboro, Wescasset, Bremen, Danforth, Boundary, Carys Mills, Patten, Mapleton, La Grange, Mars Hills & Blaine Y. P. B., E. Corinth, Passadumkeag, Charleston, Winthrop, Amity & Cary, Mars Hills and Blaine, Island Falls, E. Windham, No. Union. Total $59.40.

West Virginia: $28.

Vermont: $35.

Oklahoma: $5.

Tennessee: Chattanooga P. P., Milan, Awalt, Greenbrier, Dyer, Clarksville, Memphis (F. Willard) $3. Total $15.

Kentucky: Wilmore, Campellsburg, Lexington (Arlington, Central), Millersburg, Maysville, La Grange, Smiths Grove, Ashland (Willard), Crofton, Turner Station, Oakland, Falmouth, Louisville (M. P. Hunt), Lone Oak. Total $30.

Ohio: Marlboro, Nelsonville, Delta, Granville, Marion Y. P. B. $0.15, Hopedale, Jackson, Canal Dover, Cleveland (L. Stevens), Shepard, Center, Cleveland (F. Willard W, F. Willard L. T. L. $1.50), Westerville $6.16, Williamstown (Lucy Van Kirk), Raymond $1, Lore City, Arcadia, Fitchville $1, N. Fairfield, Marietta Township $1.55, Arlington Marysville, Belmore, Amesville, Fairfield $1, Urbana $3, Warren, Kings Creek. Total $57.36.

S. California: Needles.

Delaware: $3.

Michigan: $140.77.

South Carolina: Bishopville, Paxville $1.30, Manning $6.62, Johnston $1.90, Prosperity, St. Matthews, Conway, Leesville, Utopia, Saluda, Scranton, Georgetown $1.55, Florence $2.10, Marion, Newberry, Harmony $3, Edgefield $2.41. Total $33.88.

Connecticut: Ellington, Stanford, New London, Wethersfield, Groton, Central Village, E. Danbury, Pawcatuck $1.10, New Milford, Jewett City, Deep River, Durham, Shelton, E. Hampton, Danbury (Central), Mill Plain, Essex, Middletown, East Haven, Seymour, Goshen, Waterbury, Meriden (W, Y. P. B. $1), Bridgeport $10. Total $58.10.

Colorado: Denver (Highlands, Campaign, Berkeley, Colfax, Y. P. B., Central), Pueblo (Central, East Side), Akron, Littleton, Steamboat Springs, Ft. Morgan, La Jara, Leadville, Eaton, Olathe, Loveland, Colorado City, McCleve, Arvada, Durango, Limon, Center, Bristol, Fountain, Laporte Palisade, Hugo, Delta, Victor, Colorado Springs (F. Willard, North End), Holbrook Valley, Flagler, Boulder, Julesburg, Hotchkiss, Clifton, Leroy, Florence, Elizabeth, Colona, Smith Cassell, Mrs. Adrianna Hungerford $10, Walsenburg, Rocky Ford. Total $100.

Kansas: Oneida, Asherville (S. M. Foote). Total $4.

East Washington: $10.

New York: Brockport $4, Chili, Greece, Henrietta, Penfield, Rochester (Central, 6th Ward $3.83, 9th and 10th Wards, 12th Ward, 15th Ward, 11th Ward, 18th Ward, 19th Ward), Rush, Spencerport, Webster, W. Webster, Champlain, Ellenburgh Depot, Lyon Mt., Perrys Mills, Peru, Rouses Point, Marathon $1, Circleville, Goshen, Middlehope, Middletown, Montgomery, Newburgh, Port Jervis, Walden, Warwick, Pawling, Pleasant Valley, Wappinger Falls, Brooklyn (First, Union-on-the-Hill $1.50), Fabius, Bedford Hills, Mamaroneck, Mt. Vernon Jr, Port Chester $3, Carlton Y. P. B., Transit, Georgetown $1, Central Bridge, Charlotteville, New York City (Fordham, F. E. Willard, Ft. Washington, Harlem, Headquarters, Hope, Lathrop, West End, W. Harlem), Easton, Ft. Ann, Ft. Edward, Greenwich, Hartford, Hudson Falls, N. Granville, Salem, Dundee, Keuka Park, Middlesex, Potter, Rushville, Huntington, Lindenhurst, Quogue $1, Westhampton Beach, Hamburg, Dryden Y. P. B. $1, Forest Home Y. P. B. $1, Buffalo (Riverside) $1.50, Groton, Trumansburg, Veteran, Utica (First), Canton, Brasher Falls, Colton, De Kalb Jct, Gouverneur, Hermon, Nenvelton, Lawrenceville $1, Madrid, Massena, Nicholville, Norfolk, Norwood $2.25, Parishville, Potsdam $3, Raymondville $1, Rensselaer Falls, Richville, W. Hermon, Winthrop. Total $201.08.

New Mexico: $4.

Nebraska: Omaha (F. Willard).

CAMPAIGN FUND

Massachusetts: Holyoke W. C. T. U. $18, Mrs. W. A. Prentiss $1, Mrs. S. Suhauck $1. Total $20.

Connecticut: Goshen $2.60, Warehouse Point $1.50, Meriden $12, Deep River, Mystic, Hartford County $15.25. Total $35.35.

Florida: Apalachicola $1.80, Bradentown, Tallahassee $1.63, De Land $1.42, Palma Sola $1, Eustis $0.50, Winter Park $1.20, Springfield (Jax) $1.50, Lee $1.13, Kendrick $1, Clermont $5, Raiford $0.50, Key West $2.42, Manatee $1.23, Mrs. Abbie Wilcox $1, Jacksonville $1.90, Oak Grove $1. Total $17.64.

New Mexico: $1.

West Virginia: $8.38.

New Jersey: $10.30.

Vermont: $10.24.

Oklahoma: $14.90, Mrs. Emile Lebus $1, Mrs. Rebecca McCord $1. Total $16.90.

Virginia: $41.65.

New York: $36.21.

South Carolina: $18.28.

Ohio: $1.63.

Southern California: Riverside $3.

Massachusetts: $20.

Maryland: $35, Mrs. Laban Harper $1, Mrs. Della Cooper $1, Miss Caroline Read $1, Miss Mary S. Jump $1. Total $39.

Illinois: $48.95, Mrs. Emma Coleman $1, Mrs. H. T. Mace $1, Mrs. Mary McGlasson $1, Mrs. Oben Cook $1. Total $52.95.

Colorado: $24.35.

Kentucky: Carlisle $0.37, Walton $0.32, Stanford $1, Butler $0.50, Nicholasville $1.15. Total $3.34

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, OCTOBER 9-14

TRANSPORTATION NOTES

HOW TO PURCHASE TICKETS

Those who are to make the trip to the National W. C. T. U. Convention at Seattle on the White Ribbon Special will need to decide before purchasing tickets whether they will attend the expositions in California, and also their return route.

Through tickets may be purchased east and south over any convenient route via Chicago; west of Chicago parties may join the Special at any convenient point, but reservations must be made in advance to secure accommodations.

Delegates and visitors from Minnesota, North Dakota, and Montana will use the Northern Pacific R. R.

Those who are to take the White Ribbon Special to Seattle, and do not plan to go to California will purchase tickets to SEATTLE over the North Western and Union Pacific lines via Omaha, Granger and Portland. The return trip may be made by the same route or any preferred line. Tickets from Chicago, $62.50.

Those who are going to California will purchase tickets to SAN FRANCISCO over the route of the White Ribbon Special to Seattle, then via Oregon and Washington Navigation R. R. and Southern Pacific to San Francisco. There is choice of train or steamer between Portland and San Francisco, and preference must be indicated at time of purchase of ticket. The official party will go by train and stop at Roseburg, Oregon, over Sunday.

A booklet published by the North-Western R. R., entitled "Forty Ways to the California Expositions," will be sent free on application, and individual preferences can be met in choice of return routes.

For the convenience of the party the Transportation Committee recommends the return via Southern Pacific to Los Angeles with a side trip over the Sante Fe to San Diego (furnished free, but application must be made when ticket is purchased); from Los Angeles over the Santa Fe to Colorado Springs with a side trip to the Grand Canyon from Williams, Arizona, cost $7.50 extra, a stop off at Albuquerque, Colorado Springs, and Denver if desired, thence via North Western route to Chicago. The price of this ticket, exclusive of the trip to the Grand Canyon, is $80.00.

All tickets must be validated at destination, Seattle or San Francisco, cost fifty cents.

Baggage tags for the White Ribbon Special will be furnished if asked for when reservations are made.

Further information will be cheerfully furnished on application to Miss Katharine K. Adams, 1730 Chicago Ave., Evanston, Ill., or to Mr. H. A. Gross, General Agent, North Western R. R., 148 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill. Either of these will make reservations.

ELLA A. BOOLE, Chairman Transportation.
KATHARINE K. ADAMS, Secretary.

PERSONAL MENTION

Mrs. Culla J. Vayhinger, president of the Indiana W. C. T. U., and her daughter, Miss Lois, were recent visitors at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters.

Mrs. Neal B. Inman, the author of the story this week, is a prominent white ribboner of Oregon.

Miss Agnes E. Slack, honorary secretary of the World's W. C. T. U., asks that we call attention to the fact that her address at Ripley, Derbyshire, England, must also include the words, "Caxton Buildings."

MRS. SEBERRY SERIOUSLY ILL

The many friends and white ribbon comrades of Mrs. Cora E. Seberry, for many years a National organizer and lecturer, will be grieved to learn of her very serious illness. She is being tenderly cared for in the home of her daughter, Mrs. A. E. Drake, 333 Lincoln Road, Brooklyn, N. Y.

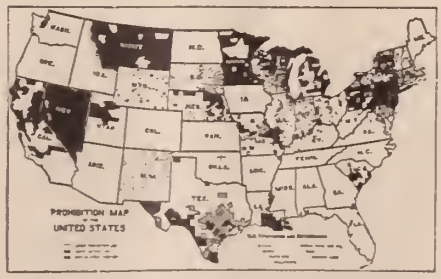
ANOTHER ANTI-BEER FANATIC!

A warning against the intoxicating qualities of beer has come from an unexpected source. All that the temperance advocates and eminent physicians have been saying as to the harmfulness of beer is amply corroborated by that apostle of personal liberty, T. M. Gilmore, president of the National Model License League. In a recent statement published in the *Chicago Tribune*, he says:

"I know there is a widespread popular impression that beer and wine are less harmful because of their lesser alcoholic contents. But this idea overlooks the way in which those beverages are consumed by the average drinker. Beer, with an alcoholic content of but 4 per cent, seems much weaker than whisky, with 40 or 45 per cent of alcohol. But are equal quantities imbibed? Not at all. The man who drinks beer takes a big stein, maybe two or three big steins. The man who drinks whisky drinks a quantity relatively much smaller, most frequently largely diluted with charged water."

WARN THE COUNTRY EDITORS!

Falsehoods and misrepresentations by the page, the column, or the paragraph are being sent out to the country press by the publicity department of the Liquor Dealers' Association of Cincinnati, with the assurance that all they desire is "a fair presentation of their side of the prohibition question," and that the matter sent may be relied upon absolutely. Every white ribboner should feel a personal responsibility in warning the editors in her community of the nature and source of these articles, and offer in their place to furnish some of the excellent material sent out by the Publicity Bureau of the National W. C. T. U.



EIGHTEEN PROHIBITION STATES

Maine	West Virginia
Kansas	Virginia
Oklahoma	Washington
North Dakota	Oregon
North Carolina	Colorado
Georgia	Arizona
Mississippi	Iowa
Tennessee	Arkansas
Alabama	Idaho

The World Outlook for August is a temperance number and contains much valuable material, finely illustrated. The cover page shows a green dragon being attacked and overcome by a plumed knight. The periodical is published monthly by the Board of Foreign Missions, 150 Fifth Ave., New York.

KANSAS SPEAKERS "BOOST" FOR PROHIBITION

Governor Capper of Kansas is a veritable apostle of prohibition and never does he lose an opportunity to say a good word for the prohibitory law and recommend it as a panacea for national ills. On the occasion of his recent trip west he was the guest at Salt Lake City of the Kansas Klub of Utah which took charge of the governor and his party and after a sight-seeing trip around the city tendered the governor a banquet. "Every Kansas speaker boosted for prohibition," said one correspondent in writing of the event, and Governor Capper was quite as eloquent as usual in praising the state.

"Loyalty to state means loyalty to nation," said the governor. "This is a nation of patriots and there never will be traitors. In Kansas there are more boys and girls in the public schools and less men and women in jail than in any state in the union in proportion to population. It is the state wherein the lowest percentage of illiteracy exists and where there are fewer paupers and fewer millionaires. It is the state which was first to wipe out the abominable saloon and its representatives were the first to introduce a bill for nation-wide prohibition. I want to say to you now that in ten years there will not be a saloon in the United States. We have thirty-eight empty county jails, twenty-seven empty county poor houses and in twenty-two counties of the state there has not been a criminal prosecution in a year. It is the happiest and cleanest state in the union."

The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

"THERE IS THAT SCATTERETH, AND YET INCREASETH"

NEAL B. INMAN

A bleak wintry day with prospect of unsurpassed loneliness caused Mrs. June to turn from her window to the cheerful fire burning in the grate, as the doorbell rang. Hastily smoothing her hair and adjusting her apron, already perfectly in order, she hastened to throw wide the door with the friendly exclamation, "O, I never was so glad to see you! You've brought your work, I see, sweet token of a long day of enjoyment, instead of the lonesome hours I was anticipating," and she hastily led her most intimate friend to the fire, helped to divest her of her wraps and put her into the most comfortable chair the room contained.

Mrs. Bloom replied, "Yes, I've come for all day, and I wish it might be for always, you seem so free from care over here."

"What now," said Mrs. June, "why those clouds upon your brow? You are not in the state of mind today that the Psalmist was when he said, 'in the multitude of my thoughts within me, Thy comforts delight my soul.'"

"I never knew David said that," said Mrs. Bloom, "and it is a beautiful text, but then, you know, he was never president of a Ladies' Aid society and nearly driven to distraction with the fact that the money for the church insurance is overdue, and we must, *just must*, get up some kind of a dinner or entertainment to raise that money. I absolutely cannot think of one thing new to do, to make the occasion appeal to outsiders, that we may draw a crowd. My brains are in a whirl and I felt I might do something desperate, if left to myself all day. You always seem so peaceful and calm. No church debts annoy the life out of you, and yet it is your church, and I can't see why every member isn't just as much interested as the few of us that bear the burdens and almost work ourselves into our graves. Frankly, I confess to you, I believe some of our 'dear departed' have done that. This constant pull and haul for the finances of the church is getting to be almost unbearable."

"Then why not stop, as I did? After 'twenty years at hard labor,' my eyes were opened, and I found 'the more excellent way,'" said Mrs. June.

"The more excellent way!" said Mrs. Bloom. "If you have found that, surely the Lord sent me to you today, and as I am as blind as a bat to your meaning, I want you to lead me into that same way right now."

"I shall be delighted," cheerfully responded her hostess; then after a short silence, as though not knowing just where to begin, she said, "Oh, if only our church folks were tithers, the way would be in full view!"

"Tithers?" exclaimed Mrs. Bloom, "what's that?"

"Didn't you ever hear of the tithing system for raising money for church work and charity?"

"No, never, but it sounds wonderfully good, and even now I see the morning light is breaking," remarked Mrs. Bloom. "Go ahead and tell me all about it."

"Why, the tithing system is God's plan for financing the church, and the Jews knew no other way. It is simply giving a tenth of all one's income—ten cents out of every dollar and a penny from every dime that comes into your possession to be called rightfully your own. Of course, going on to larger things, there are ten dollars from every hundred and one hundred from each thousand to go into the treasury of the Lord for Christian work. Isn't it glorious that he only demands the smaller amount for his share and gives us the larger one?"

"Ah, me!" exclaimed Mrs. Bloom, "you don't think for one minute that there is a man in our church, be he ever so rich, that would be willing to practice that system in these days, do you?"

"Yes, if rightfully approached and helped to see it as a Christian duty, men and women, too, would be glad to begin proportionate giving, and give it systematically, instead of the haphazard way so long in vogue. There are many in the churches now who practice tithing, and some make it one condition of membership, and they go around with happy, smiling faces, casting all their care on the Lord. You see, it is a divine command, not to be treated lightly or given the go-by."

"Where do you find that command? I never read it, but then, there is many a command, I fear, I never saw or read, but I am like dear Sister Fletcher, who was bewailing her inability to pray in public. When she was told to practice at home and then she could, she said, 'Why, I never have time to pray, it takes me all my time to plan church dinners!' It is about so with my Bible reading," said Mrs. Bloom, sadly.

"In the third chapter of Malachi," said Mrs. June, reaching for her Bible, as she spoke, "and in the tenth verse, we find these words, 'Bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse, that there may be meat in mine house, and prove me now herewith, saith the Lord, of hosts, if I will not open the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing that there shall not be room enough to receive it.'"

"Well, that is plainly a command," said Mrs. Bloom, "and a blessing attached to it, but it is so imperative. Why have not the preachers been preaching sermons on that kind of giving? They don't. I never heard one in my life, but I would like to, very much."

"I do not know all the reasons the different ministers may have," responded Mrs. June, "but one who was my pastor many years ago, told me, when I asked him to preach upon that text, that he wouldn't dare to do so, because he feared his members would think he was drumming up his back salary. I heard one sermon on the text, 'Will a man rob God?' when I was a young girl, and the speaker was so enthusiastic that after that I always wanted to tithe, though I did not for many years."

"Are there any more texts relating to tithers in the Bible as plain as that one?" Mrs. Bloom asked.

"Plenty of them, but you had best look them up in your home. There are so many things I want to tell you now," answered her friend.

"Well, your theory is glorious, but I would like to know about the practical side of it. Are you acquainted with anyone who practices giving a tenth now?"

"Indeed I am, and all have a lovely story to tell relative to their deciding for that way of giving, as well as the history of its success. My own story is one of the sweetest," said Mrs. June.

"O, tell it, and maybe it will help me to exercise the required faith," answered her friend.

"Well, it was this way. Our Woman's Christian Temperance Union in the year 1892 held its state convention in the town where I lived, and as we have over forty departments of work, one of the most needed is proportionate and systematic giving, or, in other words, the tithing system. There is such a great cry for money to do our temperance work, that we are trying very hard to inspire our people all to become tithers. The state superintendent of this department was a minister's wife, and she told how this duty was made plain to herself and husband at a time when they were very poor and overwhelmed with debts, and it did not seem possible for them to give a tenth of their small and poorly paid salary, neither did it seem right for them to refuse the call, when made so plain to them. So after much prayer and consultation, 'once more faith stepped out on seeming void and found it solid rock.' And she related how their debts had all disappeared, their salary was increased and a holy calm pervaded their household, where before there was vexation of spirit in trying to make ends meet. Then others told their stories, and each bore testimony to increase of money for temporal things. It was a wonderful hour, one freighted with great responsibility to me, as I then saw how I had all those years indeed been robbing God. You know, Satan is wily, and he approached me upon the subject of dress, of which I would have been fond, had I had money to satisfy my cravings, but we were too poor to allow more than the barest necessities, and my tempter filled my mind with questionings as to how I would have anything to wear if I took up that silly notion of paying God his own. But conscience would not quiet down and my struggles were frightful between that which I desired to do, and stern necessity. One afternoon, while I was feeling my duty altogether too plainly for comfort, yet refusing to yield, I stood by my window looking out, and idly picked up a small magnifying glass lying near, and watched a fly crawling upon the window pane. Becoming interested, I looked around for something else, and took a buttercup that lay in a saucer upon the table with some others, and put it under the glass. To my intense surprise, it was crested over both stamens and petals with beautiful diamonds that glistened and sparkled in prismatic splendor. The spirit made the application to my own case, and I thought, 'O, if God can so wonderfully clothe the homely little spring flower, how able he is to supply my needs, if I only follow him where he leads me!' And my soul sank in sweet homage at the feet of my Lord; the battle was won. The dollars and dimes came in slowly and far between, but O, the ecstasy I found in depositing the dime from the dollar, or the penny from the dime, in the little receptacle prepared for it. The fact that I was 'co-worker with him' and financial partner, made me tread the earth like the child of a king. Since that time there have been hundreds of dollars in my tithe, but never for a moment did I forget to spend it as He directed, and my clothes are all provided with a lavish hand, and my needs are all supplied.

"Now, dear, let us have lunch, for I know you are hungry, and then I will tell you more about the wonderful things of God, along the line of tithe-giving."

No sooner had the ladies returned to the living-room, than Mrs. Bloom remarked, "Now begin, please, Mrs. June. I really do not feel that I can waste one minute. What you are telling will surely be a savor of life to me, if I follow it out, and with God's and your help, I fully intend to do so."

"Some more testimonials?" Mrs. June asked.

"O, yes," said Mrs. Bloom. "It all seems so clear to me as you tell what others have done."

Her friend said, "Well, you remember that purse-proud old Dr. Doolittle that used to be a member of our church years ago. The preacher became exasperated with him one time and called him 'Old Money Bags,' not to his face, however. Mrs. Doolittle was a tither and tried so hard to make him tithe too, but his excuse was, that he would like to be a tither, but could not afford it. They tried for many years to pay for a home, but always, just as it seemed that they had reached the goal, something happened and the home was swept away. Finally there came an evangelist to hold

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

A CAMPING TRIP AND WHAT CAME OF IT

IN TWO PARTS—PART I

JENNIE N. STANDIFER

Charley Ward was busy packing fishing tackle in a box for a trip down the St. John river with his friend, Dick Logan. After a while his mother brought a parcel and tucked it away in a corner with the injunction: "Don't open this until Sunday, Charley. There is something to tempt your appetite and something to keep you from being lonesome when you can't fish."

"Much obliged, mother," replied Charley.

"And here is your lunch for today," said Nell. "Angel cake and chicken sandwiches will go very well until you begin to feast on fish."

"They surely will. It was good in you to remember us, sis. There's the wagon for the box. Goodbye, all!"

When he reached the pier, Dick was sitting in the stern of the boat, puffing a cigaret. Charley held up the lunch box. "The best food ever, Dick. We won't have any more civilized cooking for a week."

"We'll manage. I'm famous as a maker of corn hoe-cakes. And look here!" Dick produced an oblong bundle wrapped in brown paper.

"Your lunch?" inquired Charley. "I told you not to fix any."

"Didn't, but I knew we'd need a man's great consoler. A cigaret is indispensable to—"

"Not to me, Dick. They make me sick."

"You'll get over that if you keep trying. You and Jim Bell were the only boys in our class last session who didn't smoke. You'll have to get out of such sissy ways now that your high school days are over. How will you get along at college unless you can join your chums in a smoke? You must learn how on this trip, Charley."

Down the smooth, blue river the boys rowed, keeping in the current to avoid the entangling roots of the water hyacinths.

"Strange about this water plant," remarked Charley as he gave the boat a sudden turn toward the current. "It is beautiful and attractive, yet a menace to travel since it has gained headway in the river. It's too bad it was ever brought here."

"Whose fault was it?" asked Dick languidly, between puffs of smoke.

"A lady who was visiting in England procured some bulbs for a friend. They grew readily in ponds, and some one experimented with them in this river—running water. The result is that navigation is seriously hindered and it costs thousands of dollars annually to dredge the river. To get rid of this plant is a problem for the wisest men. It proves how little things may become—"

"There comes a launch around the bend, Charley. Leave off sermonizing and pull to the right."

Charley flushed at the note of contempt in Dick's voice but did not again mention water hyacinths.

At noon the boys stopped in a little cove near which was a spring and partook of the delicious lunch prepared by Nell. Folded neatly under the dainty food were two periodicals for boys, famous for their wholesome stories.

"Now wasn't that thoughtful of Nell!" exclaimed Charley as he proffered a paper to Dick.

"Don't want anything so solid on an outing like this," laughed Dick. "I'll snooze while we lay off for an hour."

"You're always sleepy, Dick. Why aren't you wide-awake and on the lookout for ways of improving yourself? You might—"

"There! Spare me, son. Save that sermon for our return trip. In the meantime see if I don't get as much good out of this jaunt as you."

An hour later Dick awakened and the journey was continued down the river. They reached their destination about sundown and soon pitched tent.

"There's a cabin beyond that grove of palmettos," said Dick, who had been camping with his older brother the year before, "but they are very ignorant people. We will get the boys to show us the best fishing places, but there will be no need to have them around."

"No, we won't want them," agreed Charley. "This is a grand place to camp—spring water, shade, firewood and everything we need to be comfortable. We will catch fish for supper the first thing. I'm hungry as a wolf."

"Down the smooth, blue river the boys rowed"

"So am I, old man."

It was the delightful work of a half hour for the young anglers to land enough perch and trout for supper. They were preparing the fish for cooking, when a shaggy-haired, bearded, jean-clad man came tramping through the underbrush.

"Evenin'," he grunted.

"Good evening, Mr. Hobbs," replied Dick. "Don't know me, do you? You will remember I was here last year. This is my friend, Charley Ward. Stay and take supper with us."

"No, thankee. I gotta take these fish home for the ole 'oman to cook for weuns supper. Come to see us while you're in camp."

"Thank you. We will come by and get the boys to show us the best fishing holes." The man passed on down the path, and Dick continued: "You should see the 'ole 'oman,' Charley. She hasn't left these diggings since she married and came here twenty-five years ago. She's a kind of Mrs. Noah in her dress and manner. Their nearest neighbors live twelve miles down the river."

"Poor woman! I don't believe I care to see her."

"Her two sons, Jake and Pete, have never been to school, and are regular yahoos. They go to town about once a year when the old man pays taxes. But how those fellows can fish! I never saw their equal. We'll g t them to help us make some big catches so we will have something to tell about. There! The last fish is ready for the pan. I'll fry them while you fix up our sleeping bunk."

The following three days were filled with joys known only to the true lovers of fishing, but on Saturday afternoon while some distance from their camp, the young fishermen were overtaken by a sudden downpour of rain. Both were soaking wet before they could reach the shelter of their tent. To add to their discomfort they found their bedding and extra changes of clothing damp. A fire was kindled, but the blankets were only partially dried.

Charley awoke next morning with a severe headache, and shivering with a chill. It was still drizzling.

"We will have to go down to the Hobbs cabin after all," declared Dick. "It is very uninviting, but any kind of shelter is better than this when a chill is creeping up and down your spine."

Dick helped Charley over to the two-room shack and they were cordially welcomed. Three beds, some rude chairs and a table were the only furnishings of the house. Mrs. Hobbs was stoop-shouldered and faded-looking, but her eyes were kind and her voice motherly, thought the sick boy. She soon made him comfortable in one of the puffy feather beds and after the chill passed, he fell asleep to awaken hours later with a high fever. There was no one in the room except Mrs. Hobbs. She was bending over something on the table and talking to herself:

"I ain't heard a mention of the day for nigh onto ten year and here it is, 'For Sunday,' plain as the nose on yer face. When I useter go to meetin' I had a hat and a purty dress and—"

"I want water, please," begged Charley weakly. The woman started in confusion, but did as she was asked."

"Want anything to eat?" she inquired kindly. Charley said he didn't feel hungry.

"'Tother man brought you that little box on the table, 'fore he went fishin'."

"Went fishing? Why it's Sunday."

"He went with my ole man and the boys. They never pay no 'tention to what day it is. I ain't hardly thought of Sunday for years till I see Sunday writ on that box."

"My mother fixed that box for a pleasant surprise. If you'll hand it to me I'll open it."

(To be continued next week)

HAVE YOU TRIED THE DE BOUTVILLE HALF SPOON

which is advertised on another page? It is a most useful article for the kitchen and sick room. If your Union wishes to make money for local or campaign funds, write to the company for special terms to your union. Such an article should find a ready sale among your neighbors, benefiting them as well as your treasury.

NEW JERSEY W. C. T. U. COMRADES IN INSTITUTE

New Jersey state W. C. T. U. held its annual summer institute at Ocean Grove on July 20. The weather was perfect, the programs interesting, and the audience all that could be desired. In addition to many numbers by state workers there was a noontide Bible reading by Mrs. Mary Harris Armor, who took for her text "Be filled with the Spirit," and gave her audience an inspiring and uplifting message. In the afternoon Mrs. Armor, in her usual vigorous style, delivered an address on "The Irrepressible Conflict." One could not have listened to her prophetic words without feeling that there is victory in the air for the prohibition forces.

Miss Gordon Gives Greeting

A delightful surprise came in the presence of our beloved National president, who dropped in upon us unannounced and gave us a few words of heartfelt greeting.

At the evening session Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, speaking in her inimitable manner upon "Votes for Women," held a large audience spell-bound. Surely if there were "antis" in that vast company of people they must have been brought to a realization of the untenableness of their position as Miss Shaw demolished one by one their flimsy arguments.

"MAKING THE MAP WHITE" IN LOUISIANA

Special Correspondence

First Institute Work in State Proves Successful

The first of a series of five June institutes was held in Welsh by Jeff Davis parish. The attendance was good and the delegates were welcomed by Miss Edrie Doan and by seven little girls who sang a song. The response was given by the president, Mrs. Lionel Bertrand. Mrs. Wilkins, a former state president, offered a resolution endorsing woman suffrage, and pledging the aid of members of the W. C. T. U. in securing the franchise for women. Mrs. J. B. Lee presented the need of better temperance teaching in the Sunday school.

At an animated medal contest, which was one feature of the program, Miss Helen Stagg carried off the honors. Mrs. W. S. Norwood, state organizer, rendered valuable service, and delivered several fine lectures.

Mrs. Kate E. Wilkins conducted a school of methods, two white ribbon recruits were dedicated, and a model L. T. L. meeting was conducted by the children. The music was exceptionally good. Raymond, a new union, extended an invitation for the next convention, which was unanimously accepted.

A solo musical contest was a pleasing feature. Miss Olive Scoggis was the successful contestant. Rev. O. P. Harnish addressed an appreciative audience on "The Prohibition Situation in Louisiana."

The mid-year executive meeting, in connection with an all-day institute, was held in Alexandria. Important subjects were discussed, and plans for establishing the work at the port of entry in New Orleans were considered.

Fourth district institute was held in Winnfield, where exists one of the most alive and enthusiastic unions in the state. A membership contest was in progress, which promises a good ending. The editor of the *Winnfield Times* is also mayor of the town and an honorary member of the union. He has dedicated two columns of his paper to the temperance cause and the union has the privilege of filling the space.

Judge Moss is also an honorary member, and helps the women in many ways. His address on states' rights was sound doctrine, and was appreciated by a large audience, as was evidenced by rapt attention and applause. The young and popular pastor of the Presbyterian church rendered valuable assistance, in prayer and song, delivering on the last night a short and excellent address.

Fifth district institute at Haynesville was short and to the point. The local women responded beautifully to all that was required of them, and notwithstanding the fact that the weather was warmer than usual, the attendance was large, and every prospect pleased. On Sunday afternoon Mrs. Norwood delivered a fine address to a large audience. A large L. T. L. was organized at Winnfield and at Haynesville.

First district institute was held in Amite City. Half the unions in the district were represented, and the institute was a great success from start to finish. The delegates from Tangipahoa parish decided to form a parish organization and tour the parish "Flying Squadron" fashion. An editor spoke authoritatively on "The Power of the Press." A fine reading by Mrs. Gates of Loranger, the organization of another new union, splendid singing, and enthusiastic addresses by Mrs. Norwood and others, added to the interest. A number of subscribers to THE UNION SIGNAL, and *The Young Crusader* were secured at each place. Mrs. Norwood was present at all five meetings, Mrs. A. C. McKinney, state president, was at three of the institutes, and rendered valuable help. Considering the fact that this is the first time institute work has been undertaken in earnest in Louisiana the results were very gratifying.

Mrs. M. C. M. Jones is touring the state and is meeting with marvelous success as a house to house visitor. As a result of her work, thus far, eleven new unions have been organized and the cause strengthened by the addition of new recruits. We hope to be able, in the near future, to add our state without spot or blemish to the list that is fast "making the map all white."

IN THE CURRENT MAGAZINES

McClure's for August, "The Hardest Ride a Man Can Take," by Maximilian Foster.

Everybody's for July, equal suffrage number, "Suffrage a World Wave."

The "DeBoutville" Half Teaspoon

Every local union can handle this article, to their financial advantage.

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Solid Nickel Silver, for kitchen use (no brass), 25c
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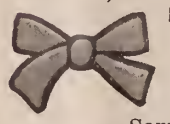
BROOCH PIN
10 cents each; per dozen, $1.00

Loop Bow Pin, white enamel on sterling silver, with letters W. C. T. U.
Price, 60c; per doz. $6.50.
Smaller pin, same style
Price, 40 cents; per dozen, $4.20



Flat Bow, white enamel on silver, without letters
Price 30 cents each; per dozen, $3.35
Same style on gilt
Price 25 cents each; per dozen $2.00

Blue Enamel Button or Pin for honorary members (State whether button or pin is desired)
Price each, 25 cents; per dozen, $2.75

NATIONAL
W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

A Wave of Prohibition

FACTS AND FIGURES

ready to be set in motion throughout the country by the use of the new

PROHIBITION FAN

(Octagon in shape; 7 x 8⅝ in.)

Prohibition map, date of adoption of prohibition by various states on the one side, printed in black; on the reverse side in blue, with white letters surrounded by an artistic arrangement of white ribbon border, the appeal

Protect Our American Youth by Prohibiting the Liquor Traffic

These fans are put up in packages of three dozen (36) and the price is

36 Fans, $1.00

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WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

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MANY L. T. L.'S OBSERVE MISS GORDON'S BIRTHDAY

The widespread and enthusiastic observance of July 21, the birthday of Miss Anna A. Gordon, leader of the Loyal Temperance Legions of the world as well as prosideut of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, has given to the children's work a new impetus. As a result of these meetings hundreds of new Legioners are enlisted in the war on King Alcohol, and other hundreds of little people will receive *The Young Crusader*. One of the many birthday greetings received by Miss Gordon told of the addition of one hundred new members to the Legions of New Mexico as a birthday offering to her. In Evanston, her own home city, during the afternoon of July 21, children's meetings were held in six different churches under the direction of Mrs. DeCoudres, president of the Marcy W. C. T. U. Among other birthday remembrances Miss Gordon was the recipient of a bouquet of forty silk flags of the nations in which Loyal Temperance Legion and W. C. T. U. enterprises are carried on, with a prophecy that through the work she is doing among the children of all nations, the world will soon be free from slavery to John Barleycorn.

"THREE OF A KIND"

GABRELLA T. STICKNEY
National W. C. T. U. Organizer

"I am glad you gave me such a warm welcome rather than a cool reception," was a double truth voiced by a guest at the triple birthday party giveu by the Pasadena (California) W. C. T. U. federation, July 21, as the sun was unusually generous with its heat that day. Sheltered in a grove of wild oaks, close by the dry bed of a stream that at the rainy season roars, rushes and destroys, surrounded by high hills and distant mountains, catching the laughter and shouts of the merry crowd in the near-by plunge, members and guests of the W. C. T. U. held their annual picnic. This year it was in honor of the birthdays of our National president, Miss Anna A. Gordon, of Mrs. Stella B. Irvine, state president, and Miss Mary E. Stewart, state treasurer. "Aunt Mary," formerly of *Young Crusader* acquaintance, introduced as Mrs. S. M. D. Fry, now of Alhambra, gave a most interesting talk on the child life of Miss Gordon, and many others contributed pleasant reminiscences of our honored leader. After Maurice Lindsley, a Loyal Temperance Legioner, read "The Birthday Lady," many responded to the invitation to send her their subscriptions to *The Young Crusader*. With prohibition songs led by Miss Lois Smith and a talk on "Week Day Sunday Schools" by Mrs. Grace Dutton, who has made such a success of one, we came to the lunch hour. Three birthday cakes adorned the table. The one for Miss Gordon was cut by Mrs. Fry, while Mrs. Irvine and Miss Stewart "put the knife to the heart" of their cakes. The afternoon program was under an immense oak tree on the terraced hillside. The L. T. L. was again represented by Clarence Burke and Paul Erikson who pleaded their cause well. Mesdames Chaffin, Cartzdafner and Booher sang "A Saloonless Nation in 1920" as most appropriate to follow the fine address on "Peace," logical and firm, given by the state president, who at its close, received from the local presidents a shower of pledge cards representing eleven new members as her birthday surprise.

Mrs. Julia D. Phelps, president, and Mrs. Frances Davenport, corresponding secretary, represented the Los Angeles County W. C. T. U. and Mrs. Cooper, of Brooklyn, gave greetings for her union. Miss Ethel Phelps, daughter of the county president, responded to her introduction with the words given at the beginning of this article. The members of the eight unions in the Federation cooperated so cordially that naturally the picnic was a great success.

HERE AND THERE

The children's work in Arizona has recently received an impetus through the organization of a new Loyal Temperance Legion at Phoenix with a membership of 200. The organization of this legion is due in a large measure to the efforts of Miss O. M. Pendleton.

Clinton, Mo., voted dry on July 23 by a majority vote of 227. Mrs. Carrie Lee Carter Stokes, National W. C. T. U. organizer and lecturer, has been working there continuously since July 1 under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. Mrs. S. E. Hudson, county president, in reporting the victory, writes that Henry county is now entirely white.

The annual convention of the South Carolina W. C. T. U. will be held in Allendale, September 2-5.

Mrs. Imogen F. H. La Chance, president of the Arizona W. C. T. U., and her daughter were among recent callers at National Headquarters. Mrs. La Chance, who lives in Phoenix, reports that the prohibition law is being enforced in her part of the state and that officials are cooperating with the temperance people in freeing the commonwealth from the liquor curse.

The department of Journalism of the University of Oregon has recently been the recipient of copies of THE UNION SIGNAL dating from 1875, the gift of Mrs. Louise Howe Johnson, a subscriber since the publication of the first copy. The gift was tendered through the Creswell union of which Mrs. Johnson is a charter member. It will be preserved in the journalism museum.

Mrs. Eugenie Horne, wife of the pastor of the Presbyterian church of Blytheville, Ark., has trained a class of forty-five or fifty children who, in Young Campaigners' regalia, sing temperance songs and take part in contests in surrounding towns and villages. This work has created much enthusiasm, and many automobiles have been offered to take the children from place to place.

Miss Mary A. Lynch, state president of the Thurman union of North Carolina, with the assistance of Mrs. Adelaide T. Goodno, president North Carolina W. C. T. U., organized in Raleigh recently a union, a Y. P. B. and an L. T. L. Miss Lizzie Pope is the president of the new union and Miss Julia Amec will superintend both the Y. P. B. and the L. T. L.

W. C. T. U. ACTIVITIES IN TENNESSEE

Sixteen departments of W. C. T. U. work were represented in the poster parade at the institute of the Benton county (Tenn.) W. C. T. U., Mrs. Olivia Robins, president. The speaker on this occasion was Mrs. Silena M. Holman, state president. The L. T. L. enlivened the program with songs and recitations. A large gain in the membership of the unions participating is reported. Camden W. C. T. U. has increased its membership materially by means of a contest. A Y. P. B. of twenty members has been organized. Big Sandy union, which by the way has doubled its membership, under the direction of Mrs. Della Cantrell, president, had a fine Flower Mission program ou June 9. Fifty Loyal Temperance Legioners of Big Sandy were proud to have a part in the Independence Day parade. A hundred visits to the sick and suffering are reported to have been made by the Mt. Vincent union Flower Mission department. The L. T. L. of which Mrs. Gertrude Highfill and Mrs. Annie Craucy are secretaries observed Miss Anna Gordon's birthday with an outing and picnic.

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* * *

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* * *

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* * *

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Drink and Divorce
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* * *

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4. Beer
5. Drink Robs the Working Man
6. The License Voter Gets What?
7. Attention, Voters!
8. Figures Tell
9. Saloons Increase Taxes
10. The Trouble Manufacturing Co.
11. Compare These Figures
12. Boys and Girls
13. Not by My Vote
14. State Prohibition and Local Option
15. Railroads and Alcoholic Liquors
16. The Factory and Alcoholic Liquors
17. The Man Who Drinks
18. A Business Proposition
19. The Liquor Traffic Must Go

Price per 100, 10 cents

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W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

One-half of one bottle of wine or two to four glasses of beer a day depress every form of intellectual activity.—*Prof. J. J. Abel, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.*

Alarmed at the progress of the anti-alcoholic movement, it is reported that a meeting of the Liquor Traders' Association has resolved to close all cafes in France if further restrictions are placed on their business.

Sanitary Drinking Fountains

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A WORD TO THE WISE

With home duties, W. C. T. U. duties, and church duties clamoring simultaneously for your attention in these busy summer days, do not allow yourself to forget for an instant the importance of THE UNION SIGNAL to the all-round temperance worker. Would you, local president, be glad to have every member of your union enthusiastic, intelligent and capable? A never-failing prescription is the reading of the official paper. A systematic and generous study of it will make the kind of white ribboner that can stand her ground in any discussion of the temperance question and has ample and satisfying reasons for the faith that is within her. Urge once again that each member of your union supply herself with this indispensable aid. To interest those who are not familiar with the paper, call their attention to certain articles in your own copy which will be likely to attract them especially. See that those who lead the meetings are supplied with copies of THE UNION SIGNAL and they will quickly appreciate its value in planning an interesting program.

THE UNION SIGNAL has a two-fold mission. It will not only educate white ribboners along temperance lines, but it will make prohibition voters of the men in your community. For this purpose the Campaign Edition is particularly recommended. Why not follow the example of a Missouri union which used the proceeds of a medal contest for subscriptions to the SIGNAL. The influential men of your community should be supplied with the paper, the mayor, the aldermen, the preachers, the Sunday school teachers, the doctors, the editors of your papers, the business men and voters generally.

One way to bring to their attention our none-such temperance paper is through the liberal use of marked copies. Secure a supply of SIGNALS and mark the articles that would be likely to interest voters of different classes and professions.

SIGNAL SENT TO PUBLIC OFFICIALS

"Our union sends the Campaign Edition to our six pastors, the board of trustees and the sheriff," writes a member of the Catskill (N. Y.) W. C. T. U.

GIFT THAT SPREADS PROHIBITION FACTS

"My husband and another honorary member of our local union have donated to the W. C. T. U. a large number of prohibition fans for distribution in the churches," says a New York white ribboner.

A PRIZE WORTH HAVING

"Please send THE UNION SIGNAL to Mrs. Martha Hoyt of 2150 East 7th St., Long Beach, Calif. This is the prize won by the Central Union for the collection of 5,265 lines of temperance items for the local press."

CORNELIA ADELE TEAL,
County Press Superintendent.

"THERE IS THAT SCATTERETH, YET INCREASETH"

(Continued from Page Twelve)

meetings in their church, and Mrs. Doolittle was so burdened for her husband that she went to the evangelist and asked him to preach a tithing sermon for his last night there, and have the people pledge themselves to pay their tithe. This he was glad to do, and it was a gracious meeting, and the sermon couldn't be excelled. At the close, he asked all who would begin to pay tithes from that time to meet him at the altar for prayer. Twenty-eight responded and the first one there was Dr. Doolittle. It was marvelous, how soon he was able to finish paying for their home, and begin a bank account. Today he is a prosperous business man.

"I have a friend who says she cannot wear out her clothing any more and gives it away to be rid of it—as a result of tithing. She and her sister are partners in business with a man who is not a Christian. The ladies were tithing their private incomes and finally persuaded him to do likewise, and he was so rejoiced at the ease with which he could respond to the calls for charity, that they all agreed to tithe the business for one year, and the increase was a thousand dollars more than it had ever been before. He said, he had no desire to return to the old way. I know of a church, where men and women are really saved in the good old-fashioned way. At one time their membership was less than one hundred, and they decided to build a small church on some lots they already had, and planned it so they might add to it as their congregation increased. It is modern, with stained glass windows, and very neat and attractive. It cost them only eight thousand dollars, as the brethren did a large share of the work. They paid for it, and raised sixteen hundred dollars for missions that same year, and not one chicken pie stripped with veal did they have. Neither were there any millionaires among their membership."

Both ladies laughed over the chicken pie joke, and Mrs. June continued: "There is a solemn thought right here, if I *did* laugh. I remember one time reading where Jesus drove the buyers and sellers all out of the temple, 'and *would not suffer that any man should carry any vessel through the temple.*' (Mark 11-15-16.) As I read that my door of vision opened and sitting with closed eyes, I beheld a long array of tired, jaded women come from somewhere near, and go up the hill of Zion, trailing behind them a lot of kitchen utensils, such as bean-pots, baking-pans, coffee-boilers, etc., as trophies of the Christian warfare, to lay at the feet of Heaven's King. It was all they had gleaned in the harvest fields of life; and I read not long ago, that a preacher said that if only the women would stay at home, the male membership would defray the expenses of the church gladly, but while the women are so determined to bake and stew, the men are going to submit."

Both women sat silent for some time, then Mrs. Bloom said, "If we all did that, where would come in our church sociability?"

Mrs. June answered, "I never found much sociability among the pots and kettles of a church dinner, and it surely is not to be found in tramping from door to door soliciting a cake or pot of beans for the big church dinner. Malachi has a good recipe for sociability in that same chapter—he is still talking about the benefits accruing to the tither—'Then they that feared the Lord spake often one to another.' Think of that—time to go to prayer meeting, and enjoy it, too, and speak of the wondrous things our heavenly Father has done for us. 'And the Lord heard it, and a book of remembrance was written before him, for them that feared the Lord, and thought upon his name. And they shall be mine, saith the Lord of hosts, in that day when I make up my jewels, and I will spare them as a man spareth his own son that serveth him.'"

After some little thought Mrs. Bloom said sadly, 'O, if I wasn't so poor, but I feel I have nothing to begin tithing with; if my husband would only give me a share of his earnings, I could then undertake tithing, but as he buys the provisions and clothing and pays all expenses, how can I do anything? I know of other women also, who never had a nickel for church finances until they began to help with the dinners."

"O," said Mrs. June, "don't you know the Bible says, 'If there be first a willing mind, it is accepted according to that which a man hath and not according to that which he hath not?' So if we hold ourselves ready, we shall see wondrous things. I am reminded of an elderly sister in the church, whose husband was a drunkard, who every Saturday night gave her what money she would need for household expenses for the coming week, and woe betide her if she overstepped her allowance. His share of his wages went over the bar of the saloon. This new duty was made very plain to her, as she listened to that wonderful sermon that night, and she was one of the twenty-eight who pledged themselves at the altar. Just then there was not a cent in sight, but she said, '*I'll be willing*, and maybe I can do something.' She remembered that in buying supplies, she always bought the best, so decided in the future to buy second best, as many good people did, and she had money for her tithe, also a nickel a week missionary money for her mite-box. She died some years ago and the Lord was true to His promises. Loving hands ministered to her necessities in her long illness, while her face shone with the joy within."

"If we only had the money that belongeth
to our King,
If the reapers of God's bounties all their
tithes would only bring,
Then the windows of the heavens would
fly wide at his command,
And he'd pour us out a blessing that
would overflow the land."

—*Pacific Christian Advocate.*

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OUR CONVENTION CITY

Photo by Curtis and Miller, Seattle

See Page 2

VIEW OF NORTH SEATTLE
FROM VOLUNTEER PARK

NATIONAL W.C.T.U. CONVENTION, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON
OCTOBER 9-14, 1915

OUR 1915 HOSTESS CITY

Seattle in the Making

Cuts by Courtesy of Park Board of Seattle

Mt. Rainier

Seattle began its existence as a seaport. The first settlers came by water, and these pioneers of more than sixty years ago, as they looked out over the finest harbor in the Northwest, saw down through the years to the Seattle of today, and here at the point where "the course of the empire" would be compelled to halt, they established the beginnings of a city destined by nature, as they believed, to be a great seaport. The faith of the early pioneers was handed on to their children and communicated to those who came to east in their lot with this prosperous colony on the shores of Puget Sound. The faith in the future of Seattle has been kept alive and has grown even faster than the city itself, and today, when it has reached a population hovering around the 300,000 mark, when sixty steamship lines and eight transcontinental railroads make it their terminus and trans-shipping point, the people of Seattle are looking forward to a time when their city will be one of the five largest in America.

The energy and optimism of the citizens of Seattle have come to be known as the Seattle spirit. This "Seattle spirit," the outgrowth of the faith of the early settlers, has overcome tremendous difficulties and has been the means of wonderful development. In 1870 the city was practically a rambling village covering a more or less extended area. In 1889 a great fire destroyed the business section, entailing a loss of $7,000,000. This disaster was immediately converted into a blessing. From a town of more or less frontier aspect, with rambling temporary buildings, there sprang up with astonishing rapidity a city of modern business blocks. This was accomplished in the face of great obstacles. The visitor who notes the fine business streets which the city's residents claim are the best lighted in America, and comments on the tall buildings—the L. C. Smith, forty-two stories, is the highest in America outside of New York—is amazed to learn that much of the business section has been created during comparatively recent years by the tearing away of formidable hills. These hills were dotted with buildings, and on one of them stood the most magnificent hotel of its day in the entire Northwest. The hills blocked expansion, however, and it was decided that they and all upon them must go. The huge hotel was torn down and hydraulic rams washed the hills away at an expense of many millions. For years the city bore the burden of the staggering costs, as well as the great inconvenience of constant regrading in the very heart of its business section. Miles of level streets, lined with imposing modern business buildings, today testify that it was worth while.

An equally important work which was completed more recently was a system of formidable and complicated harbor improvements, of which the Lake Washington canal is probably the most interesting. This canal connects a deep lake twenty miles long with tidewater and increases the harbor frontage of the city from fifty to one hundred and fifty miles. The locks are nearly equal in size to those of the Panama canal and will be operated free of toll by the Federal government. Miles of docks, built by private enterprises and the Port Commission of Seattle, line the waterways and make possible the shipping of cargoes valued at upwards of $100,000,000. The estimate for the year 1915 is $150,000,000. Seattle also has a large harbor ferry system for Lake Washington.

Play Festival, Volunteer Park

AN ILLUMINATING DEFINITION

"The men engaged in the liquor traffic are fond of referring to it as 'The trade,'" said Clinton Howard, in one of his ringing speeches in the Alberta campaign. "It is not a trade. A trade is an exchange of commodities, value given for value received. What value does the bar give to its customers in exchange for the money it gets? None. The patrons of the bar would be better off if they spent the money without consuming the goods. They would be better off if they got nothing at all for their money. What kind of a trade is it that leaves its patrons better off if they left the place after paying the money without taking along the goods? The patrons of the bar would be better off if they sent the money to the bar by mail or express and left the goods barreled and bottled under cork and bung. It is not a trade.

An Economic Desolation

"They call it a business. The Czar of Russia calls it 'an economic desolation.' What is it that makes good business, keeps labor employed, factories busy and wages high? Orders. Orders for immediate and future delivery. The commercial traveler is out for orders. He represents the manufacturer. The manufacturer depends on the retailer, and the retailer depends on the customer with needs to supply and money to buy. In what way does the liquor traffic affect business? It diverts $90,000,000 from the legitimate channels of trade in Canada every twelve months. Alberta last year poured $12,000,000 down the sluice hole of vice, and we are aiming to divert the channel of that stream into the cash registers of the butcher, the baker, the grocer and other legitimate and beneficent channels of trade, and we are told that this will hurt business! If twelve million dollars spent over the bars of Alberta makes good business, why not double their number and spend $25,000,000 and have better business? The gambler who takes your money and gives you nothing in return is a saint compared with the licensed bar.

When a man goes into a gambling den he either gets something for nothing or nothing for something. A man who gets something for nothing is a thief, a man who gets nothing for something is a fool, but the liquor traffic takes your money and gives you worse than nothing in return.

It Is Not a Business

"What is business? Business is a service rendered for profit. The men engaged in the grocery and drygoods and furniture lines of trade are rendering you a service and are entitled to a legitimate profit. You want the goods more than you want the money, they want the money more than they want the goods. You exchange values for a legitimate profit. That's business. A man can engage in that without sacrificing his religion, without damaging his character and without losing his self-respect. He does all three when he runs a bar. And they call it business! Business is a service rendered for profit; charity is a service rendered without profit. What is the liquor traffic? Profit without service, and profit without service is a crime. The liquor traffic is a crime. It not only takes exorbitant profit without service, millions of dollars every year, which would be a crime if it gave nothing in return, but it gives to society in return for the money it gets poverty, disease, insanity, idiocy, impurity, criminality, corrupted politics, wrecked homes and destroyed manhood. It takes millions of dollars from the pockets of the people and it costs the people other millions every year for what the liquor traffic gives them in return. The liquor traffic robs a man of his money, and commits an assault upon his person, his character, his family, his home, his country and his God. It is a national criminal on the highway of this Christian Dominion."

AN APPEAL TO REASON

Prof. Irving Fisher Tells Results of His Study

Every scholar who investigates with unprejudiced mind the merits of the liquor question reaches the conclusion that alcohol is an unmitigated evil. Dr. Irving Fisher, professor of political economy in Yale university, in a twelve page pamphlet which has recently been brought to our attention, gives the result of his study of the liquor problem. He says:

"In studying the conditions of health and efficiency during the last ten years, the conditions which enable an athlete, for instance, to be at his best, I have had occasion to examine the conflicting popular ideas concerning alcohol. I began the study quite willing to be convinced that alcoholic beverages have some virtue. But I have ended in the conviction that they have none, and I have found that this conclusion is almost universally reached by those who have examined the facts.

"These facts demonstrate that a man who takes alcohol, in even a moderate degree, is harming himself physically, mentally, morally and economically.

"The best recent statistics indicate that even moderate drinking is harmful. The results of the medico-actuarial investigation based on statistical data from forty-three American life insurance companies covering an experience of twenty-five years show (1) that individuals who took two glasses of beer or a glass of whisky or an equivalent amount of alcohol in any form, each day, showed a mortality eighteen per cent higher than the average of the group; (2) that the mortality among those who had indulged in occasional alcoholic excesses previous to their application for life insurance was fifty per cent higher than the average, which means the loss of four years to such lives; (3) that men who acknowledged the habit of indulging somewhat freely, but who were still considered acceptable for insurance, showed a mortality of eighty-six per cent higher than the average."

With this brief review of actual figures, he addresses himself to the members of his own classes and to college men generally. He dwells at some length on the effect of alcohol when used by athletes:

"That alcohol increases fatigue is now commonly recognized by athletes. Alcohol gives no increase of muscular power. It is not what we can properly call a stimulant, but a depressant. It is apparently a stimulant, because it puts to sleep the nerves that indicate fatigue, so that the person thinks himself relieved of fatigue. What it does is to make one unconscious of his fatigue. Various kinds of tests and exercises have proved that alcohol is a decided hindrance to muscular or athletic power.

"Financially, a young man is a distinct loser if he indulges in the use of alcohol. He loses money, the power to earn money and the power to keep employment worth while.

"If personal hygiene is a duty, it is the duty of every man to recognize the danger from alcohol to himself and to society. Instead of copying the habits of others, he may consider the responsibility of causing others to copy his. Today this requires very little courage. For so far has the anti-alcohol movement in the colleges proceeded that a man who frankly opposes its use is more respected than the man who condones it."

Motor Car Company Wants No Drinkers

Alexander Winton, founder and president of the Winton Motor Car company, of Cleveland, Ohio, says the rule barring users of liquor from his plant has been enforced since the factory opened and expresses the belief that no well regulated factory can afford to employ men who drink even in moderation.

"We do not allow any man to enter our plant with liquor on his breath or to drink at any time, if we know it," says Mr. Winton.

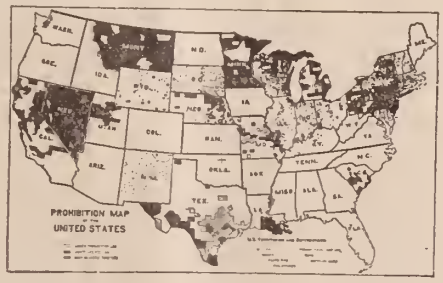
"No well regulated plant can afford to employ men who drink. Men who use liquor cannot be at their best and certainly cannot do efficient work if they are even slightly under alcoholic influence.

"I believe the use of liquor by employes will curtail the output of any plant, but we have never employed drinking men and so we have no means of comparing our product under any other than the present conditions."

The Winton plant employs about 1,200 men in Cleveland and almost an equal number in other cities.

The Worn Out Argument

A metropolitan "booze hoister" writes a newspaper in his home town, advancing the vast revenue derived by the government from the liquor traffic as an argument against prohibition on a national scale. That same line of talk has been sprung as an argument against a dry town, against county option and against state-wide prohibition, and is about as logical in one case as in another. Of course the merchandising of wet goods yields considerable revenue where it is regulated by the city, state or nation, or by a combine of these forms of government. But everyone knows who pays that tax; it is the people who purchase the stuff, and not the dealers, and the revenue part of it is a very small part of the price paid; indeed, all the money spent for liquor—and it is an enormous sum— is only a small part of the price. It is paid for not alone in money, but in health, morality, efficiency, happiness and other things more important than the money spent. The states that have gone dry are running along fairly well without the revenue from such a source.



EIGHTEEN PROHIBITION STATES

Maine	West Virginia
Kansas	Virginia
Oklahoma	Washington
North Dakota	Oregon
North Carolina	Colorado
Georgia	Arizona
Mississippi	Iowa
Tennessee	Arkansas
Alabama	Idaho

Recent Victories

St. Mary's county, Maryland, on August 3 voted to outlaw the saloons, thus making fourteen of the twenty-three counties wholly dry. Of the remaining counties all but one are dry in part.

Haddon township, Ind., including the towns of Carlisle and Paxton, voted dry by a majority of 338 at an election held July 27, an increase in dry votes of 74 over an election two years ago. Five hundred women and children took part in parades in Carlisle in the morning and afternoon of election day, and throughout the township women served sandwiches and lemonade at the polls. The township has been dry for eight years.

The State board of Education of California, to insure compliance by the teachers of the state with the scientific temperance instruction law and to provide them with proper material, has issued a bulletin which is to be distributed to the 15,000 teachers in the California schools. This bulletin, which deals with the subject of alcohol and efficiency, quotes the anti-alcohol utterances of the European rulers and army and navy officers.

Prohibition Summer Resorts

Along the sea-coast of black New Jersey Bishop Heller has pointed out that there are seven no-saloon spots. They are: Belmar, Avon, America-World Camp Meeting Ground, Bradley Beach, Bradley Park, Ocean Grove and Asbury Park. These are successful summer resorts despite the absence of liquor.

Asbury Park, N. J., is known by name at least to all white ribboners. It is a dry resort, not so easy of access from New York city as Brighton Beach, yet Asbury Park prospers each season, while all of the hotels at Brighton Beach, with one or two exceptions, are in the hands of rec ivers.

Long Beach, Calif., a widely known summer resort, has only good words for prohibition and its financial effect on the city. In twelve years under prohibition it grew from a village of 2,000 people to a city of 45,000 Its mayor, in a letter dated some months ago, says, "Apart from our climate and unique location we have no greater asset than that of a dry town. I believe fifty per cent of our population came here because no liquor is allowed to be sold."

"Machine Gun Squad"

Lantern slide brigades are among the recent and most effective institutions in the nation-wide campaign for prohibition undertaken by the national committee on prohibition. Squads of college students and members of the various state Y. M. C. A.'s, armed with stereopticons mounted on tripods, are now at work in Massachusetts and Minnesota. The lanterns are small and round like a teloscope and resemble in appearance a machine gun which has occasioned the nickname for the men of "machine gun squad." Their ammunition, however, consists of nothing more destructive than pictures and facts on prohibition of a wholly constructive character. Each stereopticon is furnished with sixty slides illustrating the practical side of total abstinence in terms of dollars and cents and labor. Two young men accompany each machine. The idea originated in California and it is expected that next year the slides will be shown in every non-prohibition state in the Union.

Independence Day Parade at Ketchikan, Alaska

The small water-wagon shown in the parade was the cause of a display of emotion on the part of the liquor dealers. Catching sight of it, just before the march started, the saloonatics put a beer keg on a wagon, placed a demijohn on top of it, draped the whole thing with black crepe, and as the temperance people started on their way, fell in just behind them. The incident set tongues in motion in favor of prohibition for Ketchikan. May it go dry!

TEMPERANCE 5,500 YEARS AGO.

MRS. JULIA R. PARISH

A foreign exchange has this interesting paragraph: "There is still in existence an Egyptian papyrus of the date of 3,500 before the Christian era which contains the following caution: 'My son, do not linger in the wine-shop or drink too much wine. It causeth thee to utter words regarding thy neighbor which thou rememberest not. Thou fallest upon the ground, thy limbs become weak as those of a child. One cometh to trade with thee and findeth thee so. Then say they, 'Take away the fellow for he is drunk!'" This is believed to be the oldest temperance lecture in existence.

Results were seen by these men of other days but not the cause of these results. Looking at the temperance question as we see it today one wonders at the stupidity of the ages and more at the stupidity of the present generation, for it is an incontrovertible fact that many "fall upon the ground"—"many limbs become weak as those of a child."

To the Woman's Christian Temperance Union came the sensible thought of finding out why they fell upon the ground; why the weak limbs; why the confused brain; why the redness of eye; why the sure deterioration of the drinker. So the experts were set to work and the laboratory became at once one of the strongest allies of the temperance cause. Today the cause has its "triple alliance" in the verdicts of "thus saith God, thus saith science, thus saith reason." Physiology has been a potent division of the great army, reason has been a sort of right wing, and now the batteries of the temperance forces must be made to go deeper than the body and they must bring out the fact of the ravages of alcohol upon nerve cells and through the nerve cells to the delicate influence of nerve degeneration upon the seat of consciousness—to the jumble in the "path of transmission" caused by the great destroyer. Surely ours is a high mission. It is infinitely higher than legislation, though we are pushing that with all possible zeal. The molding of the conglomerate mass of humanity into a healthful and sane public opinion is a Herculean task, but there is no such word as "fail" in our vocabulary. So let us keep our three allies active and some day a better public brain and a clearer public conscience will be our reward.

> It is not a question of personal rights, but a question of family cleanliness; it is not a question of states' rights, but a question of national sanity; it is not a question to be compromised. We can close the saloon absolutely. I have seen it done in my own state of Tennessee, in my own home town of Memphis.. We can put the brewer out of business; we can save our young men and young women. This republic was founded on liberty, not license, and the record of dry Kansas made side by side with wet Missouri, which shows five times as much wealth per capita, twice as much taxable wealth, and $10,000,000 available surplus school funds should convince any one that prohibition is the best policy.—*Ex-Governor Patterson of Tennessee.*

VOTE THE SALOONS OUT FOR THE SAKE OF THE YOUNG MEN, IS PLEA OF MURDERER

Max Schiff, who is under sentence of electrocution at an Ohio penitentiary for murder, is using the closing days of his life in an effort to warn others against the saloon, the rock which wrecked his life. He says that when he was not quite seventeen he entered the saloon of his brother-in-law to assist in the business, and there he met and became familiar with criminals. In an open letter to Mat Glaser, a former saloonkeeper, now allied with the dry forces, he gives the story of his life, and in it he places the blame for his present condition upon liquor. The closing paragraph of his letter is as follows:

"I have requested that this letter and all matters pertaining to my case be thrown upon the screen so that parents and young men and women will realize the dangers of the saloon. In my cell is a fellow-Russian, also awaiting the death penalty. He killed people while drunk. This is the personal liberty that the 'wets' are advocating. They allow you the personal liberty of drinking, but when drink has gotten you in trouble they desert you. The only men that come to your rescue are the moral people who do believe in bettering mankind. Dear people, vote the saloon out of the country for the young men's sake. Drink only makes degenerates and brutes out of human beings. Think of the home rule they talk to you about and then draw a picture in your mind of my home and ask yourself the question, who ruled my destiny, the home or the saloon?"

PRINTERS AND STRONG DRINK

It has been but a few years since there was a universal opinion that printers were large consumers of intoxicating liquors. For a man to state that he was a printer by trade was almost an indication that he was also a drinker. And in those days it was a fact that many printers, along with other skilled workers, were users of spirituous beverages to a considerable extent, and it was common for one to meet craftsmen who possessed strong liking for the "cheery (?) cup."

During the last decade, however, the great majority of artisans, especially workers in the printing trades, have seceded from The Ancient Association of John Barleycorn and have formed in its place The Improved Order of Abe's Ale. The liquor forces have not been able to clearly understand this remarkable reformation, but even the dealers in delirium tremens can see the handwriting on the wall.

The writer, who has been employed in some of the smallest as well as in some of the largest printing establishments in the country, has noted how rapidly drinking is diminishing among people engaged in the printing and allied trades, not to speak of workers in other industries. It is not too much to foretell that within a few more years it will be difficult to find an intelligent printer constantly addicted to the use of spirituous drinks. Printers everywhere are taking advantage of the big dividends paid by total abstinence.

In one large printing plant with which the writer was connected recently, only seven men out of a force of more than one hundred were not total abstainers from strong liquors, and only one of the seven was what is usually termed a "periodical."

In the composing room of a well known publishing concern, out of a force of seventy-two typographers only two were drinkers and these were of the "moderate" variety.

In still another publishing house, after "diplomatic" inquiry during a year's period, the writer discovered that with the exception of eleven the workers in all departments were "steady riders on the water wagon," and had been for years. More than two hundred people work in this establishment, and only eleven were patrons of strong drink.

This is not a Sunday school temperance lecture. It is a short paper on efficiency. When the average person takes a drink or two of whisky, for example, he is immediately less efficient in his thoughts, words or actions. Skilled workers know through observation that when a craftsman habitually indulges in strong drink, no matter how highly trained in his art he may be, sooner or later his work becomes inferior, and eventually the "blue envelope" comes through incompetency—*Typographical Journal for July.*

BOYS BANISH TOWN'S SALOONS

Georgetown, Ohio, although it gave a small majority against the home rule measure at the election last November, became automatically wet under the Beal law. Twenty high school boys who belong to a club having as its object the welfare of the town decided that the saloons must go from their community. With the aid of the teacher of a Bible class in the Presbyterian church to which more than half of the boys belong the club members procured petitions to have an election called, and with a thoroughness worthy of imitation they went from house to house by twos and secured signatures. After the election date was set both sides worked earnestly to bring out a large vote. The boys by personal interviews won to the dry cause men who had always before voted wet, and in some instances personally escorted to the polls the prohibition recruits. A victory of three to one for the dry forces rewarded their efforts.

Prohibition Demonstration in Hillsboro, Oregon

In the three-day celebration of Independence Day in Hillsboro, Oregon, the W. C. T. U., acting on the advice of Mrs. C. J. A. Jump, a former white ribboner of New York now living in California and at that time a visitor in Hillsboro, presented an exhibit of the Evangelistic, Press, Flower Mission and Peace departments of the W. C. T. U. There were three floats—the first a draped auto in which rode the officers of the local union carrying a "National Constitutional Prohibition" banner. The gaily decorated Flower Mission float contained eighteen young girls wearing on their heads wreaths and strewing blossoms as they rode. Eighteen young women in a float each wore across the front of her dress the name of a prohibition state. A woman in black, wearing the badge, "United States," and carrying a banner, "Vote Me Dry in 1920," rode in the last float. The whole exhibition attracted a great deal of attention and was awarded by the management the first prize.

"VOTES FOR WOMEN" AMMUNITION

GOVERNMENT AND SOCIETY WILL BENEFIT THROUGH WOMAN SUFFRAGE

HON. FRANK W. MONDELL, U. S. Congressman From Wyoming

Like the shot fired at Lexington, the act of the Wyoming legislature forty-five years ago, amid the snows of a little mountain town on the crest of the continent, has echoed around the world. Since then, and largely as a result of the causes then set in motion, the idea of equal suffrage has spread widely over the earth. In our own land twenty-one states have granted their women partial suffrage, in twelve states and one territory women now enjoy full suffrage rights, and more states are on the way. In due and logical course of events we are now to pass upon the question of giving the American people an opportunity to determine whether the rule of equal suffrage shall become the law of the nation.

If the unanimous testimony of experience and the convincing logic of successful demonstration are to be our guide, there can be but one opinion as to the benefits to government and society through the granting of the franchise to women. From every American state, from every foreign nation that has invited its women to participate in government, through the medium of the ballot, the testimony is all but unanimous, emphatic, and enthusiastic concerning the benefits and improvements to government and society which have followed and attended this extension of the franchise.

Go where you will in the lands of universal suffrage—among the free and hardy Norsemen; in the pioneer states of this Union; in the advanced and progressive commonwealth of Australia; and you will find but one opinion, and that enthusiastically favorable. The new and feeble notes of disapproval in any or all of these regions are of lesser volume and consequence than those which voice the opposition to any one among our most cherished and firmly founded institutions. Civilized society under free government has for generations been advancing steadily toward the practical application of the great truth penned by Jefferson, that all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, by granting participation in government to all citizens who are subject to the tax burdens of government, and who must render obedience to and seek protection under the law. The only limitations in this advancing movement of enfranchisement, save the one of sex, have been directed to the exclusion of convicted criminals, the mentally deranged and incompetent, the grossly ignorant. We now seek to disassociate from these categories of crime and misfortune the daughters, the wives, and the mothers of men.

STATUS OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE

FULL SUFFRAGE

Wyoming	1869
Colorado	1893
Idaho	1896
Utah	1896
Washington	1910
California	1911
Arizona	1912
Kansas	1912
Oregon	1912
Alaska	1913
Nevada	1914
Montana	1914

PRESIDENTIAL AND MUNICIPAL SUFFRAGE

Illinois	1913

STATES TO VOTE ON SUFFRAGE AT NEXT GENERAL ELECTION

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts

STATES TO VOTE IN 1916

Iowa, South Dakota, West Virginia

WHY THE "QUEENS OF THE HOME" SHOULD VOTE

HON. J. W. BRYAN, U. S. Congressman From Washington State

The home argument is the master reason why women should vote. If they are queens in the home they should have a voice in framing rules under which they must exercise their sovereignty. It is very hard to think of a law that does not affect the home. The price of food, the quality of the milk, the rate of rent—all these things affect it directly. Are not the women interested in the enactment of pure-food laws? Under legislative enactments designing ones have put profits above honesty. They have poisoned food to make dividends. They misbranded drugs, patent medicines, and every form of household necessities. Tomato catsup was composed of putrid ingredients. Frozen and desiccated eggs were placed on the market. Black olives were manufactured of decomposed substances. Ice cream was treated with boric acid. Coffee was poisoned with lead chromate. Flour was bleached with nitroperoxide. Olive oil was mixed with cottonseed oil. Flavoring extract was diluted with wood alcohol. Spices were combined with foreign material. Milk, skimmed and watered, was sold at full price. Peas, chicory, and cereals were mixed with coffee. Flour and shells formed a part of chocolate and cocoa. Cane syrup was diluted with maple syrup. Candy was finished with shellac coating. Habit-forming drugs were sold under pretense of curing disease. Yet women have no interest in legislation.

Women, you say, are queens of the home; they would lose that valuable privilege and honor if they were to vote. Do you suppose a mother is not more interested in pure milk for her baby than in being cajoled with the empty title of "queen"? If pure milk can only be had by proper sanitation rules and health regulations, does not common sense suggest that those who best understand and most earnestly desire pure milk should have a voice in who makes the rules?

But they say women would be unsexed if they had the ballot. They were still women after 9,000,000 and more had been tortured to death as witches. The white-slave traffic prospered all those years until an awakened sentiment compelled the passage of the Mann Act and abatement laws in several states, and the suffrage state of California led in the enforcement of the Mann Act, but the women survived it all. A more ridiculous argument could hardly be suggested. Women brave all the hardships of pioneer life; they survive the horrors of war, panics, hard times, poverty, and all that, but to vote once every year or two would make them masculine. One who does not live in a suffrage state and a suffrage home can not understand how unspeakably senseless the suggestion is.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

"It is glorious to man a Lifeboat, but better to build a Lighthouse"

MRS. ROSS HAYES SCHACHNER, National General Secretary Young People's Branch, Evanston, Ill.

5,000 NEW MEMBERS BEFORE THE YEAR CLOSES!

MRS. ROSS HAYES SCHACHNER

A certain Wisconsin high school has this for its motto: "Impossible is un-American." Do you believe this, young people? You do if you are real, thorough Americans (and I'm sure you are) and believing it, we shall have our 5,000 new members ere this year closes and neither hard times nor hot weather shall prevent us.

Mail has not ceased to come to me during the summer days, and so I know that always, somewhere, someone is busy from Maine to Washington. And somehow, here in the very center of the land, I can feel the pulse of your enthusiasm and your "greater-than-ever" activity. Please do not forget, in the midst of all this activity, that I can not prove your advance, when the day for reporting arrives, save by your paid-up membership. If you have ten members in your Branch, will you see that dues are collected for ten members; if you have fifty members, will you do the same and see that the money is sent on through the proper channels? We shall thus be proud of the result.

Surely those 20,000 men in Paterson, N. J., who at the close of Billy Sunday's great "Booze" sermon arose and thereby declared that God could count on them in this fight against the liquor traffic did not reserve the summer months as a vacation period. Having given our word to God that we will do all in our power to discourage the use of and traffic in intoxicating liquors, let us exert our powers in August as well as in December—in other words, let us be "everlastingly at it."

There was never such ample cause for our encouragement. Whereas a few years ago young people generally were indifferent to reform movements and tabooed any alliance with the temperance reform in particular, looking upon it as a movement confined to their elders, they are now volunteering their services and performing them right loyally. Read in this Y. P. B. edition the accounts of various state Y. P. B. meetings, as well as the opinions of college men along temperance lines and they will speak very loudly for themselves! Think of it! 3,000,000 Christian Endeavorers (and we are all in reality Christian Endeavorers) through the 10,000 delegates at the recent international convention in Chicago, pledged themselves to work for "A Saloonless Nation in 1920 and a World with every Nation Saloonless in 1930." Can the day of National Constitutional Prohibition be far off when so many young men and young women, valiant and strong, are spending their best efforts in its behalf? Let us measure up, dear young people, to the full stature of Christian citizens, and laying aside every weight "run with diligence the race that is set before us."

To Local Presidents—A Word

We wish all Branch members read THE UNION SIGNAL. There are some, however, who do not. And for fear that the above appeal concerning dues may not reach them otherwise, will you not kindly look into the matter for your Branch, urging that all dues be sent in promptly. This will swell your report as well as theirs.

OHIO YOUNG PEOPLE IN MID-YEAR INSTITUTE

GRACE LEHENTALER, Corresponding Secretary State Y. P. B.

The annual mid-year institute and training school of the Ohio Y. P. B. was held July 13-15 at Lakeside, a beautiful place on Lake Erie, which is very attractive because aside from the pleasures the lake affords a fine Chautauqua program is given each evening. The institute opened with the state Y. P. B. president, Mr. Rae Vaughn, presiding and fifteen counties represented. The county secretaries' hour was helpful. The topics discussed were "Five Most Important Departments to Work," "Is Our Pledge Too Strong," "How to Answer the Sweet Cider and Soft Drink Questions," and "How Keep Branches Alive and Active." Our loved National secretary, Mrs. Ross Hayes-Schachner, was with us, and by her enthusiasm and eloquence inspired us anew. The state superintendents' hour was most valuable, each exploiting "How to Push My Department." Mrs. Schachner delivered an address on "How Can Young People Best Advance Civic Righteousness?" She said the best way was by gaining new members for our society, as righteousness is what our organization stands for. She presented to our state secretary, Mrs. Mary S. Powers, a beautiful prize for the best report in April. A question box followed, conducted by Mrs. Powers.

In the afternoon of the second day the session opened with a roll-call of Branches, each giving "Best Work and Greatest Problems." Mrs. Schachner delivered an address on "How Best to Aid in the Campaign for National Prohibition?" This was very helpful and was followed by a discussion of plans for our state campaign. The topics of the study course, dues, and "Federation for City Branches" were also discussed by members of local Branches.

The morning session on the fifteenth, a combination of Y. P. B. and L. T. L., was in charge of Miss Mary B. Ervin, state and National secretary of L. T. L. work. In the afternoon the Y. P. B. had charge of the program in the auditorium. Mrs. Ross Hayes-Schachner gave an address on "A New Patriotism." "We honor the old soldiers for fighting for their country," she said, "but the young men now are fighting for their country against the liquor traffic with ballots instead of bullets." Living pictures given by the young people followed. The first was "Columbia," partly covered with black spots to represent the wet states. The young men voters were taking off the black spots when woman suffrage came in and helped to get them off faster. The next was the "Booze Agents' Rehearsal," in which the young people represented Gin, Beer, Whisky, Wine, etc., and each repeated a dirge because the physicians are not to use it any more. The last was the burial of "John Barleycorn." At the side were signs reading "John Barleycorn's Bier." Young people followed singing a funeral dirge. A young man representing the liquor traffic took flight when he saw "John Barleycorn" was dead.

The institute closed with a banquet in the evening. Toasts by the young people to "Our State W. C. T. U. and Y. P. B. Officers" and to "Our Campaign," and short talks by Mrs. Schachner, Mrs. Powers, the state secretary, Mrs. Jaite, the state W. C. T. U. treasurer, and Mrs. Frances E. Fuller, state W. C. T. U. vice-president, made an interesting program.

Ohio Young People versus the Liquor Traffic

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

Young People of the "Keystone State" in Conference

PENNSYLVANIA YOUNG PEOPLE MEET

MISS EDNA SMILEY, State Y. P. B. Secretary

The Y. P. B. convention of Pennsylvania, which convened in Wilkes Barre, June 21-25, meant much to its young people. Memories of the beautiful consecration service on the first morning, conducted by Miss Eckman, Evangelistic superintendent, will always abide in the hearts of the hearers.

The question, "How May Results Be Accomplished in Anti-Narcotics," was ably discussed by Claude Edgett, department superintendent, by Prof. Hart, and by other persons. It was thought wise to furnish education in regard to Coca Cola and other "soft drinks."

"The work of temperance," said Miss Carrington of Philadelphia, "is to 'take the world for Christ'; God and the Church are for us." She gave the colored woman's opinion that if the first woman could turn the world upside down, the present women can turn it back again. Our intention is to strike out this curse, to stamp it out, and stab it hard. May God hasten the time when bells from every steeple shall ring out "Freedom From King Alcohol."

The lecture, "Personality Is Power," given the first evening by Dr. Charles Wesley Burns, a former state president, was greatly enjoyed. Many examples of great personalities were given but none the less great was our "Queen Mother," Mrs. Elma M. Preston. "Twenty-five years from now," said Mr. Burns, "we can say she was the power back of our organization. The saloon germ must be destroyed before we can hope to destroy the saloon. The means of destroying the germ is by converting the masses. Booze is on the run. It has been kicked out of Russia and France. Back of all this has been some great personality."

Mr. and Mrs. Varney, who have delighted audiences in many states, spent one day at the convention. Mr. Varney in his address on "Ridding Ourselves of Habit" gave several valuable suggestions.

The seventeenth chapter of Matthew was the key-note of Mrs. Varney's service. "Young people must be taught," she said, "passage after passage, for the time has come when all must be personal evangelistic workers." Vision is needed in all lines of work. Christ came from communion with God to do service to man. In this same spirit we should act. The cause of much backsliding is that after we have received a vision we fail to come down and serve. We are often tempted when climbing upward to go back to earth and worldly things. We must keep on climbing and come at last to the mountain where we can look abroad on all the grandeur of God's creation. We cannot cure feeble-mindedness but we can find the cause. We must drive out alcohol and its evils from our state and nation. Alcohol is back of all need for welfare work."

In closing her address Mrs. Varney invited all who wished to consecrate their lives to Christ and the cause of temperance to come forward. A great solemnity came over the audience and many responded.

Six contestants orated in the Burns' contest held one evening. The first prize of ten dollars was awarded to Mr. Chaplin; the second prize to Miss Anna Michener.

The last day of the convention was devoted to recreation at one of Wilkes Barre's beautiful parks.

ANOTHER STIRRING MESSAGE TO YOUNG PEOPLE FROM DANIEL A. POLING UTTERED AT THE CHICAGO CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR CONVENTION

The campaign cry that by 1930 strong drink must be banished from every portion of the globe was raised by Daniel A. Poling, acting president of the United Society for Christian Endeavor, who four years ago put up the motto, "A Saloonless Nation by 1920."

"Millions are now persuaded," he said, "that by 1920 the legalized liquor traffic in this country will be a black memory of a barbarous past. But it is no time to lay down our arms. Even before one victory is completely won let us lay plans for further conquests. With Russia under prohibition already, drastic regulations in England and Germany and France, and with the United States dry in 1920, we can go forward in ten years until there is not a legalized saloon on the face of the earth.

"It is for us, the young people of the world, 3,000,000 strong, to sound forth the new battle cry. Let us push forward until there is not a legalized saloon on the face of the globe. We can do it by 1930 if we will."

"How dare you champion a thing you can't pray for?" demanded Mary Harris Armor recently of an audience at the First Methodist church of Erie, Pa. "How dare you say, 'Thy will be done on earth,' and go out and sign a liquor license application? How dare you pray, 'Deliver us from evil,' and put a stumbling block in the path of your neighbor's son? You do these things," continued Mrs. Armor, "every time you excuse the liquor traffic, every time you vote for the liquor interests, every time you put your name on an application for licensing the sale of liquor in your community."

The Union Signal

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National W. C. T. U. Convention, Seattle, Wash., October 9-14, 1915

GOAL FOR 1915—FIFTY THOUSAND NEW MEMBERS

A GOOD INVESTMENT

A safe and profitable investment is always worth considering. Such an one is the National W. C. T. U. Convention proposition. Read carefully the Transportation Notes on page 11. Ponder well the unusual attractions offered on the going and return trip and the remarkably low rate for which the journey can be made. It would be difficult to find a more advantageous way in which to invest the amount of money required. It will pay you dividends of satisfaction, information, education and inspiration.

The trip across the continent and the stops at the five principal cities on the Pacific Coast: Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego, alone will be a liberal education.

The opportunity for association with W. C. T. U. leaders, for interchange of ideas and plans, and general enlightenment as to methods will be invaluable to every member of a local union.

The cause of prohibition in your community cannot fail to be promoted by your attendance at the great National Convention. The inspiration you will receive from the eloquent speakers on the program, as outlined in the Convention Call on this page, will give to the movement in your home town or city a mighty impetus.

Do not delay writing at once to Miss Katharine K. Adams, Evanston, Ill., concerning your sleeper reservation on the White Ribbon Special.

The Official Call for the Forty-Second Annual Convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, OCTOBER 9-14, 1915

The Forty-second Annual Convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be held in the Plymouth Congregational Church, Seattle, Washington, October 9-14, 1915.

The first meetings of the Official Board and Executive Committee will be held Saturday, October 9, morning and afternoon. The Convention will open Saturday evening and close Thursday evening.

Membership of the Convention

Article V. of the constitution of the National W. C. T. U. provides that "the meeting shall be composed of the Executive Committee, one delegate-at-large from each auxiliary state union, one delegate from every five hundred paying members of auxiliary state unions, state vice-presidents-at-large, state corresponding and recording secretaries and treasurers, National lecturers, chairmen of standing committees, the editors of state W. C. T. U. papers and state secretaries of the Young People's Branch and state secretaries of the L. T. L. Branch. Territories and the District of Columbia may be represented on the same basis.

"The Young People's Branch of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union in each state shall be represented by its Branch secretary, and one delegate for every 500 young women paying dues. The Loyal Temperance Legion Branch of the National W. C. T. U. shall be entitled to one delegate-at-large from each auxiliary state union and one delegate from each auxiliary state union for every one thousand members having paid $50 into the National treasury; all such delegates to be active members of the W. C. T. U. and active workers in the L. T. L."

According to Article IV. of the constitution, the Executive Committee consists of the General Officers of the National W. C. T. U., the presidents of states, territories, and the District of Columbia, the general secretaries of the Young People's and L. T. L. Branches of the W. C. T. U., the board of superintendents, the board of organizers, the evangelists, the managing editor of THE UNION SIGNAL, the managing editor of *The Young Crusader*, the director of the Bureau of Publicity, the National press correspondent, and the National musical director.

Special Features

On Saturday evening welcomes from prominent men and women of the hostess state and city will be given. On Sunday morning the Annual Sermon will be delivered by Dr. Hugh G. Ross, the pastor of the Convention church. On Sunday afternoon platform speakers of our own organization will be heard. The Sunday evening speakers will be The Right Reverend Walter T. Sumner, D. D., Bishop of Oregon, and Daniel A. Poling, acting president of the United Society for Christian Endeavor.

The President's Annual Address will be given on Monday morning, at ten o'clock, and will be followed by the reports of the Corresponding Secretary and the General Secretaries of the Branches. Commencing Tuesday, October 12, the regular meetings of the Convention will be held only in the afternoon. Each morning in the Convention hall department institutes under the auspices of the Board of National Superintendents will occur.

Attractive and varied programs have been arranged for the evening meetings. On Monday evening, (World's W. C. T. U. night), distinguished speakers from abroad will address the Convention, and there will be a demonstration by children.

Tuesday evening the program will be furnished by the National Board of Organizers and Lecturers.

Wednesday evening a grand diamond medal contest will occur, and on Thursday evening the Convention will close with a jubilee by the states making notable gains in membership.

Let us greet our hostess white ribboners and our Pacific Coast comrades with a large, representative assemblage, gathered from all sections of our land. Each state in the far east, south and north will find it well worth while to send a full quota of delegates to Seattle and to the National Temperance Council demonstration at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. It will be a rewarding trip.

As we observe the day of prayer for our convention, let us earnestly beseech the King of Kings to give to the warring nations the spirit of Him who came to bring peace upon earth, good-will to men. Let us pray that our councils may be divinely guided and that our organization may become a still greater power among the mighty spiritual forces that have for their inspiring program the world-wide triumph of total abstinence and the complete destruction of the legalized liquor traffic.

ANNA A. GORDON,
President.
FRANCES P. PARKS,
Corresponding Secretary.

THE CALL TO PRAYER

In connection with the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union Convention to be held at Seattle, Washington, October 9-14, Saturday, October 9, has been set apart for a special all-day prayer and Bible service—prayer for wisdom in all the deliberations of the Convention, for showers of blessings, for a deep spiritual uplift, for peace, and for the speedy overthrow of the liquor traffic. We urge that every local union set apart this day, or one near to it, for special prayer and Bible meditation, and that in the home of every white ribboner the altar fires may be kindled anew with earnest prevailing prayer for the Convention and for nationwide prohibition.

The all-day National evangelistic conference for prayer at Seattle will be held in the auditorium of Plymouth Congregational Church, South Avenue and University street, not far from the Lincoln Hotel, where the Executive Committee will be entertained.

MARY E. KUHL,
National W. C. T. U. Evangelistic Superintendent.

ALCOHOL THE CAUSE OF INSANITY

WILLIAM BRADY, M. D., Chicago, Illinois

Alcoholism, propagated by every nation, licensed by the state, is second only to war as a cause of insanity. Not only does it lead directly to mental disease, but it indirectly predisposes to mental and physical deterioration through heredity. Children of alcoholic parents are notoriously liable to be epileptic, imbecile or insane.

BEING INTERVIEWED BY AN ANGEL

A PARABLE

REV. CHARLES M. SHELDON in *The Advance*

Once on a time there was a business man in a certain town, who believed that the only way to handle the liquor traffic was to license it. He said it was too great and powerful to kill entirely, and the city ought to get some revenue from a necessary evil.

One evening, just as he was getting ready to leave his office, he had an unexpected visitor.

"You will excuse me for coming at this time," said the visitor, "but I will not trouble you long and I may not come again."

"Who are you?" asked the business man, in astonishment, for he had never seen,, in all his life, a person so beautiful and at the same time so sad.

"I am an angel from heaven," said the visitor. "I have been sent down here to see how the sons of men live in their cities, and to ask a few questions. Will you answer some of them?"

"If I am able," faltered the business man, as he gazed in awe at his heavenly visitor.

"Tell me, then, the exact truth. I do not want you to tell me what you have been brought up to believe, but the real facts. You have a thing in this city called the saloon. What is a saloon?"

"A place where intoxicating liquor is sold."

"What is that?"

"A drink made from alcohol."

"What is alcohol?"

"A chemical made from various grains and plants."

"Is it good for the body?"

"No, it is a poisonous drug."

"What effect does it have on a human being?"

"It makes him drunk."

"What is that?"

"When a man is drunk he loses his reason."

"What does he do in that condition?"

"Sometimes he commits murder. He has even been known to kill his own wife and babies while drunk."

"What other things does alcohol do?"

"It makes thousands of people insane, and causes thousands more to be born defective. It creates pauperism, crime and lust. It beggars families, destroys health, robs men and women of natural affections, fills the ranks of those who have to be cared for at public expense, breaks the hearts of fathers and mothers, creates licentious passions and leads thousands of innocent girls into lives of shame. It is mankind's most terrible enemy, destroying his mind, body and soul."

"Why, then, is such a thing as a saloon allowed to exist in this city?"

"Because it is licensed."

"Who does that?"

"The people."

"What people?"

"The citizens."

"Do business men license a saloon?"

"Yes."

"Do they license any other institutions to commit crimes against humanity?"

"No."

"Is there any place on earth where the making and selling of alcohol is called a crime and forbidden?"

"Oh, yes. All Russia forbids it as a crime; also eighteen states in this country."

"Is it called a crime by law?"

"Yes, the highest court we have has repeatedly so declared."

"Why do you license a saloon to commit these crimes?"

"To get the revenue."

"What is that?"

"The license."

"How much is it?"

"One thousand dollars a year."

"How many saloons have you in this town?"

"One hundred."

"How much money is spent in them for alcohol?"

"Two million dollars a year."

"Does your license fee come out of that?"

"Yes."

"Does the saloon pay for the expense of taking care of the public charges caused by drink?"

"Oh, no."

"Who does?"

"We do."

"What does it cost to take care of all the wrecks in this town caused by alcohol?"

"Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year."

"Do business men call that good business?"

"Many of them do."

"Do you?"

"Yes."

"Would you license a gang of burglars to break into so many banks in this town every year for a license, in order to get a revenue from their business?"

"Of course not."

"Does professional burglary do as much harm to society as a saloon?"

"Not a hundredth part as much."

"Why, then, do you license one and not the other?"

"I don't know."

"Can you name any good thing about a saloon?"

"No, only the revenue we get out of it."

"What revenue do you get?"

"One hundred thousand dollars a year."

"But you said you pay two million a year into the saloon?"

"Yes."

"And you said it cost you $250,000 a year to take care of the defectives caused by the alcohol sold by the saloons?"

"Yes."

"Where, then, do you get any revenue."

Then the business man was silent, and the angel's face grew as sad as the face of God when a father walks into the door of a saloon, takes a drink and then goes out and stumbles into the door of his own home to beat into pulp the most beautiful thing on earth. And the business man is still silent. He has not been able to answer the angel's question.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE COUNCIL DAY AT SAN FRANCISCO FAIR, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1915

Mr. Daniel A. Poling sends the following preliminary announcement of the San Francisco meeting to be held under the auspices of the National Temperance Council in connection with the Fair.

The Panama-Pacific Exposition, in recognition of the continent-wide interest in temperance and prohibition, has officially designated Wednesday, October 20, as "National Temperance Council Day" at the great Fair. On this day it is planned to hold several conferences, a platform meeting and perhaps a great parade and outdoor demonstration in the interests of National Prohibition and with special regard for the campaign already launched against the liquor traffic in California. The details of this gathering of the united temperance forces are being arranged by the officers of the National Temperance Council and will be announced within a few weeks.

A local committee made up of representative leaders from the various temperance and religious organizations of the "Bay District" will co-operate with the officers of the National Temperance Council in perfecting plans for what is hoped will prove to be a gathering of far-reaching significance in its emphasis upon united action against the liquor traffic.

The meeting in San Francisco has been arranged to closely follow the National Convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, held in Seattle, Washington, which closes on the 14th of October. Many delegates who will be on the coast attending this great gathering of white ribboners are planning their return to the East by way of California and will be present at the conference of the National Temperance Council.

Among the distinguished speakers who will address the meeting in San Francisco are: Miss Anna A. Gordon, President of the National W. C. T. U.; Mr. Ernest H. Cherrington, Editor of the American Issue and Publication Manager of the National Anti-Saloon League; Mr. Virgil G. Hinshaw, Chairman of the National Prohibition Committee; Daniel A. Poling, President's Associate of the United Society for Christian Endeavor. The names of other speakers equally prominent will appear in the completed program which will be issued in the near future.

Address all letters for information to Miss Cora F. Stoddard, Secretary Executive Committee National Temperance Council, 36 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.

For distribution at county and state fairs you will want a few hundred copies of the "Fair Number" of THE UNION SIGNAL. Read advertisements on pages 10 and 16.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

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RED LETTER DAYS

AUGUST 28—*(Birthday of Mrs. Lucy Webb Hayes)*
SEPTEMBER 28—*Children's Harvest Home (Birthday of Frances E. Willard)*

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, SEATTLE, WASH., OCTOBER 9-14, 1915

A Message From the Mountain Top

New Mexico White Ribboners in Convention 6,000 Feet Above the Sea

Special Correspondence

The coming of the white ribbon hosts from the four quarters of the "Sunshine State" to the "Duke City," Albuquerque, for their annual convention was the signal for "little drops of water." The thirsty land responded gratefully at first but the showers increased in volume and the rains descended until it seemed, as one of the welcoming citizens wittily said, that the delegates had brought the brimming water-wagon to Albuquerque and had literally dumped its contents into the city's streets. Nevertheless the convention opened auspiciously in the First Presbyterian church on the evening of July 20, with Miss Harriet L. Henderson, state president, presiding.

The spacious church was made bright and beautiful with flowers, flags and telling posters. Under the able direction of Mrs. C. E. Vaughn, president of the city union, everything had been done by the efficient local committee to emphasize the welcomes which were to be voiced by the city, the commercial club, the lodges, the press, the bar, the medical association, the State University, the city schools, the Y. M. C. A., the Federation of clubs, the Y. W. C. A., the Ministerial Alliance and, last but not least, the city Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The atmosphere was one of good fellowship and cheer, this whole great welcoming body standing 100 per cent for temperance and clean citizenship. The response was most graciously given by Mrs. S. C. Nutter of Clovis, honorary president of the state W. C. T. U.

The opening devotional service was conducted by Mrs. Katharine Patterson of Santa Fe, National superintendent, and the evening's program was interspersed with choice music by gifted local talent.

The showers continued on Wednesday and wraps and umbrellas were necessary, but the people came and a full program was rendered.

Mrs. Almeda Kunkle of Las Vegas, president of the first organized county, led the consecration service which was a fitting beginning for a busy day. The roll call showed a delegation of twenty-eight—a small number when compared with the hosts which come up to the conventions of the great states of the East, but a large number when the long distances, imperfect connections and heavy mileage are considered. The two Roswell delegates started bravely from home in a Ford "two-passenger" but the rains, after the first one hundred and fifty miles of delightful ride, blocked the way and these two undaunted women finished the journey by train. In our work the great West spells courage.

Reports from over the state showed a marked gain in membership over all losses.

As the convention was in session on the birthday anniversary of our beloved National president, Miss Gordon, a telegram of congratulation and loving fidelity was sent to her.

Reports Full of Enthusiasm

Every report had the right ring and the round-table conducted by the president showed the intense interest of the workers. There was manifested an optimistic spirit from first to last and each speaker in the symposium, "Our Victories, Local, County, State, National, and World-wide," seemed anxious to have the opportunity to send forth a shaft of light for the encouragement of the workers present by telling of some victory. Even through the smoke of battle and the din of terrific carnage in our sister countries God's overruling hand was seen in victories for our cause.

There were demonstrations by the Young Campaigners for Prohibition who have been especially busy over the state during the past months.

A fine medal contest was perfectly conducted by the state superintendent, Mrs. Mollie Leaming of the convention city, and although a difficult task was imposed upon the impartial judges, the decision was finally rendered in favor of Miss Grace Longfellow.

An organ recital was a very enjoyable feature of the evening's program and a brief crayon talk by Mrs. Maude L. Greene, a National W. C. T. U. cartoonist. A solo by Mrs. Bradford was beautifully rendered and the glee club rounded out the evening with fitting selections.

The business hours of the convention were kept to schedule time. In the memorial service led by Mrs. Greene the thought of life and not of death was emphasized. The dear workers who had passed from sight during the year were tenderly remembered by those who knew them best. Miss Henderson spoke most appreciatively of our beloved National treasurer, Mrs. Elizabeth P. Hutchinson, whose loss is felt by all. Mrs. Sutton of Albuquerque sang beautifully "He Knows, My Father Knows."

Prohibition Rally Closes Convention

A prohibition rally was the logical close of this most enjoyable convention. Strong addresses were made by leading men in this world-wide movement, among them Rev. Edward Raley of Phoenix, Arizona, who gave positive assurance of the success of prohibition in Arizona where prohibition does prohibit and the lid is on to stay.

Only one change was made in the roster of general officers of the state. Mrs. Ella O. Wood, of Santa Fe, who has for fifteen years given faithful and efficient service as treasurer, wished this year to be relieved. Her resignation was regretfully accepted and Mrs. Laura Ross of Roswell was elected to fill her place.

A belated midnight train bore the state general officers and a goodly number of the delegates to the beautiful park at Mountainair where the state Chautauqua was in session. The hospitable lodge of the state W. C. T. U. opened wide its doors and the genial hostess, the state superintendent of Fairs and Open Air Meetings, Mrs. Anna Wilde Strumquist, extended a hearty welcome.

July 23 was W. C. T. U. Day at Chautauqua, and it proved the crowning occasion of the assembly. The address of the afternoon, "The Challenge to Christianity," was given by Dr. Charles Darling of the Presbyterian church of Roswell. A medal contest by three young ladies and one young gentleman delighted the audience. Charming music was interspersed through the afternoon and evening program. Short addresses were given by Miss Henderson, by the new treasurer, Mrs. Ross, "Wayside Notes" by Mrs. Mason of Roswell and a study in chalk by Mrs. Greene. The evening address by Judge E. E. Abbott of the Santa Fe district court was enthusiastically received. His message was strong and uncompromising. With such men on the firing line we shall win. A beautiful pantomime of "The Ten Virgins," given by Mrs. Strumquist's class of young ladies, was most charmingly rendered and received the ovation it deserved, thus closing a perfect day and a perfect week

PLACE YOUR ORDER

for the

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which will be the issue of **August 26**

Always a popular number and in demand for distribution at fairs and out of door meetings.

Special price, $1.50 per hundred.

Order early and avoid disappointment as the run is based on advance orders.

THE UNION SIGNAL
Evanston, Ill.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, SEATTLE, WASH., OCTOBER 9-14, 1915

TRANSPORTATION NOTES

Des Moines River Valley at Boone, Iowa

An unbroken trip across the continent is a wearisome journey, but no one will get overtired who travels on the White Ribbon Special to the National W. C. T. U. Convention at Seattle in October, for the journey will be enlivened by several stops.

First, will be the day in Chicago, October 5. Many will arrive on early morning trains and will go direct to the North Western Station, where final details in regard to tickets and sleepers may be arranged. It is expected that a special room will be provided where hand baggage may be checked. A visit to Evanston in the morning, leaving on the 10:20 train from Chicago, to see National W. C. T. U. Headquarters and Rest Cottage, so full of mementos of Miss Willard and now the home of Miss Gordon, will be greatly enjoyed. Lunch may be procured in Evanston and the visitors may return to Chicago on the 1:08 train and will reach there in time to join the party that will visit the great Marshall Field department store. If Miss Adams is notified in advance, guides will be provided who will conduct the parties through the entire establishment, and it is well worth a visit.

The few hours until the White Ribbon Special leaves the North Western station at 7:15 p. m. can be well employed in sightseeing. Dinner should be eaten before boarding the train, as the diners will not be attached until Wednesday morning.

Parties arriving in Chicago too late to go to Evanston in the morning can take a train at 2 p. m., returning at 5:17. The tour through the Field store can also be made in the morning at ten if preferred.

Our first long stop will be at Omaha, Wednesday morning, a little too early for a demonstration but long enough to get off the train and fill our lungs with fresh air. Comrades from South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas and Iowa will probably join us here or en route.

Delegates desiring to board the train at any point en route can do so if we are notified long enough in advance to arrange for the train to stop. We reach Cheyenne, Wyoming, at 8 o'clock in the evening. Here delegates from Missouri, Kansas, Texas, Oklahoma, and Colorado will join us. As we will remain here for two hours, there will be opportunity for a public meeting, and we can have a little part in the campaign. A half hour at Pocatello, Idaho, where the W. C. T. U. will arrange some kind of a demonstration; another half hour stop at Payette, where the delegates from the South Idaho state W. C. T. U. convention will come to the train in a body, will serve to make Thursday pass quickly. Friday morning will find us in Pendleton and from there on the journey for two hundred miles along the banks of the Columbia River will be full of interest. We are scheduled to arrive in Portland Friday afternoon. Many things are being planned for our entertainment and pleasure and we will enter our train in time to leave at eleven o'clock that night. When we awaken Saturday morning, we will be in Seattle, and can remain in our sleepers until 7:30.

Of the return journey and its many attractions, we will tell you later.

Some Things to Remember

The train will stop at large stations en route to receive delegates and visitors if notified in advance.

All desiring to go to Evanston or to visit Marshall Field's store must send in their names, specifying which place they desire to visit, and at what hour.

Sleeping car reservations must be made in advance. Every effort will be made to assign accommodations asked for, but unless requests are received by September 25 the railroad company cannot guarantee to do so, inasmuch as equipment must be ordered long enough ahead to secure it.

Accommodations will be assigned in order of their reception.

All correspondence in reference to the trip should be addressed to Miss Katharine K. Adams, 1730 Chicago Ave., Evanston, Ill. ELLA A. BOOLE, Chairman.

KATHARINE K. ADAMS, Secretary.

AN OMISSION

In reporting the list of newspapers that espoused the dry cause during the recent local option elections in Alaska, the *Alaska Sunday Morning Post*, published at Juneau, was inadvertently omitted. The editor, Mrs. Lena Morrow Lewis, in commenting on the omission, says: "For three issues prior to the election, the *Post* published items and editorials in favor of no-license. The issue which was published the day before the election, (extra copies of which were distributed throughout the town) contained a front page article criticising the attitude of the Commercial Club on the license question, a clipping from the *Nome Industrial Worker* setting forth the saloon as a parasite institution, and six editorials in defense of the dry side."

Mrs. Cornelia T. Hatcher, president of the Alaska W. C. T. U., and our correspondent, asks us to make this acknowledgment of the service rendered to the cause of prohibition by the *Post*, previous omission of which was entirely unintentional.

WOULD STAY IN PRISON UNTIL SALOONS ARE GONE

With tears in his eyes Charles Boyer, sixty-three years old and a prisoner in the Multnomah county jail, Oregon, pleaded with county officials that he might be kept in the jail until the state goes dry on January 1, 1916. "Every time I get near booze," explained Mr. Boyer, "I get drunk. Every time I get drunk I hire a rig and go for a ride. Every time I go for a ride I forget to bring the horse back to the stable." "We will keep you in jail until January 10," the judge assured the prisoner when he heard the plea. "The state ought to be good and dry by that time."

STATE W. C. T. U. CONVENTION CALENDAR

Minnesota, Fairmont, Aug. 24-27.
South Carolina, Allendale, Sept. 2-5.
Vermont, Barton, Sept. 8-10.
Maine, Skowhegan, Sept. 14-16.
Missouri, Sikeston, Sept. 14-17.
Oklahoma, Oklahoma City, Sept. 15-17.
New Hampshire, Somersworth, Sept. 15-17.
Kentucky, Bowling Green, Sept. 17-22.
Wisconsin, Eau Claire, Sept. 17-21.
South Dakota, Ipswich, Sept. 17-22.
West Virginia, Fairmont, Sept. 21-24.
Virginia, Lynchburg, Sept. 21-24.
Colorado, Denver, Sept. 22-24.
North Dakota, Carrington, Sept. 23-27.
California, (Northern), Oakland, Sept. 27 to Oct. 1.
Montana, Livingston, Sept. 28-Oct. 1.
Kansas, Newton, Sept 28-Oct. 1.
Washington, Colfax, Sept. 28-Oct. 1.
Iowa, Iowa City, Sept. 28-Oct. 1.
Illinois, Waukegan, Sept. 28-Oct. 1.
New Jersey, Montclair, Sept. 28-Oct. 2.
Rhode Island, Westerly, Sept. 28-30.
Kansas, Newton, Sept. 28-Oct. 1.
Maryland, Rockville, Sept. 29-30.
Utah, Salt Lake City, Sept. 29-Oct. 1.
New York, Ithaca, Sept. 30-Oct. 4.
Arkansas, Forrest City, Oct. 27-31.
Tennessee, Martin, Oct. 1-4.
Pennsylvania, York, Oct. 1-4.
Oregon, Newberg, Oct. 5-7.
Washington, Seattle, Oct. 8.
North Carolina, Raleigh, Oct. 8-12.

NO IDEA

What Caused the Trouble

"I always drank coffee with the rest of the family, for it seemed as if there was nothing for breakfast if we did not have it on the table.

"I had been troubled for some time with my heart, which did not feel right. This trouble grew worse steadily.

"Sometimes it would beat fast, and at other times very slowly, so that I would hardly be able to do work for an hour or two after breakfast, and if I walked up a hill, it gave me a severe pain.

"I had no idea of what the trouble was until a friend suggested that perhaps it might be coffee drinking. I tried leaving off the coffee and began drinking Postum. The change came quickly. I am glad to say that I am now entirely free from heart trouble and attribute the relief to leaving off coffee and the use of Postum.

"A number of my friends have abandoned coffee and have taken up Postum, which they are using steadily. There are some people that make Postum very weak and tasteless, but if made according to directions, it is a very delicious beverage." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum comes in two forms:

Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage **instantly**. 30c and 50c tins.

Both kinds are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

THE PEOPLE NEXT DOOR

GRACE BOTELER SANDERS, Jamestown, Ohio

The people on each side of "Number 777" worried a little when the Sewells moved in, not because their furniture was not handsome enough, for those who watched from behind closed blinds saw that it was unusually fine, but because it is an unfailing custom to worry about new tenants! The husband was a tall old man with snowy beard and hair.

People noticed on Mr. Sewell's appearance that he was slightly intoxicated, and when the last load of goods arrived and the drivers dropped a fine mirror and smashed it, he raved and cursed until he fell in a maudlin heap upon the ground. The same men whom he had abused carried him off to bed. Five minutes later the brewery wagon came with a "pony" and a case of bottles. Inside half an hour the neighbors whispered over phone and back-yard fence that they would let the new people alone.

The neighbor on the north side drank when he wished, but because he had seen Sewell make a fool of himself, as he termed it, he passed him by without a nod. This man's family set the pace for the whole block and so it was not many days until the Sewells knew that their acquaintance was not desired and, as if to retaliate, Mr. Sewell ordered more liquor and drank more heavily than ever before.

Mrs. Ridenour and her daughters, who lived in the big house on the south side of "Number 777," saw more of the new family than the others and pitied Mrs. Sewell intensely. The lady was as small and pale as her husband was large and florid. She attended church regularly. "Poor little woman, she can't help it because her husband drinks," pitied Irene, the brunette daughter, one day. "I am going to be nice to her no matter what the neighbors say."

An hour later when Mrs. Sewell came out into the summer house with a pot of flowers, Irene called, "It is a beautiful day." Mrs. Sewell's face flushed and her eyes danced. "Indeed it is" she breathed, and Irene knew that her words had a plural meaning. They talked then and there of the best way of planting sweet peas and tending them; of children; of various things. Once during their conversation the brewer's employe appeared. "I came for the beer bottles," he blurted out. The red blood rushed to Mrs. Sewell's pale face. Pitying Irene took her departure. "That poor woman lives in perfect torture," she raved. "It's a sin and a shame that she has the neighbors' snubs to bear as well as her husband's abuse. I intend to call on her this afternoon."

Two hours later, arrayed in her best gown and at a time when the neighbors were out on their porches, she marched up the steps and rang the Sewell's bell. When the little lady of the house opened the door, her face shone. She held out both hands. "I'm so glad to see you," she cried, with a happy little flutter. "Do come in."

Before Irene was at all prepared for it, the clock struck four as a reminder of the flight of time. "Dear me, I came to make a fashionable call and I have stayed two hours," she exclaimed. "Do excuse me, Mrs. Sewell."

"If I could only tell you how I enjoyed it," whispered the happy new neighbor. "Please come again." Irene suddenly heard a step and turning beheld Mr. Sewell. He was a fine looking man when he was sober. Evidently pleased because his wife was receiving a call from a member of one of the best families on the street, he talked pleasantly for a moment with her and then with Mrs. Sewell followed the welcome visitor to the door.

Irene Ridenour carried home many things to think over, among them the fact that Mr. Sewell was a real estate man and that the new arrivals were not crippled for money, but that wherever they went they suffered socially on account of the husband's behavior.

At supper Irene described the people next door, her call, and Mrs. Sewell's ever present trouble. "I'm going to invite her to the reception," she finished. The next morning when she set out in the phaeton with the invitations and stopped at the Sewell's door, the head of the house responded. Bowing low, he thanked her for her remembrance of his wife, but he did not know that the affair was to be given by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

The annual reception which the union gave was always an elaborate one. All day the Ridenour's door-bell jangled. Girls with baskets, caterers, and delivery men of all kinds were stopping with their wares and there were many women visitors on business. Late the next afternoon the ladies began to arrive and of all the well-dressed company no one was more attractive in appearance than was Mrs. Sewell in her lavender gown trimmed with real lace. How she blossomed in the sunshine of the radiant smiles which greeted her. Not until late in the evening did little Mrs. Sewell learn that the women were white ribboners and that the reception was given by the W. C. T. U. At the knowledge her breath came thick and fast, and her eyes widened with fright. A red spot glowed on each cheek as she listened to the addresses which portrayed scenes which might have been taken from her own life. What would *he* say when he knew? The very thought made her heart beat tumultuously. He had been unusually cross at breakfast because of the liquor he drank the night before. What would he say when he read the newspaper account of this reception? She rose to go just as Irene Ridenour came up to her. "Won't you pour for me in the pink room?" she whispered. Mrs. Sewell could not refuse. She followed Irene to the room designated and seated herself at the beautifully laid table with its silver pot and egg-shell cups decorated with garlands of pink. She was so happy that she forgot all about Mr. Sewell's displeasure. It was ten o'clock, at the close of one of the happiest evenings which she had spent in years, that she let herself into "Number 777."

Mrs. Sewell slipped into the dining-room and nervously trembled when a book fell on the floor. Too well she knew the consequences of awakening her drunken husband. But a little later she paused in amazement at the threshold of the library. Clothed in dressing gown and slippers and in his right mind, Mr. Sewell sat tilted back in an easy chair, a paper on his knee. He smiled up at her affectionately over his shoulder.

"If anybody had told me the house would be a desert waste without you, I would have laughed at them," he chuckled. "Did the big bugs snub old Sewell's wife? Sit down and tell me all about it."

"I noticed in the evening paper that the Ridenours were to entertain the temperance folks." There was no hint of displeasure in his tone, but the habit of years made the wife tremble.

"I didn't know that at first. I thought I would leave, but when Irene asked me to help, I did not feel like refusing; she has been so nice to us."

"I should say not!" Mr. Sewell exploded. "I reckon it'll be in the papers. I guess some men I know will open their eyes. When I was bragging about you yesterday, even if I was three sheets in the wind, I heard them say you weren't any good or you wouldn't live with me." Sewell shook with rage. "Do you know what I am going to do so long as these folks have taken you up? I will quit drinking. Yes, sir; I'll show those fellows you can go in company their wives can't touch, and I'll do another thing." He brought down his fist on his chair with a thud. "I'll tell that brewer's agent to take his bottles and bring them no more to 'No. 777.' I am beginning to believe that the booze has made our bad luck and friendlessness. We'll try life without it for a year and if there is a change we'll cut it out for good. What do you say to that?"

"O my dear," cried astonished little Mrs. Sewell, burying her face on his shoulder and weeping like a child.

When Mrs. Sewell gave the message to the beer wagon driver, the man impudently pushed back his hat and looked at her curiously. "This here's a scheme of women folks. It don't go with me unless the old soak himself gives me orders," he said roughly.

A hand suddenly caught him and whirled him round. "I'm the old soak himself," thundered a voice, "and if you show your face around here again, I'll report you. Get out of here!" The man picked up his hat and went away. At the curb he almost ran over some white robed women wearing white bows. "Temprunce folks," he muttered as he vented his wrath on the case of bottles which he kicked into the wagon. "They are responsible for this. I should worry. I know Sewell too well to believe that this will last. Good-by, my honorable customer. This time tomorrow you'll be calling for me and I'll let you whistle!"

But the beer driver's prediction did not come true. A week and then a month passed and no call came from Mr. Sewell. His system began to clear itself of the poison, his head became clear, his step quick and his eyes bright. Two months after the day he swore off he was made president of the Real Estate Union and was banqueted by the club. As he hurried home to tell his wife the news he heard two ladies, who had been looking intently at him, say:

"I haven't seen the beer wagon there for two months. If he is trying to reform we ought to help him." Jubilantly he left the car and let himself in at the door, only to find his wife weeping. "Why, Ellie," he cried. Little Mrs. Sewell laughed up at him through her tears. "I am a goose," she confessed, "but every one is so good and I am so happy." With tender words Mr. Sewell told of his triumph.

For a blissful, happy year the Sewells lived at "Number 777." Honor and prosperity and pleasure of which little Mrs. Sewell had not even dreamed made Irene Ridenour, who had been indirectly the cause of all this good fortune, smile happily.

Reception time came again. When the husbands arrived not one proved to be handsomer or more highly respected than Mr. Sewell, who a year before had staggered down the streets. After the music and toasts and speeches were over, the question, "Shall we abandon the union's social feature?" came up for discussion.

Mr. Sewell spoke last. "I say no," he said with an understanding smile. "Why? Just ask my wife."

From west to east, from south to north,
We boys and girls are marching forth
To lay the liquor traffic low.
With happy hearts we are afield,
We're boys and girls who never yield,
The liquor traffic now must go!

Chorus:
In Nineteen Twenty comes the day,
Comes the children's happy day;
In Nineteen Hundred Twenty
There'll be prohibition plenty
When Columbia drives the drink away.
—*A. A. G.*

A CAMPING TRIP AND WHAT CAME OF IT

IN TWO PARTS—PART II

JENNIE N. STANDIFER

The woman looked on with open-mouthed curiosity as Charley took the wrappings from the box. It contained a small fruit cake, a jar of jelly and another of chowchow. Packed to one side was a pocket Bible, a Sunday school quarterly and several religious periodicals.

"You see mother didn't want me to forget Sunday, but to keep it even though I was out in the woods. You must take the things to eat, Mrs. Hobbs. I can't eat them and Dick prefers game and fish."

"I'm much obleeged, but—would you mind lettin' me look at the pictures and read some outen them papers? I kin read printin' right along."

"You may have them all, Mrs. Hobbs. My head aches so I can't read and Dick won't care for them."

"Thankee,—thankee, son." She took the papers eagerly and reverently touched the small Bible.

"I had one and I read it every day, but it got soaked up in the big overflow. I sold blackberries to some hunters onct and saved money enough to get me another, but the men folks never could think to git it when they went to town, and at last the old man spent the money. It takes so much for their tobacco."

"I'll be glad to give you this Bible, Mrs. Hobbs." Then to stop her profuse thanks Charley asked: "Is there a church near here?"

"A church! Thar ain't one in over twenty-five mile. I ain't heerd preachin' since I married and come here over twenty-five year ago. I was fifteen then—not as old as you, honey. The men folks never has minded thar bein' no meetin' nor readin' and no women folks to visit. They git out and see folks and fish and hunt the year round. But land, it's that lonesome stayin' here days and days by myself, if I couldn't talk to myself, I'd go looney. I useter try to keep Sunday when the boys was little and I had a Bible, but when they got bigger fishin' folks would come here and pay 'em and give 'em licker and tobacco to show 'em good fishin' places and by and by I lost track of the day. You must have a mighty good ma to want you to remember when it's Sunday."

"Yes, mother's a good woman. She taught us to keep the Sabbath. I am sorry Dick went fishing."

"My ole man got him in the notion. It's mighty easy to git into the ways of other folks, son. Now I'd been a perfesser two year before I married and I was shore I'd always keep Sunday—but you see I give it up. But I been a prayin' all this time for a preacher to come this way, and for my ole man and the boys to get religion. The Lord don't hear me. He's forgot me."

Tears were streaming down the sunburned cheeks, and her voice was tremulous with feeling.

"The Lord *never* forgets, Mrs. Hobbs," replied Charley confidently. "Keep on praying."

The return of Mr. Hobbs, his two stalwart sons and Dick with strings of fish caused an interruption of the conversation. Charley felt too ill to censure Dick for breaking the Sabbath, and soon fell asleep again. He dozed fitfully until twilight. It was still raining and they could not return to camp.

As the men sat around the fire of pine-knots and smoked, Charley heard Dick ask:

"Got any quinine or medicine that would keep off Charley's chill?"

"Naw, not a mite," drawled Mr. Hobbs. "I'm afeerd he'll have another shake day after tomorrow."

"That's the day we are expected home. If it's not raining we must try to make the trip to-morrow. Could you help us off early, Mr. Hobbs?"

"Ya-as, I'll he'p you. Mighty sorry we ain't got no truck for keepin' off chills."

It was bright and sunshiny next morning and the two boys started up the river. Charley was weak from fever and could only row a short time. Dick complained of feeling tired and out of breath after very little exertion. Both were glad when about noon they came upon a steam launch which was taking on a cargo of fish to be carried up the river. The fishermen were persuaded to take on the two passengers and tow the boat in the wake of the launch. Two miles from Dashton the launch stopped at a village to deliver the fish and the boys again returned to their boat. But it was late afternoon and the rowing was not so hard.

"See here, Charley," said Dick as they neared the home landing, "you are not going to say anything about my going fishing on Sunday, are you?"

"Not if you'll listen while I finish that sermon on water hyacinths."

"Good boy! Fire away, old fellow, and I'll listen with all the ears I have."

"All right. Firstly, these water plants have hindered us as well as others in navigating the river. They started from small rootlets which were thought to be harmless."

"Correct, friend."

"They are fast becoming a menace to travel. Men and boys begin smoking a little at a time. They soon smoke a great deal and it harms the body gradually—as the hyacinths injured the river."

"Can't see it that way, partner."

"Secondly," continued Charley, "people begin desecrating the Sabbath by taking the day for sport and pleasure. The habit grows until like the Hobbses, there is no pretense of recognizing the day. It may take a number of years to get to the place where the Lord's day and everything religious is ignored—but people get there—by and by."

Charley paused and Dick asked glibly, "That the end of the sermon, parson?"

"No. I was calculating."

"Ha! ha! Calculating the distance of the point in your sermon to a little outing on a rainy Sunday?"

"No, I was figuring on the probable cost of tobacco per year for the Hobbs men. Think of the comforts it would buy a lonely old woman! I was also calculating the cost of sending a missionary down the river once a month to preach in desolate places. I believe the tobacco those men use would pay for Mrs. Hobbs' clothes and books and papers to read, as well as a salary for the missionary. The men may enjoy their tobacco in a way, Dick, but does that man consider his wife, or those boys their mother? In wasting good money are they fair to Mrs. Hobbs?"

Dick was silent and Charley continued, "Mr. and Mrs. Hobbs haven't heard a sermon since they were married, she told me. It isn't her fault. Those grown boys never heard a sermon in their lives,—and this a so-called Christian land! I've been tempted to smoke, Dick—more than you ever suspected,—but I'll never be again. I'll think of it as the waste of good money for a harmful pleasure and will remember the need of such people as the Hobbs for the gospel."

Dick made no reply until the lights of the town were in sight. Then he slowly drew a package from his pocket and tossed it into the river. "There goes the last cigaret I'll ever buy, Charley. And, old boy—when you take up a collection to pay that missionary to go down the river let me know. I'll put what's been going up in smoke into his salary. And when we go fishing again I'll take Sunday along with me."

THE SIDE OF TEMPERANCE

Stand on the side of Temperance, and help to win the day,
Our foe is very mighty, and long may be the fray;
But we are not down-hearted, we do not mean to fail,
The flag of hope and freedom most surely will prevail!

Stand on the side of Temperance, and ring our pealing call:
We need you in our warfare, our brothers one and all!
The young, the old, the children, all, all may help the right,
And forward send the standard of freedom, fair and bright.

Stand on the side of Temperance, 'tis safe and calm and blest;
It is the side of mercy, and joy and hope and rest;
Proclaim the drink your foeman, resist ye to the end,
And far and wide, unfearing, our Temperance standard send.

—*Onward Reciter*

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

OF CONCERN TO COLLEGES

Extracts From Articles Appearing in *The North American Student*

WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH THE COLLEGE DAILY?

EDWIN NEWELL LEWIS

Critics say that the college daily has not responded to an appeal for higher standards in advertising, notably to the campaign against liquor and tobacco advertisements.

Lack of information is at the bottom of the accusation. The Association of Eastern College Newspapers has gone on record against accepting liquor advertising and the exclusion of the tobacco advertisements has been discussed. Liquor "ads" of any description are a rare exception in the columns of the college dailies. In fact, of all the newspapers studied in a survey, the only mention of liquor in advertising columns was "Wine with Dinner" announced in a restaurant offering in a western college daily. Right next to this restaurant "ad" was one for pasteurized milk, occupying twice as much space.

A former business manager of the *Yale News* told me that it took courage to exclude the liquor "ads." He said that the importance of tobacco advertisements from the revenue standpoint suffices to keep cigaret firms on the business manager's books. The stand against liquor is a hopeful sign. When learned professors stop arguing over the respective merits and demerits of smoking, the college student's favorite vice, perhaps the college daily will stand with the athletic trainer in banishing cigarets.

WHY I AM OPPOSED TO COMPULSORY SMOKING AT OBERLIN

HENRY CHURCHILL KING, President of Oberlin College

The phrasing of my subject is not my own. Some of our own students failed to get its point, and in the editor's announcements of this article, called my attention to what they thought a curious misstatement of the Oberlin situation. But I do not need to say that the editor had a definite idea in mind, and wanted to get it home to some college men by his seemingly paradoxical statement. He was thinking of his own conviction and mine, that where a college takes no attitude in any way against smoking, it practically often amounts to a kind of compulsion brought to bear upon all to smoke. The non-smoker is in various ways—some subtle and unconscious, and some rather forcible—made to feel, so long as he does not smoke, that he is taking a pharisaic attitude, is unsympathetically puritanic, standing apart from his fellows, distinctly unsocial, and hardly welcome in intimate gatherings. The rather frequent "smoker," held for the discussion of various college matters, and of those things in which the participation of all is both desired and desirable, is a rather important factor in the case. The prevalence of the plan in many learned bodies and associations of turning some of the most interesting and important sessions into "smokers," illustrates the difficulty in another realm. The non-smoker has no choice. He must either consent to be pickled in others' smoke to his own great immediate discomfort and often later lowering of his bodily tone, or give up altogether a fellowship or discussion that he greatly prizes. The persistent, inconsiderate selfishness—I may say in passing—of the smoker here illustrated, shows itself in so many other places and circumstances, that I am coming to feel that one of the most serious effects of the narcotic is quite to blunt the sensibilities of the smoker to others' rights. It sometimes seems as if for many smokers it were true that the non-smoker has no rights that the smoker is bound to respect.

I regard the college student as belonging to a peculiarly privileged class. The community is relieving him from productive work for a time to give him the great privilege of a higher education, that may enlarge and enrich his own life, and fit him for somewhat exceptional later service to his generation. Large resources have been devoted to this purpose, and *every* student is a beneficiary. So peculiarly privileged an individual seems to be especially bound not to load himself with needless handicaps. He ought to be in dead earnest to get the utmost out of his college years. It does not seem to me he can honorably do less. Is there any doubt that the tobacco habit hinders that result? And ought not the college itself to do something to prevent that handicap?

The statistics concerning the relation of smoking to athletics and scholarship in college, all tend to confirm the physically injurious effects of the use of tobacco. Whether one regards the poorer average scholarship of tobacco-users as directly due to the effect of tobacco on the mental powers, or chooses to say that it is the intellectually inferior men who are likely to smoke, the admitted connection between tobacco using and poorer scholarship offers the college smoker an uncomfortable dilemma. Study is supposed to be the chief business of the student. Has he the right to damage his chief business? And ought the college to think it a matter of indifference that he should do so?

EX-GOVERNOR FOSS AWARDS Y. P. B. PRIZES

The prizes for the best prohibition essays, which were offered in a contest under the auspices of the Lynn (Mass.) Y. P. B., were awarded on June 24 at the classical high school hall by former Governor Eugene N. Foss. One hundred and twenty dollars was distributed among six young men and women. The young people were roundly applauded as they stepped forward to receive the honors they had won.

In advance of the speaking, the English high school orchestra, composed of fourteen pieces, and the boys' choir, rendered selections to the great pleasure of the audience.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. A. B. Lorimer. Mr. Ralph Wade, president of the Y. P. B., gave a short talk about the work of the organization, and then introduced the superintendent of schools, Mr. Frank J. Peaslee, as the presiding officer of the evening. The speaker of the occasion was ex-Governor Foss, who paid a tribute to the Y. P. B. and the W. C. T. U. Other speakers were Principal Charles S. Jackson of the English high school, Principal Francis Hazeltine, Mr. Edward E. Holden and Mr. Freeman Newhall, and Miss Mary E. W. Anderson, Massachusetts' general secretary of the Y. P. B. and National field secretary for the east.

Over 360 essays were written in both high and grammar schools and the Y. P. B. presented the $120 for the six best essays.

The Lynn Y. P. B. was organized by the state Y. P. B. secretary in March, 1914, and has done valiant work for so young a Branch.

Y. P. B. ORGANIZED IN MOTHER THOMPSON'S HOME

Mrs. Marie Thompson Rives of Hillsboro, Ohio, daughter of "Mother" Thompson, on the evening of June 24 entertained in the historic Thompson mansion, long the home of the revered Crusader, the young women of Hillsboro, who responded to her call to be reorganized into a Young People's Branch of the "Mother" Thompson Woman's Christian Temperance Union. At this meeting, at which Mrs. Rives presided, ten charter members were enrolled, the pledges and by-laws read and pledges taken. Miss Minnesota Boatman is the president of the new Branch; Mrs. Gladys Uibel, vice-president-at-large; Elizabeth Cunningham, recording secretary; corresponding secretary, Mary Morrow; Elizabeth Ridgeway, treasurer. Mrs. Rives delighted in showing the young people the historic things about her home, among them her mother's room, quaint and beautiful, charming in its appointments, fragrant with perfume of white lilies. Among other things much admired was the valued urn pitcher and pedestal, that stands at the double doors of the parlor and library, a present to Judge and Mrs. Thompson on their fiftieth wedding anniversary, presented by Mrs. Monroe, the state president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in behalf of the Ohio white-ribboners.

NOTES

A full report of the New York Y. P. B. convention has not yet come in, but already we have heard news of the enthusiasm of the 168 voting delegates, the impressive parade, and also have learned the fact that the collections and money from the contest paid all the expenses of the convention, including the services of Daniel A. Poling, the diamond and gold medals, the parade, printing, and state officers' and superintendents' expenses, with a small sum left over. We should like to have the New York Y. P. B. give us its system of financing.

Mrs. Linnie Carl has recently organized these Branches: Rawlins, with Ruth Frank as president; Hillsdale, with Miss Julia Christenson as president.

The following is clipped from the monthly letter of the Mississippi Y. P. B. secretary, as published in her state paper:

There are so many gems of thought in private letters that need to shine softly into larger circles of influence that the writer of this heart throb, one who wears the ribbon white, will pardon the use of her little sermonette on "keeping sweet," because of the response it will find in the hearts of the young people:

"I wish I might 'keep sweet' always, under every condition."

That's unmistakable missionary work, isn't it—keeping our light burning and letting it shine out for the folks around us?

I want to "keep sweet;" in fact, I make a new start at it every day; but I fail often. It is not so hard as it used to be. I think I am learning many things as I live through each busy, pulsing day.

And one of the sweetest thoughts that comes in this connection is that the Christian always lives, through unending time "the life more abundant."

AMONG OUR WORKERS

There has been organized in the city of Wilkes Barre, Pa., a new union which is to bear the name of Lillian M. N. Stevens.

The Indiana W. C. T. U. is offering as a reward for an increase of five hundred in membership one-half the railroad fare to the state convention.

Mrs. Amy C. Weech, National organizer and lecturer, has been in the field almost constantly since the Atlanta convention, working in Missouri, Ohio, Maryland and Virginia, and gaining many members and friends for the cause. Mrs. Weech is now at work in Virginia and expects soon to go to South Carolina to help in the dry campaign.

Mrs. Viola D. Romans, National lecturer, delivered a suffrage address recently from the bandstand at Punxsutawney (Pa.) to a large and enthusiastic audience. "Were she to speak tonight her audience would be tripled," is the comment of a local paper in referring to the speaker.

Miss Lillian Phelps of Niagara Falls has recently spent five weeks in Vermont, being the speaker for W. C. T. U. conventions. As a result of her efforts many new members were gained and $116 put into the treasury. Her forceful and logical addresses are said to have delighted all who heard her and won many friends for the cause and she is reported to have been one of the best speakers the state has had. Miss Phelps has been engaged for campaign work for the month of February.

PROHIBITION IS EMPTYING MOBILE'S JAIL

"Has prohibition made a difference in the number of prisoners at the city jail?" Commissioner Schwarz of the Mobile, Alabama, jail was asked the other day by a newspaper reporter. "Why, we don't even have enough prisoners to keep the weeds properly cut at the cemetery," was the prompt reply. "They are dwindling in number to one, and two and three a day, while a month ago we had eighteen to work in the cemetery.

"Most of these prisoners are petty offenders, the majority of whom are arrested for drunkenness. During the last year, naturally, there has been decreased drinking among the poor because of 'hard times,' but the first month of prohibition has even cut the 'hard times' total down one-third. The police department is going to strive to enforce the prohibition law always as it was enforced the first month—as far as it is a physical possibility for the officers to do so."

NEW W. C. T. U. PINS

Reproductions of the Popular Scotch Pins, in two styles

SCARF OR STICK PIN
BROOCH PIN

10 cents each; per dozen, $1.00

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

A Wave of Prohibition

FACTS AND FIGURES

ready to be set in motion throughout the country by the use of the new

PROHIBITION FAN

(Octagon in shape; 7 x 8⅝ in.)

Prohibition map, date of adoption of prohibition by various states on the one side, printed in black; on the reverse side in blue, with white letters surrounded by an artistic arrangement of white ribbon border, the appeal

Protect Our American Youth by Prohibiting the Liquor Traffic

These fans are put up in packages of three dozen (36) and the price is

36 Fans, $1.00

Owing to difficulty in handling and shipping, the smallest order we can fill will be three dozen. Prices on larger quantities will be cheerfully furnished.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

UNDERWOOD

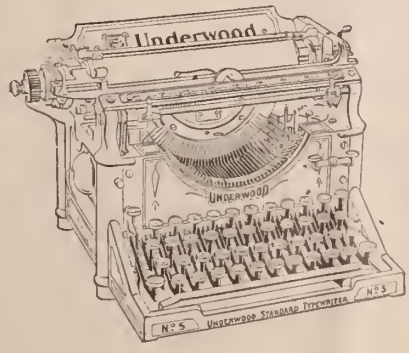
RECEIVES THE

GRAND PRIZE

HIGHEST POSSIBLE AWARD

FROM THE

PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION, 1915



"The Machine You Will Eventually Buy"

UNDERWOOD BUILDING NEW YORK

Crepe Paper Napkins

Gold or Pink Border with W.C.T.U. Monogram in Gold

Use These for

Luncheons
Porch Parties
Sociables
Picnics

Price per 25, 20 Cents. Per 100, 75 Cents

Drinking Cups

A Folded Cup Made of Wax Paper

Price per Dozen, 10 Cents. Per 100, 50 cents

National W. C. T. U. Publishing House
Evanston, Illinois

Have you read "The Man Who Forgot," a romance, adventure, and prophecy of National Constitutional Prohibition combined in one? If not, order a copy from the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Ill., to slip into your trunk or suit-case for vacation reading.

Circulation Department

THE UNION SIGNAL - - - $1.00 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly 25c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER - - - 25c a year
Sample Copies to Subscrition Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.
Single Copies, 2c each. Per 100, $1.75

Subscriptions to Foreign Countries:
THE UNION SIGNAL - - - $1.52 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 37c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER - - - 37c a year
Address Evanston, Ill.

"FAIR NUMBER" OF THE UNION SIGNAL, AUGUST 26

The Campaign Edition for August will be a special "Fair Number." It will be just what you will need for distribution at county and state fairs.

Cartoons Prominent Feature

It will contain numerous striking and original cartoons presenting temperance truths and prohibition news in a pictorial form which will attract the indifferent.

Prohibition and the Farmer

The value of prohibition to the farming communities will be treated in articles by prominent residents of agricultural states. A nationwide and worldwide view of the prohibition question will be given by various writers.

Will Make Votes

There will be answers to the objections of the "personal liberty" advocate, the man who thinks the United States government cannot get along without the revenue derived from the liquor traffic, and the man who pretends to believe that prohibition will not prohibit. The paper will win votes for prohibition, local, statewide, and nationwide.

Place your order in advance for a few hundred copies at the special price, 100 copies for $1.50.

HELP ANSWER THEIR QUESTIONS

Everyone is eager nowadays to know the real facts concerning John Barleycorn. It is the popular topic of the day and to be ignorant in regard to it is to show oneself to be "behind the times." The average man depends upon his daily paper to satisfy his curiosity or his desire for knowledge. If that sheet happens to be pro-liquor he gets from its pages falsehood instead of truth concerning the liquor problem, and even if it be of the right kind—and a large proportion of the present day journals are—its supply of information is sadly inadequate.

You are the individual to tell the knowledge-seeker where he can procure the correct information he desires. Direct his attention to the news that appears from week to week in THE UNION SIGNAL. Ask him to read the "Appeal to Reason" by Professor Irving Fisher, on page 3 of this issue. Show him how the enforcement of the prohibition law in Alabama has already decreased crime. Ask if he has heard of the anti-alcohol campaign being conducted by the health department of the city of New York. And when he pleads ignorance of these facts suggest that he subscribe to THE UNION SIGNAL.

TRY IT FOR WORKING MEN, TOO

"I consider THE UNION SIGNAL one of the best tools to place in the hands of a working woman to help the cause of National Prohibition." Thus speaks a good friend of the paper.

Clippings From the Exchange Table

A YEAR OF DROUGHT IN THE NAVY

It is a little over a year since the use or presence of alcoholic liquors on the ships or in the yards of the United States navy was prohibited by order of Secretary Daniels. That order was denounced as clumsy tyranny which would demoralize the service, as an insult to naval officers, as a piece of puritanical folly which would make this nation ridiculous in the eyes of the world.

A year is not a long time—at least, the world did not think so a year ago—but even a year may furnish some hint as to the working of a new policy. What is the verdict of experience on this prohibition order?

Since Daniels dried up the navy, Russia has abolished vodka, France has banished absinthe, Germany has cut down the manufacture of beer more than half, and England has made some tentative moves toward grappling with the matter of drunkenness in the naval repair yards. This would seem to dispose of the charge that it was "ridiculous" to establish prohibition on Uncle Sam's ships.

As for the effect on the service, the nation has the word of Admiral Dewey that the efficiency of our fighting fleet never was so high as it is now.

As for the "insult" of which so much was made, *The Journal* is told by some very capable navy men that at least three-quarters of our naval officers approve the prohibitory order, and would vote to retain it if the matter were submitted to their ballot. The reason is simple; the average officer saves from $15 to $50 per month by the abolition of the wine mess. Custom, etiquette and the dread of being called "cheap" forbade them to put an end to this expense themselves; but they rejoiced when an executive order settled the question for them. The navy is really getting on very well on a regime of "water, water everywhere."—*Chicago Journal.*

HOW LONG WILL IT CONTINUE?

The *Times-Review* of North Chicago Ill., has this story in a nutshell:

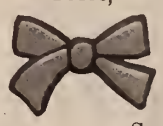
Anthony Moran, who lived near here and who had beaten his wife at their home outside the city limits of North Chicago on Twenty-second street, on a Friday night in February, was arrested, indicted by the grand jury, tried, and convicted of assault with intent to kill, although he sticks to the statement that he "did not know what he was doing." He was sentenced to the penitentiary for fourteen years. The month before Mrs. Moran had written a pathetic letter to her husband's employer. Anthony was spending his money on drinking when the family had to have coal and food. The company tried to get the saloons to stop his liquor, and failing, held his wages for her. Then the husband beat her up. Why isn't the saloon liable for this? Here's a woman half killed, a family broken up, a man in jail for fourteen years, and all for a little money in the till, another remittance to the distiller. How long must the rest of us pay damages for this dirty business?—*Collier's, July 17.*

KING ALCOHOL LOSES TERRITORY

Kaiser Wilhelm is not so badly off, in the loss of his colonial possessions, as is King Alcohol, who is finding every month that the drys have taken possession of territory to which he is supposed to have an inalienable right. The Associated Press canvass of liquor legislation for the year discloses the fact that, with eighteen states already dry, and two others about to become so, King Alcohol has been driven out of a broad belt which stretches from the northwest on the Pacific to the southeast on the Atlantic. From Washington, Oregon and Idaho it passes through Colorado, Kansas and Oklahoma to Iowa and Arkansas on the Mississippi; east of the latter, it has a clean sweep through the south. From Kentucky and the District of Columbia to Florida the only local option territory is in South Carolina, and in South Carolina a popular vote on prohibition will be taken this coming autumn.—*The Standard.*

W. C. T. U. BADGES

Loop Bow Pin, white enamel on sterling silver, with letters W. C. T. U.
Price, 60c; per doz. $6.50.
Smaller pin, same style
Price, 40 cents; per dozen, $4.20



Flat Bow, white enamel on silver, without letters
Price 30 cents each; per dozen, $3.35
Same style on gilt
Price 25 cents each; per dozen $2.00

Blue Enamel Button or Pin for honorary members (State whether button or pin is desired)
Price each, 25 cents; per dozen, $2.75

Scarf or Brooch Pin, facsimile of popular Scotch pin, white enamel on gilt.
Price, 10 cents each; per dozen, $1.00

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W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

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¶Special Prices to Charitable and Temperance Societies.

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The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XLI | EVANSTON, ILL., AUGUST 19, 1915 | No. 34

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W. C. T. U. Booth at Panama-Pacific Exposition

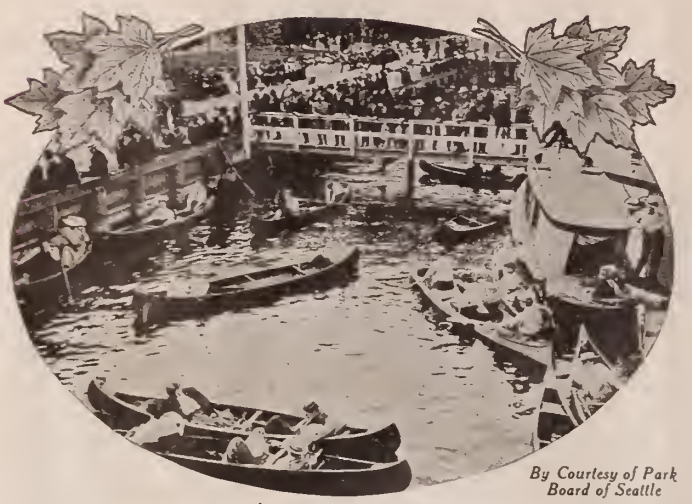
Showing Exhibit of the World's W. C. T. U.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON
OCTOBER 9-14, 1915

OUR NATIONAL CONVENTION CITY

SCENIC ATTRACTIONS OF SEATTLE

HELEN N. STEVENS



By Courtesy of Park Board of Seattle

Boating at Leschi Park

A woman who has lived in every climate, and who for the past eight years has made Seattle her home, remarked that it was the only large city in the United States she had found where one could reside in perfect comfort in the same house without change the entire year. There is no oppressive heat or winter cold, the average high temperature being sixty-four degrees and the average low temperature forty degrees. True, Seattle has a "rainy season," extending from November till March, but no one minds that, for the precipitation is so slight that it is really not a "wet" rain—just a little mist that does not interfere with business or pleasure.

From a scenic standpoint, Seattle could not be more advantageously placed. In fact, the entire state of Washington is a constant panorama of pictures. Tall timber, huge mountains, verdant valleys, transparent lakes and rivers, together with the luxuriant foliage covering and bordering all fully justify the name "Evergreen."

The tourist on arrival is puzzled as to which scenic feature to enjoy first. A tour of the boulevards will perhaps be his decision. Olmstead Brothers of Boston laid out the system some years ago, nature furnished a great deal and art supplied what was lacking to make the thirty miles of driveway the wonder of the world. The boulevards lead from park to park, along lake shores and up hillsides, furnishing a scenic drive that is never forgotten by one who takes it. The entire city will be belted in when the fifty miles of roadway, the limit first proposed, has been completed. In less than ten years the city has spent $5,440,000 in beautifying itself and its twenty-eight improved parks, which range in size from five to two hundred acres, are justly the pride of its citizenship. The environment of mountains, lakes and forests no doubt aroused an interest in the beautiful that might otherwise have been unawakened in the work of upbuilding, and it is greatly to the credit of those who have been in charge of the city's beauty spots that they have sought to preserve and enhance, wherever possible, nature's handiwork.

A comprehensive system of providing a park in every section of the city has been followed, and today nearly any street car that might be taken by the visitor would lead him to some lovely recreation spot. Woodland park, the largest in the city, in many ways suggests a natural forest but the hand of man has so aided nature as to make it possible for the visitor to enjoy the beauty of the big trees without the barriers to progress common in a country where underbrush is always heavy. This park has a mile and a half frontage on Green Lake, groves that are the boon of picnic parties, and a very creditable zoölogical exhibit.

Another "natural" park is Ravenna, which contains trees ten feet in diameter and famous sulphur and iron springs. Schmitz park, a beautiful tract of forest on the West Seattle peninsula, is another place of delight for the nature lover. Four of the parks that skirt Lake Washington—Leschi, Madrona, Mt. Baker and Madison, are among the most popular. Kinnear park, on Queen Anne Hill, has an equally advantageous site overlooking the sound.

Seattle claims the only municipal bathing beach on the Pacific Coast. This is Alki Point Beach, located at the exact spot where the pioneers of Seattle first settled, and now the source of endless delight during the summer months for those who find nothing so invigorating and pleasurable as a day in the salt water.

By Courtesy of Park Board of Seattle

In the Wilds of Schmitz Park

THE SALOON AND NATIONAL PROBLEMS

Extract From Sermon by Rev. M. B. Fuller, Lima, Ohio

"The liquor traffic," says John Ruskin, "is the most criminal and artistic method of assassination ever invented by the bravadoes of any age or nation." This business accentuates the difficulty in settling every national question.

(a) Is our problem the reconciliation of the races? Immigration, until the great war began, has been averaging one million yearly. In recent years many have been coming from southeastern Europe. The immigration commission has discovered there are wice as many childless married women among native-stock Americans as among foreigners; the average is twice as great among Americans. After this war, the exodus from Europe, judging from the Franco-Prussian war, will be appalling. Liquor plays havoc among our foreign-born people in our cities.

(b) Our negroes, numbering ten million, are peaceable and quiet save when fired by liquor. Booker T. Washington declares, "Strong drink is one of the supreme causes of negro crime in the south."

(c) Our native stock numbers fifty million. Out of every five boys, two are affected by the saloon. If you vote for liquor, you ought to be willing to furnish your boy as grist for the mill. What sort of a man is it who, having no son, is willing to have his neighbor's son sacrificed?

(d) Is our problem the pacification of industry? This business by furnishing employment to 81 men for every $1,000,000 invested, against 358 men for every other industry; by paying labor 7.63 per cent on wholesale products against 16.53 per cent, the average for 26 industries; by furnishing work for 3.69 days for every $100 spent, against three to five times this amount in other industries; by tying up $771,000,000 in this relatively unproductive industry, is depriving 3,000,000 men yearly of work, to say nothing of the disaster wrought by consumption of drink.

(e) Is it moralization of business? Many business men have been coerced by veiled or open threats. Many more have been blinded to higher values as they have held the brewers' dollars over their eyes.

(f) Is it purification of politics? The first victory gained in the United States House of Representatives and Senate since 1850, was won last year in the vote on the Sheppard bill. A brewers' lobby has held Congress in its grasp while candidates for office from constable to president have preserved discreet silence on this question, in the heat of a campaign.

Relation to Social Vice

(g) Is it the extirpation of social vice? The gambling den, the brothel and the saloon are intimate friends. The nerve of social evil is cut if the saloon is banished.

(h) Is it the Christianization of America? "In God We Trust," reads in many minds "In Gold We Trust;" and hearing the voices from certain business interests politicians and newspapers it seems much like "In Booze We Trust." Uncle Sam for $230,000,000 revenue, promises and gives to John Barleycorn, permission, protection and promotion for his business.

(i) Is it the evangelization of the world? How does our pitiful $16,000,000 given for foreign work compare with our drink bill last year of $2,000,000,000? Our missionaries are carried over in the same vessels that contain strong drink that debauches dependent peoples

The Liquor Traffic an Enemy of the People

JOHN B. LENNON, Treasurer American Federation of Labor

"Who can deny that the liquor traffic is driving men and women to work in factories, workshops and wash-tubs who ought not to be there and boys and girls into industrial life who should be in the school or on the playground? The liquor traffic tends to decrease wages, never to increase them. The use of alcohol makes men less skillful and drives men to lower scales of employment and reward. Every cent spent in the liquor business is wasted. There is no redeeming feature in the saloon. Go anywhere where its influence is felt and you see the demoralization it brings. The saloon is the enemy of the people."

Campaign by the New York City Board of Health Against John Barleycorn

Since the inauguration of the anti-alcohol campaign by the Board of Health of New York City, on the first page of the weekly bulletin which the departments sends out have appeared strong statements or articles dealing with the liquor question.

Especially interesting were the comments on the action taken by the New York City Board, grouped under the heading, "Is Intemperance a Public Health Question?"

Dr. J. N. Hurty, secretary of the Indiana State Board of Health, in a letter to the Commissioner of Health of New York City, said: "Permit me to offer my commendations and congratulations on account of the stand which you have taken against liquor. I have seen a good many newspaper comments among my clippings and not one of them adverse—all were more or less commendatory. I shall make an effort to secure like action from the Indiana State Board of Health. I congratulate the whole country on account of the step you have taken."

The Nova Scotia Department of Health wrote: "The part which alcohol plays in the causation of disease and degeneracy is of such pressing moment that it deserves the fullest consideration of every worker on behalf of the public health. While opinions may differ as to the most efficient means of controlling the drink evil, there can be no doubt as to the need for an intelligent understanding by every one of the limitations of the uses which may reasonably and legitimately be made of a drug, which is so liable to abuse and so potent for harm."

Let the health authorities of all cities follow the lead of those in New York City and declare that the matter is to be taken up solely as a question of public health and they will have the support of the level-headed common people.

Dr. Harvey Wiley, in a special article in the *New York Tribune*, said: "The fight against alcohol certainly belongs to the province of the Health department, and the mere fact that it has never before been undertaken by this branch of the municipal government should only convince us that there are very valuable opportunities for good which we are constantly overlooking. The Commissioner of Health appears to have hit upon the right solution of the problem of dealing with alcohol. The people must be educated up to an understanding of the harm which the intoxicant inflicts upon them; they must be shown clearly the ravages of alcohol upon the mass of those who use it, and they must be given definite proof of the effect upon the individual."

Professor Irving Fisher, in the Eli Spring Book, May, 1915, wrote: "Whatever degree of power alcohol still possesses is kept alive chiefly by the force or inertia of old traditions, by the assumption that so prevalent a practice must have virtue, by the fear of individuals to break away from custom, and by the well-known difficulty of emancipating oneself from any drug habit. If we look at the alcohol habit squarely, we see that it is merely one of the harmful drug habits; like opium of China, hasheesh of Turkey, cocaine, etc. Alcohol is a poison, and its evil effects are so great that every courageous man should help to eliminate them."

Miss Mary E. Wadley, executive secretary Social Service Department, Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, said: "I wish to express my gratification at the new step the Health department is taking in its campaign against drink; thereby you will be going to the root of two-thirds of the social service problems, with which we are daily confronted. I pledge to your assistance the energies of our staff of social workers in this vital educational work."

W. Frank Persons, Director of General Work, Charity Organization Society, said: "I have been delighted to read of your intention to conduct an educational campaign against the drink habit. A survey of the field is warranted on the consideration of public health alone. I feel sure that the public is ready to support earnestly and effectively the work of the department of Health along this line."

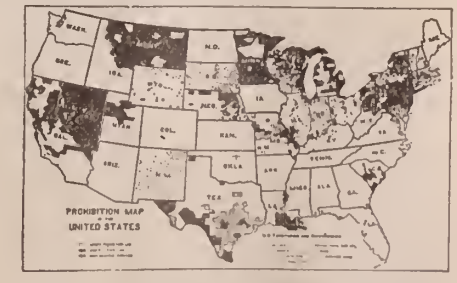
Dr. Walter L. Rathbun, Medical superintendent Municipal Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Otisville, N. Y., wrote: "After long experience in the treatment of patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, I realize more than most others how vital this work is to the tuberculous."

Doctor Goldwater has appointed a special committee to assist the Health Department in devising ways and means for carrying on the crusade. The committee contains men who have achieved national and in some cases international fame, and whose connection with a movement of this kind is a surety for its success. Among the names are Clarence Abbott, Secretary of the New York State Commission for the Blind; Dr. John B. Andrews, Secretary of the American Association for Labor Legislation; Bailey B. Burritt, General Director of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor; Dr. C. Ward Crampton, Director of Physical Training of the Department of Education; William J. Doherty, Second Deputy Commissioner, Department of Public Charities; Dr. Alvah H. Doty; Dr. L. I. Dublin; Dr. John Lovejoy Elliott; Dr. E. L. Fish, of the Life Extension Institute; Homer Folks, of the State Charities Aid Association; Dr. Leo K. Frankel; Hugh Frayne, of the Central Federated Union; Edward B. Phelps, editor of *The American Underwriter;* Louis Runkel; Franz Schneider; Professor Henry C. Sherman, of the Department of Nutrition, Columbia University; Dr. Charles R. Stockard, Professor of Anatomy, Cornell University; Dr. Thomas Andrew Storey, Professor and Director Department of Hygiene, of the College of the City of New York.

THIRTY DAYS IN PROHIBITION MITCHELL

Mitchell, S. D., at the end of the first month of its dry régime, reports a most satisfactory condition in police circles. For July there were but 35 arrests, 10 for drunkenness, as compared with 82 arrests in July, 1914, 59 of which were for drunkenness, or with 85 arrests in June, 1915, 51 for drunkenness. The annual report of the chief of police for the year ending April 30, 1915, showed a total of 770 arrests. Of this number, 547 were drunks, making an average of over 45 arrests for intoxication for every month the saloons were in operation.

Of the ten men arrested for being drunk last month, seven of them testified that they obtained their liquor in Ethan, the one "oasis" in Davison county. One man claimed to have imbibed liquor obtained from a store laid in by himself before the saloons went out of business, and two men stated that they obtained their liquor on prescriptions written by a local physician.



EIGHTEEN PROHIBITION STATES

Maine	West Virginia
Kansas	Virginia
Oklahoma	Washington
North Dakota	Oregon
North Carolina	Colorado
Georgia	Arizona
Mississippi	Iowa
Tennessee	Arkansas
Alabama	Idaho

PROHIBITION ADVOCATES TO CONTROL VIRGINIA'S LEGISLATURE

Returns from the Virginia state primaries, held August 3, indicate that the advocates of prohibition have won and will easily have a working majority in both branches of the legislature for the enactment of laws to carry out the provisions of the prohibition measure passed at the general election last year. It is reported that several leaders of the liquor interests in both the senate and the house have been defeated.

TEMPERANCE WORK AMONG THE KACHINS

FLORA E. STROUT, World's W. C. T. U. Representative in Burma

After the close of the Bible Assembly in Maymyo, which I had the privilege of addressing, I started for Bhamo to spend the rest of the hot season in the Kachin hills, six thousand feet above sea level. It would take too much time to give the details of the long journey by train and boat, ending with a sixteen-mile climb on horseback. It is doubtless sufficient to say that I never would have undertaken the trip, which is not only fatiguing but expensive, had it not been that it offered a chance to begin work among these people of the hills.

Kachin Girl Who Walked 120 Miles to Reach a Missionary School

There are over one hundred languages and dialects spoken in Burma, seventy-five of which are indigenous to the country, and, as our organization is only established among the Anglo-Indians, Burmese, Indians, and Karens, many races are still untouched, among which are the Kachins, numbering over 160,000, who live in small villages all through the hills surrounding Bhamo. They are a very dirty, unlovely people and great drinkers, celebrating everything, even the opening of a spring or well, by getting stupidly drunk on sharu, a deadly stuff made of rice. Besides this habit, they chew tobacco and betel, until, as one missionary puts it, their mouths look like open sewers. Worse than all this they are very immoral; so you can see how much they need our help.

The dress of the people is rather interesting. The men wear loose, baggy trousers, but the women are arrayed in a short, dark blue skirt with a gay, hand-woven border. This garment never strikes below the knee, and has as an accompaniment a jacket of the same color very much decorated with silver buttons. Bamboo rings encircle the hips, and the legs below the knees, and these with a blue turban a foot high for married women, earrings of cloth and silver, and stiff silver hoops about the neck, complete a costume quite picturesque.

The people are nat worshippers, and have their little shrines everywhere, upon which they place rice and fruit to appease the evil spirits. Frequently one sees crossed bamboo upon which bullocks are sacrificed if the nats demand it. One of the first steps in the conversion of the Kachin to Christianity is the casting out of the nats by the missionary or one of the native evangelists.

The men loaf about while the women do all of the work and one wonders if the heavy burdens carried by them in baskets suspended from bands of cloth wound about their foreheads do not have something to do with the prevalence of goitre. The necks of the people are simply awful, and in one Christian service, where there were about sixty men, women and children, I counted at least a dozen people so afflicted. In the mission schools, I am told, goitre is rare.

The Kachins are not progressive, so, generally speaking, if the boys and girls desire an education they must leave home to get it. There is a girl at present in Bhamo who ran away, walking one hundred and twenty miles to reach school. She had no money, but brought her one extra skirt to sell to help her financially.

The missionaries in Bhamo are keen about temperance and are constantly urging the people to stop their bad habits, and, remarkable to relate, the assistant commissioner of the district is equally zealous, always finishing his little address by saying, "I, myself, do not drink alcoholic liquors." I have lectured a number of times before the Kachin and Burmese schools in Bhamo with the result that Dr. and Mrs. Woodin will organize in the latter school both an L. T. L. and a Y. P. B. The missionary in charge of the Kachin school feels that the people are too backward as yet to run a society, although his wife believes she can do something with the girls and women. The chart talks which I have given seem to have made quite an impression, and we can only wait and hope.

Native Associations

From January to April is the period when associations are held in different districts to which hundreds and even thousands of the native people flock. This year, I received more invitations than I could possibly accept. One, however, was of such interest that I must tell you about it. Rev. and Mrs. H. Marshall, who are in charge of the Karen work in Tharrawaddy, have encouraged our efforts in their school and among their women to such an extent that temperance sentiment is flourishing among their people. Mrs. Marshall is the granddaughter of the author of "America." Their sympathy and help have meant much to me, so when I was invited to their association I joyfully accepted, although it meant an all-night cart ride over unspeakable roads. The entertaining village, which was in the hills, consisted of from twenty-five to thirty houses built upon bamboo poles ten feet in the air. The houses were practically under one roof and one had to use a ladder to reach the streets, which consist of one long, main street of unsplit bamboo and several side-streets. It was quite a feat to walk on them without falling through.

Many of the people had never seen a white face before and we were objects of great curiosity, especially when we were preparing to go to bed. All of the live stock was kept under the village and there was such a commotion among the pigs, cows, dogs, etc., that it was almost impossible to sleep. I talked to the people and showed them my charts, but I am sure as they gazed at the organs displayed they did not for one moment believe that those awful looking things could be inside of them!

But the visits to the associations are well worth while, as I frequently hear. Only a short time ago I received a letter from a Karen lawyer, who was present at one of the associations which I attended in March. He wrote asking for pledges and organizing material, saying he had gained the consent of the municipality and the head-masters of all the schools in his town to organize our work among the students. I was treated royally at that association, not only having my expenses paid, but also receiving quite a gift of money to help on the work. But the missionary so kindly disposed to us is on his way home. One of the sad things about Burma is the fact that many missionaries are going away and but few coming back. Fifty or more have gone in the last two or three years and less than a third have returned. That leaves all mission work undermanned, and, of course, spells ruin for our societies. We lose our friends and leaders and the work, established at so much cost, dies.

The war is affecting our finances. Especially does our splendid little paper, the *Life Line*, suffer. Yet we are not discouraged. Certainly the amount of interest which has been aroused during the last three years, the number of societies that *are* flourishing, the many boys and girls who are receiving temperance instruction, the fine work of the Vigilance Society are all things to rejoice our hearts. We have a strong finance committee with a prominent business man as chairman, and Miss Mack is a wonder as a money raiser. She has recently worked up a most successful jumble sale. I feel that Burma is much blessed in having as its president Mrs. Phinney, whose interest is unflagging, and as the leader of Y. P. B. work, Miss Mack, who is so fine a help. So we rejoice that the way is open and that we have much to encourage us.

Y. W. C. A., Rangoon.

Typical Kachin House

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. NOTES

ANNA A. GORDON, Honorary Secretary World's W. C. T. U.

The president of Norway, Mrs. Hirsch, has been obliged to resign the leadership of the work because of ill health. Fru Ignate Carlsen is acting president. A biennial convention for 1915 will not be held, but the executive committee will meet in Christiania.

The Etolie Bleue, the Croix-Bleue, and the white ribbon forces in France are working together in a campaign for a law which will abolish the right to make alcohol from fruits or vegetables without a license. Mlle. Mathilde Weyer, the capable secretary of the W. C. T. U. of France, has recently organized at the Maison Verte a new local union with twenty-seven members.

The corresponding secretary of the Newfoundland W. C. T. U., Mrs. Mitchell, writes that with the help of the clergymen of all denominations, the W. C. T. U. is planning a banquet to which two hundred of the leading professional and business men will be invited to discuss the campaign problem and organize for the November fight. A garden party at the home of Mrs. Pippy to raise funds is also planned.

The president of the Dominion W. C. T. U., Mrs. Gordon Wright, writes that the Dominion union was very busy in a campaign throughout the province re-petitioning the federal government to prohibit, during the war, the use of grain and other food stuffs used in the manufacture of liquor and later circulated a petition from "ocean to ocean" for the abolition of the "wet" canteen from Canadian soldiery over-seas.

Miss Buchanan of Johannesburg, the Transvaal, reports gratifying progress and a noticeable advance in temperance sentiment during the past two years. Persons of high social influence are beginning to declare that total prohibition is the only remedy for the present appalling conditions arising from the liquor traffic in the Transvaal province.

The facts that there is a steady increase in the illicit sale of liquor to natives and a large number of criminals in jails, as well as youths in the reformatories, are at last arousing the people. A campaign is under way that will continue until prohibition is secured.

Mr. Mark Cohen, editor of the *Dunedin* (New Zealand) *Star*, has recently been given a jubilee in recognition of fifty years of service. A representative assembly of Dunedin citizens made Mr. Cohen a very handsome gift as he was departing with his wife and daughter for a tour of the United States and a visit to the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Mrs. Don, the president of the W. C. T. U. of New Zealand, tells us that the national W. C. T. U. of that country has given to Mr. Cohen a letter of introduction to W. C. T. U. leaders. Twenty-five years ago when the New Zealand white ribboners were fighting for the franchise, he was a giant of strength. He has always been in favor of the political freedom of women, and has taken the platform and used his pen in their favor times without number.

At an entertainment given by all the schools of Ceno de Pasco, Peru, under the auspices of the city council, six temperance recitations were given, four in English and two in Spanish. The Spaniards were sons of prominent saloonists. The Municipal theater was jammed from the doorway to the remotest corner of the platform behind the scenes. One of the recitations in Spanish, "El Moderno Cin," greatly pleased the Peruvians and received loud applause.

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

SHI MA LEI, PRESIDENT OF THE W. C. T. U. OF CHINA

Dr. Mary Stone, the newly elected president of the W. C. T. U. of China, and World's W. C. T. U. superintendent of the Anti-Opium department, is a woman of decidedly interesting personality. As Chinese medical missionary she has accomplished much good and has to her credit nineteen years of fruitful service as the superintendent of the hospital at Kiu Kiang. The thirty nurses under her charge have felt the impress of her constant efforts for their betterment, and she has trained others to do work elsewhere.

In a recent visit to Pasadena Dr. Stone genially consented to be "interviewed" by the papers, one of which has given this account of a reporter's satisfactory half-hour's conversation with her:

"How did you happen to think of coming to America to study?"

"My father became acquainted with the people of the missions and saw the good work they were doing, so he asked them if it would be possible, and when I was nineteen years old I was brought over with three others."

"I imagine you were very lonely and homesick."

"Oh, we were so busy, you see, we were not given time. When I went home again, I went right into the hospital work, and there I am always busy; I just had to tear myself away to come here now."

"Do you operate when it is necessary?"

"Oh, yes, I did from the first."

"You must have felt very shaky at first, just a young girl, to have to depend upon yourself and take such responsibility" She answered quickly that she did, yet you felt back of it all, the indomitable courage and determination that would carry her through anything that was demanded of her.

"What are the diseases most prevalent there?"

"Oh, we get everything. There is much tuberculosis, and I want to make a study of your methods here regarding that malady. Back of all our medical work, you know, is our religious teaching. We heal the body and in doing so, win the confidence of the patients so that they will hear about the Bible."

Dr. Mary Stone, Who Will Be a Distinguished Speaker at the Seattle Convention

"Are they glad to hear?"

"Yes, they are eager. They know perfectly well that those idols of mud, or wood, or stone, cannot help them; they know as well as you do, but they have nothing better until we tell them. While they are waiting in the dispensary, someone reads the Bible to them; my mother is a Bible reader. We have morning prayers, which the nurses take turns in conducting—all my nurses are Christians. When a patient is bedridden, a special nurse is delegated to her. Then, of course, we have churches and Sunday schools, and out from these native workers go to the cities and country places to work and teach."

The doctor came by way of San Francisco, but did not stop to see the exposition, which she hopes to visit later. "We were tired from the long sea voyage," she said, "and the rush and whirl of the big city frightened us. We wanted to get away. We are from the Orient, you see," and her smile conveyed her full realization of the difference.

"Do you live in a small city?"

"There are about 80,000 inhabitants; we are very crowded, but we have no automobiles."

"How do you travel where there are no trains?"

"Walk, or take sedan chairs."

"Are your Chinese women hardy?"

"Well, it is a case of the survival of the fittest; only the strong live. Infant mortality is very great. Our teachers tell them how to care for their babies, and how to have sanitary homes, and it is doing much good."

The doctor herself looks to be in superb health, and overflowing with energy and vitality. She would make things move anywhere. Accompanying her is a Chinese girl who will take a medical course at some institution.

The doctor's name is not Miss Stone. She translated it the better to fit American tongues. Her name in Chinese is Shi Ma Lei.

PROHIBITION PROGRESS IN OTHER LANDS

IMPROVIDENT PEASANTS BECOME THRIFTY UNDER PROHIBITION

The transformation of Russia under prohibition continues to be the twentieth century miracle. Shephen Graham, writing in the *World's Work* for August of the manifold blessings that have come to the Russian peasants since the Czar issued the edict against vodka, describes the situation in the following graphic words:

The Peasant Becomes Thrifty

"Before 1914 there was comparatively little money in the pockets of the peasants. The money was all in the till of the vodka shop. There was such improvidence on the part of the peasants that they squandered their agricultural capital, less seed was sown, the land was falling out of cultivation. It is an astonishing fact that there is today more than twenty per cent more land under forest than there was in 1860. And this has come about through improvidence. Today there is a superfluity of money, and the tendency will be to sow more, to buy better cattle, better agricultural implements. The country is always poor and needs every penny that can be spared. So the prohibition of vodka means improvement in the harvests.

"Vodka meant poverty in the home and the consequent starving of children. Better harvests mean stronger and more children on the countryside.

"Vodka swallowed up the money that might have been spent on books, on education. It meant also the swallowing up of time. It meant more work for women than they should have to bear. The absence of vodka means first of all a blank in people's lives and a quantity of unspendable cash in their pockets, and then a questioning in the mind and a desire for something new.

"Especially in the mining and spinning villages there is a noticeable blank and an ennui owing to absence of vodka. The latest reports show that the miners and spinners are doing more work simply because there is nothing else to do and not much other way of spending the time. Money is going into the State Savings Bank, which, by the way, pays four per cent interest on deposits.

"There are no shops in the villages, except little chandleries, *melotchni lavki*. There is nothing exposed for sale, no new frocks for the women, not even concertinas for the men. In order to obtain these it would be necessary to go several hundred, in some cases a few thousand miles. The village, therefore, and especially the remote village, is calling for something on which to spend its extra money, and is wondering what it will find to do in its extra time.

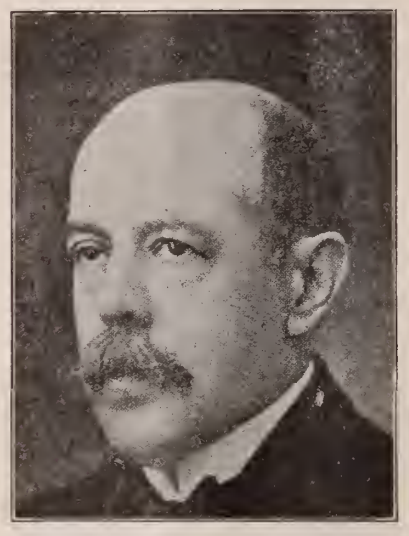
"After the war there must flow from the great cities of the West of Russia books, papers, dress materials, musical instruments, pictures, guns. And more schools must be established, more concert halls, lecture halls. There will be more schooling, reading, music, hunting. If the policy of the Russian government with regard to drink remains unchanged for the next ten years, it is safe to predict a most extraordinary contrast between the condition of the country now and the country as it must be then."

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT ABANDONS AWARDING OF SAKE CUPS

It is understood as a result of a conference of Japanese temperance leaders with Prime Minister Count Okuma that the custom of giving *sake* cups as rewards for meritorious services will shortly be abolished. Madame Kaji Tajima, president of the national W. C. T. U. of Japan, Miss M. A. Spencer, president of the Foreign Auxiliary of the Japanese W. C. T. U., with Taro Ando of the National Temperance League of Japan, waited upon the count and laid the matter before him.

The premier, after listening to the arguments of the delegation, promised that the awarding of *sake* cups should be done away with. He announced: "The awarding of *sake* cups is neither Japan's ancient ordinance nor the inevitable custom. The fact is that since the Restoration, our government has felt the need of awarding something in recognition of meritorious services and simply chose *sake* cups without any special study or careful consideration, and today finds itself embarrassed. Therefore, we will think about proper articles in their place and abolish the awarding of *sake* cups."

DR. JOAQUIN DE SALTERAIN



Dr. Joaquin de Salterain, physician, philanthropist and orator, is one of the most distinguished men in South America. He is devotedly interested in the progress of the temperance reform and with his distinguished wife has given much help to Miss Hardynia K. Norville, World's W. C. T. U. representative in South America, and to the work for temperance under the auspices of Mrs. Carrie van Domselaar, president of the W. C. T. U. of Uruguay, and Miss Norville. He is among the most beloved men in the republic of Uruguay and as a writer is well known throughout South America.

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST INTEMPERANCE IN SOUTH AMERICA

The campaign against intemperance in South America is being well planned, with Peru unmistakably in the lead. Although the victory is sure, there are great obstacles to overcome, for the people of South America are a mixture of Latin and Indian blood, and in the matter of drinking, at least, Indian tendencies predominate. The Indian blood craves drink and is not satisfied to take it moderately.

In telling of intemperance in South America, Bishop Homer C. Stuntz, in *World Outlook*, says:

"Drink is everywhere. Being set in the European rather than the North American mold, South Americans drink as do the people in France and Spain and Italy. Bishops and archbishops drink. Priestly drunkenness is common. Parents drink before their children, and give wine and beer to them even in infancy. Tiny ten-year-olds come to the mission schools with their feet unsteady and with heavy fumes of alcohol on their breath, the fond parents being eager to have their children make a good recitation.

"Wine and rum are made in the country in immense quantities, and the common wines are so cheap that the poor are soaked in them. Both Chile and Argentina devote immense areas to grapes and practically every stem of them goes into wine to make drunken the people of the lands."

In Peru the leading newspapers are allied with the temperance forces, and there is a distinct gain in public sentiment noticeable. Peru also has compulsory temperance teaching in its schools, and no effort is being spared to train the children. With the government, the schools, and the newspapers united in a temperance crusade results are bound to come.

ALCOHOL CAUSES DECREASE IN BIRTH RATE IN FRANCE

Dr. Levassort, head of the Bon Sauveur insane asylum at Caen, France, in discussing the decreasing birth rate in France, a subject which is receiving careful consideration by French scientists, has this to say concerning alcohol:

"What alcohol has done to this population, formerly so healthy and robust, one cannot realize without living in the region. Peasants in the valley of the Auge, who produce a great deal of cider and distill it at will, drink at least a pint of brandy per day; some, women as well as men, drink double that amount.

"It is with the coffee that the women acquire the habit. Whenever a neighbor pays a visit, the hostess offers a 'drop of coffee'; the cider brandy goes with it and after it until the quantity surpasses by far the quantity of coffee. No one thinks of stinting the cider brandy, since it costs them nothing. Drinking at home leads to drinking in public, and this perhaps accounts for the fact that the communes of less than 4,000 population furnish fifty-four per cent of the total number of drinkers.

"Whether drink may be considered the cause of the decrease in the birth-rate or not, the progression of depopulation seems to have kept pace with the progression of alcoholism. Where the consumption of spirits was formerly a gallon and a half a year per capita, it is now more than three gallons, while the decreased birth-rate traced back through many generations in the same families by Monsieur Benoist shows a decrease from an average of seven children a family in the nineteenth century to three in the twentieth."

SPIRIT MERCHANTS PUSH TRADE IN SOUTHERN NIGERIA

The opening up of Southern Nigeria by railroad and river is seized upon by the spirit merchants to push their traffic into ever-widening areas. The figures of the importation of spirits into southern Nigeria for 1913, just published by the colonial office, Westminster, show an importation of 4,635,000 gallons, an increase of 185,000 gallons over 1912. The duties on spirits amounted to £1,136,000, which is 42.6 per cent of the whole revenue. In 1909 the importation amounted to £2,950,000.

SUFFRAGE—A WORLD WAVE

That the spirit of suffrage is stalking triumphantly through the lands across the seas is convincingly shown by William Hard and V. D. Jordan, writing in *Everybody's* for July. Of the comprehensive survey by these writers of the status of suffrage in European countries, we give but a part. Since the article was written Denmark has secured full suffrage.

What *is* it that produces a suffrage movement, a *real* suffrage movement, in every country that has one?

We answer, unhesitatingly, *schools—book-learning.*

If you will start on a little feminist tour of Europe you will immediately perceive that the only way to preserve any country from a suffrage movement is to keep the books in one compartment and the women in another.

* * * * * * *

Many of the German states in which women have certain suffrage rights are among the very largest. Bavaria is one of them. Another is Saxony. Another is Prussia itself.

In some states the women vote by proxy; in others, in person. In some they vote only in the *rural* communes; in others, in the *city* communes, too. It can be summed up like this:

Just about five-sixths of the population of Germany lives in states in which communal voting rights of some sort are exercised by women.

The fact is that there are no first-rank countries in Europe—and mighty few second-rank ones—in which certain sproutings of suffrage are not to be found.

Even in Rumania and in Bulgaria, so recently delivered from the Asiatic influence of the Turk, there are women who have the right to vote for certain educational bodies which we would call "school boards."

In the world today, outside the United States and therefore not counting the inhabitants of any of our own suffrage communities, there are *just about one hundred million people living in countries in which women are found voting in municipal elections.*

This includes, by the way, some very odd instances of political feminism. The city of Belize, in British Honduras in Central America! The city of Rangoon, in Burma! The cities of Bombay and of Baroda, in India! In all of them a woman who can meet a certain property qualification may cast a municipal vote.

But what are the real, regular countries in which municipal suffrage is upon us? We attach a list of them. And you will notice at once that it is the Scandinavian and English-speaking peoples who are peculiarly weak in resisting the political ambitions of their women.

These municipal suffrage countries are: Scandinavian: Denmark, Sweden; English-speaking: England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, Canada, the Union of South Africa.

France, in suffrage as in everything else, is the cradle—or, when not the cradle, the mirror—of all the revolutionary thoughts ever thought in the world.

The first great book for suffrage was written by a Frenchman, Condorcet, a great mathematician and philosopher. He wrote his suffrage book in 1787, a few years before the French Revolution. And nothing new, worth saying, has been said about suffrage since. Into one simple sentence Condorcet put the whole of the only real argument—good or bad, as may be—for suffrage. He said:

"Either no individual member of the human race has any real rights or else all have the same."

And just as France produced the first great suffrage book, so it also produced the first political women's clubs. In the early days of the Revolution these clubs were so large that one of them had two thousand members in Bordeaux alone. And they were exceedingly numerous. And, finally, they had women leaders of great political prominence.

And they made life miserable for the members of the revolutionary National Assembly—*a hundred and twenty-five years ago—demanding suffrage.*

We should remember the name of their greatest leader—Olympe de Gouges. And a saying of hers: "If woman has the right to mount the scaffold, she has the right to mount the speaker's platform in the halls of legislation." She did not get that second right. She got the first. They guillotined her. She asked for mercy for the king when he was condemned to die.

Now this suffrage movement in France looks as if it came before education. And it did. And that was why it failed. The men in the national legislature ordered the women's clubs to dissolve. They dissolved. The talk for suffrage ceased. And there was no body of educated women—no mass of them—to revive it. Suffrage in France, as a real movement, was dead for almost a hundred years. But France today has a genuine suffrage movement, just like the suffrage movements of other countries.

In the Austrian Empire there is a bit more of suffrage than there is in Germany. Women who can meet a certain property qualification can vote in most of the provinces of the Austrian Empire for the members of the provincial legislatures.

Further, in Bohemia, which is the most radical of the Austrian provinces, women have the municipal franchise (except in two cities) and can themselves be elected to the provincial legislature. One woman has been elected to it already.

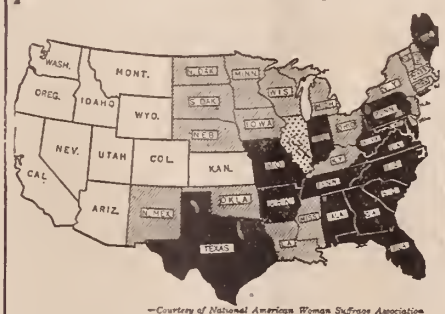
This seems to be the farthest fling of suffrage on the continent of Europe, outside of the Scandinavian countries and Finland.

The remaining countries on the continent have gone just about far enough to have swallowed little doses of "minor" suffrage.

In Belgium, for instance, women can vote, as in France, for the Councils of Conciliation. In Italy they can vote for school-boards and poor-relief boards and

(Continued on Page Eleven)

STATUS OF SUFFRAGE IN THE UNITED STATES



—Courtesy of National American Woman Suffrage Association

FULL SUFFRAGE

Wyoming	1869
Colorado	1893
Idaho	1896
Utah	1896
Washington	1910
California	1911
Arizona	1912
Kansas	1912
Oregon	1912
Alaska	1913
Nevada	1914
Montana	1914

PRESIDENTIAL AND MUNICIPAL SUFFRAGE

Illinois	1913

STATES TO VOTE ON SUFFRAGE AT NEXT GENERAL ELECTION

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts

STATES TO VOTE IN 1916

Iowa, South Dakota, West Virginia

SUCCESS OF SUFFRAGE IN NEW ZEALAND

One of the speakers in the discussion before the House of Representatives of the suffrage amendment asserted that all the arguments against woman suffrage have been answered by the operation of equal suffrage in New Zealand, Australia, Finland, Denmark, Norway, Iceland, Isle of Man, and our own states. He quoted Hon. W. P. Reeves, agent general for New Zealand, as saying, "Woman suffrage widens women's lives, brightens their intellects, makes their lives fuller and more useful to the country and none the less charming in the domestic circle."

Charles Edward Russell said: "I have seen a good many New Zealand households, and they seem exactly as well ordered, as bright, cheerful, and happy as any other households anywhere on this celestial globe."

J. B. Connally, United States consul at Auckland, New Zealand, wrote: "The late election refutes the charges made by the opponents of woman suffrage that women are incapable, owing to their inexperience in political affairs, of exercising the privilege intelligently. They have fully demonstrated their unmistakable capacity in this respect, beyond the possibility of a doubt, by their keen appreciation of the issues involved and the sensible discrimination they have displayed in the selection of candidates."

The Right Hon. Sir Joseph Ward, premier of New Zealand, said: "In my opinion, the results of enfranchising the women of New Zealand have been wholly beneficial. The statement that the power to vote renders a woman less attractive or less companionable is utter nonsense. * * It enlarges her mental horizon and inculcates tolerance. * * A proposal to establish a sex line in politics would now be laughed at."

The Union Signal

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Evanston, Illinois, August 19, 1915

National W. C. T. U. Convention, Seattle, Wash., October 9-14, 1915

GOAL FOR 1915—FIFTY THOUSAND NEW MEMBERS

AN INVESTMENT FOR THE FUTURE

The local union that is failing to plan definitely for its future leadership is not only limiting its usefulness but is really pursuing an almost suicidal policy. There can be nothing more important than the selection of prospective leaders and affording them every opportunity to equip themselves for future work. One of the best ways to do this is to arrange for their attendance at a National Convention. The trip across the continent in company with W. C. T. U. leaders and experienced workers and the inspiration of the great convention with its eloquent speakers will be for them a liberal education. The local union which sends some young woman from its community to the convention at Seattle next October will be making a good investment of the money expended. Write to Miss Katharine K. Adams, National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Evanston, Ill., in regard to reservations for the White Ribbon Special and carefully read page 11 for particulars.

JOHN BARLEYCORN A WORLD OUTLAW

Six months' experience in the foreign mission field is warranted to transform the most indifferent worker into an ardent advocate of the prohibition of the liquor traffic. An address from a virile, red-blooded foreign missionary which does not incidentally strike staggering blows at John Barleycorn is seldom heard nowadays. "Those who contribute to foreign missions and give nothing to temperance are like those who sow grain and allow the weeds to choke it, or the shepherd who does nothing to destroy the wolves which prey upon his flock," says Rev. Arthur J. Brown, one of the secretaries of the board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian church.

That there should be lukewarmness or indifference on the part of any member of a church missionary society on the subject of the liquor evil is incomprehensible to those who have studied the question of missions and liquor. For at least three reasons the movement ought to appeal to them. First, because there rests upon the so-called Christian nations of the world the responsibility for having introduced the liquor habit among the people of the missionary countries. Says Dr. John R. Mott, than whom there is no better authority on the subject of missions, "The drink evil was introduced among non-Christian people by emissaries from Western nations. The responsibility must ever rest upon Christian nations for the introduction of liquor into all Moslem lands. With truth it may be said that so-called Christian nations have been responsible not only for drugging China with opium, but for debauching Africa with alcohol."

In the second place, all who have a vital interest in missions should oppose the drink evil because the testimony of virtually every missionary proves that it is the greatest hindrance of the century to the evangelization of the world.

"In my travels in foreign fields," says Dr. Brown, above quoted, "I learned that not only the customs of the people hinder missionary activities, but I found the slime of the pit as represented in the American saloon had been transferred to those fields. There is a brewery in Jerusalem; there is a distillery on Mount Lebanon; there are American saloons in Damascus. The saloon is the church's greatest foe in its foreign missionary work. The missionary goes to Christianize, while the rum-shop follows in his steps to destroy his work, even to hurl the people into worse than heathen darkness."

But not alone in the foreign field is the liquor traffic a handicap. The men and women who are responsible for financing the world-wide missionary campaign will tell you that the United States spends over $2,000,000,000 for intoxicating liquors and approximately only $21,000,000 for home and foreign missions, or only about one-tenth of the money worse than squandered for alcoholic drinks. What an army of trained workers could be immediately placed in the mission fields of the world if only one-half of the money wasted for liquor could be diverted into these channels of service.

To make John Barleycorn a world outlaw will help mightily in winning "The World for Christ." Every member of a church missionary society should be identified with the W. C. T. U., and every white ribboner should be a member of a missionary society. How is it in your church?

BE A PERIPATETIC PROHIBITION PROPAGANDIST?

Were every man and woman who has been a beneficiary of the blessings of prohibition as faithful in testifying to the benefits as is a certain governor of one of the white states, the country at large would soon experience a revival on the subject which would hasten the coming of National Constitutional Prohibition.

If the thousands of people who have listened to the voice of Governor Capper in the many speeches he has been making on his western trip, and on the Pacific Coast, are not yet convinced that Kansas' star performances in emptying its jails and poor-houses, lowering its death rate and raising its per capita of wealth are due to prohibition, it must be because his listeners are deplorably dense of intellect. In season and out of season, officially and unofficially, the chief executive of the "Sunflower" state, with all the forcefulness and fervor of which the English language is capable, recommends prohibition to the people as a tried and tested panacea for many civic and social ills. Wherever he goes he leaves behind him a trail of public sentiment in favor of prohibition.

But Governor Capper has no exclusive claim to this peripatetic method of proclaiming prohibition propaganda. Every member of the W. C. T. U. or Y. P. B. who is spending her summer at a mountain resort, recreating on the seashore or traveling on the waters of the great lakes, has similar opportunities for training his conversational guns on John Barleycorn.

Remember what Mary Harris Armor says, "It's no use to march if you can't shoot," and prepare yourself with the best possible ammunition to demolish the flimsy sophistries of the ignorant and the indifferent: "personal liberty," "liquor revenue a necessity," and "prohibition does not prohibit."

Let us forestall the campaign of misinformation which the liquor interests are planning in every community by inaugurating campaigns of truth-telling on the question of total abstinence and prohibition.

CRIME PREVENTION DAY

One cannot imagine there being a difference of opinion among decent people on the subject of prevention of crime. Whatever the ethical standards of conduct of an individual, city or state, the instinct of self-preservation would lead one to commend and promote any movement tending to diminish crime. Hence the suggestion of the national observance of September 5 as Crime Prevention Day will undoubtedly meet with universal approval.

However, the measure of value of such a day will be the extent to which it actually arouses the people to investigate the first causes of crime and, having satisfied themselves as to those, to put into effect measures to eradicate these causes.

Is it conceivable that if the common people who vote really knew and believed that between sixty and ninety per cent of all the criminals confined in the penitentiaries were victims of the liquor evil, they would continue, by voting or by a failure to vote, to perpetuate an institution which has commercialized the frightful evil?

If it could be impressed upon the consciousness of the common people that a deplorably large per cent of the worst crimes are committed by morons or feeble-minded individuals whose pitiable condition, so psycopathic experts tell us, is due to the dissipated and degenerate habits of their parents, would it not be almost certain to excite in the public aggressive antagonism to an institution like the legalized dram shop, which is admitted to be so largely accountable for this dissipation and degeneracy?

Crime Prevention Day will be well worth while if it so emphatically and impressively informs the people concerning the first causes of crime that whole communities will be convicted of their responsibility in the matter and will witness to the sincerity of their convictions at the ballot box by voting to forever do away with a traffic that coins money by making criminals and degenerates.

NATIONAL PROHIBITION PLANS FOR SEPTEMBER

1. Advantage should be taken of the wide observance of the first Monday in September as Labor Day. Arrange for National Prohibition features in street parades and in the programs at picnics on that occasion. Special effort should be made, also, on our Red Letter Day, September 28, to enlist L. T. L., public school and Sunday school children as Young Campaigners for Prohibition. Distribute leaflets containing statements by leading labor leaders, for example, John G. Lennon, John Mitchell and John F. Cunneen, as to the relation of prohibition to the working-man. The Union Signal of July 22, on the cover page of which appears the comprehensive and convincing statement of Professor Irving Fisher, may be used on Labor Day with good results.

2. Plan for definite work at every county and state fair. Wherever possible give prominent place to National Constitutional Prohibition posters. Put into the hands of every visitor at these fairs campaign leaflets bearing on the subject. Arrange for a tent rest-room at which an exhibit of all W. C. T. U. literature shall be displayed.

3. At all conventions, conferences, farmers' institutes and state W. C. T. U. conventions, secure the passage of a resolution in favor of the submission to the states by Congress of an amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for National Prohibition; and send to National W. C. T. U. Headquarters a record of the number of people voting.

4. If Crime Prevention Day is to be observed in your state in the month of September, see that emphasis is placed on the relation of the use of alcohol to crime.

NO MORE "FAMILY ENTRANCES" OR "PALM GARDENS" FOR MILWAUKEE, WIS.

"Family entrances" and back room "palm gardens" are under condemnation in Milwaukee, and in accordance with the power given him by the Stemper act, Chief of Police Jansen has announced his intention of banishing them from the saloons of the city.

WHAT CAN ACCOUNT FOR THIS?

Of course prohibition does not prohibit, but the Temperance Society of the Methodist Church says it has received reports of not less than thirteen failures of breweries and distilleries within the past few months.

The production of beer has declined during the past eight months millions of barrels, and of whisky, millions of gallons. The federal revenue from this source is falling off rapidly.

The stocks and bonds of the Distillers' Securities Corporation, the American Malting Company and similar concerns are, to say the very least, not quite as lively as a chigger at a picnic.

MUST NOT VOTE FOR NOR ENCOURAGE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

The Atlanta Methodist Stewards' Association, at its last regular meeting, adopted, by unanimous vote of the hundred and twenty-eight members present, the following resolution:

"Resolved, That we, the Atlanta Methodist Stewards' association, do hereby urgently request all the pastors of the Methodist churches of this district not to appoint any member to office in the church or Sunday school nor upon any church board who secretly or openly votes for or otherwise encourages and aids the liquor traffic."

NO DISCONTENT WITH PROHIBITION

"There is no discontent among the Russian people, because the prohibition of the sale of vodka has benefited the peasant and working classes," writes John F. Bass, staff correspondent for the *Chicago Daily News* in Russia.

LIQUORLESS LUNCHES

Officials of the Illinois Steel Company plant in South Chicago have started a restaurant for employes as a means of keeping them away from the saloons. For some time the company has attempted to prevent the workers from frequenting the saloons, and was meeting with fair success when the liquor dispensers hung in their windows pictures of steaming bowls of soup with the words, "Come in and eat; don't drink." This free-lunch inducement again won the patronage of the men. As a counter attraction the company has installed its own restaurant, where the men will be provided with a luncheon costing less than fifteen cents, and soft drinks will be served instead of beer.

BEFORE AND AFTER PROHIBITION

Aberdeen, S. D., completed its first month without saloons August 1. For July, 1915, there were but 40 arrests, fifteen for drunkenness, as compared with 128 arrests, 71 for drunkenness, the corresponding month last year when Aberdeen had eighteen saloons.

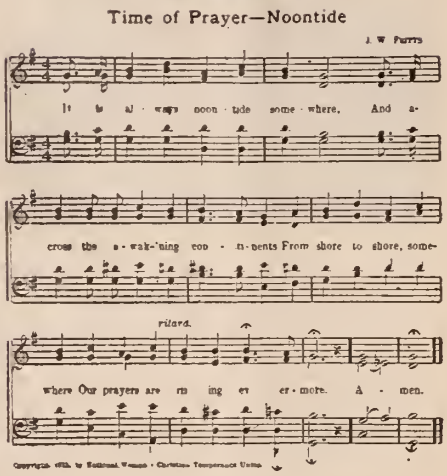
DRY ROCKFORD HAS MONEY TO SPEND FOR EDUCATION

"Rockford, Ill., gets no money from saloon licenses, yet it has spent more money than any other city in Illinois of its rank and proportionally for schools, streets and all city purposes," says a correspondent for one of the Chicago daily papers. "It has few policemen, one to 1,800 of population, while Chicago has one to 500."

PERSONAL MENTION

Announcement has been received of the marriage of Mrs. Minnie U. Rutherford, president of the Arkansas W. C. T. U., and also National W. C. T. U. superintendent of the department of Juvenile Courts, Industrial Education and Anti-Child Labor. On August 3, 1915, she became the wife of Dr. Seabron J. Fuller of Galveston, Texas. THE UNION SIGNAL offers its congratulations and best wishes.

Time of Prayer—Noontide



We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

MRS. EMILY HOPPIN, of Yolo, California, for eight years the editor of the official organ of the California (Northern) W. C. T. U. and for a number of years state treasurer. Mrs. Hoppin was translated to her heavenly home on August 4, after a brief illness. At the last convention of the California Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. Hoppin was elected president. This was not only an honor to her and to the W. C. T. U., but by the election of such a strong advocate of prohibition to the presidency of the clubs of California, the federation honored itself. Mrs. Hoppin was a woman of strong personality and marked ability, and stood for the principles of the W. C. T. U. upon all occasions and under all conditions. She will be greatly missed.

The hearts of white ribboners will be saddened at the news that Mrs. Addie B. Parsels, a National W. C. T. U. organizer, has met with the sudden loss of her husband, REV. LEWIS A. PARSELS. On August 6 he was found dead in bed by Mrs. Parsels, the result of heart trouble. During the recent hot weather Dr. and Mrs. Parsels attended a three-day camp meeting at Hebron, Md., where he was on the program to preach a sermon on "There Is No Night There." When the time came he did not feel equal to the task, so Mrs. Parsels took the notes he had prepared and gave to the audience his beautiful word picture of heaven, the last the clergyman was to write.

"God's finger touched her and she slept." MARGARET AMES, the beloved seventeen-year-old daughter of Mrs. Myrtle G. R. Ames, state L. T. L. secretary for Maine, who was released from bodily suffering July 26, had been a member of the W. C. T. U. since she was ten years old, before that belonging to the L. T. L. When the gentle girl realized that she could not live longer, she talked much of her heavenly Home, where she knew her Father had prepared a place for her. At her request, the white ribbon went with her to her last resting place.

MRS. HARRIET DAVIDSON, Nashville, Ark., a life-long advocate of temperance and an Ohio Crusader in 1873. She later moved to Missouri, where she was interested in the temperance work of the children.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

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HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

RED LETTER DAYS

AUGUST 28—*(Birthday of Mrs. Lucy Webb Hayes)*
SEPTEMBER 28—*Children's Harvest Home (Birthday of Frances E. Willard)*

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, SEATTLE, WASH., OCTOBER 9-14, 1915

SUPERINTENDENTS

TEMPERANCE AND LABOR

MAY M. WHITMAN

In response to inquiries regarding the exercise for children mentioned in THE UNION SIGNAL of July 15, let me say that it is adapted from the National W. C. T. U. leaflet, "The License Voter Gets What?" and is used in the following form:

Leader: "From a bushel of corn, what does the distiller get?" First child: "From a bushel of corn the distiller gets four gallons of whisky, which retail at $16.80." "What does the U. S. government get?" Second child: "The U. S. government gets $4.40." "What does the railroad company get?" Third child: "The railroad company gets 80 cents." "What does the drayman get?" Fourth child: "The drayman gets 15 cents." "What does the retailer get?" Fifth child: "The retailer gets $7.00, but *I'd* like to know what the *farmer* gets?" Sixth speaker: "The *farmer* gets 45 cents (sometimes more, sometimes less)." "What does the *consumer* get?" Seventh speaker: "The consumer gets *drunk!*" "What does the wife get?" Eighth child: "The wife gets hunger." "What do the children get?" Ninth speaker: "The children get rags." "What does the politician get?" Tenth speaker: "The politician gets office." "What does the man that votes license get?" Eleventh child (a little tot): "The man that votes license gets *ashamed* when he hears these facts about four gallons of whisky made from one bushel of corn, and we think he *won't vote license another time!*"

98 Central Ave., Campbell, Cal.

SOCIAL MEETINGS AND RED LETTER DAYS

MARY DAVIS TOMLINSON

As the National W. C. T. U. Convention at Seattle will meet early in October, it will be necessary for the state superintendents to collect their reports before they go to the state convention.

I am particularly desirous to hear from every state this year, and trust that the superintendents have received the report blanks. Please let me hear from you by September 20 at the latest.

212 E. 7th Street, Plainfield, N. J.

A PRACTICAL METHOD OF CO-OPERATION

A HINT FOR LOCAL UNIONS

Several years ago the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of Berea, Ohio, sent a box of books to the Manila Methodist Training School. A white ribboner furnished a copy of "What Frances E. Willard Said," writing in it her name and address, and enclosing a W. C. T. U. pledge card. Several months later she received from Miss Crabtree, principal of the school, a warm letter of thanks. This stimulated the Berea W. C. T. U. to make the training school the gift of "The Life of Frances E. Willard," by Miss Anna A. Gordon.

How delighted were the Berea white ribboners to hear through Miss Crabtree, that the Manila girls were greatly pleased with the book and eager to read it. One student for five weeks carried the biography under her arm as she went from one duty to another, fearing to lay it down, lest some one might appropriate it. The Berea W. C. T. U. now sends regularly to the training school the campaign edition of THE UNION SIGNAL.

This incident is an illuminating illustration of a practical method of work—in the department of "Coöperation with Missionary Societies."

NORTH DAKOTA'S NOTABLE DOINGS

MRS. BARBARA H. WYLIE, Corresponding Secretary State W. C. T. U.

Considerable activity has been evident in white ribbon ranks. Early in the year, Mrs. Linnie Carl, field secretary for the National Young People's Branch, spent a month in the state. She spoke with marked effect in twenty-three towns, organized several Y. P. B.'s and made her way financially, putting a good sum in the treasury. She is pleasing, an interesting speaker and a reader of ability.

In April we were fortunate to secure Mrs. Edith Smith Davis, head of the bureau of Scientific Temperance Instruction, for a week's work in the state. Mrs. Davis spoke at our leading schools and colleges, reaching 9,000 people and making a profound impression everywhere she went. Another valued speaker for scientific temperance was Mrs. Lizzie Owen Middleton, of Kansas City, Missouri, who during July visited many of our summer schools, delivering excellent addresses.

Very successful district meetings have been held this summer. Our state president, Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson, spent several weeks in the field, and spoke at many of these gatherings, inspiring the workers by her presence.

Mrs. Anderson also gave an address at the Valley City Chautauqua, where for a week our vice-president, Mrs. Abbie W. H. Best, conducted a helpful institute. Mrs. Best was also the honored guest at two district conventions. Mrs. Kate S. Wilder, president of Fifteenth district, has completed a very successful tour of Morton county, where she organized three local unions, and was the principal speaker at Ninth district convention at Kintyre.

Mrs. Lillie B. Bowers has been afield since last September and has done a splendid work in organizing local unions and L. T. L's., securing new members and raising funds. Her stereopticon lectures have proved very interesting and her talks to mothers exceedingly helpful.

Two unions have been organized among the Indian women on Standing Rock reservation.

Mrs. Callie E. Coates, a worker of long experience, has helped in several district conventions and has organized local unions. Wherever she has gone she has created enthusiasm. These workers have held a number of local institutes, which have proved very beneficial.

Our state convention convenes at Carrington Sept. 23-27 and this year we are to be favored with the presence of Mrs. Culla J. Vayhinger, president of the Indiana W. C. T. U., and Mrs. Ross Hayes Schachner, National Y. P. B. secretary, will also be our guest of honor. Addresses will also be made by Rev. F. L. Watkins of the State Enforcement League, Hon. A. H. Bronson, who led the fight for woman suffrage in the senate, and other state workers of prominence.

A children's parade, under the direction of Mrs. O. W. McClusky, of Carrington, will be an interesting feature, also a grand gold suffrage contest.

We are working hard to reach our goal of 1,000 new members.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, OCTOBER 9-14

TRANSPORTATION NOTES

Water Power Dam, Rock River, at Dixon, Ill.

TICKETS Chicago to Seattle and return, good until December 31, $62.50. Chicago to San Francisco, one way via Seattle, $80.

Delegates and visitors from east and south of Chicago should purchase tickets from starting point through to Seattle or San Francisco, as baggage may then be checked through to destination and transfer in Chicago is provided for.

Tickets from New York allow a choice of return route from Chicago, so it is not necessary to return by going route unless preferred.

Delegates desiring to board the train at any point en route may do so if we are notified long enough in advance to arrange for the train to stop.

The Minnesota, North Dakota and Montana delegations will use the Northern Pacific Railway, leaving St. Paul at 11:00 a. m. Wednesday, October 6, via North Coast Limited of the Northern Pacific.

Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, South Dakota, Iowa and Oklahoma delegations will join the White Ribbon Special at Omaha or at the nearest station.

Those who attend the Convention only will purchase tickets to Seattle over the Chicago and North Western and Union Pacific Lines via Omaha, Granger and Portland; tickets to be validated at Seattle, fee 50 cents.

Those who return by way of San Francisco will purchase tickets over the route of the White Ribbon Special via Seattle, tickets to be validated at San Francisco.

RETURN may be over any preferred route, but the official party will leave Seattle via the O., W. R. & N. to Portland, Southern Pacific to San Francisco (stopping over Sunday at Roseburg, Oregon); Southern Pacific or Santa Fe to Los Angeles (with free side trip to San Diego, if requested when purchasing ticket), Santa Fe to Denver via Williams, Albuquerque, Colorado Springs; Union Pacific and North Western lines to Chicago.

STOPOVERS are granted at many points west of Chicago, so that if care is taken in choice of route, those who desire to visit friends will be able to do so without additional expense.

SIDE TRIPS may be made to the Yosemite National Park, the Grand Canyon, etc. Information about these will be given in a later issue of The Union Signal. Preserve your Union Signals for reference as to transportation.

If undecided about RETURN ROUTE, write to H. A. Gross, G. A. P. D., Chicago and North Western Ry., 148 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill., for booklet, "Forty Ways to the California Expositions."

White Ribbon Special BAGGAGE TAGS will be furnished, if asked for when reservation is ordered.

As soon as you reach Chicago, go direct to the North-Western station, where any necessary final details in regard to tickets and sleepers may be arranged. A special room will be provided for our use.

A visit to EVANSTON, leaving Chicago at 10:20 a. m. or 2 p. m., or to the great DEPARTMENT STORE OF MARSHALL FIELD & CO., at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. has been arranged. IF YOU WISH TO MAKE EITHER OF THESE TRIPS, please notify Miss Adams, stating preference as to time.

The White Ribbon Special leaves Chicago at 7:15 p. m., Tuesday, Oct. 5. Dinner should be eaten before boarding the train, as the diners will not be attached until Wednesday morning.

Sleeping car RESERVATIONS must be made in advance. Applications should be sent to Miss Adams, stating whether you desire standard Pullman or tourist, lower or upper berth, compartment or drawing room; names of all in your party and where you will board the train. Also state whether you will return via special train to San Francisco, and if you desire hotel accommodations in San Francisco.

Money should accompany specific orders for reservations and should be made payable to Chicago & North Western Ry.

All correspondence in reference to the trip should be addressed to Miss Katharine K. Adams, 1730 Chicago Ave., Evanston, Ill.

ELLA A. BOOLE, Chairman.
KATHARINE K. ADAMS, Secretary.

SUFFRAGE—A WORLD WAVE

(Continued from Page Seven)

some other such things. In Russia they can vote (under a property qualification, of course) for certain very important local-government bodies called "territorial assemblies." In Holland they can vote for the official Chambers of Commerce and the official Church councils and the Dike associations. In Switzerland they can vote, here and there, for school-boards and poor-relief boards and be elected to them.

And full suffrage begins to be sighted. Italy has appointed a parliamentary commission to study it. In Holland a royal commission has actually recommended it. (Full suffrage is very probable in Holland soon.) And Portugal, strangely, has come very close to jumping straight into the full-suffrage pond without any preliminary swimming-lessons. The law pending in Portugal would give the franchise to all women of twenty-five who have consumed a certain amount of education.

The Scandinavian countries are not only radical in the extent to which they let women vote, but extremely and peculiarly radical in the extent to which they elect them to office.

In Sweden there are more than sixty women who are members of town councils. In Denmark there are nearly two hundred.

We have listed both these countries as *municipal* suffrage countries. But they are very near *full* suffrage. They are just on the point of passing over the line. In each of them the lower house of the national legislature has passed a full-suffrage bill several times. And nobody—friend or foe to suffrage—expects anything but full suffrage in both countries very shortly.

As for Norway and Iceland, they are well-known full-suffrage countries already.

And here, omitting the full-suffrage states of the United States, we insert a list of the full-suffrage countries of the world. They are:

Scandinavian: Norway, Iceland; English-speaking: Isle of Man, New Zealand, Australia; neither Scandinavian nor English-speaking: Finland.

WHAT OF THE WAGE-EARNING WOMEN

If women are not to be permitted to vote because "woman's place is the home," what is to be said about the great number of women who have no home except as they go out into the industrial world and earn for themselves a home? In an editorial in *The Woman's Journal* it is pointed out from figures compiled by the Empire State Campaign Committee that of the 2,757,521 women of voting age in New York state 983,686 are wage-earning women. This means that over one-third of all the women in New York state have no home except as they work outside of the home to make one. Of the 736,659 women of voting age in New Jersey 239,565 are compelled to work outside the home. The number of women of voting age in Massachusetts is 1,074,485, and of this number 444,301, or forty out of every one hundred women, work for a living. Again the number of women in Pennsylvania of voting age is 2,114,008, and of these 605,436 are wage-earning women. Taking these four states as a whole it means that thirty-five per cent of all the women have a home only as they earn it for themselves.

IN THE WHIRLWIND

LUCRETIA MACY GARDNER, Nantucket, Mass.

"Come, Tom, just one drop tonight! I know you want it, and it can't hurt you."

"Not tonight, Ned."

"But," continued the first speaker, "there isn't a bit of harm when we all understand it's just to be a little—not even a glass; just something to brighten us up a bit."

"No, no, Ned, save your talk! I tell you I'll not drink anything stronger than water, or possibly a cup of tea," Tom Willis added with an attempt to smile. In his heart he was growing weary of this constant urging and ridicule, tired of the efforts of his "set" to make him forget the vow that he had taken six months ago to let liquor alone.

"I'm a fool to care," he said to himself, "but I confess I fear I'm not strong enough to resist much longer. The boys would be such jolly fellows if it weren't for this."

A picture came to his mind at that instant of Will Stewart's young wife who had been so care-free and merry only five years ago before the demon drink had taken possession of her husband. Tom Willis blushed to think that he ever belonged to the same company, and yet, what splendid men they all might be if the minister of the church around the corner could but find his way to their consciences as had been the case with Tom.

"I wish, Ned," said Tom, retracing his steps, "that you would stop this foolish talk, and use your time to better advantage. Come, Ned, if I can't persuade you to let that vile liquor alone, go with me and listen to John Spaulding."

"Not tonight," Ned answered, using Tom's words. "I've had a beast of a headache all day, and I don't want to go into that stuffy church. Betty read one of his sermons the other day, and put it where I could find it. Good sense in it, and sounds dead easy for the other fellow—but not for me." With a toss of the head, he left his companion, who murmured: "He will have to learn his lesson. Some one or something will have to teach him better than I can do it. Poor little Betty, perhaps things would have been different if her mother had lived. Ned has gone down hill ever since his wife died."

Tom recalled the conversation which he had had with Betty's cousin a few days previous. "If she can't move her limbs," she said, "Betty's hands simply fly, and Rice & Whittaker will buy all the silk flowers she can make. I don't want to talk against my cousin, Mr. Willis, but I wish he could be made to see his duty. He is down in that saloon every night but one, and the only reason he stays at home Wednesday is because I tell him I must have one evening a week. Betty is worrying herself sick over her father, and something must be done. Oh, this accursed liquor!" The girl's words had sounded over and over in Tom's heart ever since.

Yes, Ned Baker needed something to stir his conscience, and Tom looked up at the sky as if mutely imploring help from the unseen Power with whom all things are possible. But even the heavens did not seem to respond to his gaze, for the moon that had shone brilliantly early in the evening was completely hidden by threatening clouds.

Suddenly there came a deafening crash of thunder, then a bolt of lightning, followed by a wind of hurricane force that hurried the pedestrians homeward, and nearly lifted them from their feet. A louder peal than the others, just as Tom drew near the Baker cottage, made him glance nervously at the house. "No light! What can that mean? Betty alone?" And this was Wednesday. Before he had time to decide what to do next, a dazzling flash played across the chimney. The Baker house was on fire, and Betty, a cripple, possibly alone!

The nearest box was several blocks away. "Whew!" exclaimed a passer-by, "this is a terrific storm."

"Ring in the alarm, won't you?" Tom shouted. "See, that cottage is struck!" and he darted by, rushed to the front door, flew into the living room, where with busy fingers for once idle, Betty lay in her wheel-chair, dazed and horror-stricken.

"Betty, Betty!" Tom cried, "Don't be frightened. I'm here, and the worst is over."

"Father! O father!" she murmured.

"There, there, child," said Tom soothingly, "trust to me, and we'll be out of this before you know it." Suiting his action to the word, he snatched her in his arms.

"That box," she whispered. "My orders for flowers are in it."

"You first, Betty," Tom said, and even as he spoke the hall was so filled with smoke that it blinded them.

But the firemen were already on the spot, and two sturdy fellows darted into the room. "Any one else here?" they shouted.

"Better look around," gasped Tom. "I can't think she was left alone—oh, that box—" Tom could not finish the sentence. He felt the ground slipping from under him.

The last stroke of twelve had sounded when Betty roused from her stupor. "Father, oh, father," she called. "Where am I?"

"All right, dear, and safe as can be," was the reassuring answer.

"Yes, but where are we?"

"At Tom's. Don't talk now. You are safe, and Tom is, too. Tomorrow I'll have something to tell you. Go to sleep, and I promise I'll not leave you." Her father smoothed the girl's hand until the nervous twitching ceased, her breathing grew deeper, and she slept.

The next morning Ned Baker called Tom into the room and said: "God has been kinder than I deserve. I've had my lesson. You saved my Betty while I lay dead-drunk, away from home, a deserter, Tom." The man's voice broke.

"Yes, old chap," exclaimed his friend, taking Ned's hand, "it takes us long to learn our lessons, but I honestly believe that you'll never forget this one. Sometimes God speaks to us in the whirlwind."

THE WOMEN'S DAYS

These are the women's days—and look
what the women do!
Heading the civic work of the world, and
turning the wrong to true;
Putting themselves in the forward ranks
of the laborers of the time
To heal the evil of government and stay
the progress of crime.
These are the woman's days;
With her banners of light she goes
To turn the street and the dirty lot
Into a garden of rose.

These are the women's days—and see
how they take their place,
Helping with counsel, with skill and toil
the onward march of the race!
Building up first the home, and helping
us rear the child,
And then with the cohort marching on to
cleanse what is now defiled.
These are the woman's days,
And sane and noble and firm
She plants her banners upon the height
And her foot on the civic worm.

These are the women's days, of broader
and nobler creed
Than sewing and sweeping and baking
bread for the common daily need;
For the higher soul that she is, and the
finer thread of her life,
So in a finer and higher way she comes
to the civic strife.
These are the women's days,
And the greatest mothers of all
Are those who have lifted the civic
sword,
And marched to the battle call.

For it need not make her less in the tasks
of love that she
Should set her soul a task of life in the
wars of liberty;
Should rise in the widening hour of the
world's advancing plan
To plant her banner of force beside the
standards of the man.
These are the women's days,
And better the civic state
Of the land in which she takes her
stand
To help and consecrate.

—"The Bentztown Bard" in the *Baltimore Sun.*

PETERKINS' PROBLEM

A. MARIA CRAWFORD, Knoxville, Tenn.

He had been called Peterkins ever since he was a baby in long dresses. The nickname distinguished him from big Peter, who was his father. But when dignified Aunt Julia came to visit in the little boy's home, she declared it was a shame to continue to call him Peterkins when he had arrived at the mature age of seven years. However, the loved nickname seemed to cling to him and no doubt he will be known as Peterkins to the end of the chapter.

Aunt Julia was a woman of great wealth and so she decided to use her money and influence to help her nephew's family socially. Accordingly, she arranged a big lawn party and invited all the well-known people in the little town where Peterkins had been born and reared. The little boy was very much excited over the approaching festivity. Wonderful awning tents had been stretched where there were no trees to shelter the guests and pretty little green tables with chairs that just fitted under them were grouped in convenient places. Great tubs of ferns and palms, boxes of flowers, candy baskets and ice cream frozen in the shape of peaches, cherries and other fruits appeared quite miraculously from the city where Aunt Julia lived in a stately brown-stone house. There was a fountain almost hidden in a network of green vines and flowers where punch was to be served by some pretty girls.

Peterkins stood watching the servants squeeze lemons, oranges and other fruit juices into a mammoth tub. Then Aunt Julia came to taste the punch when it had been sweetened.

"There is a case of champagne on ice, Thomas," Peterkins heard her say to the grave old butler whom she had brought from the city for the occasion. "Pour in about six bottles directly after the first guests arrive and then add the champagne as you need it. The people down here are not accustomed to liquor, so you would better use it only moderately. It may fly to their heads and cause complications." Aunt Julia laughed knowingly and Thomas answered deferentially, "Yes, ma'am."

Peterkins was astonished. All his pretty air castles went tumbling about his ears. The wonderful, wonderful garden party was to be a failure. Aunt Julia expected to serve champagne. Peterkins knew that half the guests would leave as soon as they found it out, for the people there were strong for prohibition, and he also knew that his beloved Sunday school teacher, who was the leader of the temperance union, would think that he and his motber were traitors to the good cause they had promised to assist.

Peterkins was genuinely troubled. He remembered hearing his father say that if it had not been for the good influence and love of Peterkins' mother, he would have been a drunkard himself. And now Aunt Julia was preparing unconsciously to tempt that same dear father. Peterkins tried to make up his mind just what was the right thing and the best thing to do under the circumstances. It was already eleven o'clock and the time set for the party was only four hours away. He determined to go to Aunt Julia and explain matters to her. But what if she resented his plea! Suppose he should make her mad and she would leave suddenly, thereby hurting his father and mother! It was a very complicated state of affairs, but Peterkins was no coward, so he decided to mention his trouble to Aunt Julia. She was the cause of it, so of course she was the very person to remedy it.

She was in the hands of her trim little white-capped maid when, after knocking, Peterkins was admitted to her room.

Peterkins at the Party

"Well, little boy, are you almost ready for the party and have you invited all your nice little friends to come and eat ice cream with you?" asked Aunt Julia, smiling.

"I—I was going to, but—but I haven't, that is, not yet," stammered Peterkins.

"Why, what's the matter? Have you quarreled with all the girls and boys around here?"

"No, ma'am. All of us belong to a temperance society and they wouldn't come if they knew you were going to have wine in the punch, so I just didn't ask anybody."

Aunt Julia looked thoughtful, so Peterkins ran to her quickly and took hold of her hand, patting it much as he did his mother's hand when he was trying to coax her into seeing things his way.

"Dear Aunt Julia, the party is going to be so lovely, can't you leave the wine out of the pretty fountain? Father used to like it and I have heard him say that if it had not been for mother's love and influence, he would have been a drunkard. Couldn't you leave the wine out and have fruit punch like mother does at her parties?"

Aunt Julia laughed. "Why, you funny, funny little boy! Run along and play like any normal, healthy child and don't bother your head over what we have to eat and drink. Isn't he ridiculous?" she questioned her maid, still laughing. "Run along now. I am very busy."

Peterkins stumbled blindly out of the room. Aunt Julia had snubbed him, snubbed him completely. But Peterkins' heart was very brave and he knew that he had done right. He hunted up his father to tell him all about it. Big Peter listened in silence, then he gripped Peterkins' hand tight, so tight that it hurt and the little fellow looked up wonderingly. His father was blinking his eyelids very fast, just as he had done that memorable day when Peterkins' baby sister had only come to live one little day. He had held Peterkins in his arms and looked down at the small face on the lace-edged pillow that Peterkins' mother had made with so much love and care. Big Peter had slipped his finger in the tiny rose-leaf hand and he had swallowed many times and blinked his eyes then just as he was doing now.

"You—you are a fine son, Peterkins. I am proud of you," he said finally. "I think we can make your Aunt Julia see that a little child can lead sometimes."

There was no champagne in the punch that day and everybody had a good time. Peterkins ran around and summoned all his little friends and Aunt Julia herself left the guests and saw that the children were well supplied with ice cream, cakes, candies and all the good things she had provided. When it was all over and the last guest was waving good-bye from the big gate, Aunt Julia sat down on the steps beside a happy, tired little Peterkins and put her arms around him.

"Can you find a white ribbon badge to pin on Aunt Julia, Peterkins?" she asked, using his nickname just as father and mother did. "I am never going to serve wine again in my house or anywhere else, and when you go to your temperance society, give this to your leader and tell her to enroll my name."

Peterkins looked down and saw a crisp bill of three figures in his hand. All at once he forgot that he was tired; his very heart sang for joy. That bill would furnish the room his little band had been trying to make attractive for the men who had nowhere to go except to the saloons. He hugged his Aunt Julia, then his mother and father.

"Thank you, thank you, Aunt Julia," he cried, then seized his father by the hand. "Let's go tell Miss Carry Lou now. She will hurry and get the rooms ready right away."

So, many people profited by one little boy's bravery in standing up for the great cause of temperance. Is there not something that you can do?

STATE W. C. T. U. CONVENTION CALENDAR

Minnesota, Fairmont, Aug. 24-27.
South Carolina, Allendale, Sept. 2-5.
Vermont, Barton, Sept. 8-10.
Maine, Skowhegan, Sept. 14-16.
Missouri, Sikeston, Sept. 14-17.
Oklahoma, Oklahoma City, Sept. 15-17.
New Hampshire, Somersworth, Sept. 15-17.
Kentucky, Bowling Green, Sept. 17-22.
Wisconsin, Eau Claire, Sept. 17-21.
South Dakota, Ipswich, Sept. 17-22.
West Virginia, Fairmont, Sept. 21-24.
Virginia, Lynchburg, Sept. 21-24.
Colorado, Denver, Sept. 22-24.
Delaware, Sept. 22-24.
North Dakota, Carrington, Sept. 23-27.
California, (Northern), Oakland, Sept. 27 to Oct. 1.
Montana, Livingston, Sept. 28-Oct. 1.
Kansas, Newton, Sept 28-Oct. 1.
Washington, (Eastern), Colfax, Sept. 27-Oct. 1.
Iowa, Iowa City, Sept. 28-Oct. 1.
Illinois, Waukegan, Sept. 28-Oct. 1.
New Jersey, Montclair, Sept. 28-Oct. 2.
Rhode Island, Westerly, Sept. 28-30.
Maryland, Rockville, Sept. 29-30.
Utah, Salt Lake City, Sept. 29-Oct. 1.
New York, Ithaca, Sept. 30-Oct. 4.
Tennessee. Martin, Oct. 1-4.
Wyoming, Laramie, Oct. 1-4.
Pennsylvania, York, Oct. 1-4.
Oregon, Newberg, Oct. 5-7.
Idaho, (Southern), Payette, Oct. 5-7.
Washington. Seattle, Oct. 8.
North Carolina. Raleigh, Oct. 8-12.
Alabama, Birmingham, Oct. 26-28.
Arkansas, Forrest City, Oct. 27-31.

A Wave of Prohibition

FACTS AND FIGURES

ready to be set in motion throughout the country by the use of the new

PROHIBITION FAN

(Octagon in shape; 7 x 8⅝ in.)

Prohibition map, date of adoption of prohibition by various states on the one side, printed in black; on the reverse side in blue, with white letters surrounded by an artistic arrangement of white ribbon border, the appeal

Protect Our American Youth by Prohibiting the Liquor Traffic

These fans are put up in packages of three dozen (36) and the price is

36 Fans, $1.00

Owing to difficulty in handling and shipping, the smallest order we can fill will be three dozen. Prices on larger quantities will be cheerfully furnished.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

STURDY OAK AND CLINGING VINE ARGUMENT DEMOLISHED

HON. VICTOR MURDOCK, U. S. Congressman for Kansas

The trouble with the argument of the sturdy oak and the clinging vine is that the men who use it think of the American home in the terms of the spinning wheel. The spinning wheel has gone, and several social conditions and relations went with it. The American home is no longer a patriarchal institution; it is a partnership. And it is my observation that the partnership has reached that degree of development that often the more tender and clinging the vine the larger the bills are on the first of the month. I have watched for years the development of woman suffrage in my own state. I have discovered this interesting feature in all suffrage discussions: The ordinary American statesman will face courageously all of American womankind and refuse her the right and privilege of suffrage, but his courage absolutely fails him when his own wife demands it of him. I have heard men in my own state for years before the adoption of suffrage say that suffrage would merely double the vote and that the women would vote with the men. I have seen the same men by hundreds after the adoption of suffrage go to the polls and vote with the women.

It is true that in suffrage states husbands and wives do vote together for the most part, and it is a high tribute to the condition of American home life that they do. But it is equally true that the wife has an intellectual partnership with her husband in the matter of public affairs which was not formerly hers. The very nature of this democracy has wrought the change. Our educational system has given the women complete intellectual participation in political discussion. The early public meetings were attended only by men. Women make up at least half of every modern audience. Often the male American is a hurried reader of headlines. Women are universally more leisurely gleaners of current information. And, moreover, the American woman has found in the last half century the formerly alien economic world to be more and more intimately a part of her home problems. Her responsibilities, therefore, have grown with her capacity to care for them. And with these new intellectual activities has come the knowledge of certain traditional discriminations in the law which women resent. These conditions are the basis and foundation of the demand for suffrage.

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. NOTES

(Continued from Page Five)

A new departure for the W. C. T. U. was a rest tent at a great agricultural show at Johannesburg. This is the first time permission for an enterprise of this kind has been granted the temperance people and they are jubilant over the growth of sentiment which this attests. The *Licensed Victuallers' Gazette* railed at the tent and exhausted its vocabulary in denouncing the president of the Church council and the president of the W. C. T. U. It called upon "the trade" to rally all its forces against the temperance fanatics, to prevent being completely swamped in the settlement sure to come in the near future.

From Mrs. Human, former president of the W. C. T. U. in Ceylon, comes this word in regard to the unspeakable vice conditions in Singapore: "The conditions are so bad as to be almost incredible. There are streets in two quarters of the town devoted to brothels. The houses are licensed, but no *fees* are taken for the licenses. The brothel keepers are made responsible under heavy penalties for the health of the inmates. (This implies compulsory examination.) In other parts of the town there are other brothel areas, unlicensed! There is a Malay quarter. In Dhoby Ghat, eight out of thirty houses are brothels. Japanese prostitutes are brought to the Japanese hotels. There must be some 700 registered public prostitutes in all, and they are chiefly imported girls from China and Japan. Some of us here drafted a petition to the governor, Sir Arthur Young, asking that the policy of segregation and "permitted" brothels should be abandoned and the imported women sent back to their countries as soon as possible. But the Singapore Vigilance Committee did not feel ready to take so decided a step as this at present, and the drafted petition has been set aside for the present. O for the divine fire to kindle a few hearts in Singapore so that they shall *demand* that this iniquity shall be abolished!"

IN DRY WHEATON

"Wheaton, Ill., is a splendid dry argument," writes Allen Steven, a contributor to the column of the Chicago *Daily News* open to the people. "This town now has a population of about 5,000. It is a residence place and has not had saloons for more than forty years. Of course, a 'blind pig' now and then has to be curbed, but the consumption of liquor, generally speaking, is insignificant.

"One policeman does the work and he can sleep half the time if he cares to. Of course, he has to act as the 'reception committee' at the depots to tramps, bums, hoboes and hoodlums from saloon-afflicted Chicago and other booze centers.

"In Wheaton the water system, sewer system, paved streets, lighting and sidewalks are excellent.

"Batavia, an old saloon town, is bankrupt, although nature gave it river, woods, limestone for paving and drainage. But Wheaton was given little by nature. Wheaton has no natural woods, no limestone or granite quarries, no stream for drainage or navigation and no natural parks. It is surrounded by peat bogs, swamps and sink holes, but still it appeals to more millionaires than any town of its size in the state of Illinois."

The Complete Poems OF Mary A. Lathbury

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Foreword by Dr. W. GARRETT HORDER of England

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AMONG OUR WORKERS

At the convention of the Vernon county (Mo.) district W. C. T. U. held in Nevada last month delegates and visitors were present from all parts of the county and reports indicated a gain in membership and much work accomplished. The Bronaugh and Montevallo union made an especially good showing. The Nevada union gained seven new members.

The picnic and annual election of officers of the Ballston Spa (N. Y.) union was held recently at the home of Mrs. E. P. Ford. After the delicious dinner Miss Kathryn Starbuck spoke most inspiringly on woman suffrage. Mrs. Jennie E. Wright, county president, brought a message of encouragement for the workers. Mrs. Ida Ellison was re-elected president.

The booklet, "Alcohol and Efficiency," previously referred to in THE UNION SIGNAL, which is being issued by the California board of education for distribution among the teachers of the state, contains as a foreword an appreciative mention of the work of Miss Anna E. Chase, the compiler of the booklet. Miss Chase is a lecturer on scientific temperance for the California W. C. T. U. and has during the past few months spoken to over twenty thousand young people in the California schools.

At a recent joint session of the unions of Elsie and Ashley, Mich., held on the lawn of Mrs. Margaret Pray, president of the Elsie union, the program included songs, readings and an address by Rev. J. E. Wilkinson, pastor of the M. E. church, who commended the work of the W. C. T. U. and promised his co-operation. A welcome visitor was a white ribboner from Arkansas who declared that prohibition prohibits in her state. She expressed belief that because the W. C. T. U. is a "praying organization" victories have come rapidly.

Mrs. Rena Bowers, the president of Sioux City (Iowa) W. C. T. U., has this plan for the summer vacation season: There are eight Sundays on which no night services are held in the churches. She has had topic cards printed, and between five and six o'clock on each of these Sundays holds a Christian Citizenship service. The topics have a wide range. The city reporters "cover" each period, and give a full synopsis on Monday. Mrs. Bowers secured Mrs. Lora S. La Mance, National organizer, on a hurry-up call in August, and within a few hours five meetings were planned. One highly successful one was with the colored people. Another one of which Sioux City papers made considerable mention was a suffrage meeting held in the court-house. Several new members were secured.

The Sterling (Kansas) union, through the local press superintendent, Mrs. Carrie Smith, in one year furnished to the weekly Sterling *Bulletin* sixty-four columns, the equivalent of 8,320 lines, of temperance news. In a spirit of good-natured rivalry, the Sterling white ribboners assert that this record excels that of Long Beach, Cal., credited with placing through its Press superintendent, Mrs. Martha Hoyt, 5,265 lines of temperance items.

At a very pleasant and profitable reception given by the Canandaigua (N. Y.) W. C. T. U. to about one hundred invited guests, the subject of National Constitutional Prohibition was discussed from three viewpoints, that of the doctor, the lawyer, and the farmer, as presented respectively by Dr. A. W. Armstrong, Anson L. Gardner, and James Roat. Mrs. Arthur M. Cook gave a splendid address on our many lines of work, and good music added to the general enjoyment. Seventeen new members were gained.

Governor Moses Alexander of Idaho is now a full-fledged honorary member of the Coeur d'Alene W. C. T. U. He signed the pledge at the conclusion of an address he delivered recently at the city park at a meeting held under the auspices of the local union. On the same occasion many other prominent people also joined. Among the number were Judge Dunn, Mayor McEwen J. Olmsted and Chief-of-Police Evans. Although this union, of which Mrs. Job Olmsted is president, is but three months old, it has an enrollment of seventy members, all of whom are enthusiastic workers.

MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR CAPPER DURING ALBERTA (CAN.) CAMPAIGN

In a signed statement used with good effect in the Alberta (Can.) campaign Governor Capper said:

"I think the greatest blessing ever bestowed upon this state, and the law which is doing more to make good men and women and to bring prosperity and happiness to the people of Kansas, is the law prohibiting the traffic in intoxicating liquors. It may fairly be said that prohibition has been on trial in Kansas for a sufficient time to give adequate evidence of its merits and demerits. And at the end of nearly a generation under prohibition in this state, it may truthfully be said the prohibitory law has never been so well enforced as now, and that this law was never before so generally approved by the people of the state. Approval, indeed, is too mild a word with which to express the attitude of Kansas people toward this provision of the state constitution. Most of them are enthusiastically in favor of it. It is the portion of the fundamental law of the state nearest to their hearts."

Then followed an enumeration of the blessings which Kansas has enjoyed as a result of prohibition—the largest per capita wealth in the nation, 100 per cent increase in bank deposits in ten years, the $30,000,000 saved yearly to the citizens of the state because the saloon is refused admission, etc. and etc.

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WILL BE THE ISSUE OF AUGUST 26

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* * *

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Drink and Divorce
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* * *

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Fair Number of the Union Signal

The Campaign Edition for August will be a special "Fair Number." It will be just what you will need for distribution at county and state fairs.

Cartoons Prominent Feature

It will contain numerous striking and original cartoons presenting temperance truths and prohibition news in a pictorial form which will attract the indifferent.

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The value of prohibition to the farming communities will be treated in articles by prominent residents of agricultural states. A nationwide and worldwide view of the prohibition question will be given by various writers.

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There will be answers to the objections of the "personal liberty" advocate, the man who thinks the United States government cannot get along without the revenue derived from the liquor traffic, and the man who pretends to believe that prohibition will not prohibit. The paper will win votes for prohibition, local, statewide, and nationwide.

Place your order in advance for a few hundred copies at the special price, 100 copies for $1.50.

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to renew THE YOUNG CRUSADER subscriptions for your public school teachers—nine months' subscriptions for twenty cents.

Kindly send in the subscriptions at once so that the September number may reach the teachers at the very beginning of the school year, that they may count upon its help as they plan the year's work.

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THE BLACK HILLS A BATTLEGROUND

LORA S. LaMANCE, National Organizer

The most modest set of people have been found. They live in the Black Hills of South Dakota, the old land of Indian battles and of the gold excitement of the seventies. Any other land would advertise to the skies the weird, wild beauty of its mountains, its unparalleled castellated rocks, its palisaded canon of Spearfish, and the fact that it skirts the "Bad Lands," the mecca of the world for fossil hunters. In front of a door in Hermosa stands a petrified stump that weighs a ton but it is scarcely noticed for the land is full of such things. At Buffalo Gap is a huge block of eroded stone, and at its top may be found the petrified remains of a python-like snake, a coiled mass six feet across, lying there in its sleep of a quarter of a million years.

The greatest gold mine in the world is the Homestead mine at Lead, valued at $29,000,000 and abounding in all sorts of metals.

In Wild Bill and Calamity Jane days in the Black Hills mining camps, one round of hilarious carousal went on. Saloons, brothels and gambling houses outnumbered the stores. The church was slow in coming. Even yet the majority of churches are mission churches. Largely the wide-open days have passed. Nevertheless the liquor crowd in many towns refuse to read the handwriting on the wall. By methods of the bully and the thug they try to keep their towns full of drink and vice. They are sturdily opposed, however, by a few brave souls who dare to stand for a clean town.

Take Deadwood. Bret Harte could picture no town of a more vivid red than was Deadwood when Editor Senn came there a few years ago. Opening up a Christian man's fight upon the town's evils, he was boycotted and all but ruined financially. He had his presses broken, his office set on fire, and twice was assaulted and badly pounded up. But Editor Senn and his *Telegram* are still on the job! Nearly two hundred dissolute women have been driven out and half of the saloons. The present régime at Deadwood at the last municipal election browbeat citizens, drove some of the women from the polls and insulted the rest.

During the recent meetings, at which the writer spoke, both Deadwood and its near neighbor, Lead, organized fine unions. The Deadwood union was an open rebuke to the law-defying mayor. The Congressman's wife, the wives of merchants and business men, and officials of the Suffrage and Civic League clubs joined. Deadwood *almost* went dry the last election in spite of coercion and bulldozing. It is going to redeem its good name and that shortly.

Rev. C. E. Erskine came to Sturgis nine years ago. It had twenty saloons and dives innumerable. It was the rendezvous of the gamblers for two hundred miles around. Mr. Erskine began a relentless battle upon the liquor and vice forces. One by one they have been pushed out. Today the vice district is gone and but one saloon is left, and it is under fire. A fine union was left in Sturgis also.

Buffalo Gap had as hot a fight. Rev. E. P. Johnson, born in Norway, a son of the Vikings, led the prohibition forces. Things became so hot that he was boycotted, insulted, and the Commercial Club demanded his resignation. He could not be run off, and week before last Buffalo Gap's last saloon closed. A new union is there and will help to keep dry the hard-won town.

Hermosa had a similar fight, at the same election. Editor B. F. Reinard led that battle, though the wets cut off his bread and butter for it. The first of July the town went dry. Rapid City is dry, and growing like a weed. Custer is dry at last. These things show that the liquor men's paradise is ready to thrust them out. It is a black day in the Black Hills for the black trade.

The Black Hills has some intrepid workers. At Rockport is Mrs. B. K. Billups, broken in health now but once a power in Iowa and the Dakotas. Rose Bower, who has delighted us so often at National W. C. T. U. conventions with her whistling and her golden cornet, lives in the Black Hills. She is at present in the votes for women campaign in New York. Miss Bower has four sisters, all workers, all rustlers, all white ribboners.

One of the Bower sisters is Mrs. Alice Gossage of Rapid City in the Black Hills. She is the chief editor of the daily and also the weekly *Rapid City Journal*, sole editor of the *White Ribbon Journal*, a worker in church, Sunday school and missionary society, local W. C. T. U. president, and also president of the Thirteenth district W. C. T. U. of South Dakota. Mrs. Gossage understands her peculiar field, and its difficulties. Last year she sent Rev. Eugenia St. John, National evangelist, and Mrs. Sena Hartzell Wallace, National organizer, into this mission field. Both did good work, as did Mrs. Gossage herself and Miss Rose Bower.

This year the writer spent the last three weeks of July in the same territory. She spoke in buildings from the church to the recreation hall and the fire-hose building. The church is weak in the Hills, and a weak church means up-hill work for the prohibitionists. But six unions were organized or reorganized, most of them in important centers. Many of the meetings were enthusiastic, particularly one at the Federal Sanitarium for old soldiers at Hot Springs, S. D.

Suffrage is in the air. It will carry without fail in South Dakota in 1916. I believe that state-wide prohibition will sweep the state at the same time. It is coming and even the wets recognize it.

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The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XLI | EVANSTON, ILL., AUGUST 26, 1915 | No. 35

America's Choicest Crop

Our Future Citizens

The most valued crop of the American farmer is not grain, corn and wheat, but the boys and girls, healthy of body, clear of intelligence, pure of heart, who are growing up in his home. To insure the protection of these future citizens from that which would retard their development, he pleads for the eradication of the enemy of childhood and the home—the liquor traffic. Let every lover of his kind help in this praiseworthy enterprise by working for NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION

CAMPAIGN EDITION—Fair Number

PROHIBITION MAP OF THE WORLD

White means Total Prohibition. Grey means Partial Prohibition or Local Option. Black means alcohol allowed by law.

(This map appears in the "Little Paper," the newspaper supplement to "My Magazine," edited by Arthur Mee.)

It shows that over one thousand million people live today without alcohol. The whole continent of Asia is now under prohibition, either by law or religion—Mohammedans and Buddhists being abstainers by their creed. The black spots mean that there are exceptions in a few cities and ports. Likewise half of Africa, although alcohol creeps slowly inwards in defiance of the international agreement to keep it out. All Australia is under local option, which gives any part the power to stop the traffic any time it likes; and in Europe the war against drink is steadily making its way. The white lines through France, Switzerland, Holland and Belgium indicate that these countries have abolished absinthe.—*The Vanguard.*

PROGRESS OF PROHIBITION IN THE WAR ZONE

RUSSIA

That the people of Russia have been enriched to the amount of $900,000,000 through prohibition of the liquor traffic is the statement made by Hon. P. Barck, Russian minister of finance, who has reported that the amount of money on deposit in the savings banks of his country in July, 1915, was $900,000,000 greater than the amount on deposit in July, 1914, notwithstanding the war.

A Russian writer in a Petrograd magazine, discussing prohibition of the vodka industry, declares that the extension of the ukase from the period of mobilization in the present case to the period of the war was due not to the Czar primarily, but to the nation. "It was evident," he says, "that the discontinuance of the sale of vodka was a symbol of progress, and the demand that the dramshops should not be reopened spread from one end of the land to the other." The Czar began immediately to hear from public opinion. "Up to the beginning of November the towns and county councils alone had sent in sixty-seven petitions for the extension of the prohibition over the period of the war, and for the termination forever of the traffic."

The petitions poured in from ten capital cities, twenty-one provincial towns and twenty-one county councils. Thousands of local peasant decrees declared for permanent prohibition.

Only the exalted frame of mind of the nation could have brought about such a moral sentiment, for 200,000 men were employed in the government liquor monopoly alone. If it shut the government off from the chief part of its revenue at a critical time, it also threw hundreds of thousands of persons out of employment, not only the 200,000 employes of the government directly, but incidentally 23,000 barkeepers, while 100,000 proprietors of restaurants were so affected that it was necessary to curtail their establishments employing many hundred thousand waiters and other servitors. Owners of 675,000 acres of vineyards, of a billion pounds of potatoes, of hundreds of thousands of head of cattle, the dairy industry and that of vodka being closely affiliated, of thousands of breweries and distilleries, were hard hit, and unexpectedly. They had no time to prepare for the blow.

These are some of the losses. They are already more than compensated by the gains. "The president of the meat exchange—purveyor of meat to the Petrograd prisons—lost his contract for one of these prisons, where the daily consumption of meat amounted to fifty-five pounds, because the prison was empty. Another prison has been turned into a hospital for wounded soldiers. With the closing of the government liquor shops the number of criminal cases brought before justices of the peace in Petrograd decreased eighty per cent, the number of male beggars seventy-five per cent, of female beggars sixty-eight per cent."

Reduction in petty crime and in the number of male beggars might be due to the departure of the petty criminals and beggars to the war, but the decrease in the number of female beggars can not be accounted for in any such way. There should be an increase, with the bread winner gone to the front. Conflagrations are well known to be the bane of Russian villages. If a peasant conceives a grudge against his neighbor, he burns down his house, and whole villages are often destroyed in this way. It has been estimated that all the villages of Russia burn down, on the average, once in seven years. Since the prohibition of vodka, fires have decreased

FRANCE

Shortly after the breaking out of war General Gallieni, military governor of Paris, forbade the sale of absinthe, on the ground that it was responsible for a large percentage of mental diseases, and last February the chamber of deputies prohibited the manufacture of absinthe

ITALY WITHDRAWS 1800 LIQUOR LICENSES

An Associated Press report from Milan, Italy, dated August 22, says, "The authorities withdrew 1,800 licenses to sell alcoholic drinks. Many bars, inns, saloons and refreshment houses have closed."

By direct vote of the people of Alberta, Canada, on July 21, an act prohibiting the sale of liquor within the borders of the province will become operative on July 1, 1916.

Osteopaths Decline To Banquet Until Cocktails Are Removed

When the delegates to the national osteopathic convention entered the blue room of the Multnomah hotel at Portland, Oregon, prepared to enjoy a banquet, it is said they stepped back in angry surprise at the sight that met their eyes. One who was present reports that on the long banquet table, at each plate, was placed a cocktail, cooled with chipped ice and topped off with a dainty maraschino cherry. The liquid ingredients contained a strong amount of alcohol. The osteopathic physicians demanded of the hotel management an explanation.

"We thought we would be real hospitable to you people because you have had such a fine convention and have been such good fellows," was the hotel manager's excuse.

However, according to the report, the explanation did not satisfy the abstemious delegates and they refused to seat themselves at the banquet tables until every cocktail was removed. By which act, they showed themselves to be up-to-date scientists!

Dry Banquets for Georgia Police Chiefs

At the convention of the Georgia Police Chiefs and Town Marshals' Association, held in Macon, Ga., on August 6, a resolution was passed forbidding the serving of intoxicants at banquets and other functions of the organization.

Koochiching County (Minn.) Outlaws Saloons

Forty-four Counties Gained Since March

Koochiching county, which voted to outlaw the liquor traffic on August 3, is the forty-fourth county which has taken that action since the county option law went into effect March 1, 1915.

EIGHTEEN PROHIBITION STATES

Maine	West Virginia
Kansas	Virginia
Oklahoma	Washington
North Dakota	Oregon
North Carolina	Colorado
Georgia	Arizona
Mississippi	Iowa
Tennessee	Arkansas
Alabama	Idaho

North Dakota Bar Association Favors Nation-Wide Prohibition

The high regard in which the prohibition law of North Dakota is held by the lawyers of that state is shown by the fact that at the recent annual meeting of the state bar association it went on record in favor of nation-wide prohibition.

The report of the committee on interstate commerce acts and penalties which was unanimously adopted "commended the majority of the membership of the house of representatives of the last congress for the courageous stand taken in the consideration of the joint resolution calling for the submission of a prohibitory amendment to the legislatures of the several states, in which 197 congressmen recorded their votes in favor of this just principle, as against 189 who opposed it." The adoption of this report puts the bar association of North Dakota on record as favoring national prohibition.

Crime Decreases in West Virginia

Hon. Fred O. Blue, prohibition commissioner of West Virginia, vouches for the statement that since prohibition went into effect, July 1, 1914, there has been a fifty per cent decrease in crime, and a seventy-five per cent decrease in drunkenness.

Chief Executives of Prohibition States Express Gratification Over Law

An individual somewhat prominent in public life, in a recent speech, questioned the value of state-wide prohibition. His attack called forth the following statements from the governors of four of our long time prohibition states:

Kansas Glories in Prohibition

HON. ARTHUR CAPPER, Governor of Kansas

I think one of the greatest blessings ever bestowed upon this state, and the law which is doing more than any other to make good men and women and to bring prosperity and happiness to the people of Kansas, is the amendment to the constitution prohibiting the traffic in intoxicating liquors. It may truthfully and fairly be said that prohibition has been on trial in Kansas for a sufficient time to give adequate evidence of its merits and demerits. And at the end of nearly a generation under prohibition in this state, it may be said that the prohibitory law has never been so well enforced as now, and never before so generally approved by the people of the state. Approval, indeed, is too mild a word with which to express the attitude of Kansas people toward this provision of the state constitution. Most of them are enthusiastically in favor of it. It is the portion of the fundamental law of the state nearest to their hearts.

Prohibition Vital Force for Betterment

HON. L. B. HANNA, Governor of North Dakota

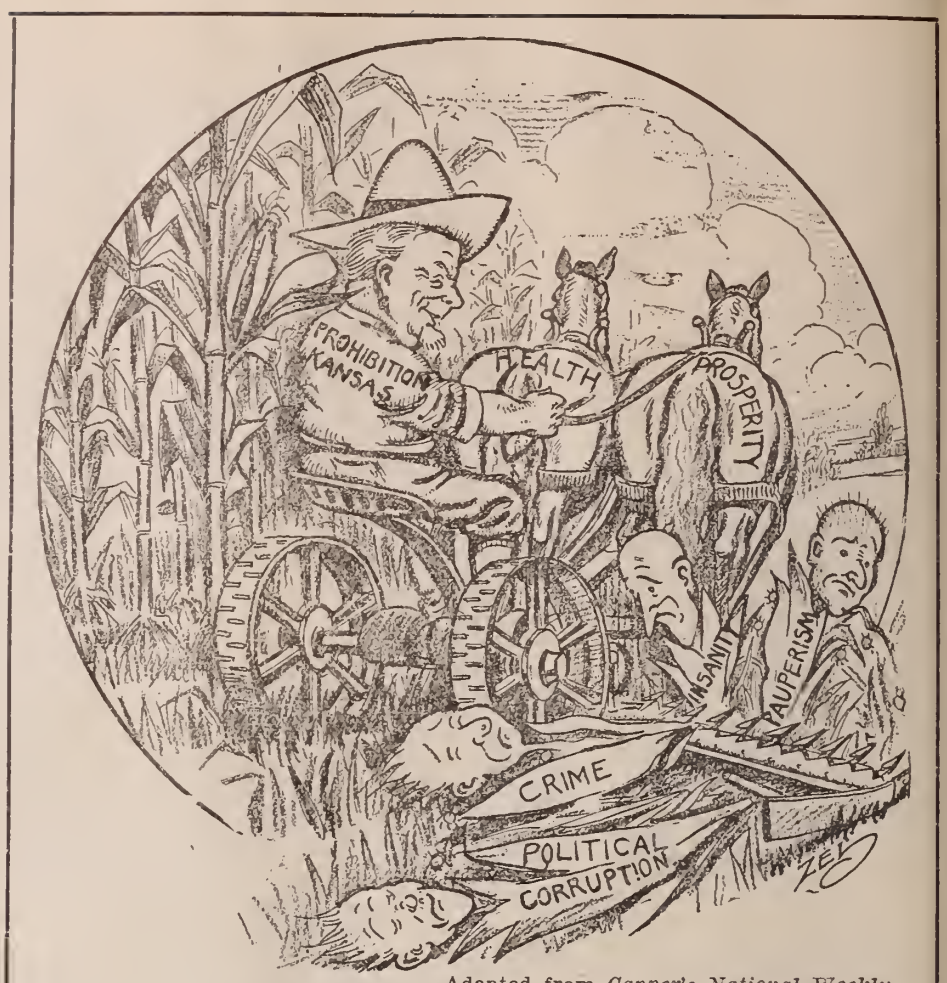
I wish to say that I am in favor of prohibition. I believe in it. We have had prohibition stamped in the constitution of the state of North Dakota since statehood. I have lived here during all the years since statehood, twenty-six years, and I can say that I believe that prohibition has been a vital force for the betterment of the people of the state, both morally and financially.

Prohibition Brings Incalculable Benefits

HON. LOCKE CRAIG, Governor of North Carolina

In my judgment North Carolina has received incalculable benefits from the passage of the prohibition law. Since this law was enacted North Carolina has made greater progress than in any other period of her history. Many persons who were confirmed drinkers have been made sober citizens, and very many more who were moderate drinkers have quit the habit entirely. It is true that whisky is being sold illicitly in many places. This was to be expected. No reasoning person would believe that the prohibition law could be fully and entirely enforced at once after whisky had been legally sold for many generations. The amount of whisky thus illegally sold, when compared with the quantity sold under license, is so small as to be comparatively insignificant

I do not think that the people of this state could be induced to seriously consider returning to the license system.



Adapted from *Capper's National Weekly.*

Mississippi Well Pleased With Prohibition

HON. EARL BREWER, Governor of Mississippi

Mississippi for a number of years operated under local option. Several years ago our legislature passed a statewide prohibition bill. Under this law a person cannot order exceeding four quarts of whisky at one time, and when he receives it from the express company he is required to sign an affidavit stating the purpose for which it is to be used, and the express company files these affidavits in the office of the circuit clerk, subject to any one's inspection. This law prevents blind tigers from receiving any large quantities of whisky. There is no doubt that the sale of whisky has been wonderfully reduced in Mississippi and our people are well pleased with the results obtained. Of course all laws are violated to some extent, but the prohibition statutes are about as well enforced as any others. I cannot agree with the statement that "there is more drunkenness in prohibition states than in states where the sale of liquor is allowed." From my own observation and experience I know this is not the fact.

ALCOHOL A "MOCKER"

The Verdict of Science Concerning a Problem That Intimately Affects the Best Interests of Every Nation

C. W. SALEEBY, M. D., F. R. S. E., F. Z. S., in *The Vanguard*

Thousands of years ago alcohol was called a "mocker," and the truth of that word is the discovery of modern science about this substance. Here are a few representative instances:

Alcohol is reckoned to stimulate the heart. The pulse becomes faster and fuller under its influence. But ask the heart specialist, and he tells a different tale. He prefers foxglove or digitalis, which we used to think a heart depressant, and now is known to be a heart stimulant. It makes the pulse slower instead of faster. Alcohol paralyzes the nerves that rein the heart, and so it paces away to exhaustion. Foxglove says, "Steady, now, take your time; more haste less speed"—and saves the patient. Again alcohol is a "mocker."

Under its influence a man feels brighter, sharper, braver, more competent. Let him be tested. Behold, he shoots less straight (as proved by exhaustive tests, military and naval, all over the world), he adds less quickly and accurately, he takes longer to translate, reply, discriminate. The greatest living authority on such subjects, Professor Kraepelin of Munich, proved as much, years ago, after a decade's research, which persuaded him to abandon alcohol. As a helper of the mind and nervous system, alcohol is, therefore, a "mocker" again. The explanation is that it merely paralyzes the sense or consciousness of effort.

But, at least, you will say, it stimulates conversation and courage. Surely it seems to do so. But merely it paralyzes self-control, under the necessary rule of which we live. We are off our guard, talk freely "*in vino veritas*," and "don't care if it snows." Similarily, in the Russo-Japanese war, drunken Russian generals gave reckless orders, which cost hosts of lives.

Briefly, and in a word, alcohol is not a "stimulant," but a narcotic. As with other narcotics—opium, ether, chloroform—there is an initial stage of excitement, which is only the narcosis of control, but which superficial judgment calls stimulation. Alcohol is the biggest fraud there is, but we have found it out, and it shall mock us no longer.

Only about two per cent of the five leading grain crops of the United States is used in the manufacture of liquor.

THE VALUE OF PROHIBITION TO THE FARMER

PROHIBITION REMOVES TEMPTATION

HON. WILLIAM HAINES, Ex-Governor of Maine

The condition of the Maine farmer has been greatly improved since I was a boy on the farm by having the temptation of drink removed from the village tavern and other places in the country districts. We see none of this now. What few private pocket peddlers there are among the farmers do little harm comparatively, and they find for patrons only the lowest and cheapest among the rural population. Both they and their customers are in constant disgrace; their business is small and their customers few.

Hard cider is still a nuisance on the farm. But the thrifty farmer is learning that that also injures his health, being the most prolific breeder of rheumatism we have, and but few farmers in comparison to other days have it around, and no one wants a hard cider boozer as farm help. On the whole the progress has been great.

When Congress gets the courage to put the nation out of the rum business by repealing all fees for selling it, the problem of National Prohibition will be two-thirds solved.

LIQUOR INCREASES FARMERS' TAXES

MR. S. C. BASSETT, Gibbon, Neb., Prominent Member of State Grange

In writing of the value of prohibition to the farmer, it seems preferable to discuss the question indirectly—of what value to the farmer is the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage? In this day and generation, no intelligent person advocates that the use, as a beverage, of intoxicating liquors is helpful or beneficial to mankind. It is urged, as against prohibition, that individuals have the right to purchase and drink such liquors, and that, therefore, prohibition is an interference with personal rights; and yet our statutes are full to overflowing with laws which prohibit the doing of certain things which are deleterious to the human race, and the manufacture of harmful articles, drugs and medicines. The most powerful argument for the sale of liquor advanced by the opponents of prohibition is that a revenue is received for licenses issued to permit such sale. In Nebraska the license fee can not be less than $500 and it may be many times that amount and, in addition, villages and cities may impose an occupation tax, but from such revenue the farmer receives no benefit, the license fee going to the school fund in the school district in which the village or city is located, and the occupation tax to the support of the city or village. While the farmer receives no pecuniary benefit from license fees received for the sale of liquors, he is directly taxed for all public expense growing out of the sale and use of such liquors—court costs, the maintenance of penitentiaries, reformatories and asylums in which the presence of so many of the inmates is directly traceable to the use of intoxicating liquors.

The greatest value of prohibition to the farmer and to the public generally lies in the opportunity it affords to raise the younger generation, future generations, free from contact with the debasing influences which invariably accompany the manufacture, sale and use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage; to raise generations of men who have not acquired a taste for liquors and the habit of indulging in their use.

PROHIBITION MAKES HELP MORE EFFICIENT

FOREST HENRY, Conductor of Farmers' Institutes in University Extension Work in Minnesota

Prohibition is valuable to the farmer in many ways that are not applicable to men in other vocations of life. Prohibition would give the farmer more efficient help. The labor problem is one of the greatest of farm perplexities today, and intemperance among farm help causes much annoyance. It frequently happens that a really good man will be led astray. He loses confidence in himself and feels that everyone has lost confidence in him, and he ceases to be faithful. There is no one thing that so discourages the farmer and later drives him from the farm as the shortage, brought about largely through intemperance, of dependable help.

Last but not least prohibition would be beneficial to the farmer as a husband and father. The farmer's wife is more dependent upon her husband than are the women in the city or the village. If any woman on earth needs a sober husband it is the farmer's wife, isolated as she is.

It is universally conceded that if it were not for the fresh blood and strong manhood constantly coming from the country to the city, the latter would languish. These sturdy young men whom the world so much needs do not as a rule come from the homes of intemperate fathers. Every boy or girl born into the world has a right to demand a fair start in life such as would be given through having a sober, industrious and thoughtful father. Nothing would be more instrumental in bringing this about than prohibition.

I know of no class of men who would be more benefited by prohibition than the farmer, inasmuch as the world at large is in so many ways dependent upon him.

BY ITS FRUITS PROHIBITION IS TESTED

AUGUST F. FEHLANDT, Professor of Economics and Sociology, Ripon College, Ripon, Wisconsin

That the future policy of Christendom with reference to the drink traffic will be its prohibition, seems at present all but certain. Alcohol in the form of alcoholic liquors must be removed as an article of daily use, and its sale as a means of private gain. Science and philanthropy and religion, industry and statecraft are all against it. In the growing complexities of civilization, its growing refinements and its increasing exactions, there will be no room for the liquor saloon.

By their fruits ye shall know them. By this test the prohibition policy is destined to gain ascendency. To one who has lived both under prohibition and in states where the saloon is legalized and wide open, as the present writer has done, the advantages of the former need no proof of words. The prohibition state has not only the advantage of a good conscience —North Dakota, for instance, has not received a dollar of liquor revenue in all its history as a state, since 1889—but possesses the added gain of a great economic saving, of gain in health and morals and good order. Occasionally a man will argue that because under prohibition liquor is consumed and now and then illicitly sold, we might as well have saloons. He doesn't take into consideration the greatly diminished quantity that is consumed, nor does he recognize the advantage of the prohibition law as a punitive agency in getting after the man who may attempt illicitly to peddle or sell liquor. The latter, under prohibition, all but flees when no man pursues, while in a saloon state or town the drink-seller is doing a lawful business.

But prohibition is beginning to prohibit in earnest. We have traveled a long way from the time, in the eighties, when a great railway system was sued and fined for refusing to carry liquor into the new prohibition state of Iowa; a long way from the "original package" decision of the United States Supreme Court, which allowed that a man might sell in prohibition territory in such original wrappings, to the Webb-Kenyon law, by which the Federal Government has withdrawn interstate commerce privileges and protection from shipments of liquor to be used for illegal purposes, and to the injunctions served upon railway companies, as in North Dakota at the present time, enjoining them from carrying liquor into the state to be used in violation of the law.

The population of North Dakota has largely increased and considerably changed since in 1889 the territory came into the union as a prohibition state, yet there is little doubt that the sentiment for prohibition in the state is stronger today than ever before. Not a religious denomination, not an organized educational body nor a legitimate industrial interest, not a conspicuous man in business or in the professions, in public or private life, can be found in the state today to stand up and advocate a repeal of the prohibition law.

PROHIBITION FROM THE NORTH DAKOTA VIEW POINT

PROHIBITION A PROMOTER OF GOOD CITIZENSHIP

FRED VAN CAMP, Business Man of St. Thomas, North Dakota

Prohibition has made strong citizens out of weak ones and has proven that, aside from wrecking homes, health and happiness, it is poor business to waste one hundred dollars to bring in one in revenue. This means much, for business men usually vote for that which helps business.

Until I was upwards of twenty years of age, I never saw an intoxicated person. There is little excuse for a boy acquiring the drink habit unless he wishes to run into temptation.

The prohibition law is the best enforced of any on the statute books of North Dakota, our state ranks among the best in distribution of wealth, the smallest number in jails, the fewest paupers (these mostly "drift-wood" from saloon states), accidents, less crime and, in fact, less of every evil incident to the use of strong drink.

PROHIBITION'S MORAL AND ECONOMIC VALUE

BENJAMIN TUFTE, Attorney-at-Law, Cooperstown, N. D.

To my way of thinking, there is no question that prohibition in North Dakota has been a great factor in the rapid development of the state and its resources. In my own county—Griggs—the consumption of liquor has been comparatively very light ever since North Dakota became a prohibition state. It is self-evident that, whatever money a person spends on consumption of intoxicating liquor, as a beverage, is a total loss, and that whatever money is saved by abstaining from the use of intoxicating liquor is a net gain. The sum saved has been used in improving agricultural land as well as city property, or in acquiring additional property. In Griggs county the land is largely in the hands of the people, as distinguished from corporations. This, I think, is to a great extent due to the absence of the saloon, to prohibition, and the savings accruing as a result of prohibition.

True economics and morals are so closely connected that it is hardly possible to create conditions promoting one without also promoting the other. Experience has shown that it is very difficult for a man with liquor on the brain to control his passions, and if the immoral acts, criminal or otherwise, caused by liquor were eliminated from the world, perhaps it would be found that human nature is not so bad after all.

People residing in Griggs county rarely commit any crime and this undoubtedly, to a great extent, is due to the light consumption of intoxicating liquor and to the prohibition law.

WHAT PROHIBITION DOES FOR A PEOPLE

Statistics of North Dakota and Three States Have a Tale to Tell

REV. F. L. WATKINS, Superintendent North Dakota Enforcement League

Prohibition is a great asset for any people and those of North Dakota appreciate it. In twenty-five years not a law has passed nor a bill become a law that was intended to break down the constitutional provision, and each legislature passed from one to six laws intended to aid enforcement.

Note the difference in population of cities on the North Dakota side and on the Minnesota side of the Red River, in a stone's throw of each other. How is the fact that in each case the North Dakota city is far larger to be accounted for?

North Dakota Cities—	Pop.
Pembina	929
Grand Forks	14,000
Fargo (32 grocery stores)	18,000
Wahpeton	3,000
Minnesota Cities—	**Pop.**
St. Vincent, about	300
East Grand Forks	3,000
Moorhead (8 grocery stores, 28 saloons)	5,000
Breckenridge	2,000

The following are taken from the second report of the board of control of North Dakota institutions and indicate population, number of insane, number of insane per 1,000 population and ratio:

North Dakota, 690,000—942 insane; 1.36 per 1,000; 1 to 731.

South Dakota, 650,000—933 insane; 1.42 per 1,000; 1 to 702.

Montana, 600,000—940 insane; 1.56 per 1,000; 1 to 637.

Minnesota, 2,300,000—5,350 insane; 2.32 per 1,000; 1 to 430.

In studying the above figures it should be borne in mind that South Dakota has so much dry territory by local option that it is known as one of the "near prohibition" states.

Penitentiary Population

North Dakota, 206—.29; 1 to 3,349 of population.

South Dakota, 207—.31; 1 to 3,164 of population.

Montana, 629—1.04; 1 to 953 of population.

Minnesota, 1,450—.63; 1 to 1,586 of population.

Two hundred and ninety-two is the whole number sent to the penitentiary in two years prior to June 30, 1914. Of this number 165 were residents of North Dakota and 127 were non-residents.

Habits of inmates received in two years prior to June 30, 1914, as to use of intoxicating liquors:

Temperate 88

Not temperate 204

Forty-three of those in the penitentiary were sent up for violating the prohibition law.

Ex-Warden F. O. Helstron says that ninety per cent of those in the penitentiary were there directly or indirectly through drink.

Number of inmates in almshouses Taken from the census at Washington D. C.:

North Dakota, 81 total number in alms houses.

South Dakota, 145 total number in alms houses.

Montana, 415 total number in alms houses.

Minnesota, 687 total number in alms houses.

DRUGGISTS WELCOME REVISION OF PHARMACOPOEIA

Druggists throughout the nation are considering it a relief to be freed from the necessity of dealing in liquors, according to the editor of the *Weekly Drug Markets* of New York City. He comments on the omission of whisky and brandy from the revised U. S. Pharmacopœia, the authoritative list of medicinal preparations recognized by physicians, as follows:

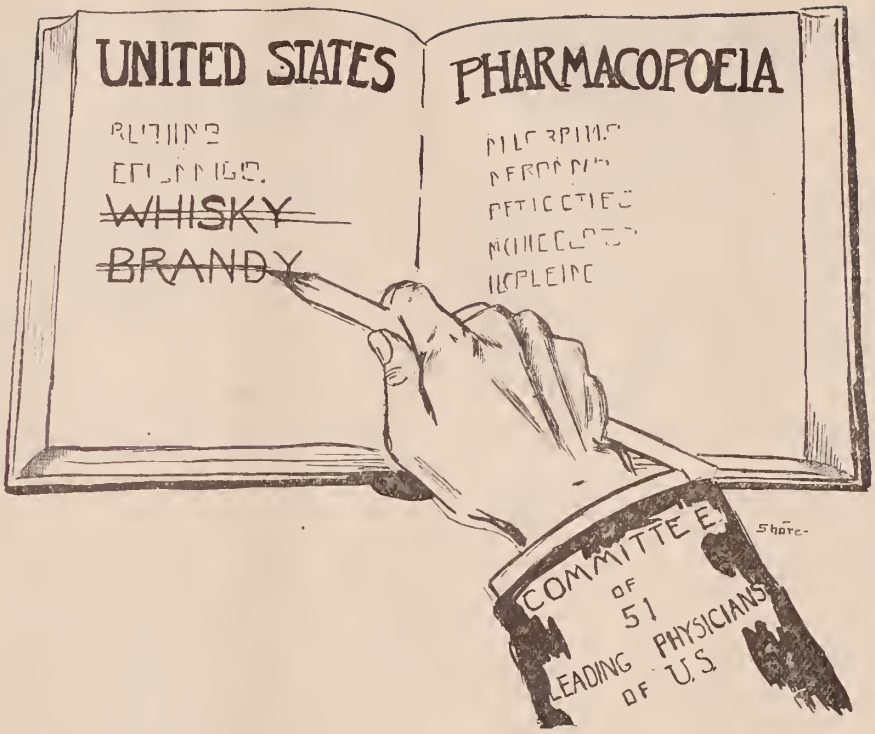
"The sentiment has strongly developed within recent years, among reputable pharmacists and medical men, that liquors should be deleted from the Pharmacopœia on the ground that they are not distinctly medicinal agents and are not necessary in the production of official medicinal preparations. In the present Pharmacopœia, neither whisky nor brandy is directed to be used in the manufacture of other preparations, so that their retention in the official guide up to the present time must be considered solely on the ground of their possible use as medicinal agents. *In the face of the sentiment* as to the *actual remedial value of these spirits*, from a medical point of view at least, it would seem that 'Othello's occupation's gone.'

"The fear has been expressed in some quarters that this elimination may make it impossible for druggists after January 1 next to sell whisky or brandy without taking out a saloon license. But this contention is largely problematical. Many druggists will welcome the failure officially to recognize these spirits as an excuse to relieve them from taking out a license and its accompanying restrictive regulations which have proved so onerous to well-meaning men. We have heard many druggists declare that the quantities of these products sold by them in response to legitimate demands were inconsequential, and from such sales they never realized, directly or indirectly, enough to pay the cost of the special tax certificate required by the Internal Revenue authorities. One can well believe that as a matter of financial interest such sales have not been worth the effort and responsibility they cost, while as a *nuisance* and *demoralizing agency* they have always required caution and discriminating judgment.

"With the elimination of whisky and brandy from the Pharmacopœia, the fact that the druggist does not keep them for sale as medicines can not be urged as a blot upon his professional reputation. The liquor situation has been one of the most unsatisfactory subjects with which the druggist has had to deal, and the pharmacist who does not wish to have himself classed as a liquor-dealer, or subject himself to espionage or the risks of prosecution for acts he can not foresee, will undoubtedly indorse the verdict of the Pharmacopœial Revision Committee."

SO WHISKY IS NOT A DRUG

So whisky is not a drug! According to a decision of the National Pharmacopœia Committee, after next January druggists must become saloonkeepers if they wish to sell the stuff. What have the brewers and distillers to stand on now? Physicians are rapidly coming to the conclusion that the medical profession could far better get along without one drop of alcohol. One high in that profession stated to us recently that substitutes have already been discovered for all uses to which it is put medicinally. The claim that it is a food product has been exploded. There is only one thing left: To confess that manufacturers and sellers are in the business for money, and the politician is his last support. When politics and whisky fall out, whisky takes to the bottomless pit and politics ascends the mount.—*Northwestern Christian Advocate.*



The National Pharmacopœia Committee last month decided to strike whisky and brandy from the new edition of the United States Pharmacopœia.

WILL A FINANCIAL PANIC FOLLOW NATIONAL PROHIBITION?

In an article which appeared recently in the *Chicago Examiner*, Joseph Debar, secretary of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association of America warns the people of the certainty of an era of frightful business depression that will follow the enactment of a national prohibition measure.

In replying to this cry of alarm Rev. Charles Stelzle, the well-known authority on labor questions, in the same paper says:

"The argument that the abolition of the liquor traffic will create a financial panic is based entirely upon the absurd proposition that if the liquor dealers fail to get the money now spent for beer and whisky nobody else will get it.

It is assumed that if a man doesn't spend a dollar for booze he will throw that dollar into the sewer or into some kind of a bottomless pit, instead of using it to purchase some other commodity, which will do good instead of harm, which will have a permanent value, and which will give the workingmen of the country more work, more wages and greater prosperity every way than if the same amount of money were spent for beer and whisky.

"Every workingman knows that we are not suffering from over-production, but from under-consumption. Therefore it would not injure him particularly if the brewery and distillery owners were to put their 'brains and what is left of their capital' when the liquor business is destroyed, into the production of materials which will give him more of the comforts of life here and now, and less of its torments both here and hereafter.

"As for the 'poor farmer,' who would suffer so grievously, according to the defender of the saloon, because the brewers and distillers would fail to buy his grain and grapes, his apples and cherries—there is no fear that he will buy fewer automobiles and less farm machinery, and all the other modern conveniences which he now enjoys, because somebody else will buy his apples and cherries, his grain and grapes—besides, economists and farm experts are even now afraid that the American farmer will soon be unable to raise enough grain to adequately supply this country.

"Regarding the railroad man who would no longer handle the '2.5 per cent of the total traffic of all manufacturing industries of the country,' which the liquor business now furnishes—nobody doubts for a single moment that the railroad man will get as much business and as much money from the transfer of a given amount of grain, whether that grain is shipped to a brewer or a baker. As for the transportation of the finished product, as well as the raw materials which the liquor industry now furnishes, other industries which would benefit through the transfer of trade from liquor to some other commodity would undoubtedly supply as much business for the railroad man as the brewers and distillers do.

"Reference is made to the large amount of money paid in the form of internal revenue tax by the liquor industry for the privilege of carrying on its business. If it could be said that this business resulted only in good, first to those who are engaged in it, and, second, to those who are consumers of liquor, the millions of dollars which are paid in the form of a tax might be regarded as a blessing. But one cannot discuss this question fairly without reference to the cost and the burden of the liquor business upon the state, because it is compelled to maintain police departments, penitentiaries, asylums of various kinds and other institutions to take care of the victims of alcohol."

The Union Signal

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National W. C. T. U. Convention, Seattle, Wash., October 9-14, 1915

GOAL FOR 1915—FIFTY THOUSAND NEW MEMBERS

Miss Anna A. Gordon, National president, left Evanston, Wednesday evening, August 25, for Fairmont, Minn., to attend the state W. C. T. U. convention, at which she is to deliver two addresses.

NATIONAL ORGANIZER TRANSLATED

As we go to press the news of the home-going of Mrs. Cora E. Seberry, National W. C. T. U. organizer, is received. A tribute to the memory of this beloved comrade will appear in next week's paper.

A "PERSONALLY CONDUCTED" TOUR ACROSS THE CONTINENT

Are you planning to attend the National W. C. T. U. Convention to be held at Seattle, Washington, October 9-14? Read the many attractions of the trip as outlined in the article on page 11 by Mrs. Ella A. Boole, chairman of Transportation, and decide to join the White Ribbon Special party.

A CHANCE TO SEE YOSEMITE AT REDUCED RATES

All who are contemplating making the trip to Yosemite National Park (see advertisement on page 14) will be interested in knowing that on Friday and Saturday of each week the fare from Merced and return (which is usually $18.50) will be reduced to $14.50.

Prohibition Edict of American Citizens

Temperance teaching and training of the children make deep and lasting sentiment for prohibition and for its enforcement. Mighty is the prohibition edict of the Czar of all the Russias, but mightier far will be the United States prohibition edict. This will come, not through the proclamation of one ruler, but through that of millions of enlightened American citizens, "kings over themselves," who, at the ballot box, will choose for our beloved Republic, the inestimable blessing of nationwide prohibition.

JOHN BARLEYCORN'S SUMMER VACATION

There has long been a tradition that during the summer season the churches and the right-thinking people in large measure suspend all activities and leave the forces of evil unmolested to carry out their programs. However, the record of achievements in the United States and Canada during the past three months is proof that a great change in this respect has taken place in reform circles, and that June, July and August are popular months for prohibition victories.

If you doubt this assertion, look at the rapidly whitening map of Minnesota, forty-four counties voting out the liquor traffic since March 1, averaging almost two a week during the vacation season, not to mention all the scattered cities and counties in other local option states which have taken the same course.

If you desire further proof, glance at the big province of Alberta, Canada, containing 260,000 square miles of territory, which, by a 23,000 majority, in midsummer, voted to sweep the dramshops from its borders.

Of almost equal importance and significance have been the launching of an educational campaign against John Barleycorn by the New York City board of health and the decision of the National Pharmacopœia committee of fifty-one leading physicians to strike whisky and brandy from the new revised edition of the Pharmacopœia.

Other events which make the past few months memorable in temperance history are the action taken by the Kansas Civil Service commission, at the suggestion of Governor Capper, that no user of alcoholic liquors or of cigarets shall hereafter be eligible to an official position in the state of Kansas; the emancipation of the state of Alabama on July 1 from the legalized liquor traffic; the large number of business houses which have announced anti-liquor rules for their employes, the saloons, breweries, distillers, and firms dealing in saloon supplies that have either been forced out of business through bankruptcy or have voluntarily abandoned it in anticipation of national prohibition; and the quite general elimination of alcoholic liquors from the summer camps of the state militia of the different commonwealths.

The summer has in very truth been a vacation season for John Barleycorn such as he has never before experienced, for not only has he been told to vacate much territory heretofore claimed by him but he is finding himself rapidly becoming a *persona non grata* in nearly every organization—medical, military, commercial and social. In every section of the world, in every class of society, one hears variations of the popular song of the day, *"John Barleycorn, goodbye."*

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC NO FRIEND TO THE WORKINGMAN

Occasionally it is reported that some representative of the labor movement has made declarations reflecting upon the value of prohibition. That such utterances do not voice the sentiments of the rank and file of the labor organizations is certain. Whole bodies of workingmen have gone on record in favor of prohibition and men in high official positions in the American Federation of Labor have been most emphatic and outspoken against the liquor business. Only last spring the National Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, representing a membership of 70,000, passed a resolution in favor of prohibition, and last year the labor union of Pasadena, California, sent out to the labor unions of the nation a plea to work and vote for the elimination of the saloon, urging the benefits they had experienced from being in dry territory.

We recall the words on the liquor evil spoken by John Mitchell, at one time vice-president of the Federation of Labor of America and head of the Mine Workers' organization: "Almost every disturbance in the ranks of organized labor can be traced back to some connection with the saloon. If a brewery is closed down, in its place springs up a factory. If a saloon is closed, in its place comes a store. It is simply a process well known to union men, the same process as follows the introduction of machinery. It is a readjustment, a changed condition of society."

We are reminded also of the strong statements of John F. Cunneen, of the International Association of Machinists, "Almost every labor union scandal can be traced to the saloons. The downfall of labor union officers who get drunk, neglect their duties, embezzle the funds of the union or sell out the union, can be traced in almost every case to the saloon. It means disgrace to the union to have the short-comings of its officers aired in the courts of the land and the less of it the better for the labor union. Every labor union should fight the saloon with all its power."

Speaking in the resubmission campaign in Maine in 1911, John B. Lennon, treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, said, "Go all through the list of things the trade union movement fundamentally stands for and then observe what the saloon is doing in the world upon the same question, and you will find that the influence of the saloon is positively unqualifiedly against the progress of every element of human uplift for which the trade union stands. I am not writing about saloonkeepers. I am writing about saloons. I have no contest with saloon-keepers but I have a contest with the saloon and I am against it and I will do all I possibly can to put it out of business."

The members of the labor unions of this country are too keen observers of the signs of the times, too devoted lovers of their families and homes, too patriotic citizens of their country to tolerate or approve an institution which is so plainly inimical to their interests.

National W. C. T. U. Convention

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, OCTOBER 9-14

A trip to Seattle, Washington, on the White Ribbon Special

WILL AFFORD AN OPPORTUNITY

To spend nearly a week in Seattle, the municipal miracle of the West;

To visit the five great Pacific Coast cities;

To attend an inspiring convention and hear such eloquent speakers as Bishop Walter Sumner, Mr. Daniel Poling and Dr. Mary Stone, the noted Chinese medical missionary;

To visit the Panama-Pacific and the San Diego Expositions;

To be present at the meeting of the National Temperance Council at San Francisco.

For further particulars read article on page 11

STATE HEALTH OFFICERS OF WASHINGTON DECLARE FOR PROHIBITION

Following a general discussion of public health matters, the annual convention of the state, county and city health officers of the state of Washington, on August 17, went on record as favoring national prohibition of the liquor traffic. The discussion developed the feeling among the health officers that indulgence in liquor was the cause of much illness and suffering and by a majority vote of those present the organization decided in favor of the elimination of the saloon evil as favorable to the bettering of health conditions in general.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES

The attitude of the agriculturists of the United States toward the prohibition movement is indicated by the fact that the majority of the state granges have passed resolutions in favor of outlawing the liquor traffic from the nation.

The 934 state banks and trust companies of prohibition Kansas at the last report show larger deposits than at any previous time in the history of the state —an increase of $24,000,000 in twelve months. How about the "prohibition-ruination" prophecies of the liquor people?

Two of the periodicals having the largest circulation among the workingmen of the United States, the *Yoeman Shield* and the *Modern Woodmen*, continually and emphatically declare against the drink evil. Their continued popularity with the labor element is proof of the sentiment of the man who works.

"The abolition of beer and whisky would be as miraculously beneficial to Great Britain as the abolition of vodka has been to Russia," says the great novelist, Arnold Bennett, in the *London News*.

"Beer and whisky are among the major curses of this country. At the present time they are doing an unusual amount of harm. They are interfering with the quick delivery war jobs of all kinds, and are, therefore, traitorous in effect; and, further, they are weakening the tenacity which wins. I have seen a middle-aged man lament over a morning glass of whisky that he was too old to serve his country—as though he could not have served it by keeping off whisky!"

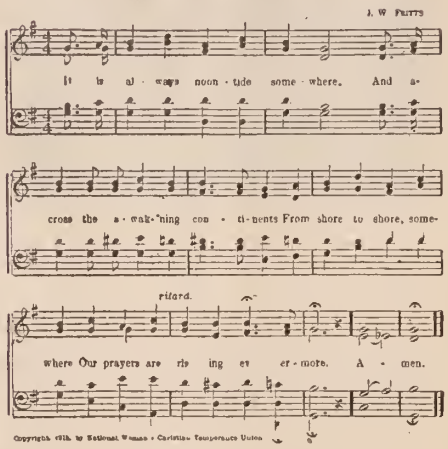
When the province of Alberta, Canada, went dry, last month, the leaders of the prohibition forces sent the following message to Hon. Lloyd George: *"England's greatest enemy has been slain by the voters of Alberta."*

It is reported that the buildings formerly occupied by the Capitol Brewing Company of Montgomery, Ala., will be used for an enterprise known as the Montgomery Packing Plant. The community is to be congratulated upon the change from a business which took sustenance out of the mouths of whole families to one which will provide the market with nourishing food.

The Crescent Brewery of Nampa, Idaho, is being remodelled for a cold storage plant and a soft drink factory and will change its name to the "Overland Beverage Co." The cooling room, after all beer vats have been removed, will be used for cold storage and will have a capacity of 50,000 boxes of Nampa Valley apples. All former employes will be retained.

A Birmingham (England) employer, who is a staunch teetotaller, recently advertised for a foreman for one of the departments of his works, and a large crowd of men called at the factory. When the employer saw them outside he said genially, "Well, we might as well go and have a drink," pointing to a tavern opposite. He suited the action to his words, and led the way across, the men following When he reached the swing doors of the public house he turned around and saw one man loitering behind the others, and called out to him, "Aren't you coming in?" "I'm a teetotaller, thanks," was the response. "Well, you're the man for me," the employer promptly rejoined, and he there and then engaged him, while all the others were sent about their business.

Time of Prayer—Noontide



OUR CAMPAIGN STATES

At the sacred noontide hour, will not all white ribboners of the nation remember in prayer not only our campaign for National Constitutional Prohibition but also the workers in the campaign states, that in large measure they may be endued with wisdom, strength and power by our Divine leader in our righteous war. The following states vote this fall:

South Carolina, September 14.

Ohio, November election.

BREAD OR BOOZE?

We cannot conceive of any poorer business than that a nation should use the grain which it produces in the manufacture of liquids which sap the vitality and efficiency of its people without adding any desirable or useful quality, thus leaving the nation dependent upon the outside world for its bread and cereal foods. Such a practice is a fundamental economic error, and it seems to have taken this great war to teach the folly of such a method.

The great war of the past nine months has taught the nations of the earth, as no moral wave or religious campaign ever could have taught them, the absolute uselessness of alcoholic beverages. It is not a moral lesson which is being taught so much as it is an economic lesson. And out of this war will come the greatest good which ever yet has been done to the cause of temperance and of personal and national efficiency, for it will have taught very forcefully the individual and national damage which comes from diverting the grains of the world to the manufacture of harmful drinks rather than using them for the manufacture of bread and other foods.—*Farming Business of Chicago*

The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

As a result of the election on August 9, Kennett, Mo., remains dry by a majority of 69, in spite of the vigorous campaign by the liquor interests, in which U. S. Congressman Jacob E. Meeker was the chief speaker.

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RED LETTER DAYS

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SEPTEMBER 28—*Children's Harvest Home (Birthday of Frances E. Willard)*

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, SEATTLE, WASH., OCTOBER 9-14, 1915

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PARLIAMENTARY USAGE

MRS. A. S. BENJAMIN

All her life your superintendent has been coveting knowledge and then more knowledge, but now she is coveting foreknowledge. Why? That she may know just when your institutes and county and district conventions are to be held. If she could only have this knowledge beforewards instead of afterwards, she would make so pathetic an appeal that the program-maker could not omit parliamentary "exercises." She would convince whomsoever it concerned that more parliamentary knowledge means conservation of time, greater enthusiasm and the "smoothing away" of all friction. When she reads of the wonderful doings of certain conventions or institutes without so much as a mention of parliamentary work, her heart is pained within her. It seems such ingratitude to give this important "aid" the go-by when without it said convention or institute could not even have been "called." Your National superintendent was grateful when our much loved National Y. P. B. secretary made such gracious mention in the Missouri W. C. T. U. convention of the parliamentary work.

Just here special thanks must be tendered the several state presidents, many of whom are overburdened, but who still take time to write most courteous replies to all requests, thereby emboldening the present writer to beg that in the many state conventions so soon to be held generous space be given to parliamentary exercises. Then, too, there is a prize contest on and the state meeting is the best possible place for the state superintendent to make her appeal and win the prize.

In conclusion, the second week in September is to be the week for "special" parliamentary meetings. How many unions (for this concerns the local workers) will plan and carry to success such a meeting? Invite everybody and then give the most profitable entertainments in all your history. You can use the department literature—Drills 1, 2 or 3, "Voices," or "Why Study Parliamentary Law?" or the leader can formulate her own program. If additional knowledge of "Rank of Motions" is the main desire, No. 3 of the Parliamentary Studies will be all that is needed. Make much of the musical part of the program, and if the entire union has a mind to help, light refreshments will not be "out of order." Be sure to give those present an opportunity to become members of the union and when you have done all report—*report*. And will every state superintendent keep constantly in mind that the National W. C. T. U. convention is to be held unusually early and see to it that her report is forwarded not later than September 25?

Grand Rapids, Mich.

WORDS OF APPRECIATION FROM ALBERTA

The latest figures from the province of Alberta, Canada, give the majority for prohibition of the liquor traffic at the July 21 election as 23,000. Fully 80 per cent of the possible vote was polled and more than 60 per cent of the vote cast was for prohibition. Alberta is the only province of Canada that has a direct legislation law and this is the first bill to be voted on under that law.

MRS. LOUISE C. MCKINNEY, president of the Alberta provincial W. C. T. U., reporting the victory to THE UNION SIGNAL, says: "You helped us by your speakers, your literature and the example of so many of your states. Go forward in your march towards National Prohibition and Canada will try to keep step with you."

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

MRS. SARAH B. MOORE, Easton, Md., a long time member of the W. C. T. U., and subscriber for THE UNION SIGNAL. In local, county and state offices she has faithfully served the organization.

MRS. MARGARET AINSLIE, Whitewater, Wis., a faithful member of the local union for many years.

STATE W. C. T. U. CONVENTION CALENDAR

Minnesota, Fairmont, Aug. 24-27.
South Carolina, Allendale, Sept. 2-5.
Vermont, Barton, Sept. 8-10.
Maine, Skowhegan, Sept. 14-16.
Missouri, Sikeston, Sept. 14-17.
Oklahoma, Oklahoma City, Sept. 15-17.
New Hampshire, Somersworth, Sept. 15-17.
Kentucky, Bowling Green, Sept. 17-22.
Wisconsin, Eau Claire, Sept. 17-21.
South Dakota, Ipswich, Sept. 17-22.
West Virginia, Fairmont, Sept. 21-24.
Nebraska, Grand Island, Sept. 21-24.
Virginia, Lynchburg, Sept. 21-24.
Colorado, Denver, Sept. 22-24.
Delaware, Sept. 22-24.
North Dakota, Carrington, Sept. 23-27.
California, (Northern), Oakland, Sept 27 to Oct. 1.
Montana, Livingston, Sept. 28-Oct. 1.
Kansas, Newton, Sept 28-Oct. 1.
Washington (Eastern), Colfax, Sept. 27-Oct. 1.
Iowa, Iowa City, Sept. 28-Oct. 1.
Illinois, Waukegan, Sept. 28-Oct. 1.
New Jersey, Montclair, Sept. 28-Oct. 2.
Rhode Island, Westerly, Sept. 28-30.
Maryland, Rockville, Sept. 29-30.
Utah, Salt Lake City, Sept. 29-Oct. 1.
New York, Ithaca, Sept. 30-Oct. 4.
Tennessee, Martin, Oct. 1-4.
Wyoming, Laramie, Oct. 1-4.
Pennsylvania, York, Oct. 1-4.
Oregon, Newberg, Oct. 5-7.
Idaho, (Southern), Payette, Oct. 5-7.
Washington, Seattle, Oct. 8.
North Carolina, Raleigh, Oct. 8-12.
Alabama, Birmingham, Oct. 26-28.
Georgia, Covington, Oct. 26-29.
Arkansas, Forrest City, Oct. 27-31.
Massachusetts, Northampton, Nov. 2-4.
Florida, Orlando, Nov. 9-12.

Now is the Time

to renew THE YOUNG CRUSADER subscriptions for your public school teachers—nine months' subscriptions for twenty cents.

Kindly send in the subscriptions at once so that the September number may reach the teachers at the very beginning of the school year, that they may count upon its help as they plan the year's work.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, SEATTLE, WASH., OCTOBER 9-14, 1915

TRANSPORTATION NOTES

Safety signals, smooth road-bed, all steel equipment, trains usually on time, even when trains on other roads were late because of heavy rains, have contributed much to the comfort of my journeyings on the North-Western and Union Pacific during a recent lecture tour in Nebraska, and all who take the trip to the National W. C. T. U. Convention on the White Ribbon Special will agree with me that no better route could have been chosen.

It will not be possible to make the half hour stop at Payette, Idaho, as announced, because we cannot arrive there until midnight, but delegates may board the train and we will give them a royal welcome in the morning.

Note that the return route from Seattle must be decided upon when ticket is purchased, and there are many routes from which to choose.

The Convention will adjourn Thursday night, October 14. Friday there will be meetings of the Official Board and Executive Committee and several pleasant excursions are being planned for delegates and visitors.

Saturday morning those who are going to San Francisco will board the train about eight o'clock. Several interesting stops are arranged for if we are enabled to have a special train from Seattle to San Francisco. Remember that it is necessary that we have one hundred or more in order to have this special service and when you read of the many interesting stops we are planning, I am sure every one of you will wish to make this trip.

At Salem we will call on the governor; at Albany a demonstration is planned. At Roseburg our train will be sidetracked from midnight Saturday night until midnight Sunday night; for this the Pullman company will make an extra charge of $2.50 for standard sleeper lower berth, a little less for tourist. Many meetings are being planned for the day, and the W. C. T. U. will entertain us all for Sunday dinner and supper.

After the evening meeting we will return to our train and when Monday morning comes, we will be well on our way to San Francisco. At Ashland, the last stop in Oregon, where we remain for an hour, the possibility of an auto ride over a wonderful mountain road fills us with pleasant anticipation.

Another stop at Shasta Springs will be well worth the time it takes and we will arrive in San Francisco late in the evening, but that will not inconvenience us, for it is arranged that we are to remain in our sleepers until morning without extra expense.

Tuesday morning, October 19, all who desire to do so will go to the same hotel and every effort will be made to secure one at moderate rates and without a bar.

Tuesday we will of course spend at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, for we will want to see the exhibit of the World's and National W. C. T. U., and I think I can assure you that this will be a personally conducted trip.

Wednesday, October 20, has been designated as Temperance Day at the Exposition. On that day will occur the meeting of the National Temperance Council, in which the National W. C. T. U. will have an important part.

As the length of stay in San Francisco will vary, our party will separate into groups here, but the average stay will probably be four days. The trip to Los Angeles will be by one of the regular trains of the Southern Pacific. A day or two at San Diego and a return to Los Angeles should be included. Those who wish to see the Yosemite National Park can do so en route to Los Angeles, leaving the train at Merced. From Los Angeles there are many routes by which to return, but simply for the convenience of those who are uncertain as to route, we recommend the Santa Fe with side trip from Williams to the Grand Canyon (extra fare $7.50); then a stop may be made at Albuquerque and again at Colorado Springs and Denver; then over the Union Pacific and North-Western to Chicago.

A wonderful trip at a minimum of expense, with congenial company, attendance at a National W. C. T. U. Convention, the National Temperance Council meeting and a chance to help in some campaign states and hold prohibition meetings in other states where prohibition goes into effect January 1, 1916.

Multnomah Falls, near Oneonta, Ore., on O. W. R. & N. R. R.

Points to Remember.

Your destination must be either Seattle ($62.50 round trip from Chicago), or San Francisco, via Seattle ($80 from Chicago), over the route of the White Ribbon Special. Chicago and North-Western and Union Pacific Lines via Omaha, Granger, Pocatello and Portland.

Purchase tickets from starting point through to destination, as baggage may then be checked through and transfer in Chicago is provided for. Special baggage tags will be sent when reservation is ordered.

The White Ribbon Special leaves Chicago at 7:15 p. m. Tuesday, October 5. Dining cars will not be attached until Wednesday morning.

Sleeping car reservations must be made in advance. In making reservations, please state definitely whether you desire standard Pullman or tourist; lower or upper berth, compartment or drawing room; names of all in your party and where you will board the train. Also state whether you will return on the special train to San Francisco. Full information will be sent you on application to Miss Katharine K. Adams, 1730 Chicago Ave., Evanston, Ill.

ELLA A. BOOLE, *Chairman.*

THE HEART OF A WOMAN

ANNE GUILBERT MAHON, Philadelphia, Pa.

It was early in the morning—so early that the waiting-room in the usually bustling, noisy depot was empty and deserted. The ticket-seller yawned behind his grating. A colored porter lazily mopped the floor. The rush, the excitement of the day had not yet begun.

A plump little woman, in a well-worn, but neatly brushed brown suit, lugging a big basket telescope and followed by a small boy and girl, puffing and panting, hurried into the room.

"Well, I declare, children," she exclaimed, glancing nervously at the clock, "our time-piece must have been fast. We needn't have hurried so, after all." She dropped into a seat and drew a long breath, adding, "We've half an hour to wait."

"Oh!" A duet of disappointment issued from the younger travelers. They had not minded the hurrying and rushing, the scurrying and the flurrying, half as much as to lose—to them—precious moments.

The boy espied a nickel-in-the-slot machine at one end of the depot. His sister at once became interested in the workings of a weighing machine in the opposite direction. Both went to make investigations, and returned with wistful expressions. "I wish you had a penny, mother!" they told their parent.

A shadow crossed the face of the woman. "No use to wish that," she answered. "It will take all my pennies to get us to grandmother's—more than we can afford—but we have to go when she's sick and needs us." She sighed.

The children's eager faces grew sober. "But we love to go to grandmother's," spoke up the little girl. The mother only sighed and in a few moments the boy and girl ran off again, to gaze curiously at a big glass case filled with flowers.

Suddenly there was heard a rustle of silks. A woman in a shimmering satin gown of brilliant hue, with expensive trimmings, a hat encircled by a long, wide plume, and wearing costly jewels in her ears and at her throat, dropped into the seat beside the mother of the children. She was followed by an obsequious porter with a handsome leather traveling bag, which he deposited at her feet, saying, "Your train doesn't go for twenty minutes, ma'am. I'll come for you in plenty of time." Touching his cap, he disappeared.

The richly-dressed woman looked about her superciliously. She bestowed one glance on the shabby person at her side and gazed critically at the bulging wicker telescope, then she sighed and leaned back in her seat.

The little mother saw the glance. The blood rushed to her cheeks as she realized anew her thread-worn appearance.

Suddenly the little boy ran up. "Mother, I couldn't help it," he whispered, holding up a fat leg to show a big hole in the knee of his black stocking.

"Freddy," she exclaimed impatiently, "those were new stockings!"

"I couldn't help it, mother. I fell down," whimpered the boy.

"Well," the mother drew a breath of exasperation, "it can't be helped now, but I do wish you'd be more careful. I simply can't keep you in wearing apparel."

"And mother, look!" He held up a worn but neatly blacked little shoe. The sole had worn through.

"I knew it would not last much longer," said his mother in distress, "but I did hope—" She paused, then, seeing the boy's lip quiver and his eyes fill, added, "It can't be helped, Freddy. But try to be careful, dear."

A train came in at that moment and the children, forgetting all else, ran to the gate to watch the stream of people coming from the cars.

HAPPY DAY OF PROHIBITION

Louisa S. Weightman

Air: "Happy Day"

It's coming fast, that blessed day,
For which we hope, for which we pray,
When morn, nor eve, nor sunny noon
Shall cast its lure, e'en one saloon.

CHORUS

Happy Day! Happy Day!
When all saloons are swept away.
It's coming fast, that blessed day
When prohibition shall hold sway.
Happy Day! Happy Day!
When all saloons are swept away.

But we must watch and work and pray,
If we would see that blessed day;
And 'neath the banner of our king
Must rally 'gainst the hosts of sin.

Then let each heart that beats aright,
Beneath the bow of ribbon white,
Each noon unite in earnest prayer
For victory—our God will hear.

And when our land from rum is free,
We'll praise our God on bended knee;
And thankful voices loud shall sing
Hosannas to our Lord and King.

The mother sighed again. It was a long, half-conscious sigh she gave. Presently she was aware that the richly-dressed woman beside her was looking at her with curiosity not unmingled with kindness. She reddened and looked away.

"Have you trouble, too?" The words were spoken by the woman in the seat next to her.

The little mother flushed and smiled. "I suppose we all have trouble of some kind," she responded.

"Do you think so?" The woman regarded her almost eagerly. She was not as young as she at first appeared to be. Beneath paint and powder the lines in her face could be detected and her eyes had an appealing look, a certain discontented, unhappy expression.

"I'm sure of it," answered the woman in the shabby brown suit. "There's not a person anywhere who doesn't have some kind of a problem. With some it's one thing, with others it's another."

"But you don't carry much of a burden," said the other woman, looking almost envious.

"What makes you think so?" The little mother's eyes opened wide.

"I can tell by your face. Your troubles are all on the surface. They don't cut deep—like mine." She sighed.

"Sometimes I think mine go pretty deep. When you have to count the cost of everything, when you have to deny yourself and your children things you and they want and need, when you have to economize and scrimp, when you can't have pretty clothes and things like other women," involuntarily glancing at the rich clothing of the woman beside her; "when your husband is only a poor clerk who has to work hard from early morning till late night, and then doesn't make enough to keep you and the children decently"—the little woman's voice grew hard—"I don't think those are surface troubles. I think they're pretty important ones!"

"O my dear, my dear!" The other woman shook her head and smiled sadly. "If those are your only troubles, how thankful, how happy you ought to be! You don't know what *real* trouble is."

The woman in the brown suit stiffened slightly.

"You haven't anything to be ashamed of, have you?" asked the other.

"No, thank God, I can say that," replied the little mother quickly.

"Your husband is an honest, hard-working man. The money he makes, though it may not be much, is good, honest, clean money. Oh, how thankful you ought to be! You don't know what I would give to change places with you!"

The little mother looked at the other with astonished eyes.

"You think you have trouble because you haven't means;" continued the woman with feverish intensity. "My trouble is that I *have* money—but not the right kind. Oh, yes, I have all the fine clothes and jewels I want. I have a handsome house and plenty of servants. I have two automobiles. I have plenty of money to spend. I have everything money can buy: but, oh"—the lines in her face deepened—"suppose every time you sat down to your table laden with the choicest food, every mouthful choked you when you remembered that it was bought with money which took the bread out of starving children's mouths! Suppose every time you put on a pair of your jewel-bedecked slippers you remembered that the money which paid for them meant that children were going around with bare feet on the ground! Suppose every time you entered your own luxurious home you thought of others who were living in wretchedness and squalor, perhaps even turned out on the street homeless because the money which would have paid for their homes, which would have made them comfortable, had been swallowed up in a business which made *you* rich, but which not only starved and beggared others but ruined souls as well!"

"That must be dreadful," shuddered the little mother, at length, not knowing exactly what to say.

"Dreadful? No one who hasn't been through with it all knows what it is. No one realizes how many liquor dealers' wives such an experience curses, how many it *kills*. I know one woman who is in an insane asylum. Another is dead by her own hand. Several have died of nothing but broken hearts because their husbands were in such a business!"

The horrified look in her neighbor's eyes deepened.

"I wasn't always a saloon-keeper's wife," went on the other bitterly. "My husband was in a clean, respectable business once, but he was influenced to buy a saloon. He is a different man now. I've pleaded with him to take up something else, but he won't listen to me. He says he never could make as much—" She closed her eyes as if to shut out some dread picture. "It's getting so I can't stand it," she murmured. "I don't know what will become of me if Henry keeps on—"

The porter came up, touching his cap deferentially. "Train will leave in five minutes now. Better get your chair, ma'am," he said.

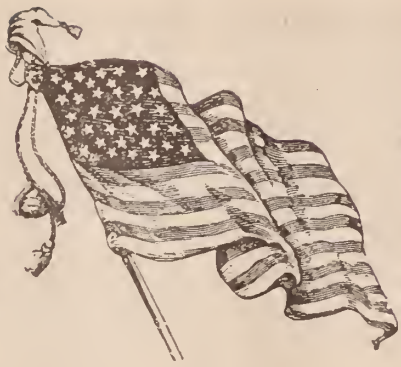
The woman rested her white-gloved hand for a moment on the shabby cotton glove of the little mother. "Goodbye," she said, tears shining in her eyes.

The children ran up, excitedly. "The man's calling our train, mother," they cried. Picking up the wicker telescope, the mother followed them to the train. The engine snorted. They were off. Gleefully the children looked from the window, their voices ringing out happily, but the mother leaned back in her seat and could not shake off the spell which the woman's story had cast over her.

"I never dreamed of such trouble," she said to herself. "Oh, how thankful I am that James is in a good, clean, honest business; that every penny we spend isn't cursed. I'll never grumble again. Why, my trouble—our little inconvenience—is nothing compared to that poor woman's!"

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

From west to east, from south to north,
We boys and girls are marching forth
To lay the liquor traffic low.
With happy hearts we are afield,
We're boys and girls who never yield,
The liquor traffic now must go!



Chorus:
In Nineteen Twenty comes the day,
Comes the children's happy day;
In Nineteen Hundred Twenty
There'll be prohibition plenty
When Columbia drives the drink away.
—*A. A. G.*

HILDA'S LETTER

MRS. CARL BILBY, Muncie, Ind.

Hilda Bramholt, who was enrolled in a girl's school in the east, was home spending the summer vacation. One morning her father, the proprietor of a prosperous bakeshop, seemed to the girl to be unusually preoccupied.

"Papa, what's the matter?" she asked. "Aren't you feeling well?"

Bridgeville (Del.) Loyal Temperance Legioners Ready for a Picnic and Parade

"Oh, nothing's the matter, Hilda; at least nothing about which little girls should worry their pretty heads," he laughingly answered, patting her hand and kissing her before taking his departure for the day.

"Mama, there is something wrong with daddy, isn't there? He doesn't seem the same. He's sick and worried, or something, isn't he, mama?"

"Yes, dearie, your father is worried, although I don't believe he'd like to have you know about it."

"Oh, please do tell me, mama!"

Mrs. Bramholt looked into Hilda's tearful, pleading eyes, then hesitatingly began: "Well, Hilda, you know there's a local option election next Tuesday and your father is very much concerned about it because of its effect upon his business. Mr. Saylor, the proprietor of the new Grand Hotel, told him that the Grand's trade was going in future to those who had the town's best business interests at heart—meaning those in general who voted wet, and the Shaffer Bakery Company in particular."

"Why, the idea! Does that mean old Mr. Saylor think he can force my father to vote wet just because he buys a few loaves of bread from him?" cried Hilda, indignantly springing up.

"The Grand Hotel's bakery trade is quite an item to your father, Hilda," sighed Mrs. Bramholt.

"What if it is? We can get along without it!"

"We'll have to if your father votes 'dry,' that's sure. There's father now returning for something he's forgotten, I imagine. Don't mention a word of this to him."

Hilda was obliged to return to school the following Saturday in order to have time to "get settled" for the fall term which opened the following Tuesday. All during her return journey she thought of how her poor father was being torn between principle and a desire for profit, and it suddenly occurred to her that if she were not attending this expensive school her father's monthly bills would be greatly lessened; then perhaps he could get along without the Grand Hotel's bakery trade.

Hilda spent a long, restless Saturday night. She loved the school, the teachers, the girls, all the associations connected with the place. But she loved, too, her dear little home town, her mother and father, her home, and the principle of temperance. Sunday afternoon she reached a decision and wrote the following letter to her father:

"Dear Daddy:

"Mother told me how Mr. Saylor threatened to give Mr. Shaffer the Grand Hotel's trade because Mr. Shaffer was a 'wet' man. Now, daddy, darling, don't you worry another minute about it! You just go right straight ahead and vote 'dry' as you've always done for dear old Bardstown, Mama, and me; and I'll give up going to school here and come home. I'd far rather be only daddy's girl, living in a 'dry' town, than to be a graduate with the highest honors this school can give if my expenses here will have to be paid by my dear daddy's sacrifice of his temperance principles or 'going broke' because of a 'wet' boycott! Now don't forget, daddy, that I mean just every word I write. I'll come back home if your income is to be in the least cut down by the happenings of this election. Only, dearest daddy, you'll quit worrying and vote *right*, won't you?

"Your loving,
"HILDA.

"P. S.—Love to mama and tell her I just couldn't help telling you how I felt about it all."

There was an inscrutable look on Mr. Bramholt's face as he read his daughter's letter. When he had finished he turned to his wife, his eyes moist, his face smiling.

"Read this!" he exclaimed, tossing the letter to Mrs. Bramholt and rising from the table. "I'm going to hustle down to the polls before going to the bakery this morning. My early vote may be the means of encouraging others to do likewise,"—and he walked rapidly away whistling a merry little tune.

On Thursday morning Hilda was delighted to receive the following communication:

"Dearest Daughter:

"Bardstown remains dry and your daddy loses the Grand Hotel trade. But somehow Mr. Saylor's threat must have gotten 'noised about,' for this morning Mr. Lynx of the Imperial and Mrs. Wells of the Travellers called me by 'phone and said they thought they'd prefer to feed their patrons dry Bramholt bread rather than wet Shaffer bread. So I guess the Bramholt bakery's accounts will stand about as usual and your school expenses will be forthcoming in the future as in the past. I think it is now your turn to quit worrying.

"Your loving
"DADDY."

THE HEART OF A WOMAN

(Continued from Page Twelve)

It was a week later when the little mother and her family were at home once more and she was busily clearing off the breakfast dishes, that the small girl picked up the morning paper.

"Mother," she exclaimed, "doesn't this picture look just like that lovely-looking lady who sat and talked to you in the railroad station when we were going to grandmother's?"

The mother set down the dishes and looked over the child's shoulder. Her heart beat strangely as she recognized the handsome but sad face of the woman. Under the picture, in large type, she read the words: "Mrs. Estelle Montague, wife of rich liquor dealer, shot accidentally while cleaning husband's revolver."

Her heart beat tumultuously. She read down the column: "The doctors and the coroner are convinced that the shooting was wholly accidental," ran the newspaper account. "Mrs. Montague had no trouble of any kind. There was no reason for her to take her life. Her husband is prosperous. He was devoted to his wife. There were no domestic difficulties. She had everything a woman's heart could wish."

Tears filled the little mother's eyes as she read the words. "Poor soul!" she murmured. "Poor soul! How little people understand."

Triple Alliance of Deleterious Agencies

DR. B. C. KEISTER, Roanoke, Va.

It is a well known fact that the five per cent of alcohol contained in ordinary beer is the main factor that produces the habit and the uncontrollable thirst among beer drinkers. It is equally well known that the small quantity of alcohol in beer acts precisely as small drinks of whisky on the system. It simply requires a larger amount of beer to satisfy the craving for alcohol. Whisky and brandy, as is well known, contain from forty to fifty per cent of alcohol, hence it requires from eight to ten times as much beer as it does whisky or brandy to satisfy the thirst of a regular drinker.

According to the latest and best authorities, one five cent loaf of bread contains about as much real nutriment as a whole barrel of ordinary lager-beer. Hence, in order to get five cents' worth of food value you must consume a whole barrel of beer, besides taking into the system about ten quarts of alcohol, certain quantities of arsenic, copper, formalin, strychnia, etc., as preservatives and coloring ingredients, all of which act injuriously on the internal organs of the body. It is thus seen that we have a triple alliance of deleterious agencies: The alcohol, the fermented malt and the preservatives and coloring ingredients that constitute the ordinary beer.

It is now recognized by our best authorities in military matters that alcoholic beverages are no longer entitled to a place in the army or navy, in camp or on the field of battle. These facts are borne out today in the great European war by all of the warring powers. At a meeting of the Association of Military Surgeons in Baltimore, Dr. L. M. Maus of the Army Medical Corps made this statement before that distinguished body: "Practically all of the crimes committed in the army are traced directly to the use of alcoholic beverages. These include murders, suicides, courts martial, dismissals, guard-house sentences, desertions, robberies, venereal diseases and insanity." He also made the statement that if alcoholic beverages were interdicted the rate of efficiency would be increased fifty per cent, and the sick rate reduced fifty per cent. When we consider the high standard of physical and mental requirements for military service of some of our sister nations, it seems to me that it is high time for our Federal Government to begin to take notice, lest we, as a nation, be classed with the wine and beer-drinking nations whose standard of mental and physical efficiency has been lowered on account of indulgence in alcoholic beverages. May the time soon dawn when America will come boldly to the forefront and declare to the world her sentiments of Nation-wide Prohibition.

VIRGINIA VITALITIES

Virginia Primaries Result in Prohibition Victory--Poster Day a Great Success

Special Correspondence

The results of the Virginia primaries held on August 3 was another victory for the temperance forces. In almost every instance where a strong contest waged between a man of known prohibition sentiments and a man who worked against statewide, the "right" man won. The house will be overwhelmingly dry, and the senate safely so,—*we trust!* It is believed that the Virginia legislature of 1915-16 will give the nation an example of clean, honest legislation that has not been excelled in any state or by any body of men similarly entrusted.

August 2 was poster day in Virginia and hundreds of sets were purchased by the unions and posted on trees, buildings, billboards and fences throughout the state. The set is a selected list of six of the best National subjects, printed on heavy paper, half of them 42x27 inches, and half 25x18 inches in dimension. The state president made the selection and it has been most satisfactory to the unions.

The decorative quality of the Virginia poster set was never more noticeable than at the rest-room kept by Mrs. Green at Wharton's Grove. The whole front of the cottage under the porch was decorated with posters in red and black on white, while the hall, off of which opened the rest and dressing rooms, was literally papered with posters, samples of literature and copies of the state and National organs. A beautiful pennant in blue and gold reached across the cottage above the porch roof, and the National temperance fan and the state invitation card were given as souvenirs. This was a bit of state work done partly as an experiment, but it is quite likely the Lancaster county W. C. T. U. will make the institution permanent through local efforts. On Sundays fully 5,000 people were reached by literature, addresses and personal service. The camp is of Baptist denomination, presided over by Dr. H. M. Wharton of Baltimore, Md.

GERMAN TEMPERANCE LITERATURE.

The following German pamphlets are issued to help enlist as many as possible of the German-Americans in the fight against the drink habit and the liquor traffic. They appeal to them in their native tongue and on lines which will most easily influence them. Speed the cause of national prohibition by distributing these pamphlets widely.

1. "THE BIBLE AND TOTAL ABSTINENCE." 32 pages, 2d edition, ten thousand now issued. Price 5c each, 25c a doz., $1.50 a hundred, postpaid.
2. "THE GERMANS AND THE DRINK QUESTION." 8 pages, forty thousand now issued. Price 2c each, 10c a dozen, 50c a hundred, postpaid, $4.00 a thousand by express.
3. "CHRISTIANITY AND PROHIBITION." 8 pages, twenty thousand now issued. Same price as No. 2.
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THE RAVAGES OF NATIONAL PROHIBITION

I want to speak to you a little while about the terrible disasters which will follow National Prohibition.

Think of the fine madhouses made empty. Have we the right to stop going crazy if it will throw asylum guards out of work? Think of the employes of our beautiful penitentiaries. Shall we strike down 85 per cent of their prosperity? Shall we cast upon the scrapheap the divorce lawyers of our land, the bone and sinew of our country?

And there is the corkscrew industry. It has not the pull it used to have. Untold fortunes invested in its manufacture are gone.

Take the steel industry. National Prohibition will affect the manufacture of padlocks, jimmies, ball and chains, handcuffs and prison bars. Millions will be thrown out of work.

And this does not include the millions of skilled workmen now engaged in the manufacture of brass knuckles. Gamblers will be reduced not only to want—but to work.

After all, can the American home survive the ravages of sobriety? Can any nation hope to lead the march of human progress if we limit the output of locomotor ataxia?

The constitution provides the right of trial by jury. How are we going to enjoy this right if we remove the incentive to crime? The constitution also guarantees the right of habeas corpus. How are we going to exercise this if the people stop going to jail?

But, in spite of all this disaster, I'm for National Prohibition. I'm for it because no honest government can steal babies' shoes and call it revenue. I'm for it because no civilized nation can run a toll gate on the road to hell. I'm for it because I want a national defense that can defy the world if necessary.

I'm for it because it's more in the scope of the republic's business to protect little children at home than to protect big business abroad. I'm for it because it's the nation's wrong and the nation alone can right it.—*Ex-Congressman Landis.*

COLORADO NEWS

Governor Carlson, a Popular Speaker at W. C. T. U. Meetings--State Association of Druggists Favors Strict Enforcement of Prohibition Law

MRS. ELLA BEECHER GITTINGS

The annual "Home-Coming Day for Northern Colorado Drys" at the Colorado-Texas Chautauqua held at Boulder, July 29, was an occasion of unusual interest and enthusiasm. There was as usual an all-day program with picnic lunch and tea and coffee served at Rest Cottage, where our state president, Mrs. Hungerford, keeps open house each summer during the Chautauqua session. This day is fast becoming one of the most popular on the six weeks' program. It was said that our morning attendance this year was the best any forenoon meeting had called out. Besides the customary devotional service and music, there were four papers. The first on "Smoke and Success" by Mrs. Elsie Simpson of Loveland, state superintendent of Narcotics, showed plainly and forcefully that our next great fight is to be waged against the cigaret first and finally tobacco in every form.

This was followed by "Prohibition and the World's Work," in which Mrs. Ella Beecher Gittings of the department of Co-operation showed how the whole world is awakening to the knowledge that alcohol is the greatest bar to success in every department of the world's work and the three modern ideals of conservation, eugenics and efficiency are driving it out. Mrs. Myrta Dodds of Greeley, representing the department of Scientific Temperance Instruction, made a clear case for her subject, "Scientific Temperance the Corner-Stone of Prohibition," in a most interesting and carefully planned paper. She was followed by our state vice-president, Mrs. F. I. Smith, who spoke of "Our Problems," chief among which will be the enforcement of our prohibition laws.

The Highland Y. P. B. of Denver gave a charming illustrated solo, "Abide With Me," in which several young ladies in exquisite white draperies gave rhythmic pantomimic interpretation of the old song. The effect was beautiful as at the close the young ladies knelt while noontide prayer was offered.

To many the main feature of the day was the diamond medal contest in the afternoon. There were seven contestants from Grand Junction, Denver, Fort Collins, and Englewood. The medal was awarded to Miss Margaret Clark of Englewood, who gave "The Enemy Under the Flag."

As the railroad tickets were good for two days an informal conference was held at Rest Cottage next day, where the women from several towns had heart-to-heart talks on problems, methods and *successes—not* discouragements. A Greeley woman said that the committee in charge of the Fourth of July celebration, acting for the city, gave the W. C. T. U. ten dollars, saying it was the "best organization in the city." The union furnished for the celebration a decorated auto and rest tent. Another woman told of a certain judge who had worked against them during a municipal dry campaign, who had recently begged permission to speak at one of their public meetings. He said he had bitterly opposed them and had called them objectionable and opprobrious names, but had become converted and wished to make this public apology and express his hearty appreciation of their noble work.

The maintenance of Rest Cottage as state headquarters at Chautauqua gives us increased opportunities each year for the promulgation of our principles, as people from many states summer in the park. Mrs. Hungerford spoke for us in response to a toast at the banquet which closed the School of Missions there, and also was invited to address the students of the summer school at chapel.

Colorado Day, August 1, instituted by the "Sons of Colorado," and recently made a legal holiday by the legislature, fell this year on Sunday. Accordingly our Christian young Governor Carlson issued a proclamation calling for its observance in the churches and for the use of National and Colorado flags in home decorations. The Denver Ministerial Association sent letters to every minister in the state requesting patriotic sermons appropriate to the day. An unique tent-city was set up in Denver. On one side of the governor's tent was one occupied by the Women's Club and on the other side the W. C. T. U. tent in charge of Mrs. R. K. Byles, superintendent of Fairs and Open-Air Meetings. It was, of course, beautifully decorated with flags, pennants, etc., and placarded within and without with instructive posters, which hundreds of people paused to read during the day. Cots and nurses were also provided in anticipation of any sickness or accident which might occur.

In a letter to Mrs. Byles from the secretary of the "Sons of Colorado," he said, in part: "We congratulate you for having had the best equipped tent in all that beautiful city of tents. The absence of your honored state president, Mrs. Hungerford, was one of the disappointments of the day. Certainly we shall expect her attendance in person 'Colorado Day,' 1916."

Mrs. Byles was asked to assist at a reception given in the governor's tent to two visiting governors. The program consisted of a three-minute silent prayer for peace, followed by addresses by Governor Carlson and several city ministers. Truly, it is a wonderful experience to have a Christian prohibition governor.

Great enthusiasm is being shown all over the state in preparation for our Jubilee convention in Denver next month. The district conventions this year have been notable for their distinguished speakers, nearly all of whom have been state officials or members of the legislature, Governor Carlson speaking for the Tenth District at Hugo.

An original open-air meeting was held by the Le Roy L. T. L., under the auspices of the W. C. T. U., a union of several small towns, where some of the members go thirty miles in autos to attend meetings. At this L. T. L. gathering the autos furnished the light, being arranged in a circle, within which the meeting was held.

The State Association of Druggists recently passed a very strong resolution in favor of strict enforcement of the prohibitory laws.

The many friends of our honorary state president, Mrs. Antoinette Hawley, who was two months in the hospital last spring, suffering from a fractured hip, will be glad to hear of her remarkable recovery—"three months ahead of time," say the doctors—and to know that she will be able to speak at our state convention in September. In a letter of greeting in the *Messenger*, with characteristic *naivete*, she says: "I have recently learned that a hip broken into four bits really meant death to an aged party, but as that idea didn't occur to me, I proceeded to live, as usual."

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Many are wanting and asking for the information to be found in THE UNION SIGNAL, but do not know where to find it. *Old subscriber*, you know and can help someone to this information by getting that *new subscriber*.

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THE POOR FARMER LOSES NINETEEN CENTS A WEEK

The rum demon is making a real hot campaign among the farmers to show them what a terrible injury prohibition will be to the farming business. In a long table of statistics the liquor interests assert that the demon's factories buy $100,000,000 worth of the products of the soil a year. Corn for bourbon whisky, rye for "good old rye," barley for malt, cherries and peaches and apples for brandy, grapes for wine and so on.

Perhaps their figures are right, but what of it? There are 10,000,000 farmers in the United States and their annual products are valued at a total of $10,000,000,000—ten billion dollars, or one thousand dollars for each farmer. Of course every farmer doesn't make $1,000 a year or a $1,000-a-year living, but that's the way it averages.

If the liquor "industry" buys $100,000,000 a year of the farmer's products, prohibition will stop the liquor industry buying $10 worth of produce from each farmer, on the average. Pretty hard on the farmer to lose $10 a year, or 19 cents a week, which the saloon now hands him!

The liquor people say the farmer "loses" it by prohibition. Nothing is farther from the truth. The $10 worth of grain or fruit which the farmer now sells to the demon would not be lost. It would still be valuable as food for man and beast in other forms than drink.—*Fort Wayne Sentinel.*

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The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XLI EVANSTON, ILL., SEPTEMBER 2, 1915 No. 36

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NATIONAL W.C.T.U. CONVENTION, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON
OCTOBER 9-14, 1915

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON
OCTOBER 9-14, 1915

WOMAN'S WORK IN WASHINGTON

HELEN N. STEVENS

That Washington is an up-to-date, progressive state is recognized everywhere. To make it a state that our earnest-minded citizens may be even more proud of is the task the women of Washington have determined to achieve. To develop a social and moral conscience is a great educational work that takes zeal and courage—it also takes time. To successfully guard what we obtain requires active and eternal vigilance. The powers of evil are ever on the alert to recover lost ground. A notable example of this was our last mayoralty election. The women were developing a moral public opinion while the friends of a recalled mayor went into the "vindicating business." To the superficial observer the friends of good government lost—but did they? In our ardor to gain the prohibition vote last autumn we were obliged, for lack of time, to forego close investigation of the legislative candidates. The result was that the legislature of 1915 made history, some of which the members themselves are ashamed to have recorded. For instance, in 1913, by legislative enactment we secured a mothers' pension law. At the 1915 session one of the most obnoxious senators sought to abolish it. The storm of disapproval checked that plan, but by cunning amendments the measure was so crippled that there is very little good left in it. To replace the mothers' pension, on the basis that state aid to widows to enable them to properly rear the future citizens is the righteous program, and to eliminate the old-time theory of charitable beneficence, will be one of our next legislative tasks.

Washington Women Making History

By means of "direct legislation" Washington became a suffrage state in 1910, by an almost two to one vote. Equal suffrage is now so much a matter of course that women (and most men, too) when they consider the suffrage question in retrospect wonder why it was that they did not always possess the privilege of the ballot. That Washington did not come into the Union with an enfranchised womanhood was due to a trick perpetrated by the whisky interests and it is a well-known fact that the chief instigator, who was a candidate for a high office at the last state election, failed to make the "primary!"

The women of this great state are busy now, and will be for a long time to come, making history. As striking proof of this we are happy to refer to the prohibition amendment to the state

Mrs. Margaret B. Platt, President West Washington W. C. T. U.

constitution, which measure was voted upon last year and will be in full force January 1, 1916.

The noteworthy laws on our statute books in which women are directly interested are the community property law, which has been in force since territorial days, under which law wives are equal partners with their husbands in all property acquired during married life; direct legislation laws—the primary, initiative, referendum and recall—all of which were advanced and supported by women; (a vicious attack on these reform measures by the legislature of 1915 was thwarted by the cooperation of women and earnest men in invoking these same instruments for their own preservation); the mothers' pension law, above referred to; the lazy husband law put on the books three years ago, by whose process a man who refuses to support his family is arrested and put to work at city or county labor and the proceeds of his efforts paid to the dependent family; the red light injunction and abatement law from which we are now getting results owing to our upright prosecuting attorney; the eight-hour law for women workers, strictly and beneficially enforced; the women's minimum wage law, at which there has been directed a powerful opposition; the workmen's compensation and industrial insurance act; the factory inspection law; the law requiring women police and protection officers in cities.

Mrs. Jackson Silbaugh, Member of the Minimum Wage Commission of Washington and State W. C. T. U. Legislative Superintendent

The working plan for legislation adopted soon after suffrage was granted, whereby each separate organization of women—club, union and federation—fosters and promotes one special measure, with the agreement to come together when concerted effort is needed, has achieved results. The fact has been demonstrated that on moral questions all right-minded women are a unit. We in Seattle have been little troubled with female political pretenders and the few we have encountered have served to prepare us for those who may choose in the future to follow that devious path.

Women Secured State-wide Prohibition

It was principally through the efforts of organized women that state-wide prohibition became an issue. Women from all over the state were not only the chief financial supporters in its behalf but by a campaign of education they also thwarted the corrupt political rings and vice combinations that sought its defeat. One organization alone at its own expense sent through the mails 100,000 pieces of literature.

Since the adoption of equal suffrage the special field of industry popularly supposed to belong to women only has had a wonderful impetus in Washington. Home economics, mothers' training schools, better babies' contests and family betterment receive infinitely more consideration than ever before. Washington's experiment has proven that woman's participation in political affairs has not served to alienate her interest from home duties, as many of the opponents of the woman's movement prophesied would be the result.

Prohibition Election in South Carolina on September 14 Assured

The supreme court justices and the circuit judges of South Carolina have handed down a decision refusing to grant the petition of Henry Chappell, a taxpayer, to enjoin the prohibition referendum election set for September 14.

The following statement concerning the decision and its significance has been given out by J. K. Breedin, secretary of the prohibition executive committee:

"The decision of the supreme court in dismissing the petition for an order to enjoin the referendum is just what we expected. No one felt any uneasiness about the outcome. At the same time it is true that the decision saves the state the biggest fight it has had in many a year.

"I travel the state from the coast to the foothills of the mountains and I speak with assurance in saying that the legislature would have met with an overwhelming demand for the prohibition laws direct if the referendum had been set aside. Men in every part of the state have waked to the need for prohibition and this effort to thwart the opportunity of the people to register their will has roused much interest and no little resentment. But since the courts have sustained the legislature we may dismiss that phase of the opposition.

"There is opposition of a different kind, however. Liquor organizations are sending broadcast printed matter that is not the whole truth. Since the press of the state is fairly deluged with this matter I take occasion to express my admiration for the course pursued by most of our South Carolina papers. Even those which do not favor prohibition are above the liquor propaganda."

Labor Leader Declares Prohibition Will Benefit Workingmen

The argument that the closing of the saloons throws men out of work was ridiculed by John Cunneen, the Chicago labor leader, in a recent address in Minneapolis.

"To maintain the saloon simply because its closing will temporarily throw a few out of work is worse than preventing the introduction of machinery, for the closing of the saloon means the diminishing of vice and greater material prosperity for the people," said Mr. Cunneen. "The greatest fighters against the spread of Christianity were the idol makers, who said Christianity would put them out of business.

"Every improvement that has helped to better humanity has been fought by people who said it would throw some people out of work."

Mr. Cunneen said the same thing had been true of the introduction of farm machinery, the discovery of the electric light and many other things.

Money Will Be Spent

"The greater part of the money spent in supporting saloons will be spent in other ways when the saloons are voted out," he continued. "The United States Bureau of Census reports show that money spent for other things besides liquor will give more work to more working people. It will give more business to business men, and it will add to the wealth of the country."

One of Mr. Cunneen's chief arguments was that the saloons are responsible for putting many more men out of business during a year than the number of men they themselves actually employ.

John Barleycorn Barred from Plattsburg (N. Y.) Volunteer Camp

Prohibition of alcoholic liquors is strictly enforced at the Plattsburg (N. Y.) volunteer camp, and it is said that not only is the drink barred from the camp grounds but that the "personal liberty" of the men and officers in this respect is interfered with even to the extent of forbidding their drinking when away from the confines of the camp.

From *Chicago Tribune*, Aug. 28, 1915

Fewer Drinks, Less Smoking

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT]

Washington, D. C., Aug. 27.—[Special.]—A considerable falling off in the consumption of tobacco and liquors in the twelve months ending June 30, is indicated by the preliminary report of Commissioner of Internal Revenue Osborn for the fiscal year, made public here tonight.

The commissioner reported that the ordinary internal revenue collections from these sources was $25,906,291 less than for the preceding fiscal year.

It was the decrease in liquor taxes which furnished the so-called ordinary collections that was responsible for the larger part of the decreases in total ordinary collections noted by Commissioner Osborn. These collections do not include the special taxes imposed by the emergency revenue law enacted last fall.

The ordinary collections on distilled spirits fell off $16,924,164 from the total for the preceding year. The collections on fermented liquors was $6,466,245 less.

The commissioner's report shows that the quantity of distilled spirits on which taxes were paid in the last year was approximately 15,000,000 gallons less than in the fiscal year 1914.

Promotion of Friend of Temperance Cause

One of the staunch and heroic friends of the prohibition cause in its pioneer days has gone to his eternal reward. Hon. John D. Long, former secretary of the Navy and former governor of the state of Massachusetts, passed on to the higher life on August 28. While Secretary of the Navy during President McKinley's administration, Mr. Long prohibited the sale of beer on naval vessels. For many years he was president of the Massachusetts Total Abstinence Association and was always an outspoken and enthusiastic advocate of the temperance movement.

Satisfied with Prohibition in West Virginia

"Nobody need fear that Governor Hatfield will call an extra session of the West Virginia legislature for the purpose of resubmitting the question of prohibition to another vote in the state," Prohibition Commissioner Fred O. Blue is reported to have said to a newspaper reporter the other day when asked his opinion as to the possible effect of the petitions now being circulated in West Virginia with that end in view. He said further, "The scheme was hatched outside the state and has for its main purpose use by the liquor forces in the prohibition fight in Ohio this fall to create the impression that people in West Virginia are dissatisfied with prohibition."

Federal Commission on Industrial Relations Urges Giving Women Suffrage

The enfranchisement of women is strongly urged by the United States Commission on Industrial Relations appointed by President Wilson to investigate and report the causes of social and industrial unrest. The report as drawn up by Basil M. Manly, director of Research and Investigation for the commission, says:

"Among the recommendations is a strong argument urging equal political rights for women as one of the means by which women in industry may obtain living wages."

College Papers Bar Booze

Publishers Take Stand Against Liquor Advertisements

Liquor advertisements were barred from publication in college newspapers of the United States by the Associated College Newspaper Publishers' convention held August 27, at Columbia University.

Des Moines Saloon Buildings Now Occupied by Respectable Business

What use is made of the saloon buildings left empty by prohibition is a question often asked. The *Des Moines* (Ia.) *Capital* answers the query as to its own city in the following satisfactory fashion:

"In place of nose paint the energetic occupants of the once famous haunts of the thirsty are now handing over the counters such articles as automobile tires, shoes, clothing, groceries and meats. Soft drinks and luncheonettes are now served to those who feel impelled to tear loose of a few jits. No less than seventeen of the new occupants are giving their customers the sort of refreshments that produce no 'morning after.'

Sell Fruit Instead

"Some of the saloonists themselves, when the edict went forth that put Des Moines in the 'dry,' stuck to their guns and simply changed the nature of their stock. Where they sold booze before they now sell fruits and other necessary commodities."

Why Chicago Will Soon Be Dry

One of the veteran bartenders of Chicago standing in a saloon the other day prophesied that before many months Chicago would be as dry as the Sahara desert, says the *Chicago Herald*.

"Times have changed," declared the aged bartender as he glanced about the deserted barroom and toward the silent dance hall adjoining. "Segregation is a thing of the past in Chicago and I am glad of it. It was too barbaric. When vice is controlled by men and commercialized it appears in its most vicious form."

Just then a drunken boy in working clothes entered and requested a glass of beer. The youth, who had heard s e of the man's remarks, exclaimed as he staggered out:

"I believe in a wide-open town."

"It is just the hard-working boys like him that is going to make this a dry town," said the old bartender when the youth had left.

"This boy is no tough. He is a boy who works long and hard for his weekly wage which he is spending tonight. The other members of his family will put their heads together and say, 'If Chicago was dry he would come home nights, and save his money as he and his brothers do.' They will all vote for prohibition. The youth will also do so, to protect himself."

THE TEACHER LIFE OF FRANCES E. WILLARD

JANE A. STEWART, Philadelphia, Pa.

Use may be made of this article in the Harvest Home celebration on Frances E. Willard's birthday, September 28. It will be especially interesting to teachers.

(A group of teachers in conference. The presiding officer—an elderly woman with snow-white hair—is seated at a table facing the others, among whom are a number of younger as well as older teachers.)

Miss Jones (addressing the chairman): Now that our business session is over, Miss Allison, I move that we discuss the teacher life of Frances E. Willard.

Miss Allison (smiling with pleasure): If consent is given (pauses, teachers nod their assent) and I hear no objection from anyone—in fact, everybody appears to consent—we will take up the discussion of the teacher life of Miss Willard, which I am sure must be of profit to us all.

(A young teacher utters a slight exclamation.)

Miss Allison: What is it, Miss Carter? Did you speak?

Miss Carter (hesitatingly): No. I was only a little surprised. I knew Frances Willard was a temperance reformer, but I never knew she had been a teacher.

Miss Allison (reassuringly): A very natural mistake. There are comparatively few people who realize how much Miss Willard did for education. She completed her career as a teacher and made a great record, too, before she began her work as a reformer.

Miss Jones: Yes, she did. I can testify to that. I was one of her pupils in the Woman's College in Evanston, Illinois, in 1874, the last year that she served as dean there.

Miss Barrett: Oh, were you? (gazes at the older teacher with admiration, as do the others). Wasn't that splendid! How I wish I had been alive then! My mother is a white ribboner, and I have heard a great deal about the temperance work and the W. C. T. U., but I never heard anything about Miss Willard's teaching. Do tell us about her. What was she like? Was she attractive? Or was she stern?

Miss Jones: Stern? Oh, no, indeed! She was firm and oh, so kind. She seemed always to be thinking about us and our troubles and how she could help us. I remember best her friendly talks. She loved to gather us girls around her and to lead us to speak of spiritual things. (Gravely.) It is to Miss Frances Willard that I owe my Christian faith. I was a doubter (as she told me she had been, too), and she made all the puzzling things so clear to me!

Miss Clark: Just as you have done for me and others, dear friend! But you never told me that Miss Willard had led you to the light. My aunt is a white ribboner, and "Glimpses," Miss Willard's autohiography, was one of the first big books I read.

Miss Allison: Everybody, especially every teacher, ought to read "Glimpses." It is a wonderful autobiography.

Miss Jones: It certainly is. And it contains a very complete account of Miss Willard's teacher-life as well as of her girlhood, her school days and her public life up to her fiftieth year. (Produces "Glimpses.") Let me read you her own short résume of her work as a teacher:

"Between 1858, when I began, and 1874, when I forever ceased to be a pedagogue, I had thirteen separate seasons of teaching, in eleven separate institutions and six separate towns; my pupils in all numbering about two thousand. In my summer vacation at Forest Home, 1858, I taught district school; in my own home town of Evanston, I taught in the public school one term; in Harlem two terms; in Kankakee Academy, one term; in my alma mater, the Northwestern Female College, two; in Pittsburgh Female College, three; in the Grove School, Evanston, one year; in Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, Lima, N. Y., three terms; the Evanston College for Ladies, two years; the Woman's College, one year; and I was professor in Northwestern University, one year. Nor did I ever relinquish any of these situations save of my own free will, and in every case but one I had from the authorities a warm invitation."

FRANCES E. WILLARD
September 28, 1839—February 17, 1898

Miss Jones (laying the book on the table): That case was her last position as dean of the Woman's College of Northwestern University, Evanston, when Miss Willard resigned because a system of government was forced upon her pupils which she could not endorse. "I will not waste my life in friction," she declared, "when it can be turned into momentum." Putting aside tempting offers from other educational institutions, she entered upon the career of public service which made her famous and for which her fine work as a teacher had so adequately prepared her.

Miss Young (curiously): What was the system of government that she wanted?

Miss Jones: Miss Willard was a firm believer in student self government. When she found that this plan was to be discontinued, she resigned her high position. (Hands "Glimpses" to Miss Young.) In chapter nine (Part IV) of her autobiography I have marked some passages descriptive of Miss Willard's teaching methods which we would all like to hear if you will kindly read them.

(Miss Young reads.)

Miss Allison: I gained great inspiration in my first work as a teacher from Miss Willard's account of her early experiences when all was new and strange to her. She was only twenty when she went away from home to teach a country school, but I was younger than that.

Miss Jones: Those experiences are given in chapter one (Part IV).

Miss Allison: If you have marked the passages, perhaps Miss Ellerton will read them.

(Miss Ellerton reads selections from pages 140, 141, 142, 143.)

Miss Carter: Dear me! I did not know that the life of a country school teacher was so difficult. But that was fifty years ago.

Miss Clark: Conditions are the same now in some rural districts, but the good work of improvement has begun.

Miss Young: How much emphasis Miss Willard puts on character! She had a high ideal of a teacher's duty and responsibility.

Miss Allison: Yes, and that ideal is the ideal of today. She anticipated modern moral training by her plan of a "Bank of Character" which she carried out like a regular bank, each pupil having an account, the "bank notes" being cards of deposit for good behavior.

Miss Barrett: Miss Willard seemed to know beforehand everything that was going to happen in the world—I mean woman suffrage, prohibition, et cetera.

Miss Allison: Her prophetic insight taught her to estimate values. That is one of the signs of greatness. Miss Willard knew what things were relatively most important and she wasted no time over less vital matters.

Miss Jones: As a teacher she showed great attention to detail, however. Will Miss Hathaway please read this?

(Miss Hathaway reads page 187 of "Glimpses," beginning with "One of my hobbies as a teacher.")

Miss Allison: It is almost time to adjourn our meeting. Will Miss Jones tell us, in closing, a little about Miss Willard's personality, so that we may have a realistic idea of this great teacher?

Miss Jones: To put it briefly, I would say that Miss Willard brought to the work of teacher two strong traits, early developed—love and resolution. She was an ideal disciplinarian, winning the love and respect of those she taught. She so stimulated her pupils that after six months under her teaching each had a definite idea of a life work. I recall that she was always reasonable, ready to acknowledge, even to us girls, when she was in the wrong. She talked frankly to us about being good, and seemed to have us constantly on her heart. We loved her sisterly talks—and then, she was so full of wit, and loved a good time just as much as we. Under her genial sympathy and quick appreciation, the talents of even the most backward blossomed fruitfully. It was the same inspiring qualities which won for the great leader such splendid success with the great school of women whom she later directed in the study of methods for the world's betterment.

Wine, Beer and All Intoxicating Beverages Tabooed at Functions of Bankers, Editors and Police Chiefs in Georgia

MRS. AUGUST BURGHARD

The action of the Georgia bankers in convention at Savannah, to eschew wine from their future banquets "in the interest of efficiency," is seconded by a similar movement on the part of the Georgia Weekly Press Association in session at Eastman. It passed the following vigorous resolution:

"Whereas, we feel it to be the duty of the editors of the papers which enter our homes, mould the character of our youth and fashion the ideals of our citizenship to set before the communities we visit a wholesome example of sobriety, therefore be it

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this body that hereafter it shall be the duty of the officers of the association who negotiate the arrangements for our annual conventions, to inform all local committees where we are to be entertained that it is the wish of the association, that no intoxicants of any kind, including beer and 'near beer,' shall be furnished at any of our functions."

Next in order, the association of Georgia police-chiefs in its first annual meeting in Macon, had the wisdom to take similar action, adopting the following resolution upon its submission by the newly elected president, Chief L. M. Sumner:

"Whereas the dignity of sobriety is becoming in an officer of the law, particularly in an officer sworn to enforce the prohibition law, and

"Whereas, the public is demanding more and more complete sobriety in its officials, and in the business world efficiency is being connected with abstinence, therefore be it

"Resolved, that we, the Georgia Association of Police-Chiefs and Town Marshals in first annual convention assembled, determine that it shall be the duty of our officers in arranging for our annual convention to request local committees not to furnish intoxicating beverages at our entertainments."

Ban on Cigarets

The city council of Quitman in its efforts to safeguard the young from the evils of nicotine, put a ban on cigarets and "makings" by raising the license for dealers from $50 to $500. The ordinance took effect August 1 and is proving prohibitory. It is significant that Quitman is the home of Miss Carobel Wilkes, state superintendent of Anti-narcotics. Her efforts are being felt throughout the state. The day is surely coming when statewide anti-cigaret bills will cease to be "lost" in a legislative committee room, but will be recommended, passed, become a law, and prove the salvation of those classes which yearly fall victims to Prince Nicotine.

National Prohibition Float.

The W. C. T. U. of Hawkinsville entered in the civic parade a handsome National Prohibition float which attracted favorable comment. The city was crowded at the time with visitors to the convention of the State Woodmen of the World.

To Discourage the Use of and Traffic in All Distilled, Fermented and Malt Liquors

The Atlanta Methodist District Stewards' Association has unanimously requested pastors of the denomination not to appoint to official positions men who are in any way responsible for the existence of locker clubs and near beer saloons, pronouncing them "the greatest possible menace to moral well-being and commercial prosperity."

Hon. Thos. B. Felder, one of the state's leading lawyers and orators, erstwhile liquor champion and long-time high salaried attorney retained for the brewers and distillers of several states, has been convicted and converted in regard to the liquor traffic. Three years ago severing his connection with the liquor traffic because of his disgust at its atrocities, he is lending his trained mind, varied knowledge and superior ability toward its complete overthrow. Announcement is made that he is soon to fill a number of dates in Georgia in the interest of temperance and prohibition.

Inspiring Words of Mrs. Mary Harris Armor

Mrs. Mary Harris Armor writes: "Since the first of May I have spoken in Connecticut, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and at the World's Christian Endeavor Convention in Chicago, closing my itinerary at the great summer assembly at Ocean Grove, New Jersey. Everywhere there is a spirit of splendid optimism in the great fight—nay more—a purpose 'ribbed and edged with steel' to annihilate the liquor traffic and that speedily. The heart of the world is awake, and the voice of the reformer is as insistent and as universal as the cry of the distressed.

"The liquor traffic, antagonized once only by the church, and feebly by that, finds itself beset today by foes on every side—foes implacable, relentless, determined, and armed to the teeth. Not only the religious world, but the business world, the sporting world, the scientific world, and the military world are set in battle array against it, and the only world to which it can look for support is its long time ally, the under-world of vice, which has ever been its dearest friend and its closest ally.

"In every battle for the uplift of humanity and the glory of God the white ribbon is in evidence, and I believe not until 'The Books are opened' will the world have any idea of the marvelous things that have been wrought by this heaven-born organization."

The faith and activities of Georgia white ribboners may be summed up in the words of one verse of our convention song written by Mrs. Annie Jones-Pyron, president of the Bartow county W. C. T. U. and daughter of the great evangelist, Rev. Sam P. Jones.

"Our strength is in Jehovah and our cause
is in His care,
And with Him to lead us onward we will
work and fight and dare.
For National Prohibition shall be our
daily prayer,
Our righteous cause shall win.

Missouri Half Dry--Bars Out, Prosperity In

MRS. FANNIE L. TAYLOR

The call for the state convention to meet at Sikeston, September 14-17, has been sent out by the state officers and Missouri unions are busy these days gathering dues and reports, and completing another year of splendid service in the white ribbon army. Victories and defeats have been met in the true spirit of soldiers of the cross. Soon we will step over the threshold of a new year with

Missouri Over Half Dry

A careful tabulation shows that more than half the people of the state live in territory absolutely dry. For years more than half the territory in the state has been dry, but the large city population meant that a majority of the people lived in wet territory, but as the result of very recent dry victories 50.2 per cent of Missouri's entire population now live in saloonless territory. Between 75 and 80 per cent of the state's territory is dry. Seventy-nine of the 114 counties are dry; nineteen dry with the exception of one town of more than 2,500 population. Sixteen counties and the city of St. Louis are the only entirely wet localities in the state. Missouri white ribboners, with high hopes and unwavering courage, will move forward more rapidly than ever next year in the war to drive out saloons.

Women May Veto Saloons

Judge Thomas L. Anderson, St. Louis, says *tax payers*, not voters only, may block saloon bars. A state law specifying that only tax paying voters shall be eligible to sign petitions was declared unconstitutional by Judge Anderson in the circuit court. He ruled that women tax payers, though not voters, were eligible to sign saloon license petitions, and when not signing their action should be counted against the petition. He ruled that the law excluding them was a violation of property rights. This decision if upheld by higher courts will make it extremely difficult in many sections of St. Louis to secure mandatory petitions and unless such are presented, the excise commissioner may use his judgment as to granting a saloon license on a mere majority petition.

Judge Anderson said, *"Why should men have the exclusive power of dominating the establishment of dram shops? Are not the property rights of women sacred? Are they to have no voice in the protection of home, children, churches and schools?"* *"Two citizens,"* he added, *"may destroy or greatly injure the value of the property of two hundred others."*

Bars Out; Prosperity In

W. C. T. U. workers at Butler, Mo., are rejoicing that their city has prospered since it went dry. The old argument, "a dry town a dead town," is refuted by the history of Butler since it voted out saloons eight years ago. It is a well established fact that the town has been better in every way—morally, financially and physically. The city debt is paid, streets are paved, schools have been built, the water works have been bought, and taxes are lower than ever before. This is also true of other Missouri dry towns.

Those Tamed (?) Saloons

The police commissioners of Kansas City, Mo., "speak in sublime paradoxes." Hear them: "The protested saloon licenses are granted on condition that the bars are conducted so they will not interfere with the peace and contentment and home life of the community."

Does Prohibition Prohibit?

Since several more Missouri towns and counties have gone dry of late, the sales of beer in the state were smaller by 100,000 barrels in July, 1915, than in July, 1914. The wife of a Missouri brewer said, *"No, indeed, we cannot send our daughter to college this fall, the business is too poor."*

(Continued on Page Twelve)

"VOTES FOR WOMEN"

THE JUSTICE ARGUMENT

Mary Ware Dennett, former corresponding secretary National Woman Suffrage Association, in an article in *The Woman's Home Companion*, urges placing emphasis on what she terms the "justice argument" in pleading for suffrage:

"We need constantly to remind ourselves, as well as others, that we are merely asking for the opportunity and right which men have, and no more; that the fact that we are twenty-one years of age, native or naturalized, and can read the constitution of the United States, should entitle us to vote, just as it entitles men to vote. We must recall the fact that the young man of twenty-one appearing before the registration clerk for the first time as a practical citizen does not have to bring forth a lot of evidence that other men—his predecessors in voting—have accomplished much good thereby; he does not have to demonstrate that the laws are unsatisfactory to him or unjust to others and that he is bursting with plans for bettering them; he does not have to promise that he will vote at every election; he does not have to show any particular intelligence or capacity in any direction; he has only to answer a few simple questions and there he is, a full-fledged voter. Now we women want the same privilege, and that is all there is to it."

WHY THE LETTER CARRIERS FAVOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

A resolution unanimously endorsing woman suffrage has been passed by the New York Letter Carriers' Association. One of the carriers in an interview by a *New York Evening Post* reporter gave some of the reasons for the enthusiastic support of the association in the following language:

"You see, this is a very important matter to us, because Congress is our boss, and the voters are Congress' boss. Now, most of us have figured out that women have more time to be sympathetic, because they are not so busy making a living. They have time to think about whether the man they vote for is behaving kindly to the country's employes. I always notice that at Christmas time, when we are so hard worked that we cannot keep from being late, it is the women who are not provoked when they are kept waiting and who find time to pass us a greeting. Postmen go around from door to door, and they have lots of chances to observe human nature—and the most of them think mighty well of women."

"The Church Association," said one of the substitute carriers, "got us our Sundays off, and that association is full of women. It seems to me that women have done us a good turn whenever they have had a chance, and, aside from believing that they will remember us when they have the influence with Congress that their votes will give, we'd like to do them a good turn by helping them get the vote."

The National Association of Letter Carriers has already officially endorsed woman suffrage.

The Illinois state board of administration has ordered that all women employes of state institutions shall receive pay equal to the men for the same work.

The governors of all the suffrage states have been asked to assist in the New York suffrage campaign.

"All the influence of the Pennsylvania Federation of Liquor Dealers will be thrown against the constitutional amendment which gives women the ballot," says the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*. "Opinions expressed today by dealers from widely scattered sections disclosed that they oppose 'votes for women' and they will aid in financing the anti-suffrage campaign. With women voting, the dealers say, the vote against the saloon would be so big as to sound the death knell for the business."

Conservative Vassar College has decided to add to its curriculum courses in law and journalism.

IT PAYS TO PROTEST

That public spirited citizens may often bring about needed reforms by a direct appeal to the proper authorities has recently been demonstrated by Mrs. Lora S. La Mance, a National organizer. Not long ago while waiting for a train in the Union depot at Sheldon, Iowa, the white ribboner noticed on a billboard put up by the Railroad Service & Advertising Company of New York the following exhaustive array of statements concerning beer:

> DRINK A LITTLE BEER OCCASIONALLY IS WHAT DOCTORS OFTEN PRESCRIBE
>
> Beer will do you good, if you use it moderately, as all people do who know real temperance.
>
> Beer is refreshing, exhilarating, nutritious and a tonic.
>
> Beer promotes digestion and is a wholesome food beverage. When people drink beer they drink and eat at the same time just as when they eat a bowl of soup. The terms "eat" and "drink" are inconsistently used in pointing out the difference between what is merely quenching one's thirst, and what is actually consuming nourishment.
>
> Doctors contend that a person might more properly be said to eat beer than to eat certain soups or even watermelon.
>
> Drink beer and eat moderately—the moderate eater is in a far better position than the total abstainer, who often consumes an excess of solid matter.
>
> BEER BUILDS TISSUE, RESTORES WASTE, FURNISHES HEAT AND PRODUCES ENERGY.

After a careful perusal and study of the foregoing material Mrs. La Mance decided to appeal to the source of the advertisement—the Service Company—asking for its removal. Her letter follows:

Sheldon, Iowa, August 7, 1915.

Railroad Service & Advertising Co.

Gentlemen:

Billboards are supposed to be public directories. They are not supposed to spread the propaganda of a political, sectarian or ethical issue. Last year when the billboard companies of the western states accepted propaganda of the brewers and anti-prohibitionists, such a storm of criticism came that this last winter when the National Association met it passed resolutions that no more liquor propaganda should be placed on public billboards after January 1, 1916.

Forty-six per cent of the people of the United States have declared by their ballots that the traffic in liquor is immoral and all intoxicating liquors are dangerous. Iowa herself is to close every saloon and every brewery on January 1, 1916, and it will then be against the law to make, sell or give away beer or other alcoholic drinks.

Yet this morning, in the public waiting room of the Union depot at Sheldon, a dry town that allows no saloons or sale of beer, I found on your billboard holding ten spaces, liquor advertisements. I need not comment on the bad taste that would thrust such things into the face of a community that by its votes has said it wants none of them. But one of these is so flagrant a violation of moral ethics I must call your attention to it. It is propaganda pure and simple, advertising no brand, but campaigning for beer, in a dry state.

Its heading is—*"Drink a Little Beer Occasionally is What Doctors Often Prescribe."*

Then follow five paragraphs and after these, in heavy type, these words:

"BEER BUILDS TISSUE, RESTORES WASTE, FURNISHES HEAT AND PRODUCES ENERGY."

It calls beer a food beverage. Baron Liebig, himself a German, said he could thrust the tip of his pen-knife in a barrel of flour, and the flour that would stay on the tip of the blade would have more nutrition in it than five gallons of the best Bavarian beer ever brewed. Chemical analysis shows that 93 per cent of beer is water, 4 per cent alcohol, an acknowledged poison, and 3 per cent is flavoring, food and gum combined, mostly gum that an ostrich cannot digest.

The sour stomach of beer drinkers gives their well known sour breath. Beer acts unfavorably on the kidneys, which leaves waste in the system, and this in turn gives the beer drinker his big waist and his aldermanic stomach. To coolly count beer fat, beer bloat and beer shapelessness as beer-built "tissue" is almost the limit.

I protest against the prostitution for such offensive propaganda of a public railway billboard. I would be glad to learn that under-agents of yours thoughtlessly accepted this brewer-trust advertising, and that it has neither your sanction nor approval. I shall be happier to learn that you will order it taken out.

Very truly,

LORA S. LA MANCE.

In due time the following courtcous and satisfactory reply was received from the Service Company:

August 16, '15.

Mrs. Lora S. La Mance, Nat'l W. C. T. U. Organizer & Lecturer.

Dear Madam:

Your favor of August 7, relative to objectionable liquor advertisements on display in the advertising frame in the C. M. & St. P. station at Sheldon, Iowa, has just reached us. Contracts covering these advertisements were accepted by one of our agents, who was vested with a certain amount of authority. We have ordered the agent at Sheldon, Iowa, to remove the liquor advertisements you object to.

We will see to it that in the future no advertising contracts are accepted covering advertisements for malt or spirituous liquors.

Yours truly,

RAILROAD SERVICE & ADVERTISING CO.,
N. E. Tallman, Vice-President.

ON ELECTION DAY

MRS. MARY P. SAYERS, Martin, Mich.

"They put it all over Colwin yesterday at the club dinner," laughed Jim Bragman as he leaned against the mantel in his luxurious library. Surveying with critical eye the select gathering of men engaged in an after-dinner smoke, he flicked into the open grate the ash from a partially consumed cigar, and glancing once more at his guests, smiled cynically. "I'm glad I wasn't in Colwin's place," he said.

"How's that?" queried Goodwin, a fine, erect specimen of manhood with a pair of understanding blue eyes that twinkled in a knowing way. "I never thought Colwin was a man that people could make sport of."

"H'm! They certainly did yesterday. You see he stayed home and took care of the baby last Monday so his wife could go to the polls! Bah! it makes me sick to think of the silly twaddle these women are putting up. It's turning out—" he stopped abruptly, picked up a box of cigars from a stand and held it out towards Goodwin. Goodwin shook his head. "What! not smoking any more! Getting sanctimonious or the dyspepsia—which? You don't think of giving up one of the greatest comforts a man can have, do you?" Just then he caught Goodwin's eye and his face reddened.

"Call it sanctimonious or anything you like, Bragman. I'm going to stop every habit that I wouldn't approve of in my boy," Goodwin replied with smiling earnestness.

"Going to join Colwin's ranks, I s'pose, and help the women vote the town dry," sneered Bragman. Then, as though he realized that courtesy demanded that as host he forbear from treating a guest with sarcasm, he resumed: "But joking aside, fellows, this woman business is going too far! No wife of mine shall vote!"

"What's that?" quizzed Smith, with a sidewise glance at Goodwin. Evidently, there was something Bragman did not know.

"Fanatics, all of them. The men, too! Muddlers! Some time we'll have a mess to straighten out! Of course, it'll never really amount to anything—" Bragman began.

"You just wait till the next general election!" Goodwin's eyes sparkled. "It was a pretty close call last Monday, let me tell you, my friend! And all owing to the few loyal women who weren't afraid of their domineering husbands, eh, Smith?"

"I should say it was!" answered Smith. "The wets very nearly went under that time! I'm no prohibitionist, but there's got to be something done pretty soon or the town'll bust certain sure!" Goodwin nodded his head, and leaning across the table at his side, extended his hand towards his host seated opposite.

"Bragman, you'll probably concede that I know what I'm talking about when I say that as cashier of our bank, I have taken in within the last year a third less deposits from workingmen than in any one year during the past ten. And instead of the matter growing better, it's growing worse. The saloon men are reaping the profits in this town. And it's because—"

"It's because the poor wretches don't know enough not to make hogs of themselves!" interrupted Bragman wrathfully. "My boy's been taught to stop when he's had enough of anything in the way of a luxury!" Smith glanced at Goodwin. Again that knowing look. Smith took out his watch, opened it, then shut it sharply.

"Ten o'clock!" he exclaimed, getting to his feet. "I think the ladies must be ready to go home."

A few moments later Bragman was left alone pondering indignantly on Goodwin's change of attitude in regard to the trend of public affairs of importance. Presently, Mrs. Bragman came into the library and sat down by the dying fire in the open grate. A comely woman, well in the middle forties, was Betty Bragman, who, despite her well-groomed appearance, yet showed a shade of care in her soft brown eyes. She looked a bit sober, too, just now, and Bragman noticed it. However, he attributed it to weariness due to preparations for the select dinner they had just been giving. It was with genuine pride that he recalled how well she had managed the whole affair.

YES

Is life worth living? Yes, so long
As there is wrong to right,
Wail of the weak against the strong,
Or tyranny to fight;
Long as there lingers gloom to chase,
Or streaming tears to dry,
One kindred woe, one sorrowing face
That smiles as we draw nigh;
Long as a tale of anguish swells
The heart, and lids grow wet,
And at the sound of Christmas bells
We pardon and forget;
So long as Faith with Freedom reigns
And loyal Hope survives,
And gracious Charity remains
To leaven lowly lives;
While there is one untrodden tract
For Intellect or Will,
And men are free to think and act,
Life is worth living still.

—English Illustrated Magazine.

"Betty," he said, at last, with the certain conviction of one who knew his ground, "Betty, I'm glad you're not one of those ranting suffragists!" He left his place by the table where he had seated himself after the men had gone, and came over to his wife's side. "If there were more women like you, Betty, there'd be better homes," he said, taking a chair close to her and reaching for her hand to give it an appreciative pat. He stopped for a moment and gazed musingly into the fire. "There's Jerry Colwin's wife—"

"I know!" Betty interrupted with a deprecating gesture, "I know!"

"You know!" cried Bragman. "How can you tell what I was going to say about Colwin's wife going to the polls. She told you, eh? I didn't know you'd seen her since election day."

"I saw her *on* election day," Betty Bragman informed her husband. Bragman gave her a quizzical glance. He began to feel uneasy. Someway he had the impression that Betty had remained at home the day of election. She had said nothing about Mrs. Colwin coming to see her.

"Why, I don't under—"

"I was at the polls myself!" Betty broke in, a note of determination in her voice.

"Betty Bragman!" ejaculated her husband. "You, Betty, at that dirty place! Heaven forbid!"

"And so it's dirty, is it? Well, then, who made it dirty?" Betty Bragman, facing her husband with flaming defiance, rose to her feet. Suddenly she laughed. Bragman felt foolish and looked it. "Your own argument is theoretically ludicrous, Jim. If the men have made the polls dirty places, then we women would better clean them up!" Her face grew serious. "I love you, Jim, and I've always had your best interests at heart, but they demand no sacrifice of honest principle. I've been weak enough to dread an open break with you—but—Jim, the time's come when we must understand each other. Both Ruth and I voted the dry ticket last Monday and Jimmie voted with us!"

"The little fool! After all I've done for him!"

"No, Jim. Jimmie's no fool." She sat down and laid her hand on her husband's arm. "Jim—our boy came home drunk last Saturday night. Think of it, Jim—plain drunk—not intoxicated—just plain drunk!" Bragman saw that her throat was dry and her eyes wore a look of strong determination. After all it might be better not to try to coerce Betty; better explain matters and reason with her. She'd probably made a mountain out of a mole-hill about Jimmie and worked on his feelings to get him to vote dry. Anyway, a little mistake or two in taking too much would bring the boy to his senses. Betty was shaking with dry sobs. He put his arm about her and tried to soothe her. Then he began:

"Listen, Betty. If this town goes dry—I'm a ruined man. I am financially, I mean. Of course, so far as the stuff itself is concerned, I don't care a rap for it. But just last week, Betty, I put all my money in a wholesale liquor house that depends largely on our town for its support, and I've half promised your money, Betty. It will bring us the biggest dividends we've ever yet had. I tell you this town mustn't go dry!" Mrs. Bragman abruptly flung off her husband's caressing arm, which action did not tend to assure him of her concurrence with his own ideas. Nevertheless, he settled back in his chair as though his decision was final. For a brief moment Betty was ominously quiet. Then she turned to her husband.

"Jim," she said, with a slight catch in her voice, "do you suppose that I would take the biggest dividends in the world that came from blood money? Do you think I could revel in luxuries that were bought with the price of misery?" Her eyes were full of appeal. "Think, Jim, before you make your decision. It means much to both our children and to us."

"My decision is already made," he answered sternly.

"Jim! Jim! think of being in business that depends for its support on making wrecks of men and women! Think of it!

"Tragedy!" he sneered. "Next you know these fanatics will be putting you on the platform!"

"They have already!" replied Mrs. Bragman coolly, as she went swiftly from the room. Away down deep in Jim Bragman's soul there was a stirring of conscience. But it was immediately stilled by the man's love of money and by that old, old conscience-quieter that every man should learn to exercise self-control; that to vote a town dry was to interfere with the promise of liberty contained in the very constitution of the United States.

The fury of a thwarted purpose was strong upon him. "A blatant woman platform orator!" he raged, walking back and forth and back again across the soft velvet rug. Then, as if the very softness of the carpet aggravated him beyond endurance, he stalked into the hall, put on his coat and hat and went out into the night.

(To be continued.)

The Union Signal

Official Organ of the
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Published Weekly by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union
Evanston, Illinois

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Evanston, Illinois, September 2, 1915

National W. C. T. U. Convention, Seattle, Wash., October 9-14, 1915

GOAL FOR 1915—FIFTY THOUSAND NEW MEMBERS

Miss Anna A. Gordon, National president, returned Saturday, August 28, from Fairmont, Minn., where she had been in attendance upon the state convention. She reports that the meeting was one of rejoicing over the forty-five county-wide victories of the past six months and the attendance was the largest in the history of the state.

Mrs. Philip Snowden, the noted suffrage speaker, wife of Hon. Philip Snowden, Member of Parliament, was a caller at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters during the past week, and very graciously granted to the managing editor an interview, a report of which will appear in next week's paper.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1915

Do not forget the date! It is the day the White Ribbon Special leaves the North Western station in Chicago for Seattle, the National Convention city. Of course you are planning to be one of the happy company that is to make the trip across the continent on the Special. If you have not already made your reservations, do not delay, but write immediately to Miss Katharine K. Adams, 1730 Chicago Ave., Evanston, Ill., concerning it. You will find interesting reading concerning the trip and our hostess state on pages 2 and 11 of this issue.

"STILL IN THE OPTIMISTIC COLUMN"

The optimism of the liquorites in the face of the uninterrupted succession of victories for total abstinence and prohibition is worthy of a better cause than that which they espouse. "*Bonfort's* is still in the optimistic column and believes that there will be a healthy reversal of trade as soon as weather conditions warrant," says the *Wine and Spirit Circular*. "The prohibition movement has, we believe, about spent its force, and will recede rapidly. Localities which adopted prohibition laws now begin to see the fallacy of it, since it places additional burdens on the pocket-book. It probably will not be long before some of the now so-called prohibition states will swing back into the license column."

Either the writer of the above prophecy is religiously refraining from reading the newspapers or he is deliberately living in a fool's paradise of his own imaginative construction which he will all too soon discover is a "fool's purgatory." In no other way can his conclusions be explained. "The prohibition movement rapidly receding" when the public has hardly caught its breath from "hip, hip, hurrahing" over the nine prohibition states acquired less than a year ago; when it is even now gasping delightedly over the continuous performance of Minnesota in sweeping the saloons off the map (forty-five counties since March 1); not to mention the general jubilation over the whole-hearted fashion in which Alberta, Canada (216,000 square miles in size), said good-bye to John Barleycorn!

As to the "pocket-book" argument, the very suggestion of which ought to make every self-respecting voter a rabid anti-liquor advocate, that is shown up as the veriest nonsense in the light of the recent word from Russia that since the prohibition edict went into effect there has been an increase of $900,000,000 in the deposits in the savings banks of the empire, and in view of the reports that continue to come of the transcendant prosperity of prohibition Kansas and other communities that have outlawed the liquor traffic.

In one respect we admit the statement of the liquor editor may be correct, that a change in the conditions of "the trade" is somewhat dependent upon the state of the weather, but all signs at the present time clearly indicate that there is to be increasingly stormy weather ahead for the liquor business which in the near future will culminate in a tempest of such cyclonic force and fury that it will sweep into the ocean of oblivion every saloon, brewery and distillery.

ALWAYS WATER FOR CHRISTENING

There seems to be some confusion on the part of certain good people concerning the attitude of the W. C. T. U. with regard to the christening of ships with champagne. *The Outlook* says editorially, "The opposition of extreme temperance advocates has always been difficult to understand." It contends that inasmuch as "a bottle smashed on the bow of a battleship is one bottle that can never be drunk, such an event ought to be regarded as another blow to the consumption of liquor."

Miss Anna A. Gordon, president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, being asked to give the white-ribboners' viewpoint, said: "Our friends, the non-'extremists,' are taking a narrow and superficial view of the question. They are losing sight of the symbolism of the rite itself. Consider the root meaning of the word *christening*. One of the dictionary definitions of *to christen* is: 'to name, as a ship, by a ceremony likened to baptism.' Always baptism in the Christian economy has been with water. If in days gone by spirituous liquors were supposed to give long life and to bring good luck, the revelations of science have thoroughly exploded that theory. Water is a symbol of life, alcohol a symbol of disease, destruction and death, the enemy of life and of efficiency; hence the christening of any ship with champagne is an absurdity and an anachronism."

THE UNIVERSAL PRAYER

The desire uppermost today in the thoughts and the prayers of men and women of what we have been wont to call the civilized nations is that speedily there shall come a cessation of hostilities among the European countries. While there may be radical differences of opinion as to the price a nation ought to pay for peace, or the methods to be adopted to secure it, all are agreed in longing for it.

Yet how impotent people seem, in the face of the unspeakable conditions now existing in Europe, to accomplish anything that will really help to bring to pass their desires and prayers. Virtually all that even the peace advocates suggest is that we shall work for and endeavor to promote those interests which will insure to future generations world-wide peace. Chief among these is universal suffrage for women. Said Rabbi Wise of New York City not long ago in speaking on peace, "I believe that never until the women of the world are given the franchise will international peace be assured. When the women of the European nations are possessed of suffrage they will, I feel sure, throw the weight of their influence against their respective governments plunging into war."

This assertion is certainly warranted by the history of the suffrage movement, for that twin-evil of war, the liquor traffic, has had no more tireless and relentless enemy than the woman voter. Indeed, from the beginning of the human race women, the mothers, have opposed heroically everything that was inimical to the welfare of their offspring. Does it not then follow that very directly and definitely the progress of the woman suffrage movement will mean the advance of the peace movement in Europe. It is indeed a truism to say that in no way can we in America so greatly and directly help the suffrage cause across the water as to make it victorious here. If at the fall elections, the states of New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts grant to their women full suffrage rights, it will give to the "Votes for Women" movement in European countries a wonderful impetus, and to that extent bring nearer the day of universal peace.

THE BAYONET CHARGE STORY

Since reference was made in THE UNION SIGNAL to Jane Addams' statement that European soldiers in some cases have been stimulated by alcoholic liquors before the bayonet charge, Miss Addams in an address on "Peace" at Chautauqua, New York, has told more definitely the sources of her information:

"My informants in England, France and Germany were soldiers, officers and well-informed civilians," said Miss Addams. "I don't question the soldiers' courage, but when a prominent official in the Paris office tells me his men are given absinthe before a bayonet charge I believe him.

"When a German lieutenant tells me his men were given a drug formula containing sulphuric ether among other things to stimulate their bloody bayonet work I believe him. And when a big Oxford University professor in England tells me his son and nephew were given rum to stimulate them in battle I believe him.

"When common talk in all countries among the women who have husbands and sons and sweethearts at the front tells the same thing I begin to believe that the average soldier is not sufficiently brutish and beastly to fight with cold steel against his brother men unless primed with drugs or strong drink."

MRS. CORA E. SEBERRY TRANSLATED

MRS. ELLA A. BOOLE

Our loved comrade, Mrs. Cora E. Seberry, National organizer and lecturer and former National secretary of the "Y" Branch, died August 22 in Brooklyn, New York, at the home of her only daughter, Mrs. Albert E. Drake.

She was born in Brooklyn and had lived in that city most of her life. Her father, William Campbell, was a brilliant lawyer, and her mother, Alice Boole Campbell, a successful homœopathic physician who helped to open the way for other women physicians and to make their path an easier one.

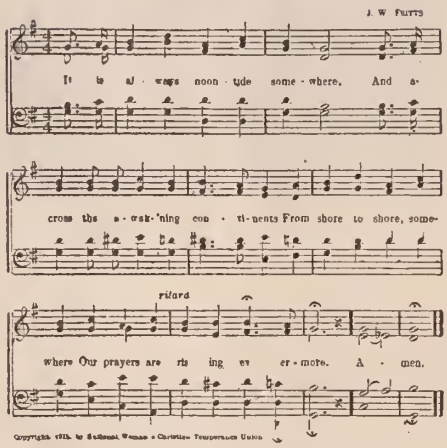
Mrs. Seberry married early, and in addition to the cares of her own family she was for many years the home-maker for her mother and brothers. Even then she found time for writing, and contributed many stories to current magazines. Always interested in temperance, and a member of the Mary Harte W. C. T. U. almost from Crusade times, she began her work as a public speaker in 1896. Her ability as a reader, and her peculiar gift in the selection of recitations illustrative of temperance, purity and suffrage work, combined with a heart-felt devotion to the W. C. T. U., and especially to the young people, made her a winning and popular speaker. Who that heard her read "The Bells," or "Sail On and On and On" will soon forget the impression made.

She served New York state W. C. T. U. as "Y" secretary, first vice-president, and as organizer and lecturer. The National W. C. T. U. she served as "Y" secretary for two years and as lecturer for thirteen years.

Her only surviving son died two years ago and the death of an only grandson almost crushed her, but her faith in God was triumphant and during the suffering of these last months she testified hourly to her faith in God through Jesus Christ. She rests from her labors and from her sorrows, and to those who knew her best there remains the memory of a life spent in the nation's service. Mrs. Seberry's daughter will miss her sadly, for she and her mother were comrades, but there is comfort in the thought that to the beloved one have come eternal joy and freedom from pain and distress.

Mrs. Cora E. Seberry

Time of Prayer—Noontide



OUR CAMPAIGN STATES

At the sacred noontide hour, will not all white ribboners of the nation remember in prayer not only our campaign for National Constitutional Prohibition but also the workers in the campaign states, that in large measure they may be endued with wisdom, strength and power by our Divine leader in our righteous war. The following states vote this fall:

South Carolina, September 14.

Ohio, November election.

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

Daniel J. Hoge, Hamilton, Virginia, father of Mr. Howard M. Hoge, husband of the assistant recording secretary of the National W. C. T. U. Mr. Hoge has always been very active in temperance work and for twenty-four years has been the president of the Prohibition and Evangelical Association, which holds annual summer meetings in the nature of Chautauquas.

Mrs. Sophia Anderson, Blissfield, Mich., eighty-six years young, a loyal, long-time member of the local union.

MUSIC AT THE NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, SEATTLE, WASH.

FRANCES W. GRAHAM, National Musical Director

During the National W. C. T. U. Convention at Seattle, Wash., a fifteen minute song service each day will precede the opening of the meeting. This plan has worked admirably in past years and is of three-fold advantage. It helps us to become familiar with "The Temperance Songster," Miss Gordon's best compilation for convention use; it brings together the singing delegates who help form the chorus, which in addition to aiding in the song service, assists in singing the opening hymns; and last, but not least, it serves to call the delegates in, so that they are in their places and ready for the opening exercises. There is also an advantage to the singers themselves in the closer acquaintance and comradeship, both musically and personally, which will be a certain result of such an arrangement. A rehearsal will precede each opening song service.

We hope this year to do better chorus work than ever before. To that end the following list of songs selected from "The Temperance Songster" will be published from time to time, in The Union Signal, and in all state papers, so far as possible. If local unions will use these songs at their regular meetings, that will insure good music for county, district and state gatherings, and all will become familiar with them, thus aiding national chorus work. It will be a help to feel that local, county and state white ribboners are all using the same songs during these intervening months.

No. 1 Invocation.
No. 8 Prohibition's Comin'.
No. 17 In the Name of Christ as King.
No. 20 Oh, Sound the Jubilee.
No. 24 When Prohibition Wins.
No. 25 The Home Guard.
No. 32 The Temperance Lighthouse.
No. 36 We March to Victory.
No. 46 Some Glad Day.
No. 51 A Place in the Ranks for Me.
No. 64 White Ribbon Rally Song.
No. 76 To Show My Love.
No. 83 The Rally Song.
No. 92 In His Name.
No. 104 Crown Him King of Kings.
No. 112 Hark, the Temperance Bells.
No. 128 Out for Prohibition.
No. 131 Crusade Glory Song.

AMONG THE STATES

Illinois

Granville (Ill.) holds the distinction of being the first and only city in its section of the state that has gone dry solely because the saloon proprietors so desired. The saloon licenses expired August 1, and the proprietors of the thirst parlors flatly refused to renew their expensive permits when the village board provided that all curtains must be removed from the saloon windows and that tables must also go.

Virginia

The West Virginia prohibition laws will be the model for the bills that are to be introduced in the Virginia legislature of 1916 by the prohibition leaders and, as they will be in the saddle, there is little doubt these bills will be enacted into law in practically the same form in which they are introduced.

Concern has been expressed by some of our Episcopallan friends because "Rev." F. E. J. Lloyd, who is the author of a tract entitled "The Prohibition Movement and the Country Church," has been referred to as a clergyman of the Episcopal Church. They insist that this "prominent divine" is not on the list of the clergy of the Episcopal Church in the annals for 1915 and he therefore cannot be in good standing or have any ministerial power. A man who would make such absurd statements as, "I am abundantly convinced that the prohibition movement has done more than any other single agency of modern times to weaken the influence and nullify the appeal of the rural church," and "It is plain to me that the country church has to choose between prohibition and Christianity" could not be expected to be in "good standing" in any church or organization of intelligent human beings.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

GENERAL OFFICERS:

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MISS ANNA A. GORDON, EVANSTON, ILL.
VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE
MRS. ELLA A. BOOLE, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
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TREASURER
*MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON, EVANSTON, ILL.

*Promoted.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

RED LETTER DAYS

SEPTEMBER 28—*Children's Harvest Home (Birthday of Frances E. Willard)*

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, SEATTLE, WASH., OCTOBER 9-14, 1915

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Headquarters for Convention, Lincoln Hotel

Convention Meeting Place, Plymouth Congregational Church

CONVENTION COMMITTEES

The local committees in Seattle are at work and anticipating the pleasure of making the members of the Convention comfortable and pleased with their beautiful city. It will not suffer by contrast in beauty with any other city that has entertained it, nor in hospitality.

The chairmen of committees are as follows:

GENERAL CHAIRMAN, Mrs. Margaret B. Platt.
ENTERTAINMENT, Mrs. E. P. Mayfield.
FINANCE, Mrs. Elizabeth Thayer.
PUBLICITY, Mrs. Cornelia T. Hatcher.
RECEPTION AT TRAINS, Mrs. Della Somers.
RECEPTION, Mrs. Frances McLaughlin.
PULPIT SUPPLY, Mrs. S. L. W. Clark.
DECORATIONS, Mrs. E. S. Wood.
PRINTING, Mrs. Mary L. Stilwell.
MUSIC, Mrs. Mina Cornish.
BANNERS, Mrs. Mae Cook.
CHECK ROOMS, Mrs. M. C. Good.
REST ROOM, Mrs. Sue N. Wright
PAGES AND USHERS, Mrs. Mary Wade.
INFORMATION, Mrs. Lilly C. Dana.
PLATFORM, Mrs. W. D. T. McCullough.
PLEASURE TRIPS, Mrs. Emma Morrison.

Mrs. Lola Flagg is treasurer for the Convention fund and Mrs. Margaret C. Munns is convener of Convention, representing the National W. C. T. U.

SUPERINTENDENTS

MOTHERS' MEETINGS, WHITE RIBBON RECRUITS AND PURITY

MRS. HELEN L. BULLOCK

It is hoped that all state superintendents will realize that the early date of the National W. C. T. U. Convention makes it necessary to secure their reports promptly so as to send them before September 15, in condensed form, to the National superintendent. This will insure representation at our Convention in Seattle and in the printed annual Report. Never was there a year when more interest was manifested and more literature distributed, but it will require persistent effort to get the complete reports in on time.

Early in the year a large package of literature, with Plans of Work and report blanks, was sent to every state superintendent, and again in July report blanks and literature were sent to them. Many unions have had very successful white ribbon recruit medal contests which have greatly interested the mothers, and your National superintendent has prepared and published at eight cents a set recitations suitable for the little ones. Prizes for efficiency, also for the largest number of local reports secured, are offered in the Plan of Work and it is hoped there will be a wise and commendable competition for these.

I am hoping for early and encouraging reports from every state superintendent.

305 E. Church St., Elmira, N. Y.

HEALTH

MRS. FRANCES WAITE LEITER

Through the Plan of Work sent out early in the year, superintendents have had at hand the list of questions designed for the annual report. This six-page folder is supplied in any quantity needed, for postage only. Please note that special emphasis is placed upon county and local superintendents as evidence of the progress and strength of this department in any state.

In counties having no superintendent local unions that have carried on the work will report direct to the state superintendent. In the absence of a state superintendent, report direct to the National superintendent, mentioning marked items of interest pertaining to community or individual health. To be included in the National Report, word must come from a state not later than the middle of September.

Several new leaflets will be off the press in a few days—first, that bearing upon the dreaded disease, tuberculosis. It is designed for a round table program on "The Great White Plague." For scientific accuracy, so far as is now known, this program bears the approval of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

The importance of this feature of the Health department literature is evident from the printed statement of one of the great life insurance companies, sent out to its policy holders: "In a specified year, in the case of more than every sixth policy settled by the company, death was caused by tuberculosis." Another leaflet is also in press: "Dress from the Standpoint of Health"

By the close of the present W. C. T. U. year, a leaflet outlining a number of department programs will be ready, that state, county, and local superintendents need not be delayed in the work of the coming twelve months.

States that have not yet inaugurated the department of Health are earnestly urged to do so at the coming annual session.

Each local union should have a Health superintendent.

Send 10 cents for envelope of new literature, including "Race Betterment" and Plan of Work.

220 West Park Ave., Mansfield, Ohio.

THE CALL TO PRAYER

The all day Evangelistic conference for prayer and Bible service, to be held in connection with our great National W. C. T. U. Convention at Seattle, Washington, Saturday, October 9, should be duly emphasized by every white ribboner, because of the great crises through which all nations are passing at this time, which make needful special fervent, importunate prayer, the careful exposition of God's word and a searching for the truth as it is in Christ.

Three special prayer seasons have been arranged for, namely, at ten in the morning, at noon and at two in the afternoon, topics to be voiced in the petitions, namely: For wisdom and spiritual power in all deliberations of the great Convention; for the coming of Christ's kingdom on earth; for international and world peace and for state and National Constitutional Prohibition.

A full program has been prepared. The morning service will be devoted to praise and thanksgiving for the splendid victories of the past, with Bible promises for National Constitutional Prohibition from an evangelistic standpoint. The General Officers of the National W. C. T. U. will be among the speakers. In the afternoon, different branches of Evangelistic work will be considered together with the need for searching the Scriptures, peace methods, woman's suffrage and the sending of God's messengers of love to the sick and those in prison.

Music will be interspersed throughout the program. It is urged that every county, district and state convention take up the topics of prayer at the noon-tide hour. Further, it is urged that every local union hold a special prayer and Bible meeting on October 9 or as near that date as possible. Remember we have three hundred and twenty evangelists who will be in prayer on that day. All are invited to join this prayer circle at this time for great are the needs and most urgent the call. The command is—"Ask largely, that your joys may be full."

Yours for service,

MARY E. KUHL,
National Superintendent

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, SEATTLE, WASH., OCTOBER 9-14, 1915

TRANSPORTATION NOTES

Tickets Chicago to Seattle and return, good until December 31, $62.50. Chicago to San Francisco, one way via Seattle, $80.

Delegates and visitors from east and south of Chicago should purchase tickets from starting point through to Seattle or San Francisco, as baggage may then be checked through to destination and transfer in Chicago is provided for.

Tickets from New York allow a choice of return route from Chicago, so it is not necessary to return by going route unless preferred.

Delegates desiring to board the train at any point en route may do so if we are notified long enough in advance to arrange for the train to stop.

Those who attend the Convention only will purchase tickets to Seattle over the Chicago and North Western and Union Pacific Lines via Omaha, Granger and Portland; tickets to be validated at Seattle; fee 50 cents.

Those who return by way of San Francisco will purchase tickets over the route of the White Ribbon Special via Seattle, tickets to be validated at San Francisco.

Return may be over any preferred route, but the official party will leave Seattle via the O., W. R. & N to Portland, Southern Pacific to San Francisco, Southern Pacific or Santa Fe to Los Angeles (with free side trip to San Diego. if requested when purchasing ticket), Santa Fe to Denver, via Williams, Albuquerque, Colorado Springs; Union Pacific and North Western lines to Chicago.

The Convention will adjourn Thursday night, October 14. Friday there will be meetings of the Official Board and Executive Committees and several pleasant excursions are being planned for delegates and visitors.

Saturday morning those who are going to San Francisco will board the train about eight o'clock. Several interesting stops are arranged for if we are enabled to have a special train from Seattle to San Francisco. Remember that it is necessary that we have one hundred or more in order to have this special service and when you read of the many interesting stops we are planning, I am sure every one of you will wish to make this trip.

At Salem we will call on the governor; at Albany a demonstration is planned. At Roseburg our train will be sidetracked, from midnight Saturday night until midnight Sunday night; for this the Pullman Company will make an extra charge of $2.50 for standard sleeper lower berth, a little less for tourist. Many meetings are being planned for the day, and the W. C. T. U. will entertain us all for Sunday dinner and supper.

After the evening meeting we will return to our train and when Monday morning comes, we will be well on our way to San Francisco. At Ashland, the last stop in Oregon, where we remain for an hour, the possibility of an auto ride over a wonderful mountain road fills us with pleasant anticipation.

Another stop at Shasta Springs will be well worth the time it takes and we will arrive in San Francisco late in the evening, but that will not inconvenience us, for it is arranged that we are to remain in our sleepers until morning without extra expense.

Tuesday morning, October 19, all who desire to do so will go to the same hotel and every effort will be made to secure one at moderate rates and without a bar.

Stopovers are granted at many points west of Chicago, so that if care is taken in choice of route, those who desire to visit friends will be able to do so without additional expense.

Side trips may be made to the Yosemite National Park, the Grand Canyon, etc. Information about these is given on another page of THE UNION SIGNAL. Preserve your UNION SIGNALS for reference as to transportation.

If undecided about return route, write to H. A. Gross, G. A. P. D., Chicago and North Western Ry., 148 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill., for booklet, "Forty Ways to the California Expositions."

White Ribbon Special baggage tags will be furnished, if asked for when reservation is ordered.

As soon as you reach Chicago, go direct to the North Western station, where any necessary final details in regard to tickets and sleepers may be arranged. A special room will be provided for our use.

A visit to Evanston, leaving Chicago at 10:20 a. m. or 2 p. m., or to the great department store of Marshall Field & Co., at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. has been arranged. If you wish to make either of these trips, please notify Miss Adams, stating preference as to time.

The White Ribbon Special leaves Chicago at 7:15 p. m., Tuesday, Oct. 5. Dinner should be eaten before boarding the train, as the diners will not be attached until Wednesday morning.

Sleeping car reservations must be made in advance. Applications should be sent to Miss Adams, stating whether you desire standard Pullman or tourist, lower or upper berth, compartment or drawing room; names of all in your party and where you will board the train. Also state whether you will return via special train to San Francisco, and if you desire hotel accommodations in San Francisco.

Drafts should accompany specific orders for reservations and should be made payable to Chicago & North Western Ry.

All correspondence in reference to the trip should be addressed to Miss Katharine K. Adams, 1730 Chicago Ave., Evanston, Ill.

ELLA A. BOOLE, *Chairman*
KATHARINE K. ADAMS, *Secretary*

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The book contains all of her lyrics and hymns and also Portraits of the Author

Introdnction by Bishop JOHN H. VINCENT

Foreword by Dr. W. GARRETT HORDER of England

Price, $1.25 Postpaid

THE NUNC LICET PRESS
920 Nicollet Ave. Minneapolis, Minn.

MISSOURI HALF DRY

(Continued from Page Five)

Mrs. Lydia M. Chace, Kansas City, Mo., passed the ninety-second "milestone" of her life August 16. Mrs. Chace helped to organize the Arkansas state W. C. T. U., served as its president for seven years, and was ever prominent in the work of this state in her years of activity. At the age of sixteen she knew nothing of golf and tennis but, according to an old reward of merit card, "recited correctly ninety pieces of poetry and 954 verses from the Bible." Mrs. Chace relates many interesting incidents of the work and workers and of her service as a Quaker minister. In 1888, after her husband's death, she threw herself heart and soul into the work of the W. C. T. U.

Flashes from Local and County Unions

The fourth annual convention of Harrison county at Ridgeway was pronounced "the best ever" by members and friends. Fifty voting delegates, and a large attendance with "packed" houses at the two evening sessions, encouraged the workers and inspired the speakers. Mrs. Amy C. Weech, National lecturer, delivered brilliant addresses and gave valuable aid throughout the convention. Mrs. Martha Miner, superintendent, had charge of the splendid medal contest. Mrs. Malissa Platz was re-elected president.

One hundred and fifty-eight new members were secured during the year and one hundred dollars was raised for the prosecution of the work. There are sixteen live unions in the county, one recently organized by Mrs. Weech. Mrs. E. B. Ingalls, National worker, also did fine work in the county preceding the convention.

The convention of Pike county discussed National Constitutional Prohibition and the best way to secure it through department work. Miss Roena Shaner, state vice-president, was the speaker. Reports showed gain in membership and progress along all lines of work. Large pledges were taken for county and state work. Mrs. Emma G. Pitzer, who is a pioneer in the work, was re-elected president. At the gold medal contest on the closing evening Miss Maldee Edmonds won the medal.

Randolph county, the home of the state president, had an unusual convention, with a large delegation, crowds of visitors, fine reports and addresses by the state treasurer, Mrs. Neva Thomas; state organizer, Mrs. M. F. Coppedge; state Y. P. B. secretary, Miss Anna Mac Zentmeyer; Mrs. Alice Curtice Moyer, state suffrage speaker, and others. Six hundred and two dollars were raised for state and district work and in addition each union made five year pledges to the state endowment fund.

Mussel Fork union, Chariton county, observed Temperance Sunday with an all day meeting and old fashioned basket dinner. Splendid programs were rendered by the W. C. T. U. and L. T. L. Mrs. Alice Curtice Moyer and Mrs. Iva M. Innis were the speakers. New members were gained.

Born to the Mendon W. C. T. U.—a lusty L. T. L.; "weight," twenty-two members. The Mendon Y. P. B. has over sixty members.

Kirkwood W. C. T. U. held a mothers' meeting at the home of the white ribbon recruit triplets, Alma, Arthur and Archibald Brockelmeyer.

Mrs. Carrie Lee Carter Stokes of Los Angeles, Cal., made a flying trip to Missouri and led the Clinton women in their victorious campaign. Mrs. Stokes spent one Sunday with old comrades in Kansas City, where she delivered two addresses, gaining members and putting money into the treasury.

One year old Perche union has held six contests and is prepared to give a gold medal contest.

An up-to-date and timely temperance play written by Mrs. J. M. Hunter, Hoberg, Mo., and entitled "The Topic of the Hour," has been published by the Missouri W. C. T. U. and may be ordered from Mrs. Lettie Hill May, 2640 Maple Ave., St. Louis, Mo. Price, 25 cents. This will meet a demand that has constantly come to the state officers.

VIRGINIA VITALITIES

Norfolk county camp-meeting and Wharton's Grove camp-meeting in Lancaster county have each enjoyed a rest-room equipped and supported by the W. C. T. U.

Mrs. Hortense S. Ropp was the W. C. T. U. speaker at the Loudoun county bush meeting, held early this month at Purcellville, and was hostess at the rest-tent on the campground later. She goes to Ohio on September 1 to give eight weeks of service in the statewide prohibition campaign.

Mrs. Lucy B. De Shazo, president of Brunswick county union, and Mrs. Helen H. Green, state organizer, in a recent six days' "follow-up campaign," made thirteen addresses and drove ninety-eight miles with horse and buggy, the mercury lingering around ninety degrees Fahrenheit!

Dinwiddie county held its recent convention at Carson, with Mrs. Lilian A. Shepherd as state helper.

STATE W. C. T. U. CONVENTION CALENDAR

South Carolina, Allendale, Sept. 2-5.
Vermont, Barton, Sept. 8-10.
Maine, Skowhegan, Sept. 14-16.
Missouri, Sikeston, Sept. 14-17.
Oklahoma, Oklahoma City, Sept. 15-17.
New Hampshire, Somersworth, Sept. 15-17.
Kentucky, Bowling Green, Sept. 17-22.
Wisconsin, Eau Claire, Sept. 17-21.
South Dakota, Ipswich, Sept. 17-22.
West Virginia, Fairmont, Sept. 21-24.
Nebraska, Grand Island, Sept. 21-24.
Virginia, Lynchburg, Sept. 21-24.
Colorado, Denver, Sept. 22-24.
Delaware, Sept. 22-24.
North Dakota, Carrington, Sept. 23-27.
California, (Northern), Oakland, Sept. 27 to Oct. 1.
Montana, Livingston, Sept. 28-Oct. 1.
Kansas, Newton, Sept 28-Oct. 1.
Washington (Eastern), Colfax, Sept. 27-Oct. 1.
Iowa, Iowa City, Sept. 28-Oct. 1.
Illinois, Waukegan, Sept. 28-Oct. 1.
New Jersey, Montclair, Sept. 28-Oct. 2.
Rhode Island, Westerly, Sept. 28-30.
Maryland, Rockville, Sept. 29-30.
Utah, Salt Lake City, Sept. 29-Oct. 1.
New York, Ithaca, Sept. 30-Oct. 4.
Tennessee, Martin, Oct. 1-4.
Wyoming, Laramie, Oct. 1-4.
Mississippi, Belzoni, Oct. 1-4.
Pennsylvania, York, Oct. 1-4.
Oregon, Newberg, Oct. 5-7.
Idaho, (Southern), Payette, Oct. 5-7.
Washington, Seattle, Oct. 8.
North Carolina, Raleigh, Oct. 8-12.
Alabama, Birmingham, Oct. 26-28.
Georgia, Covington, Oct. 26-29.
Arkansas, Forrest City, Oct. 27-31.
Massachusetts, Northampton, Nov. 2-4.
Florida, Orlando, Nov. 9-12.

The Sunday school helps and temperance thoughts of Mrs. Fred Bullock of Waverly are creating most favorable comment among our workers. Mrs. Bullock contends that there is a temperance thought in every Sunday's lesson, and has proceeded to prove it through a series of short articles in the *Virginia Call*.

Southampton county held at Branchville in June a county institute that was well attended by members from all parts of the county, some traveling over forty miles by auto to get there. A silver medal contest held in the afternoon, varied by children's singing, was an interesting feature.

Miss Christine Tinling will leave Norfolk the last of the month for four weeks of lecture work in West Virginia. Her brain and pen have been busy during her "rest period" with new "hints" and "tales" on temperance for the little people.

Mrs. Amy C. Weech, who has been afield on the eastern shore of Virginia, has been doing excellent work that has endeared her more than ever to the active bi-county of Accomac and Northampton.

"High Joe" or The Logger's Story
By J. BURRITT SMITH

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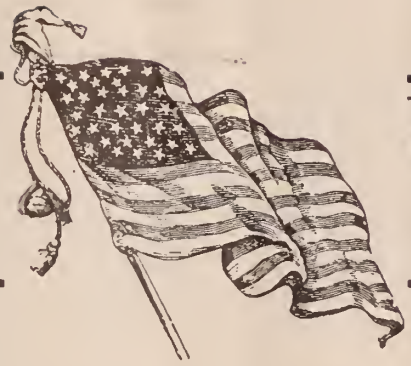
THE UNION SIGNAL
EVANSTON - - - - ILLINOIS

From west to east, from south to north,
We boys and girls are marching forth
To lay the liquor traffic low.
With happy hearts we are afield,
We're boys and girls who never yield,
The liquor traffic now must go!



Chorus:
In Nineteen Twenty comes the day,
Comes the children's happy day;
In Nineteen Hundred Twenty
There'll be prohibition plenty
When Columbia drives the drink away.
—*A. A. G.*

A CHAT IN THE VEGETABLE GARDEN

CECILE L. HOUGHTON

It was early Friday morning and the vegetables at the county fair were enjoying a little undisturbed chat among themselves. The conversation really began in the box of lima beans. They felt so elated over their blue ribbon that they scarcely knew how to contain themselves. "Won't Johnnie's eyes shine when he comes this morning and sees his own beans which he planted and hoed and weeded have received the highest prize!" They chuckled and rubbed against each other in delight.

Then up spoke a monstrous yellow pumpkin, bursting with enthusiasm. "You'd never believe that a tiny girl cared for me and brought me for exhibition. She'll be just as happy over my red ribbon as Johnnie will over your blue one."

"My master is the real little farmer. though," shouted the yellow corn from somewhere up above the beans and the pumpkin. "Look at my even rows of kernels! It takes skill to recognize and grow samples like me."

"You all feel pretty smart," snapped a red pepper. "See how beautiful I am! Surely there is no one here to compare with me. Yet I go unnoticed because I am not mentioned in the list for premiums. I say it is a burning shame! There isn't a smarter child in the county than—"

"Hush! Don't let's complain, and of all things, please don't let's quarrel," interrupted the bland voice of a potato. "So far as I can see we all love the children and they all love us. I propose that we give three cheers for happy, healthy boys and girls."

"Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!" yelled the vegetables in unison.

"I say, Hurrah," came a sickly voice from beyond the corn.

"Who spoke last?" demanded an onion.

"Somebody not worthy of our notice," replied the corn. "I am half ashamed to be obliged to stay up here so near a mere weed. It has always been so, though. His ancestors and mine lived near each other and our names are associated in stories of the Indians. I'd like all the world to know for once, however, what is in my heart. *His purpose and mine are and always have been as different as destruction and life can be. I nourish the bodies of growing boys; he poisons them and stunts their growth; I help the boys to have clear brains and to attain success in life; he dulls the mind and keeps the consumer from doing his best; I am the friend of boys and girls; he is their enemy!*"

"Corn is right!" shouted all the vegetables. "Down with tobacco! Down with the weed! Let's choke him—put him out!"

"Mercy, have mercy," came the weak plea of the weed. "I do some good in the world. I destroy harmful insects and—and—"

"Enough," cried the corn. "Truly your mission is one of destruction. After all, you are not so much to blame, since you can't help being what you are. We should censure rather the wrong use made of you by mankind."

"Here comes the crowd!" announced the beet nearest the door. "We must stop talking and look as well as we can."

"Hurry," cried the watermelon, "let's yell once more for the children. All together, *Hurrah!*" But this time the tobacco weed wilted in his corner and was silent.

WHAT CAN A LITTLE CHAP DO?

What can a little chap do
For his country and for you?
What can a little chap do?

He can play a straight game all through;
That's one good thing he can do.

He can fight like a knight
For the truth and the right;
That's another good thing he can do.

He can shun all that's mean,
He can keep himself clean,
Both without and within;
That's a very fine thing he can do.

His soul he can trace
Against everything base,
And the trace will be seen
All his life in his face;
That's an excellent thing he can do.

He can look to the light,
He can keep his thought white,
He can fight the great fight,
He can do with his might
What is good in God's sight;
Those are truly great things he can do.

Though his years be but few,
If he keeps himself true
He can march in the queue
Of the good and the great,
Who battled with fate
And won through;
That's a wonderful thing he can do.

And in each little thing
He can follow the King—
Yes, in each smallest thing
He can follow the King—
He can follow the Christ, the King.
—JOHN OXENHAM.

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after the big meeting in Seattle
---You will of course want to see
San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego

---Stop at Grand Canyon

of Arizona---That alone is worth a whole trip---Only $7.50 additional railroad fare and Pullman sleeper takes you to the rim. Insist on having your return trip routed via Santa Fe from San Francisco. Ask for our picture folders: "California Outings," "Grand Canyon Outings" and both Expositions.

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PROHIBITION FAN
(Octagon in shape; 7 x 8⅝ in.)

Prohibition map, date of adoption of prohibition by various states on the one side, printed in black; on the reverse side in blue, with white letters surrounded by an artistic arrangement of white ribbon border, the appeal

Protect Our American Youth
by
Prohibiting the Liquor Traffic

These fans are put up in packages of three dozen (36) and the price is

36 Fans, $1.00

Owing to difficulty in handling and shipping, the smallest order we can fill will be three dozen. Prices on larger quantities will be cheerfully furnished.

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HERE AND THERE

Walla Walla (Wash.) white ribboners are turning the tables. They are raising money to put in a *men's* rest room! They hope to have it in operation by January 1, 1916. This same union, under the direction of the president, Mrs. Emma Moxey, holds two meetings a week with the inmates of the county and city jails. On Mothers' Day, for themselves and the other unions in the state, this union held services in the state penitentiary and gave each inmate a carnation. Mrs. Moxey is studying prison reform from every standpoint, and her women back her heartily in her undertaking.

The Fruitland (Idaho) L. T. L., the largest legion in the southern part of the state, and which for two years has held the beautiful silk membership flag offered to the legion of greatest size, is "out for recruits." It has recently conducted a membership campaign with a silver medal contest as the "forfeit" paid by the losers who will present to the winners free tickets for the entertainment. The Fruitland legion is organized in pioneer territory. Its leader, Mrs. R. G. Wilson, a teacher, takes a deep personal interest in each boy and girl and is ever ready to open her house for "parties" or business meetings. The celebration of the birthday of Miss Anna A. Gordon this year took the form of a big picnic which every Fruitland legioner enjoyed to the utmost.

Delegates to the third annual convention of the New Madrid county (Mo.) W. C. T. U., held at New Madrid last month, were e h presented with a prohibition fan. The event was a notable occasion and the program contained many interesting numbers. The county was especially fortunate in securing the services of Miss Roena E. Shaner, vice-president of the Missouri W. C. T. U. and National W. C. T. U. organizer, who addressed large and appreciative audiences.

Milo (Iowa) W. C. T. U. which was organized only about a year ago has increased from a membership of fifteen to seventy-five, largely as the result of a membership contest. It is also a "front rank" union in the state, having 100 points to its credit. Since the first of the year six medal contests have been held by the union. Mrs. Fear, the mother of nine children and the winner of a silver medal, is the newly elected president of the county (Warren) in which Milo is located, and her daughter is the leader of the L. T. L.

The W. C. T. U. of Schlater, Miss., recently gave a very enjoyable picnic to the children of the community. After an appetizing dinner they went to the Methodist church, where members of the Carrollton L. T. L. rendered an interesting program under the direction of its able and efficient leader, Miss Sallie Harvey. She gave a concise statement of the L. T. L. work and aims and then organized a legion of twenty members.

Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey, World's and National superintendent of the department of Peace and Arbitration, was warmly welcomed on her recent return to her home in Winthrop Center, Maine, after months of absence in California. At the annual picnic meeting of the Waterville (Maine) W. C. T. U., Mrs. Bailey's after-dinner address giving glimpses of the Panama-Pacific Exposition and points on prohibition and suffrage was thoroughly enjoyed. Mrs. Bailey is vice-president-at-large of the Maine W. C. T. U.

Woman suffrage was one of the popular subjects discussed at the county institute at Independence, Iowa, held last month. Hon. T. E. Taylor spoke upon the question, "Where Can Woman Best Invest Her Efforts in the Franchise Campaign?" Miss Jennie Young gave an address on "Why the Women in the Homes Need the Ballot." The reports from the local societies indicated much interest in the two great issues now before Iowa voters—the enfranchisement of women and Constitutional Prohibition. The institute was opened with a silver medal contest participated in by boys and girls from Winthrop, Jessup, Hazleton and Independence, the prize being awarded to Church Chappel of Independence. A question box conducted by Miss Cotton of Cedar Falls, district president, was an interesting feature, as was also the discussion by Mr. McHuron of "The Best Way to Handle the Cigaret Question."

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to renew THE YOUNG CRUSADER subscriptions for your public school teachers—nine months' subscriptions for twenty cents.

Kindly send in the subscriptions at once so that the September number may reach the teachers at the very beginning of the school year, that they may count upon its help as they plan the year's work.

First Hand Evidence on the Effects of Beer and Wine

DR. A. J. BARTON, in the *Home and State*

"In *The Dallas News* of July 3 I noticed an article by Judge Kittrell, renewing his suggestions previously made through the press that a separate vote be made on what he calls 'liquor' and beer. He endeavors to place beer on a higher plane than 'liquor.' In his reference to 'liquor' I am presuming that he means whisky as well as all spirituous liquors.

"While Judge Kittrell's views are worthy of some consideration, since I doubt not he is honest in his convictions, still I can not concur in the same view, and no man can who has had the experience with all kinds of intoxicants that I have had. I know the taste and evils of strong drink from champagne to hard cider, including spirituous, malt and vinous liquors.

"He seems to base his opinion on statistics in arriving at the difference between the effect of 'liquor' and beer. It is next to impossible to obtain statistics that are correct in a matter of this kind, as so much is 'covered' up, just as are the secret sins that go on daily in the cities which are never observed by the public.

Boiled-Down Facts

"In replying to him I am not basing any opinion on statistics, but from 'boiled-down' facts obtained by myself in my acquaintance with the saloon, the heavy drinkers and with drunkards. Having been in some of the principal cities of thirteen states, it has been my fate or 'fortune' to come into contact with the most elaborate saloons, the lowest 'dives' and the underworld, which all go hand in hand, more or less.

"My reason for associating with such was due to the fact that for some two or three years I was a heavy drinker myself; then another reason was that I had a special hobby to acquaint myself thoroughly with facts and to convert myself from a rank anti-prohibitionist to a solid pro. Among my acquaintances were men of extraordinary intelligence and intellect who never taste whisky, but oftimes I have seen them drunk on beer as well as wine.

"I have seen young men, old men and women in the lowest depths of degradation who used nothing but beer to drown (?) their troubles and to remain in an inebriated condition.

Beer Largely Used

"In the 'red-light' district of the larger towns beer is used almost exclusively to produce drunkenness, and I have often seen houses full of men and women drinking nothing save beer, and as drunk as it is possible for a person to get. I have seen quarrels between men who were under the influence of nothing but beer, quarrels over frivolous matters, which would not have occurred had it not been for their intoxication.

"Many a girl falls from drinking heavily of beer or wines, as both these mild drinks are milder and more palatable than whisky, but bring about unnatural desires and produce intoxication. Most of the auto joy ride accidents can be traced to too much beer and wine and such have come under my observation on more than one occasion. A young woman of my acquaintance in relating her experience to me said that a bottle of port wine brought about her downfall. I could vouch for her truthfulness, as I have known her for years and she comes of a good family. It was the first wine she had ever tasted. Beer and wine are sending more innocent girls to the 'red-light' district than whisky ever did. Shall they be protected or shall the 'hellish' traffic continue?

"Shall we undertake to set aside spirituous liquors and let other intoxicants remain to send our boys and girls the route that thousands of them are going daily? I say no, a thousand times no. There should be no compromise when all intoxicants produce the same result, only in different form. You can make no distinction between two evils that are identically the same. I want to say to the advocate of the 'separate' vote that if you do not believe the things I have related to you, get someone who knows to show you around."

THOSE "HORRIBLE EXAMPLES" PROVED PROSPEROUS

When Macon, Mo., voted to outlaw the liquor traffic the "personal liberty" crowd condemned it to death and decay. Today it is a living refutation of the false prophecies, says the *Kansas City Star*. According to that paper, "In the saloon days there never was a time when a bond issue for public improvement could be liquidated without raising it by taxation. Now business has increased so at the municipal plants—which reflect the business of the town generally—that extensive improvements can be made without costing the people a nickel." These municipal plants, by the way, are now making an annual profit for the city of more than $6,000.

A TOWN BIG WITH POSSIBILITIES

In the state of Wisconsin there is a town known at the state university as "a town with a history of public spirit and co-operative action"—Richland Center by name. Walter A. Dyer, writing in the August number of *The World's Work*, tells how it represents the spirit of the Middle West in its up-to-date successful commercial enterprises, its magnificently equipped public schools, its public library, pretentious public auditorium for the people, its municipally owned utilities: water works, electric lighting plant, quarry, stone crusher and road-making machinery.

Prosperity Without a "Boom"

"All this has meant prosperity—extraordinary prosperity per capita," says the writer of the article. "The only unhappy person found in the city was the hotel proprietor, who said that all the families in the county were so well-to-do that he couldn't find any girls to employ as waitresses and chambermaids. But this prosperity has come steadily and normally; there has been no unhealthy boom. And with the prosperity there has come to the people a sane desire for the good things of life—good roads, good schools, and the auditorium."

The Explanation

The assistant librarian told the writer in confidence that Richland Center owed its regeneration entirely to the fact that it was a dry town and had been since 1907. "Then," declared the librarian, "the gilt signs came down and the roisterers departed for more congenial regions. And that did not seem to draw trade away from the town, either, for wherever there had been a saloon there seemed to be a merchandise store to take its place. And the stores advertise, which the saloons did not," added the editor, which indicated his views on prohibition.

"There are no saloons, no pool rooms, and no gambling in Richland Center," concludes the writer. "The law is enforced because public sentiment demands it. And this means very little alcoholism in Richland Center, for the man who wants a drink badly enough to journey down to Lone Rock for it must be very thirsty."

PROHIBITION LOS GATOS HAS NO NEED OF JAIL

The following statement appears in the *Mail* of Los Gatos, a prohibition city in Santa Clara county (California): "During the past four months it has cost Los Gatos seventy-five cents for prison expenses. One person was arrested during this period and the seventy-five cents was paid to take him to the county jail at San Jose. This is a mighty good record for a city of 3,500 people. Another matter—Los Gatos has been without a jail for months."

CARRANZA ORDERS SALOONS IN SONORA TO CLOSE DOORS

Carranza officials are reported to have put absolute prohibition into effect in the larger towns of Sonora, Mexico, now under their control, according to travelers who arrived from interior points.

NEW W. C. T. U. PINS

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SCARF OR STICK PIN
BROOCH PIN

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JOTTINGS

"At the present time the average death-rate in the United States is about fourteen, that is, fourteen out of every 1,000 persons die annually. I am convinced that if syphilis and alcohol could be entirely eliminated, the rate would fall at once to twelve or under," writes Dr. Charles F. Bolduan, food expert of the New York City Health department, in an article in the *Scientific American* on "Why Do Middle-Aged Men Break Down?"

The Chicago Psycopathic hospital reports that more than sixty-five per cent of the people who go insane in the city are men and the chief cause of their unbalanced condition is alcoholism.

Thirty of the forty-four counties of South Carolina are now dry, and on September 14, it is confidently expected that by an overwhelming majority the citizens of the state will outlaw the traffic in drink.

Pipestone county, Minn., which voted on the liquor question June 7, has been declared dry by the district court, as a result of a contest instituted by the anti-liquor interests.

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LITERATURE DEMONSTRATION

M. J. PHILPOT

(Platform with table upon which stands large globe. Enter two women talking, one holding large bow of white ribbon.)

Mrs. A. speaks, holding up white ribbon: "This is our official badge, a true lovers' knot uniting the hearts of over half a million women in labors of love for God and Home and Every Land."

Mrs. B.—"I am interested in what you say. Can you show me some of the methods by which your work is accomplished?"

Mrs. A.—"Yes, through our departments." (Calls.) "Enter, white-ribboners."

Enter twelve—or as many departments as you wish to represent—women dressed in white with blue pennants, "The Liquor Traffic Must Go" on front of waist. Blue or white caps with name of department represented printed on them. Over the shoulder white ribbon about two inches wide hanging in festoons with leaflets fastened to it all along its length, larger ones in center. UNION SIGNAL front page, also YOUNG CRUSADER and state paper. Each one carries on her arm a white-ribbon budget of her department literature. This is made of a big bow with leaflets fastened on it and in her hand is some emblem to represent her department. They file on, singing with piano accompaniment, "We're out for prohibition," and form in a half circle behind the table, making as great a display of literature and emblems as possible. Each one names her department and repeats an appropriate sentence as to the use of its special literature, holding up emblem as she speaks, as follows:

Evangelistic—Emblem, a small Bible. "This represents the chief corner stone in our structure of evangelistic literature through which we keep alive the altar fires of the Crusade."

Good Citizenship—Prohibition Map. "We aim to agitate and educate for a clean and patriotic citizenship that will make our map all white."

Franchise—Yellow banner or poster. "We educate the public as to the value and need of woman's vote."

Scientific Temperance—Posters. "The literature of this department is everywhere recognized as a strong influence in schools and colleges for the saving of children and youth from intemperance."

Flower Mission—Basket of fruit and flowers. "With these we send messages of cheer and comfort through texts and leaflets."

Legislation—An open roll of petitions. "Our literature brings to the notice of legislators the principles for which we stand. Educate the public as to legal measures for the suppression of wrong and the maintenance of right."

Soldiers and Sailors—Flag. "If you want to know of this work read the National superintendent's latest annual report. The Army and Navy are now dry."

White-Ribbon Recruits—A baby. "We help mothers to train these little ones in paths of safety."

Press—Publicity Sheets. "We disseminate temperance truth, elevate standards of the press, and acquaint the public with our work."

Medal Contests—Contest books or card with medals. "Our contest literature places the best oratory and literature of the day in homes and before the public."

Medical Temperance—Bottles tied with white ribbon. "Our literature stands for safe remedies in sickness, against dangerous patent medicines and alcoholic treatment."

Systematic Giving—Small bank. "Tithing literature aids in providing money for carrying on our great campaigns."

Anti-Narcotics—Basket of bottles. "We create sentiment against habit-forming drugs, cigarets and tobacco."

Peace—White dove (which can be made of paper). "We teach that war is cruel and anger outrageous."

Two women enter bearing large baskets of literature and saying: "Time is too short to tell it all, but here you see splendid literature which exploits some thirty other departments."

A young woman speaks for Y. P. B. literature and a lad distributes L. T. L. leaflets and *The Young Crusader*. When all have told their little story they march around globe, singing, "All round the world the ribbon white is twined." As they march they take the ribbon of literature from their shoulders and lay it around the globe on the table, and leaving it there, march out, still singing and wearing their budget of literature or emblems.

A THREE-DAY TRIP

YOSEMITE VALLEY

Yosemite Falls

A delightful three-day trip, including all of the principal points of interest in the Yosemite Valley, may be enjoyed at cost of approximately $30 from Merced.

Leave San Francisco or Los Angeles by night train over the Southern Pacific or Santa Fe, arrive at Merced the following morning in time for breakfast at the El Capitan Hotel or Harvey House.

Itinerary

First Day: Leave Merced at 8:00 a. m., Yosemite Valley Railroad, through the picturesque Merced Canyon, arrive El Portal at 11:30 a. m. Luncheon at Hotel Del Portal. Leave Hotel Del Portal by auto-stage at 12:30 p. m., arrive hotel or camp in Yosemite Valley at 2:30 p. m. One may then enjoy the magnificent views to be had from vicinity of hotel or camp, or can take a short stroll to the foot of Yosemite Falls and back in time for dinner.

Second Day: Start at 8:00 a. m. for the trail trip to **Glacier Point.** This trip includes a drive to Mirror Lake and Happy Isles, thence saddle horse by way of Vernal Fall, Emerald Pool, Silver Apron, Diamond Cascades, Nevada Fall, Panorama Point and Illilouette Fall, to Glacier Point Hotel for luncheon. Here the most wonderful views of Yosemite are to be had. The return trip is over the short trail by way of Union Point, arriving at hotel or camp about 5:00 p. m.

Third Day: Walk to Happy Isles. After a short visit at this beautiful spot, climb the foot trail up Grizzly Peak to Sierra Point, where a wonderful view is to be had of four of the great waterfalls of the valley, all to be seen from the same standpoint. Return in time for luncheon. Leave hotel or camp by auto-stage at 3:00 p. m., arrive Hotel Del Portal at 5:00 p. m., to depart by Pullman sleeping car at 8:00 p. m., or rest over night and use the daylight train.

Cost of Three Day Trip.

Fridays and Saturdays, round trip ticket sold for $14.50, good for 15 days.

Side trip ticket from Merced	$18.50
Hotel Del Portal, two meals	2.00
Camp ———, five meals, two lodgings	4.50
Glacier Point Hotel, one meal	1.00
Trail trip to Glacier Point	4.00
	$30.00

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XLI | EVANSTON, ILL., SEPTEMBER 9, 1915 | No. 37

OUR CONVENTION CITY

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

Courtesy Walker's Print Shop, Seattle.

SEE PAGE 2

PLYMOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

Where the Meetings of the National Convention will be held

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON
OCTOBER 9-14, 1915

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SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

THE MEETING PLACE OF THE 1915 NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION

REV. E. A. KING, Formerly Acting Pastor of Plymouth Congregational Church

The Convention Church

Seattle, the city in which the Woman's Christian Temperance Union hosts will gather this fall, boasts of many beautiful buildings, but none more ornate or imposing than Plymouth Congregational Church where the white ribboners will assemble in Convention. This great temple occupies nearly half a block and is located in the very heart of the metropolis on the corner of Sixth avenue and University street. Directly back of it is the Metropolitan Opera House, and across the street, on the corner, is the Labor Temple. Thus the church building may be said to be in the very midst of things.

Plymouth church is one of the oldest organizations in Seattle, having been founded in 1869. It has seen this wonderful city grow up around it, but has persistently resisted the temptation to leave its special down-town responsibilities. A few years ago it sold its old site on the corner of Third avenue and University street and invested something like $350,000.00 in its present church plant which is one of the most complete and up-to-date on the Pacific coast.

Ladies' Parlor

It has a beautiful auditorium finished in white, old ivory and gold, with mahogany seats, contains one of the largest and finest pipe organs in the city and because of perfect acoustic properties is a favorite place for great concerts and mass meetings. It should be said, also, that the decorations of the entire building are in harmony with those in the auditorium. The ladies' parlor is an especially attractive room.

Under the auditorium is a gymnasium and nearby is found a fully equipped manual training department room. In the great wing attached to the main building on the north are ample rooms for a modern Sunday school and accommodations for almost every phase of social activity. There is a beautiful and spacious dining-room on the first floor with a fully equipped modern kitchen opening from it on one side, and a large reception room on the other. The men's club room, the kindergarten, and various halls, store-rooms and lavatories occupy the remaining space. On the second floor are the main offices, the ladies' parlor, and entrances to the church foyer and the main Sunday school auditorium. On the next floor are to be found the pastor's offices and the offices of the state headquarters of the Congregational denomination. The remainder of the building is devoted to class and department rooms for the Sunday school.

Many of Seattle's leading men and women are among the thousand and more members of this great church. As an organization, the church has always taken high ground in all civic and moral affairs and has made itself felt especially along the lines of temperance reform. During the last campaign for statewide prohibition this church was noted for its generous gifts of money and personal service, for its rallies and various other sentiment-making gatherings in the interest of the cause.

Two of the greatest meetings of the campaign were held in Plymouth Congregational church when Dr. Charles M. Sheldon of Topeka spoke on "The Truth About Kansas" and Mrs. Mary Harris Armor of Georgia, dealt with the issues of the campaign. It was a critical moment in the fight when many false statements about Kansas calculated to cause serious harm had been circulated. The church secured Dr. Sheldon to answer these false charges.

When over 10,000 men, women and children marched through the streets of Seattle in the greatest parade ever seen in these parts, carrying banners and singing songs, the church was also to the front. The parade changed the sentiment of thousands of voters in western Washington from indifference and hostility to enthusiastic support of the prohibition measure. The four large down-town churches were represented by their pastors who marched abreast at the head of the monster parade.

In coming to Seattle and to this church the white ribbon delegates from all over the country will find a hearty welcome, for Plymouth church numbers in its membership some of the most active and energetic workers in the Washington W. C. T. U. One may feel here that she is thoroughly welcome among friends of a great cause in a church that has the courage to stand for the things that are true and right. Members of the organization from abroad are not strangers here, by any means, for it was only a few years ago, when the National Convention was held in Portland, Oregon, that delegation from the East, including the National president, were tendered a public reception in what was then Plymouth's new building. Thus, in a sense, the building has been consecrated to the great cause of prohibition by one of the noblest bands of women the world contains. Come, then, to Seattle and enter into the joys of our common service.

Plymouth Church Auditorium

"HOTEL BAR IS AN INSULT TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC"

Who said it? Not a fanatical prohibitionist but the manager of a fine hotel in the state of North Dakota. His name is Al Leimbacher. He is the proprietor of the Gardner hotel and the statement was made at the annual meeting of the Northwestern Hotel Men's Association, at Davenport, Iowa, on August 27.

Mr. Leimbacher's subject was, "Prohibition an Economic Proposition," and his refcrence to the liquor evil as related to hotels called forth great applause.

The part of his address bearing on the drink question was as follows:

"Efficiency is just as much called for and far more constructive in a country at peace, yet throughout the United States we find every conceivable example of disregard of the truth that temperance and efficiency go hand in hand. Especially is this true of our own particular interest, the hotel. From the manager down to the bell hop booze makes more trouble than any other one thing in our business. If the causes for eight out of every ten hotel failures were to be carefully analyzed, liquor would be found to be the rock on which the business was shattered. It is an indisputable fact that more managers lose their positions on account of booze than through any lack of real efficiency. The same may be found throughout the crew.

"Every year in the hotels of the country there are countless numbers of elevator and boiler accidents due to drunkenness. I have in mind two engineers who cost us several hundred dollars, to say nothing of endangering the lives of our guests, by explosions caused by their carelessness while drinking. The engineer who never drinks is the only one who knows full well that his men are not burning too much fuel, or neglecting to keep the machinery well oiled and sufficient water in the boilers. Depreciation in equipment is safeguarded to a great extent by proper care. Replacements cost money.

"When I assumed the management of the Gardner hotel, I found an unusual consumption of liquor in the kitchen. Enough of the stuff was purchased each month, ostensibly for cooking purposes, to have served rarebits and punches in the most popular cafe for an entire year. When I remonstrated with the chef, he readily acknowledged that it was used by the cooks, but declared that it was entirely necessary for them to be allowed to drink on account of the intense heat. A happy combination, is it not, extreme heat and hot booze, to cool the sweated brow?

"Some years ago a saloon-keeper made this somewhat surprising statement: 'I will not employ a bartender who drinks, even though I have to pay more salary than do my competitors, in order to procure such a man. I do this,' he said, 'to secure prompt and efficient service. A drinking man is an expensive luxury I cannot afford to keep.' If a man engaged in selling liquor knows and admits that drinking impairs efficiency, is it not time for the hotel fraternity to recognize the fact? Turn, any of you, to your records for the past five years and note how many men you have discharged on account of drink. You will find not a few. Still you claim the necessity of the hotel bar. We demand non-drinking employes, while our bar, just as well as any other saloon, helps to spread the drink habit.

"The hotel bar, I believe, is run confessedly for the sake of revenue. A business to yield profit must be popular. To anyone who reads the signs of the times, it is quite apparent that the saloon is doomed. Even the most pessimistic of temperance reformers will admit this fact. The age old popularity of liquor is beginning to wane and the issue must be met. The cafeteria and the tea room will come to take the place of the bar in popularity and in revenue. It is time we ceased to insult the American public by insisting that a hotel cannot be run without a bar."

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS OF WASHINGTON WILL ENFORCE THE PROHIBITION LAW

The prohibition laws of the states of Washington and Oregon, which go into effect on January 1, 1916, bid fair to be well enforced if one may judge from the sentiment of the prosecuting attorneys of both states, as expressed in their recent annual convention. On this occasion Frank P. Christensen, in reading the annual address of the president, made the following informal remarks in regard to the prohibitory law:

"Any prosecuting attorney in this state who fails to give our new prohibition laws the strictest enforcement is a mollycoddle and one of the worst type.

"The people of the states of Washington and Oregon have spoken. They have said in no uncertain terms that they want their states to be dry after January 1. We prosecuting attorneys of Washington want to be unanimous in our procedure on this law. It is up to us to work to enforce it. It is up to us to do what the people of Washington want us to do."

Scott V. Henderson, assistant attorney general of Washington, speaking in the absence of W. V. Tanner, attorney general, echoed the sentiments of Mr. Christensen. "The prohibition law is one that is going to be enforced in Washington," he said. "We are going to see that violations of the act are punished in every village, town, hamlet, city and county in the state."

The sentiment of the attorneys of both Oregon and Washington was in favor of prohibition and vigorous applause greeted each reference to the new law and its enforcement.

PRESIDENT OF NATIONAL UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION SAYS WAR IS LESS COSTLY TO LIFE THAN LIQUOR

John Barleycorn need not apply to the newly elected president of the National Life Underwriters' Association for a life insurance policy. That official has no use for him. In fact, any man who has anything to do with "John" is unpopular in insurance circles.

"Insurance people have come to the definite conclusion that booze and insurance mix about as well as oil and water," remarked Edward A. Woods, of Pittsburg, elected head of the national organization at the recent convention at San Francisco, to a newspaper man, as reported in the *Portland Oregonian.*

"In other words," said Mr. Woods, "a drinking man is a mighty poor risk. Cold figures have proven to us positively that the drinking man—even the moderate drinker—has less than half as much chance to live out the life of his policy as the teetotaler.

"The mortality of the teetotalers between the ages of thirty-five and fifty years, when men are of the most use to society, is only fifty-six per cent of the average mortality.

"Not even the war has been the subject of as much consideration among insurance men as has the liquor question."

He intimated that the life insurance companies are lending passive support to the prohibition movement.

DRINK PENALTY HEAVY IN PORTLAND, ORE.

Habitual drunkards in the state of Oregon are being given a chance to sober up and become used to total abstinence before the state goes dry the first of next year. Municipal Judge Stevenson of Portland, in accordance with a recently announced policy, sentenced two well-known tipplers to imprisonment until the prohibition law goes into effect.

NEW DAYS FOR BIRMINGHAM, ALA., UNDER PROHIBITION

As one of the evidences of what a splendid thing prohibition is, the following from the *Birmingham* (Ala.) *Ledger* concerning a city which claims a population of over 200,000 people, and to which many visitors come, is enlightening: "The city of Birmingham hung up a new record for law and order during the last forty-eight hours. According to officials at the city jail, during this period not one white man, white woman, or negro woman was arrested on any offense. Only about half a dozen negro men were put in jail, and these largely for offenses of a trivial character. Never before has such a situation prevailed in the memory of the oldest member of the Birmingham police department."

FRANCE WILL INCREASE THE TAXES ON ALCOHOL AND LIMIT THE DISTILLATION OF BRANDY

The minister of finance of France, Alexandre Ribot, has introduced in the chamber of deputies a bill providing for a comprehensive reform in the liquor trade. The measure contemplates suppression of privileges enjoyed by private individuals, who are now permitted to distill brandy from their own fruits, and for an increase in the tax on alcohol from 12 francs to 25 francs a gallon. To this is added a tax on consumption of 5 francs a gallon on appetizers and liquors.

Memoranda attached to the bill contain a statement that if consumption of the articles affected showed decrease by one-half the government would nevertheless receive increased revenues to the amount of 10,000,000 francs.

It is also proposed that the state create a monopoly in the manufacture of industrial alcohol and endeavor to find an additional outlet for the product among consumers of fuel, such as owners of automobiles.

MA SEIN'S VICTORY

FLORA E. STROUT, World's W. C. T. U. Representative in Burma

How a Christian Burmese girl kept her village free from toddy-shops

Ma Sein was weeping bitterly; to be perfectly accurate, she was howling with such vehemence that she was heard not only all over the dormitory but also in the mission bouse adjoining. The worst of it all was that Ma Sein had reason to be sorrowful, for she had failed ignominiously in her examinations and, therefore, could not finish the normal course of study as she had hoped to do that year.

Ma Sein's father, Moung Kin, was the headman of bis village, a large and important one for the jungle, and more than all that he was a strong Buddhist of the old-fashioned sort. He was anxious to have his sons acquire an education and was very proud of the progress they were making, for could they not become myooks (big officials), and make plenty of rupees? But Moung Kin had all the contempt of an Eastern man for his women folk and did not see why he should spend money on a girl. His daughter was good-looking and he would be able to marry her to some rich man of the village. Despite his attitude towards women he had a suspicion that his wife possessed far too much authority in the household and ordered him about in a way not conducive to his dignity, yet he had yielded to her entreaties in the case of Ma Sein and moved by her cunning suggestion that their daughter, if educated, would probably make a better marriage, he had sent Ma Sein to a mission school in Rangoon.

Ma Sein's people had not been pleased with her school record, for, sad to relate, she had barely managed to squeeze through, year by year, not because of any fault of her own, for she studied hard enough, but for the very simple reason that her preparation had been poor. The crowning grievance had come when she had decided to be a Christian and had insisted upon uniting with the Rangoon church. It had looked for a while as if she would not be allowed to return home, but her mother, although she was probably the more angry of the two parents, could not make up her mind to turn out her only daughter, though Ma Sein knew she could make things most unpleasant for her. And now she was obliged to go back to her village—a failure! No wonder Ma Sein wept copiously and audibly.

Her worst fears were realized, for upon her return she was met with frowns not only from her family but from her friends, and made to feel an outcast. She was sure that if she could have another year at school she would "make good," and indeed tbe principal had written her father to that effect, but it was useless to suggest such a thing to Moung Kin in his present state of mind. Ma Sein had her ambitions, too—there was a village school and the head-master needed a teacher badly. With a certificate there would be no difficulty in securing the place and she felt it would give her a chance to do good. Besides, with all of her trouble there was creeping over her a dreadful certainty that her father was arranging to marry her to a horrid old man, a widower and a Buddhist.

Poor Ma Sein was unfortunate in all she did. She was a member of the school Y. P. B. and so stoutly refused the betel and cheroots offered her at home and at the homes of her friends, a great discourtesy in the eyes of her people, although she took pains to explain that such things were bad and she was pledged against them. She had even offered to show some leaflets which she had on the subject, but her advances in that direction had been received with scorn. Her parents readily agreed tbat they had spoiled her by sending her to a Christian school where she not only had been made a Christian but pretty much of a fool at the same time. Altogether Ma Sein's spirit was in a fair way to be broken and her pretty eyes were nearly washed away by her frequent tears.

The days dragged wearily on until nearly a month had passed, when one morning Ma Sein heard her father talking in great excitement to some of the village men who had come to see him. She caught the words, "We shall be like the village Minzu if that toddy shop is allowed. Our young men will become drunken and we shall have many dacoities. I have spoken against it, but it has proved of no use."

Ma Sein gathered enough information in the next few days to make it certain that despite her father's protest, the excise officer of the district, who also had the power to issue licenses, intended to allow a liquor shop in their pretty village. She knew how distressed her father would be over the matter, not only because his religion was opposed to the use of alcohol, but principally because he took pride in the record which his village had established for freedom from crime and vice. He had only to look at Minzu to see what would happen when a toddy shop was in operation. He was proud of the fact that he had kept the town free all these years not only from alcohol but also from morphine and cocaine which a wily Chinaman had tried to smuggle in, not once but several times. Ma Sein realized, however, that with the fear of the officials, which all of the people shared, and with the spirit of servility which many of them possessed, the protest probably had not been very vigorous, though she felt it should have prevailed. All of the horrors that she had heard about in the Y. P. B. as the results of the use of alcohol, and all that she bad seen, came back to her with renewed force, and she began to half believe her father's bitter statement that Christianity was a drinker's religion.

What could she do? She could send for literature on the subject, and perhaps the people would read it and be warned, but she feared that the easy-going villagers would yield to temptation, despite all of the information which she might give them. She must do something more than distribute literature. She remembered that her teachers had said that the government wanted to protect the people and help them in their struggle towards better living. Surely if that were true the government would not approve of a thing like this. Was there not some way of getting at an official higher up? It was useless to ask her father, for even if he had been on good terms with her, he would have too much fear to protest again.

She thought of the excise officer; she had never liked his looks and he was not popular either; besides, even if she dared to speak to him it would not be safe, as he had the unsavory reputation of liking Burmese girls too well and to their undoing. There was only one other official whom she was at all likely to see and that was the assistant superintendent of police of the district. She had heard her father say that he was a good man—high praise from him. How could she get a word with this man? It was not the custom for a Burmese girl to speak to an Englishman unless he first addressed her. However, she waited and prayed. She had been driven much to prayer in these days of trial, which perhaps explains her faithfulness to her religious and temperance vows in the midst of sore temptation. One day, when nearly discouraged, she learned that Mr. Everett, the official she wished to see, was in the village and the same evening she heard him talking with her father in fluent Burmese, as her parent knew no English. It was a bold thing to do, but she hastily snatched up cigars and betel box from the shelf and, much to her mother's astonishment, for she had refused to serve these to any one before, she took them in to her father's guest. She did not stop to consider whether she was breaking her pledge; she had only one thought, to gain a chance to talk with the official.

Her father looked at her suspiciously as she came into the room, but Mr. Everett thanked her and said to Moung Kin, "This is your daughter, is she not? She has been away to school." Then he added in his own language, "Do you speak English?"

Here was her chance. She said rapidly, "Oh, yes, your honor, and I have something I want to say."

"What is it you wish?" asked Mr. Everett kindly.

Despite her father's glowering looks, Ma Sein told of the proposed toddy shop, of her father's protest and the feeling in the village. She then asked Mr. Everett to do something quickly as she had been told that the house for the shop was already spoken for. Mr. Everett heard her story in some amazement, gave her leave to retire, and remarking courteously to her father, "Your daughter speaks English well," resumed the conversation which Ma Sein had interrupted.

That evening Mr. Everett studied the case Ma Sein had laid before him. He was not a total abstainer himself, although he had been one when he first came to the country. His mother, who was a member of the British Women's Temperance Association, had brought him up to abhor alcohol, but the customs of the officials bad been too much for his principles, and he felt ashamed as he thought how easily he had been persuaded to forego them. Whether he believed in the use of liquor or not, this thing was enough to make any one angry. It was a shame to force the stuff on people who did not want it. But what could he do? He had risen rapidly and had held the present position only a year. It had looked when the promotion came as if he would be able to send for that dearest girl in England who had waited so long for him, but if he moved in this matter, Rogers, the would-be toddy shop proprietor, who did not like him any too well, at best, would know who was at the bottom of it, and—well, Rogers had influence. It was probable, too, that the government would resent his interference in a matter that did not concern him. Yet it did concern him; it was his business to see that order was maintained and crime prevented, and certainly a toddy shop would interfere with this duty. He might lose his official head. Hang it all! Why had the girl spoken to him? Tbe fact remained, however, that she had appealed to him and he must do something.

All night he struggled with temptation, and it was with a sense of humiliation that he realized in the morning how nearly he had allowed selfish interest to gain the day. He wrote at once to Ma Sein for more information, which she readily supplied, and a day later he dispatched a letter to the proper official and waited for the order for his decapitation. Strange to say, it seemed very slow in coming. In due time—wonder of wonders—he received an answer to his let-

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Woman Suffrage Movement Will Be Helped By the War Says Mrs. Philip Snowden, the Noted Suffragist

"I cannot bring myself to believe that uffrage will not be granted to women hen this dreadful war is over," said irs. Philip Snowden, the noted suffrage nd prohibition speaker, as she sat in ne editorial office of THE UNION SIGNAL nd in response to questions, told er views on various subjects. The remark was made in reply to the query, What effect do you believe the war will ave on the 'votes for women' movement?"

For a brief moment Mrs. Snowden was ilent. She is a woman whose every utterance inspires confidence—it has back f it so much of serious thought, it is so arefully worded, with such fine discrimination as to language, what she leaves nsaid being often as eloquent as the erse, forceful expression of her opinions.

"I can speak only of Great Britain, for am not sufficiently familiar with conditions in other countries to speak of them. So far as my own country is concerned cannot bring myself to believe that uffrage will not be granted after the war is over, for two reasons, first (the esser reason), the government by men lone has ended in such a horrible catastrophe that even anti-suffragists are disposed to make an experiment in a joint government. To put it into the blunt words of a gentleman with whom I was alking not long ago, 'Women could do o worse, and they might do better.' A reat many anti-suffrage men have been onverted by this very line of argument. The other reason is that the women have hown themselves so equal to the situation, so loyal, so willing to serve; and has been so generally appreciated ince the war began that they are such n important part of the community and hat even the war could not be conducted without their help, that the opposition on he ground that women are not necessary for public service, is silenced. Women are really carrying on all the ctivities and interests of our common ife while the men are away at war. I an only hope that this same line of hought will characterize the men of the ther countries of Europe. I was speaking the other day with a German woman who said that of her own knowledge she new the Kaiser would grant a democratic form of government to Germany after the war was over. Of course, any movement in that direction will greatly help the woman suffrage cause.

"The great danger in Great Britain, and the one that may stand in the way of women securing the vote, is that a arge number of women are entering all kinds of trades and professions that they have never before entered, and many of them are accepting lower wages than were previously given to the men. When the war is over the number of women over the men will be immensely increased—there are now one and a quarter million more females than males and after the war there will be even a larger proportion—and it matters not how positively the employers may promise to turn the women out and put men in their places, it will, I believe, not be done, because they can get women for so much less. This may embitter the men, and they may confuse this condition with the suffrage question, which will, of course, prejudice them against suffrage and injure our cause. That is one reason why we should insist upon women receiving the same pay as the men."

When asked whether she agreed with the advocates of peace who are declaring that one of the most potent factors in securing international peace will be the granting to the women of the nations of Europe and every other country suffrage rights, with deep feeling she replied:

"I believe it would do a great deal to bring about international peace, because when women have served a political apprenticeship, when they realize for what selfish reasons their sons are being sacrificed, I am quite sure they will not consent to war. When they understand that commercialism and not lofty principles are at the foundation of war, that rather war is due to the political ambition of a few (and they will understand that as they become educated in the meaning of politics) they will throw the weight of their influence against war."

Enthusiastic as Mrs. Snowden is on the suffrage question one cannot but feel that

Mrs. Philip Snowden

it is really secondary to the liquor question in her deepest heart's interest. While very guarded and conservative in making claims as to what women will do with their vote, she said with an earnestness of manner that carried conviction,

"I think the liquor question is the one question on which we are entitled to prophesy with some degree of confidence as to what women will do with the vote. We can prophesy along that line because of what has already happened. The women have used the franchise not only to lessen the power of drink but to eliminate the traffic entirely in certain places."

It may not be known to all our readers that Mrs. Snowden, who is the wife of a member of the British Parliament, was led to enter suffrage work through her interest in temperance. Quoting her own words, "I began speaking after my husband returned to Parliament in 1905. I began in temperance work. Temperance is a great question in England. There is much drunkenness among women of all classes. I soon discovered that you might go on appealing to women to stop drinking, but with temptation all around them and their homes miserable, there was not much chance to make them sober. So the thing was to get the law to reduce the licenses It was then I discovered the powerlessness of women. They had no votes. Men did not seem to mind whether they sent supporters of the liquor traffic to Parliament or not. I was led by that work to see the necessity of enfranchising women so they might bring their power to bear on this condition and it was then that I began suffrage work."

Apparently Mrs. Snowden has little sympathy with that class of suffrage speakers who studiously refrain from mentioning the liquor evil and the woman voter's attitude toward it.

"I feel that on great matters of principle such as peace and temperance, suffragists have nothing to lose by making themselves clearly understood," said the popular advocate of the feminist movement. "We shall have the opposition of the liquor interests and the militarists whatever we say or leave unsaid. It is because I believe we women stand for purity of living and international righteousness that I am such an enthusiastic supporter of suffrage. If I am simply to urge the question as a matter of theoretical justice, it would be quite enough to do it once a year.

"Let me say that in England the liquor interests are solidly opposed to woman suffrage and that in itself, to my mind, is one of the strongest arguments in favor of it."

Mrs. Snowden expressed regret that Great Britain had not kept pace with Russia and France in anti-alcohol legislation and spoke optimistically of the outlook for the prohibition cause in Europe.

It is interesting to know that the Honorable Philip Snowden, the husband of Mrs. Snowden, and a member of the House of Commons, is one of the members of the committee appointed by Hon. Lloyd George to control the sale of liquor in the munitions area. He was also appointed a member of the committee to discuss with the brewers the price for which they would be willing to sell their interests to the government. To check the evils of drinking in the munitions area attractions are being provided that will counteract the drink habit and draw men away from public houses. Rooms are maintained where temperance drinks are sold and places where men can rest and have a good time when away from work.

Mrs. Snowden expressed unbounded enthusiasm for the work being done by the women of America along suffrage and prohibition lines:

"The last word along organization lines in suffrage campaigns has been said in America. Their methods are wonderful," she exclaimed. "It is the voting women of the United States who have given me courage to go on, because there are more women and better women in public life in the United States than anywhere else. Just think what they have done in the western states—the enthusiasm with which they have attacked the vice question and the way in which they are eliminating the liquor traffic. When I came away from New Zealand quite depressed, I said to my husband. 'So long as America is on the face of the earth I will continue to address two hundred meetings a year, but if it had not been for the American women and their spirit and what they are doing I think I should have reduced that number greatly.'

"I want to see the shuttle weaving across the ocean between the American and British women more and more and I believe each country will gain something from the other for at the bottom we stand for the same ideals. The English women have made wonderful strides in internationalism in the last ten years. When I first came to America they had no concern for their American sisters. Not long ago a friend of mine in England, a highly cultured woman, after listening to Jane Addams, said, 'I do not wonder you like going to America. I have never been able to make up my mind to go because I so hate the lynchings that they have there but now I know why it is that America is so great. It is because of the American women like Frances Willard, Jane Addams, Carrie Chapman Catt and others.'"

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

"It is glorious to man a Lifeboat, but better to build a Lighthouse"

MRS. ROSS HAYES SCHACHNER, National General Secretary Young People's Branch, Evanston, Ill.

HO! FOR THE HARVEST HOME!

MRS. ROSS HAYES-SCHACHNER

The "harvest home" month is upon us and with this knowledge there comes a mingled feeling of rejoicing and wonder—rejoicing that throughout another year we have been permitted to labor in the "all white" cause of prohibition and humanity; wonder as to how well our young people have labored and how well others have labored in their behalf. We soon shall know, but whatever the results may be, we realize fully that our valiant bands of total abstaining young people "with heart to heart united in prayer, in work, in song" have accomplished much good which can not be recorded in plain figures. There may be disappointments where results seem hardly commensurate with the efforts put forth—even as there will be disappointments where the heavy rains have destroyed the crops — but no conscientious effort is ever fully lost and so the Young People's Branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union will contribute its quota of recruits to the holy war of prohibition and to the victories of the year.

In these beautiful days of early fall, however, there is abundant opportunity for renewed activity. Crowd the time before the National Convention in Seattle full of endeavor in behalf of our Branch —gain those new members which you perhaps have failed to secure earlier in the year. There is yet a chance to help in the 5,000 gain.

Just as all eyes were turned vacationward not many weeks ago, so many eyes are now turned schoolward. As school duties are resumed by many of you young people, do not, pray, allow attendant interests to crowd out your work through the Y. P. B. for God and Home and Every Land. The first school days should offer splendid opportunities for membership campaigns. In colleges, and even in high schools, you will be "rushed" by various societies, and the like. Why not do a little "rushing" for the Young People's Branch? You know it's worth it, and the days when "rushing" for our cause is necessary, are upon us. Remember that the enlistment of others should be not a duty but a blessed privilege, for by so doing it means that you are helping to sound the call which will end in a Saloonless Nation and a Stainless Flag.

Let us labor as never before during these next few weeks that we may gain a running start for the year that lies just ahead.

A FINAL PLEA FOR THE Y. P. B. MISSIONARY FUND

MRS. FANNIE R. DANSER, Skaneateles, N. Y., Promoter

While the other half of the world is at war, it devolves upon us of the United States to do more than our share, if need be, to uphold the hands of our World's white ribbon missionaries. A special appeal has come to us from Miss Norville of South America in behalf of the young people of that country. Miss Norville wishes two thousand copies of the "Life Sketch of Frances E. Willard," translated and printed in Spanish for distribution in the schools and colleges. Can not we North American Y. P. B.'s gave an offering for this cause? To any Y. P. B. willing to do this I will send, free of charge, a little evening entertainment in pantomime entitled, "The Evolution of the American Woman." Particulars as to staging and costumes will be sent with it. Any contribution for this offering to the Y. P. B. Missionary Fund please forward to me, and it will be credited to you and the state from which it comes. Below are a few extracts from Miss Norville's letter:

"I do need so much more literature than I have for the advancement of our cause. If the good people could only realize the absolute dearth of all helps down here, I am sure they would at least send me some of the old literature that they throw away. All that I had for this great big continent during the past year, would not be considered sufficient for a campaign in a little town of one thousand inhabitants in the United States. The people are not sufficiently interested to give of their means during these hard times, and I am compelled to ask those who really have the work at heart, to help me to get a few leaflets put into Spanish. The brief "Sketch of Frances Willard" would be most useful down here. I could easily put two thousand copies, if I only had them in Spanish, into the hands of dear young women in the universities and colleges, who are just beginning to awaken, and who realize that they may have a part in the glorious upward movement of the world. These young women would eagerly devour such reading and profit by it. The expense for translating and printing it in Spanish would be forty-seven dollars. The young people of the States could not possibly put their money where it is more needed, and I confidently believe, where it would bring forth a more abundant harvest."

Are you ready to help?

SUGGESTIVE PROGRAM

SEPTEMBER

I.

HARVEST HOME MEETING

Song—"Bringing in the Sheaves."

Roll Call—"What I Predict for Our Branch This Year."

Song—No. 4.

Yearly Reports of officers, superintendents and committees.

Song—No. 15.

Election of Officers.

Announce the winning "train" on the "Trip to Seattle" and hold a jubilee celebration.

II.

Study and social meeting.

Y. P. B.'S OF NEW YORK HOLD "SURPASSING" CONVENTION AT FULTON

The following report of the New York Y. P. B. convention is taken from the Y. P. B. convention number of *Woman's Temperance Work:*

The officers of the state Y. P. B. Federation are: President, Mr. Mason A. Stratton; vice-president, Miss Mildred O. Moody; corresponding secretary, Miss Helen G. H. Estelle; recording secretary, Mr. Clarence Jarvis; treasurer, Miss Mary E. Tozer.

Impressions of the Convention from Friends

For eleven years I have attended state conventions of the Senior L. T. L. and its successor, the Young People's Branch. Many of these have been splendid occasions, but the one at Fulton surpassed them all in attendance, enthusiasm, and consecration to the cause. This record-breaking convention was due in some measure to the increased growth of prohibition sentiment, but more largely to the noble leadership and hard work of those at the head of this great organization in the Empire State.

Personally, it gave me renewed courage for the coming battles and a determination never to lay my arms down till victory comes in the form of nation-wide prohibition, with an administration pledged to its enforcement.—*Neal Dow Cranmer, Secretary Intercollegiate Prohibition Association.*

With each succeeding Y. P. B. convention my faith in the young people of our great Empire State is strengthened. Before the Fulton convention I believed in them, but now my confidence in their sincerity of purpose and devotion to the cause is absolute. Our work appeals to the highest and best that is in them, and the way in which the young people are responding to that appeal is almost beyond belief. The sessions of the convention were no less faithfully attended by the delegates than are the sessions of our W. C. T. U. conventions. I came home more than ever convinced that the work among the young men and women of our communities does pay and that through the Young People's Branch we are helping to make more truly Christian "the homes that are to be."—*(Mrs.) Lyversa M. DeSilva, President of Onondaga County W. C. T. U.*

Convention Side-Lights

The diamond medal was won by Miss Laura Alvers of Niagara county. Miss Alvers is only fourteen years old.

An interesting feature of the convention was the use of the new Y. P. B. song book, a neat folder containing thirty-two songs, most of which were written by Branch members. The convention orchestra composed mostly of delegates from Penn Yan, with Ross Osborne as accompanist and Henry Goutremont as musical director, added much to the spirit of the convention.

The registration list showed more than 300 names. The voting delegates numbered 168. Seventeen county Y. P. B secretaries were in attendance, two county W. C. T. U. presidents and one organizer for the state W. C. T. U.

The presence of Miss Helen I. Root state secretary of the L. T. L. Branch did much to stimulate interest in her work. The young people are more determined than ever to have a part in the training of the children.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

The financial report rendered by Miss Tozer showed a balance on hand of $344.20.

The demonstration of publications prepared by Miss Maud Pratt resulted in eighteen subscriptions to the state paper and an equal number for THE UNION SIGNAL. At the request of Mrs. Boole this demonstration will be repeated at the state W. C. T. U. convention at Ithaca.

The Pageant

Among the many features of the convention was the street parade over a half mile long headed by the citizens' band of Fulton. Following the band was a float bearing children and a large banner—"Make Fulton Safe for Us." Behind the float marched fifty children dressed as Young Campaigners and carrying banners. Next in line were two boys carrying a large banner—"A Saloonless Nation by 1920"—followed by eighteen young women representing the eighteen prohibition states. Then came the president of the Fulton Y. P. B. dressed in black to represent New York state, followed by Mrs. Maude Perkins, state Y. P. B. Secretary, and her husband and the state officers of the Federation with the banner —"New York for Prohibition." The state superintendents and prize winning Branches followed the Federation officers. The next section represented the Franchise department with yellow aprons and umbrellas of yellow and white with the words, "Votes for Women," prominently displayed. Next appeared a second band composed of a number of musicians of the convention. The county and local delegations then were seen, each under its own banner. The Prohibition party of Oswego county, the W. C. T. U., representatives of the churches and other organizations carried American flags and occupied conspicuous places.

NEWS FROM THE STATES

Pennsylvania is to have a Standard of Excellence. Every county which attains this standard will be given a banner of red with the word "banner" on it, to be hung on a standard for use during the Lancaster state convention. Should a county the following year not attain the standard, the banner will then be hung at half mast and returned at the close of the convention. The standard is based on the letters in the word "BANNER."

B—Bigger in membership.
A—Annual convention or institute held.
N—New Branches or Legions organized.
N—New graduates of Study Course.
E—Engaging in five lines of department work.
R—Reports on time (corresponding secretary's report).

The Livingston Branch of the Province (R. I.) W. C. T. U. was entertained at the summer home of Mrs. S. R. Harriman at Touisset, Saturday afternoon, August 10. Various sports and a basket luncheon were enjoyed and a hearty vote of thanks accorded the hostess. Mrs. G. F. Rooke, Miss Mary Williamson, Dr. Jessie Mays and Mrs. W. L. Barnes were guests of the occasion.

The following testimonials concerning the work of Miss Carrie Etta Bond, state secretary for Maryland, are clipped from the state W. C. T. U. paper: "Every one who saw the demonstration given by Miss Bond at our school enjoyed it to the full. The address given at the church was indeed excellent." "As our state Y. P. B. secretary, Miss Bond is doing the kind of work before the schools to bring forth such commendation as the foregoing. The principal of the Royal Oak school said her demonstration and talk were the best ever given by a W. C. T. U. speaker in her school."

PRIZE WINNING SONG AT THE NEW YORK Y. P. B. CONVENTION

WILLIAM REID, Whitestone, L. I.

Tune: Tipperary

Demon rum's been labeled years with Uncle Sam's big seal,
Spreading wide wild woe, despite humanity's appeal,
But the day is quickly coming when no one can say
That this life-wrecking poison now is "Made in U. S. A."

Chorus

In the great fight for prohibition
Our banner you'll see;
In the great fight for prohibition
Watch the New York Y. P. B.
Come forth, show your colors,
Join ranks, haste the day;
It's a grand, grand fight for "Prohibition
Made in U. S. A."

From the mountain counties, from the Hudson Valley grand
From Long Island towns and beaches with their silv'ry sand,
Old New York is gathering thousands, working for the day
They'll see a pure white nation this—our own old U. S. A.

Uncle Sam will note the push of New York Y. P. B.
Scratch his head, and then he'll say—"This thing convinces me;
Since you all agree I'm wrong, from this time on I'll say
The liquor traffic no more may stay within our U. S. A."

EIGHTEEN PROHIBITION STATES

Maine	West Virginia
Kansas	Virginia
Oklahoma	Washington
North Dakota	Oregon
North Carolina	Colorado
Georgia	Arizona
Mississippi	Iowa
Tennessee	Arkansas
Alabama	Idaho

APPEAL OF SOUTH DAKOTA SECRETARY SHOULD BE ECHOED BY OTHER SECRETARIES

"My whole heart is in the work for the young people," writes the South Dakota Y. P. B. secretary in the state W. C. T. U. paper, "and I am desperately in earnest or I would at this time be in Illinois engaged in the work of my profession rather than striving with a small appropriation to make my time and talents count for the young people of our state.

"Shortly before our Mitchell convention there came to me two letters, one offering me a position as instructor of English and literature in a prominent seminary near Chicago, the other from our state president asking if I would accept the work of Y. P. B. secretary for South Dakota, should the women of the convention desire to place their trust in me. Through my pleasant associations with the white ribboners of South Dakota I have grown to love you all. Won't you stand by me and lend me your best assistance, that another year may find a Y. P. B. in every community?"

L. T. L. AND Y. P. B. WORK IN ARIZONA

MISS OSCEOLA M. PENDLETON

As the "baby state" seems to be a negative quantity in the reports of the work of the young people, I feel that it is time something is said to make it a positive quantity, for such it certainly is becoming. Arizona had never had a state temperance organization of the young people until last April. We are hoping and praying that by this time next year the state will be traversed by a beautiful network of Loyal Temperance Legions and Young People's Branches.

During the months of June and July four Loyal Temperance Legions and four Young People's Branches were organized with a combined membership of between four and five hundred. One point that has impressed me particularly is the comparative equality of boy and girl members. Phoenix, Buckeye, Liberty and Palo Verde each has a splendid L. T. L. and Y. P. B. with earnest enthusiasm a predominating feature. In fact, the interest shown everywhere is most encouraging and prophetic of good results in the future.

GEORGIA BARACA ASSOCIATION FOR TOTAL ABSTINENCE AND PROHIBITION

At a recent meeting of the Georgia Baracas and Philatheas the following was adopted as a part of the report of the Resolutions Committee:

"Resolved, That we endorse the principle of total abstinence for the individual and prohibition for the state and nation, and that in our meetings for the year, we will make a systematic study of the religious and scientific reasons for the principle."

ACTIVITIES OF THE YOUNG PEOPLE HERE AND THERE

Mrs. J. L. Guthrie, Y. P. B. organizer of Ohio, reports a splendid Branch of eighteen members organized at Covington, O., with Miss Lucille Gump as president; a Branch at Bryan with Mr. C. R. Warren, president; at Montpelier with Miss Irene Stouder, president, and at Pioneer with Rev. Guy W. Chapin, president. These Branches Mrs. Guthrie pronounces "three as fine Y. P. B.'s as are to be found anywhere."

The first evening of the teachers' institute at New Castle, Ky., the Y. P. B. and L. T. L. held an open session in the M. E. church. The program consisted of demonstrations, music and readings. A good offering was received from the large and appreciative audience in attendance. The Y. P. B., which has a membership of twelve regular and two honorary members, has taken up the study course.

Mrs. Culla J. Vayhinger, president of the Indiana W. C. T. U., addressed the young ladies of Van Buren, Indiana, who were the guests of the W. C. T. U. at an evening meeting at the home of Mrs. J. J. Howard. After the introduction by Mrs. L. L. Dimit, president of the Van Buren union, Mrs. Vayhinger spoke to the young women, taking as her subject, "To Thyself be True."

The Union Signal

Official Organ of the NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Published Weekly by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union
Evanston, Illinois

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF, MISS ANNA A. GORDON
MANAGING EDITOR, MISS JULIA F. DEANE
CIRCULATION MANAGER, MISS ADDIE A. AUSTIN

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Evanston, Illinois, September 9, 1915

National W. C. T. U. Convention, Seattle, Wash., October 9-14, 1915

GOAL FOR 1915—FIFTY THOUSAND NEW MEMBERS

Miss Anna A. Gordon, National president, left Evanston Saturday evening, September 4, for the East, where she is to attend and address the state W. C. T. U. conventions of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and West Virginia.

"IT'S A SHORT, SHORT WAY TO THE CONVENTION"

That is, it will seem a short, short way, if you go on the White Ribbon Special and have the company of W. C. T. U. workers from other states. In fact there will not be half as much time in the "short" journey from Chicago to Seattle as every white ribboner will desire to hold conferences, exchange suggestions and plans and make and renew acquaintances. Be one of the happy company that leaves the North Western station on the evening of Tuesday, October 5, 1915. Do not delay writing to Miss Katharine K. Adams, 1730 Chicago Ave., Evanston, in regard to reservation, and read pages 2, 10 and 11.

South Carolina and New Jersey are to lead the way in the fall elections on the prohibition and suffrage questions. On September 14, South Carolina expects to vote out all the saloons, breweries and distilleries in her state, and on October 19, New Jersey hopes to enfranchise her women. The friends of both movements are praying for and awaiting with confidence the result of these early elections.

ORGANIZED FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE

The most popular form of patriotic effort at the present time is training in a citizen soldiery camp. To these centers have flocked the mayors of great cities, ex-presidents, and prominent politicians. Without in the slightest degree discounting the value of this movement we insist that there are now in existence national defense organizations which are of as great value in safeguarding the nation as are these volunteer military camps.

The occasion for this new fashion of summer recreation is the bare possibility that these men may be needed to defend the United States from a foreign enemy. A little over a year ago the mere suggestion of such a necessity would have been laughed at; a year or two hence the preparations may seem equally unnecessary.

Meanwhile there is always present with us in times of peace as well as in times of war an enemy which constantly menaces our health and our prosperity; that attacks us from within; poisons the wells of our patriotism; disrupts our homes; demoralizes our young men and women, and works destruction to our economic life. Is not the existence of such a foe in our midst sufficient cause for the maintenance of organizations to train and equip patriots to protect us, and is it visionary and impractical to say that every Loyal Temperance Legion, every Young People's Branch and their parent organization, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, is such a "center of civic virtue" in an even broader sense than any military camp.

We are living in a time when no one is ashamed to carry his patriotism on his coat-sleeve, and when to affirm one's love for and loyalty to one's country does not lay one open to the charge of sentimentalism. What an opportunity this condition of affairs gives us to enlist in the Young People's Branch the enthusiastic young patriots who are burning to express their emotion in some definite, practical form. In this national defense organization their worthy impulses for the protection of their native land, may be conserved. There they may be trained to wield effectively the sword of truth against the falsehoods of the liquor interests, to puncture their sophistries with the bayonet of logic, and to meet and defeat the Great Destroyer of humanity.

The men who are training in the emergency camps may never be called upon to exercise their newly acquired military skill against a foreign enemy. God grant they never may! The youth who joins our association for national defense becomes a soldier in a war which must be fought to a victorious finish, first in the nation, and after that, in the whole wide world.

THE WOMAN'S DAY OFF—WHAT IT SUGGESTS

"A woman's place is in the home?" We venture to predict that it will be some time before the business men of New York city will flippantly toss off that argument when the question of suffrage for women is presented to them—the "votes for women" organization of the empire state came too perilously near giving to them a demonstration of what a day with women remaining in the shelter of their homes would mean to the activities of the bustling metropolis.

Picture, if you can, a strike, twenty-four hours long, of the women in every line of business in a large city. Imagine the vacant seats at the telephone exchanges; the silent typewriters in the offices; the clerkless counters and the customerless aisles in the department stores; the waiterless restaurants; the hotel beds that would go unmade; the linen that would remain unlaundered, the food uncooked, the garments unstitched and countless forms of labor that would cease if for only one day the women should refuse to engage in their tasks in the business world.

The threatened strike, it is reported, was called off because the employers told the suffrage committee that it would tie up public utilities, close the stores and demoralize affairs in general.

However, the agitation on the importance of women in the industrial world which has grown out of the suggestion of the suffrage committee has been well worth while for not only was the picture presented most impressive to the opponents of suffrage; it was equally so to those who confidently expect that the enfranchised women will help mightily in overcoming the crying evils of our national life. Face to face with this vast army of business women in the United States—many now having the ballot and thousands more soon to possess it—one realizes that the effort of securing suffrage is but a small part of the work to be done.

Wherever women have failed to use their newly acquired rights to down vicious measures, or to drive into political oblivion objectionable candidates for office, it has been due to lack of interest and information on the real issues involved. Our work for suffrage will not be in any sense finished until every woman voter, prospective or actual, has a realization of the responsibility and obligation of her sex in civic matters, and is possessed of the exalted purpose which actuated Frances E. Willard, to make her city, state and nation a homelike place for the rearing of little children. The W. C. T. U. is peculiarly well adapted to inspire in the souls of the busy women of the world this civic idealism and to impart to them an enthusiasm for our great reforms.

With the opening of the fall work why not definitely plan for evening meetings of the local union, with programs dealing with the duties of the women voters and their responsibility, to which shall be invited the school teachers, the women doctors and lawyers, and the rank and file of business women of the community. Enlisting these women in our work will be definitely enriching their lives, for as a great student has said, no one ever discovers herself until she has identified herself with universal ends, and is helping in a great movement for the uplift of humanity.

JOHN BARLEYCORN UNPOPULAR WITH COLLEGE EDITORS

Only a few years ago a member of Congress lamented that John Barleycorn had a strong hold upon our colleges and universities, and urged that his grip must be broken at any cost, for to the colleges the prohibition cause must look for its leaders.

That a radical change of sentiment in college circles has taken place since that statement was made is indicated by the action of the Associated College Newspaper Publishers, at its recent annual convention, in barring from the columns of the leading college newspapers of this country and Canada all liquor advertising and naming expulsion from the organization as punishment for violation of the rule.

It would help the temperance movement in our educational institutions if the editors and publishers of these college journals were to receive a shower of congratulation and commendation from the alumni and friends of the schools represented, accompanied by the expressed hope that this action may be the precursor of further anti-liquor agitation and legislation by the student body.

NEW ZEALAND W. C. T. U. LEADS IN CIVIC REFORMS

On the occasion of the recent visit in Evanston of Mrs. Philip Snowden, Miss Gordon entertained the distinguished suffragist and her hostesses, Mrs. Joseph Leech, and daughter, Miss Caroline Leech, of Kentucky, at a five o'clock tea at Rest Cottage. In relating some of her interesting experiences in the recent prohibition campaign in New Zealand, Mrs. Snowden paid high tribute to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union leaders of that country. "They have enacted splendid legislation in New Zealand," said Mrs. Snowden. "I had ample demonstration that the leading spirits among the women over there in every kind of good work are members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. They really secured suffrage for the women and they are back of the new and commendable legislation."

Mrs. Snowden explained that of the members of parliament a sufficient number have pledged themselves to change the law requiring a three-fifths majority on all votes on the liquor question to a 55 per cent majority. If this change is made, when the liquor question is voted on again in three years, she believes the temperance forces will undoubtedly win.

"I was greatly interested in the neat and attractive appearance of the polling booths, which are usually in school buildings," said Mrs. Snowden. "I visited a great many of them on election day and would frequently see whole school yards filled with baby carriages, while families—father, mother and often babies that had to be carried in arms—would go to the polls. I was in a house on election day at Wellington, and before the father of the family left for business, said: 'Now, girls, don't you forget to go down in good time and have your vote registered.'"

Mrs. Snowden was a speaker at the recent National Education Association meeting at San Francisco, and also addressed the Chautauqua (N. Y.) assembly. During the month of October she is to speak on suffrage every day in the state of New York.

AMONG THE STATES

Idaho

Since July 1 it has been impossible for travelers on trains in Idaho to obtain liquor in dining and buffet cars. The ban on liquor was ordered by the stringent liquor law passed by the Idaho legislature. In complying with the law the Oregon Short Line railroad extended the dry zone to include its lines in Utah. Already several counties in Idaho are dry, although the state-wide liquor prohibition act does not take effect until the first of next year. This makes the Oregon Short Line's entire system dry so far as serving liquor on its trains is concerned.

South Dakota

The supreme court of South Dakota has just handed down two decisions in liquor cases, which are far reaching and sweeping. The first decision holds that the legislature has a right to pass a law saying that no one can sell or give liquor to an intoxicated person, and that doing so is a criminal offense. The second decision holds that commissioners in a city that is governed by a commission form of government have a right to revoke a license upon complaint that a liquor dealer is selling liquor to a minor or a blacklisted person, and that it is not necessary for the commission first to have judicial determination as to whether the law was violated as the license is a permit and not a contract.

Ohio

The Ohio "Temperance Union," organized by the liquor interests of the state to fight state-wide prohibition, has been refused permission to distribute literature under that name on the state fair grounds at Columbus.

Wyoming

Total abstinence from cigarets or tobacco in any form is a condition imposed upon the high school cadets of the state of Wyoming who wish to wear the uniform which the state has provided for the use of student cadets. These uniforms were purchased from an appropriation of $2,100 made by the last legislature. Adjutant-General George M. Sliney in issuing his first order to cadets, began his message with these words, "Certificate must be made by cadet and parent or guardian through the superintendent of schools that the cadet benefiting through the above appropriation is a total abstainer from any and all forms of tobacco."

TEMPERANCE AS APPLIED CHRISTIANITY

REV. J. H. CROOKER in *The Congregationalist*

The Modern Verdict. The discoveries in scientific laboratories, the experiences of life insurance companies, the observations of captains of great industries, the conclusions of medical science, the tests in athletic sports and military operations, the investigation of child life and school records, the statistics of crime, pauperism and insanity and the testimonies of admirals and generals respecting the skill and endurance of sailors and soldiers may be briefly summarized in the following general statements of temperance aphorisms:

I. *The Misfortunes of the Drinker.*

1. The drinking athlete is the first to miss the ball:
   he is the last to reach the goal.
2. The man who drinks is the first to fall sick:
   he is the last to get well.
3. The drinking workman is the first to have an accident:
   he is the last to be promoted.
4. The child of the drinker is the first to leave school:
   he is the last to win a prize.
5. The drinker is the first to be discharged:
   he is the last to be employed.

II. *The Menace of the Saloon.*

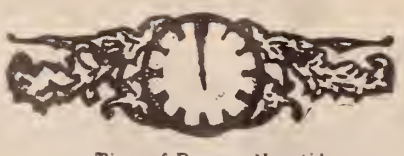
1. It harms every noble and helpful institution:
   it helps every evil influence on earth.
2. It is the constant friend of the undertaker:
   it is the greatest enemy of women and children.
3. It makes its patrons poorer men and less desirable citizens:
   it increases taxes, crimes and deaths.
4. It opposes wise and promotes bad legislation:
   it is a constant law-breaker.
5. It opens the door to disease and disgrace:
   it closes the door of opportunity.

III. *The Conclusion of the Whole Matter.*

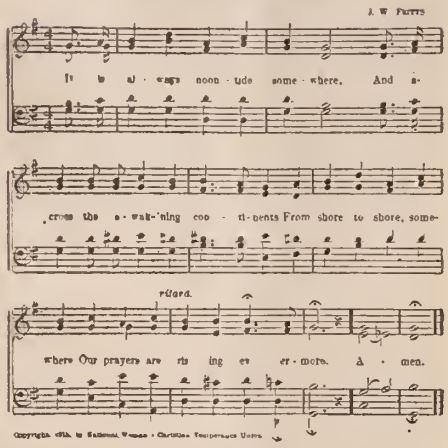
1. Alcohol is a destroyer of life; brain and muscle; reason and conscience:
   it is neither a real stimulant, a true food, nor a safe medicine.
2. The liquor business means production that destroys:
   and consumption that degrades; a waste of life both ways.
3. The maker and seller of liquor is frequently enriched:
   but the user of liquor is always deceived.
4. The use of liquor sometimes gives a transient pleasure:
   in the end it brings debt, disease, dishonor.
5. Drinking shortens the way to jail, asylum and poorhouse:
   it lengthens the way to a noble life and a happy home.

Things Young People Can Do

1. Practice and preach and promote total abstinence.
2. Keep informed: know what science discovers about alcohol, what experience teaches about drinkers and what reformers are doing to destroy this curse.
3. Co-operate with every agency that fosters sobriety and fights the saloon.
4. Vote as you pray: for temperance and against the liquor trade in every form.



Time of Prayer—Noontide



OUR CAMPAIGN STATES

At the sacred noontide hour, will not all white ribboners of the nation remember in prayer not only our campaign for National Constitutional Prohibition but also the workers in the campaign states that in large measure they may be endued with wisdom, strength and power by our Divine leader in our righteous war. The following states vote this fall:

South Carolina, September 14

Ohio, November 2.

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

MRS. HANNAH TUFT GUILD, Sedalia, Mo., a former National superintendent of Fairs and Open Air Meetings, and a local and state worker of prominence.

MRS. EVA MUNSON SMITH, Springfield, Ill., one of the pioneer W. C. T. U. workers of Illinois, and well known in the white ribbon sisterhood through her book, "Women in Sacred Song," and her attendance at many National Conventions.

MRS. LIDA STONE, Hansen, Nebr., a loyal member of the W. C. T. U. since the organization of the Hansen union in 1885. At different times she filled all the local offices and served for several years as county treasurer.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

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MRS. SARA H. HOGE, LINCOLN, VA
TREASURER
*MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON, EVANSTON, ILL.

*Promoted.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

RED LETTER DAYS

SEPTEMBER 28—*Children's Harvest Home (Birthday of Frances E. Willard)*

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Headquarters for Convention, Lincoln Hotel

Convention Meeting Place, Plymouth Congregational Church

CHAIRMEN OF THE COMMITTEES FOR NATIONAL CONVENTION

General Chairman, Mrs. Margaret B. Platt.

Convener, Mrs. Margaret C. Munns.

Treasurer, Mrs. Lola J. Flagg.

HOSPITALITY, Mrs. E. P. Mayfield, 152 Lee St.

FINANCE, Mrs. Elizabeth Thayer, 1056 Sullivan St.

PUBLICITY, Mrs. Cornelia T. Hatcher, 3187 Arcade Bldg.

PULPIT SUPPLY, Mrs. S. L. W. Clark, 1701 Kilbourne St.

RECEPTION AT TRAINS, Mrs. Della Somers, 4318 7th, N. E.

DECORATIONS, Mrs. E. S. Wood, 1521 24th Ave.

RECEPTIONS, Mrs. Frances McLaughlin, 1806 16th Ave.

PRINTING, Mrs. Mary L. Stilwell, 401 W. Dravus.

BANNERS, Mrs. Mae Cook, 7th and Spring.

CHECK ROOM, Mrs. M. E. Good, 6218 27th N. E.

REST ROOM, Mrs. Sue N. Wright, 2359 N. 61st.

PAGES AND USHERS, Mrs. Mary M. Wade, 3187 Arcade Bldg.

PLATFORM, Mrs. W. D. T. McCullough, 1113 18th Ave. N.

INFORMATION, Mrs. Lilly C. Dana, 9738 61st Ave. S.

MUSIC, Mrs. Mina Cornish, 3825 Whitman.

PLEASURE TRIPS, Mrs. Emma Morrison, 338 18th N.

POSTOFFICE, Mrs. Lillie Manney, 6502 10th Ave., N. W.

A GREAT MAN'S TRIBUTE TO THE W. C. T. U.

In the passing of Hon. John D. Long, former Secretary of the Navy, the temperance cause and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union loses a valuable friend. On the occasion of the World's W. C. T. U. Convention, held in Boston in 1906, he acted as toastmaster at a banquet, and paid the following gracious tribute to our organization:

"The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is not a fad, but one of the agencies of that universal reform in society and politics which was never under a more vigorous impulse than it is today. Of the evils of intemperance, its terrible results in poverty, crime, suffering, demoralization and corruption of all sorts, not only have the members of this union a lively sense, but in their sentiment in that respect they represent the best and deepest convictions, not of a mere sect or special organization, but of all good men and women the world over, and to that extent certainly they deserve the cordial co-operation of all who love their fellow men."

CONVENTION NOTES

ATTENTION DELEGATES!

The chairman of the Hospitality committee is Mrs. E. P. Mayfield, 152 Lee St., Seattle. State secretaries should promptly report to her the names of all delegates and alternates elected by state conventions.

Each delegate should notify Mrs. Mayfield whether or not she is expecting to attend the convention, and in the event she does not intend to go should supply the name of her alternate. All delegates who do not intend to go should so inform their alternates, who in turn should send notice immediately to Mrs. Mayfield as to whether or not they will be present, when they expect to arrive in Seattle, the route by which they will come, and their choice of room-mates.

Prompt attention to this matter and giving the desired information immediately to Mrs. Mayfield will greatly aid the local committee.

As usual, entertainment of all delegates includes lodging and breakfast.

National Membership Prizes

Please keep in mind the National membership prizes for the largest pro rata gain in membership. For a state, 25 subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL; for a district, 20 subscriptions; for a county, 15 subscriptions; for a local union, 10 subscriptions.

The only one of these prizes which can be awarded on the basis of statistics in the possession of the General Officers at National Headquarters is the state prize. District, county and local treasurers must have their figures ready to produce at the Convention at Seattle.

NATIONAL BANNERS

All persons holding prize banners, either National or departmental, should see to it that they are at the National Convention in Seattle, and that they are placed in the hands of the proper persons. The National W. C. T. U. does not have charge of any banners except those which go from National Headquarters. If you send a banner by express do not address it to any of the officers, National or state, but send, *express charges prepaid, direct to the Convention Church.* Address, "Plymouth Church, Sixth and University, Seattle, Wash. For National Convention." The chairman of the committee on Banners, Mrs. Mae Cook, 7th and Spring Sts., Seattle, should be notified when the banner is started.

In addition to the address giving the destination of the box, a card should be fastened to the banner, or nailed on the box, telling where the banner came from, whose property it is, and to whom it shall be addressed in returning it.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, SEATTLE, WASH., OCTOBER 9-14, 1915

TRANSPORTATION NOTES

Castle Rock, Utah, on Main Line of Denver & Rio Grande Railway

Double Track, Eagle River Canyon, Eastern Slope of Continental Divide as Seen from the Denver & Rio Grande

In our transportation articles we have placed the emphasis upon the plans in connection with the White Ribbon Special which leaves the North Western Station, Chicago, Tuesday, October 5, at 7:15, simply for the reason that in order to have a special train we must have a party of 125, and because we know that just as many as can conveniently do so will want to make the trip. Chicago is centrally located as regards all eastern territory and much of the southern territory. Tickets can be purchased via Chicago as cheaply and the trip be made as quickly as in any other way. Arrangements can be made to board the official train en route, but reservations must be made in advance. Stops will be made at main stations, but we must be notified in order that accommodations may be reserved.

We are aware that many will not find it convenient to take the official train and have designated the Northern Pacific as the official route for northern delegates, simply that it may be a help to those who are uncertain as to which route to take. Delegates in territory west of Salt Lake City will be entitled to rates of a fare and one-third on the certificate plan. These certificates are to be signed by the chairman of Transportation at Seattle. Be sure to secure certificates when tickets are purchased, otherwise the reduced rates will not be available for the return trip.

All who are going to San Francisco should purchase tickets to San Francisco and so take advantage of special rates. They should read "By way of Seattle."

Arrangements will be made for the entire party to stop at a single hotel in San Francisco and the same plan will be adopted at Los Angeles and San Diego. It will probably not be possible to keep the party together after San Francisco. We append a list of expenses in connection with side trips which some of our party may want to take.

Remember that a trip to San Diego is included in round-trip tickets if application is made when ticket is purchased. The other side trips can be decided upon at any time before they are taken.

Royal Gorge, Colo., on Denver & Rio Grande Route.

Trip to Mt. Tamalpais and Muir Woods, from San Francisco, about 20 miles, $2.90.

Yosemite National Park; round trip ticket from Merced to Yosemite, $18.50; Fridays and Saturdays a special rate of $14.50 is made, good for fifteen days. Hotel rates, American plan, $4 to $5 per day; 2 in a room, $3.50 to $4; a special rate will be given for ten or more in a party; camp rates, $2.50 per day. Send to O. W. Lehmer, G. M., Yosemite Valley Railroad, Merced, California, for literature.

Railroad fare Williams to Grand Canyon, $7.50. El Tovar hotel rates, $4 to $6 per day, $6 to $8 per day with bath; Bright Angel Camp, American plan, $1.25 and $1.50 per day.

Round trip to Grand View Point, 13 miles by auto, $4 per capita; Hermit Rim Road trip, 8 miles, $4; Hopi Point, 2 miles, $1 and $1.50; Mohave Point, $2.

Cripple Creek trip, regular rate, $3; ten or more on one ticket, $2.50. If it is desired to combine this trip with an auto trip to the Garden of the Gods, for a party of four or more, $1 additional will be charged; if less than four, $1.50.

Seeing Denver Company will give a discount of 10% if we have 15 or more in a party.

ELLA A. BOOLE,
Chairman Transportation.
KATHARINE K. ADAMS,
Secretary.

ON ELECTION DAY

MRS. MARY P. SAYERS, Martin, Mich.

(Continued from Last Week)

The year had rolled swiftly by and Goodwin's prediction had come true. The women had won their fight and Bragman's home town had gone dry. Simultaneously with this event Bragman had gone on the road as salesman for the wholesale liquor house in which he had invested his money previous to the estrangement between himself and his wife. Mrs. Bragman had offered her own money as capital for the establishment of an honest business, but her offer had been merely the occasion for a sneering rebuff. He had told her that it was all her fault that he himself had been driven to selling liquor.

In the six months that had come and gone since he had left home, Bragman had never for one day relaxed his efforts in working against the prohibition element. Both his home town and that in which the wholesale house was located were lake-shore towns of an old and prosperous state. Being in a district where the liquor business spread with frightful rapidity, vice also flourished, and poverty, sometimes almost abject, followed without delay in its wake. No man with Bragman's natural intelligence could travel day after day through liquor towns and fail to see the misery caused by the business he himself was engaged in. His excuse for participation in it was always that the license money would offset any expense which the country might incur as the result of poverty which the sale of liquor might cause.

Although Bragman was a diligent salesman, as time went on he was compelled to admit that the liquor business was falling off, and though reluctant to do so, that this condition of affairs was to be attributed to the labors of the temperance people. He began to invest his dividends in what he thought to be gilt-edged mining stock. He bought some real estate and in various ways prepared himself for whichever turn the "tide" might take.

It was within a month of election, nearly two years from the time when Bragman's home town went dry, that the mining company went to the wall. At the same time the liquor house failed to pay a dividend. Suddenly, Bragman found himself short of ready funds and the stress of the times was such that no money-lender was willing to advance a penny on liquor stock. At the coming election, the question of no-license was again to be considered. It was his only hope. If a few of the near-by towns should once more be voted wet, it would solve his financial problem.

One day when Bragman had but just returned from a most disappointing trip, he was surprised to have both Goodwin and Smith walk into the comfortably appointed office of the wholesale liquor house. He felt glum, morose and not at all inclined to make himself agreeable, yet it was like a glimpse of the old home days to see these men, and in spite of himself he welcomed them cordially.

"Do you remember Will Briggs?" asked Goodwin, when all three had taken seats and the civilities had been exchanged.

"Briggs—Briggs—" mused Bragman for a moment. Then his face lighted. "Why, sure thing! I remember Will. Good fellow, too! Why, what about him?"

"They say he's pretty badly off. Smith and I came over to look him up. Thought may—"

"Why, he doesn't live here!" Bragman broke in.

"Yes," replied Smith, "he moved here when our town went dry. Worst thing he could have done."

"Pshaw!" scoffed Bragman. "He might have been sick there just the same! Pooh! That's fanatic stuff!"

"But you see he wouldn't have been out of work so long before hand. That helped to make him sick," answered Goodwin.

"You don't mean to tell me that there are no men out of work at home?" queried Bragman, with a sharp look at Goodwin.

"I mean to tell you that never in a good many years has our little town been so prosperous—and that, too, in the face of one of the tightest times for cash I have known in some time. While many are not working full time, there is no one who is not doing enough to make a living. Men who never put a penny in the bank before are making deposits right along. Their debts are all paid and they are saving a little all the while. Parkman told me yesterday that the county-house never had so few inmates. This isn't bosh—it's cold fact! The grocery men are doing a cash business. I'll tell you one thing, Jim—our town mustn't go wet next month."

"It will, though!" asserted Bragman confidently.

"Jim," said Smith, as they both rose to go after Goodwin had mentioned the time of day, "Jim, you can't afford to have our town go wet!"

"Pah! I like that! Every man for himself! That's my motto!"

"What about Jimmie?" asked Goodwin.

"Jimmie! Let Jimmie do as his father's done and not make a beast of himself. Let him exercise a little self-control! But pshaw, boys—what about Briggs? I'd like to help him." He put his hand in his pocket and then drew it back with a frown as he realized that it contained only a few loose coins. He drew out his check-book from his inner coat pocket and then he remembered that he had no bank balance. As there had been no dividend, all surplus had been used for personal purposes. There was one thing sure, however, and that was that he wouldn't give himself away to these temperance fanatics. "Give me Will's address and I'll see what can be done for him," he said to Goodwin as they all started for the street.

Money was Bragman's one aim, yet in matters of charity he was never parsimonious, and when the three men parted down street, he went to hunt up Briggs. He found that Smith and Goodwin had done all that was necessary for the present, and he hoped that something would turn up soon to bring in a little money so that he could do his share next time. Some small rents would be coming in, but according to his mode of living, it would be scarcely more than enough for himself. He could sacrifice some, but —well, there must be some way out for Briggs. Before the following night he had visited several saloons trying to start a fund. Most of the saloon-keepers gave something—but it was very little. Times were tight and they must look out for their own families. Bragman's own house gave a small amount. Feeling disgusted with the little he could raise, in desperation he went to see the county superintendent of the poor. That worthy gentleman informed him that the funds available for distribution were entirely inadequate for the number of applicants. "Whisky's killing this town, Bragman!" he said, as a parting declaration.

Bragman went back to his hotel. A good many of his theories were beginning to fall to pieces. He had always believed that the revenue from liquor more than over-balanced the amount of money required for the poor of any town. He had never believed that a dry town could prosper, and Briggs himself had owned to the fact that whisky was what had brought him to such a plight. On his way to the hotel, as he glanced at a billboard he saw a notice reading: "Mrs. Elizabeth Bragman Will Speak on 'Temperance' at the Town-hall Tomorrow Evening."

Of course Bragman had known that his wife was doing lecture work, but to see her name in large type on a billboard gave him a sort of shock after all. That night he could not sleep. He was almost jealous of Betty's popularity in the temperance cause. Yet he knew well enough that Betty cared nothing for publicity. He almost decided to go and hear what the little woman had to say anyway. But the die was cast, the liquor men were urging him to "stand pat," and he must abide by his own decision. Just the same, the next night found him seated in the third row of seats back near the door, listening to one of the ablest arguments for prohibition he had ever heard. Mrs. Bragman completed her discourse with an appeal to the people to cast their votes for a dry town. "Friends," she said, "we can talk and talk, we can agitate and agitate—and without agitation there can be no victory—but unless we vote as we talk, our cause can never be triumphant. Don't be afraid that if your town goes dry you cannot survive the reconstruction period. It has been proved beyond a doubt that legitimate business is sure to follow the downfall of liquor, bringing with it permanent prosperity. The responsibility for the coming election lies equally with us all. If we women would add our votes to those of our brothers who vote for no-license, our victory would be a landslide. In demanding the franchise we tacitly agreed to use it. Yet there are women today who are casting aside their privilege as they would a tired-of toy when their pleasure in it has vanished. I'm not setting myself up as a judge, for not until the significance of my privilege was brought home to me by the danger to my own child, did I realize just what my privilege entailed. Mothers —wives—sisters and daughters, give us your votes and make the town dry. Help also to make this land beautiful not only in name but in reality. Let us wipe from its record—the stain of debauchery I was about to say. Ah, my friends, I cannot do that. But I can say, let us make its future record clean. Arouse from your lethargy and vote for prohibition!

"And you, my brothers—think not because God has not given you the temptation to drink that it is to your credit! Without temptation there is no victory—there is no reward where the soul has had no scourge! Your weaker brother calls to you."

The speaker stepped close to the front, and in a voice which trembled with emotion finished: "The brother who is tempted! Unwrap from about you your Pharisaical cloak of assumed righteousness and help him! Your brother calls! Don't forget him on election day!" She sat down amid prolonged applause.

Jim Bragman's brain was torn with a mad desire to take Betty in his arms. But he would not. Rather would he fight his battle alone; then he would be strong. All night he wrestled—and on election day, in spite of the protests of his liquor friends, he helped to win for prohibition one of the greatest victories that ever swept the country.

THE TEMPERANCE SCRAP-BOOK IN THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

MRS. AUGUST BURGHARD

"Look! What do you think of this?" said an up-to-date Sunday school teacher to me recently, displaying a temperance scrap-book just completed by her class of twelve-year-old girls.

"It is beautiful," I replied, admiring the soft grey covering tied with white ribbon. The Sunday school artist had gracefully intertwined the white bow with the white lettering. "Oh, that every boy and girl in the United States would make one," I continued, as I turned the pages, and saw pictures of Miss Willard, Mrs. Stevens, the Countess of Carlisle, Neal Dow and other state and national temperance leaders. There were pictures of Rest Cottage and the white-ribbon-encircled globe; scenes depicting the results of the drink habit; hopeful pictures showing that prohibition has power to make glad. There were temperance leaflets, stories, songs, poems, maps, clippings about the observance of Temperance Sundays in that school, quotations from Miss Gordon, General Miles, Captain Hobson, from M. Bark of Russia and Lloyd George of England. Much material was collected, then came the helpful discussions as to what should go in, *and why.*

In the regular graded course for the quarter this class had a series of four temperance lessons on choice, self-control, the value of organization and the progress of prohibition. The scrap-book as tangible hand or home work, supplemental to memory class work cannot fail to prove beneficial. Why not encourage the children in your class, in your home, to make temperance scrap-books? They awaken and hold interest in the temperance cause, first hand knowledge is thereby acquired about the harm in the use of intoxicants, and methods of individuals and states looking to the extermination of the traffic. "Know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."

MA SEIN'S VICTORY

(Continued from Page Four)

ter thanking him for the information and saying that Rogers' activities in the direction of the toddy shop had been checked. As the days went on and nothing further came of the matter, Mr. Everett dared hold up his official head and think once more of the girl in England. When a week or so later Rogers was suddenly and mysteriously removed from the district, he was sure of a speedy reunion with her and resolved that when she came on to marry him she would find him a total abstainer.

Ma Sein saw the growing relief on her father's face as the days went by without the toddy shop's materializing, and when subsequently Rogers disappeared, his satisfaction was patent to every one. How he ever discovered that she had had a share in bringing all this about she never knew, but was sure that he had as he began to show more of his old kindness of manner to her. One day he astonished her beyond measure by asking her when her school in Rangoon reopened. She told him in a voice that trembled between fear and hope.

"That is good," he said. "Ma Ket goes to Rangoon in time and can look after you on your journey. Where are those papers on tobacco which you brought home? I haven't seen them yet; if they are as good as those on alcohol they are worth reading."

PENNSYLVANIA POINTERS

Special Correspondence

If this is not an interesting letter the fault does not lie with the place in which it was written—a spot in the woods where thousands of green leaves dance and rustle and keep the too ardent glances of the sun from the writing desk (the knee) of the writer. We are in one of the oldest and most conservative parts of Pennsylvania where the former generation was essentially German, having entered in the seventeenth century, bringing their religion, customs and language with them. Less than a century ago the public school drove in the wedge of the English language. Progress, however, like young Lochinvar, "stays not for break nor stops for stone": Behold today a farmer who has installed a gasoline engine—to help him in his work? No. To help the women folk with the washing. Then think of this—a real old fashioned church picnic at which a speaker presents the subject of Votes for Women!

Perhaps Pennsylvania can claim an older and more experienced state superintendent than can any other part of Mother National's great domain. Mrs. E. W. Gormley was one of the original Crusaders. As soon as the Pennsylvania Woman's Christian Temperance Union was organized she was appointed superintendent of Prisons and Jail work and has faithfully filled the office ever since.

Montgomery county W. C. T. U., early in August provided a rare treat for the visitors to Willow Grove Park by inviting Mrs. Lulu Loveland Shepard to deliver an address between the concerts. A large audience listened to this splendid speaker and many words of commendation were heard on all sides. Mrs. Shepard told of the many reforms sought by women and of the many denials by the lawmakers of these requests until equal suffrage came into effect when conditions were changed and laws for the betterment of women and children were quickly passed. The women gave the Pennsylvania slogan:

"Pennsylvania slew—Pennsylvania sure;
Pennsylvania will go dry when politics
are pure;
When? when? when? Just take note,
Pennsylvania will go dry when women
get the vote."

Mrs. Shepard applauded the cry enthusiastically. After the meeting, as white ribboners were distributing suffrage literature, a gentleman said, "What's this —for or against suffrage—because if it's against, I do not want it." Mrs. Shepard was well received wherever she spoke, and no doubt many votes will be cast on November 2 for woman suffrage because of her spirited addresses. Mrs. Katharine Middleton, the sweet singer of Montgomery county, assisted by two friends, gave a number of popular temperance songs which were greatly appreciated.

Mrs. Mary V. Stringer, president of Philadelphia county W. C. T. U., has returned from a trip to the Pacific coast, where she visited the two expositions and Yellowstone Park.

Great sympathy is felt for the vice-president of Pennsylvania W. C. T. U. in her great bereavement. Dr. Lewis Adam Parsels was well known throughout this and neighboring states.

NEW W. C. T. U. PINS

Reproductions of the Popular Scotch Pins, in two styles

SCARF OR STICK PIN
BROOCH PIN

10 cents each; per dozen, $1.00

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

STATE W. C. T. U. CONVENTION CALENDAR

Vermont, Barton, Sept. 8-10.
Maine, Skowhegan, Sept. 14-16.
Missouri, Sikeston, Sept. 14-17.
Oklahoma, Oklahoma City, Sept. 15-17.
New Hampshire, Somersworth, Sept. 15-17.
Kentucky, Bowling Green, Sept. 17-22.
Wisconsin, Eau Claire, Sept. 17-21.
South Dakota, Ipswich, Sept. 17-22.
West Virginia, Fairmont, Sept. 21-24.
Nebraska, Grand Island, Sept. 21-24.
Virginia, Lynchburg, Sept. 21-24.
Colorado, Denver, Sept. 22-24.
Delaware, Sept. 22-24.
Ohio, Dayton, Sept. 22-24.
North Dakota, Carrington, Sept. 23-27.
California, (Northern), Oakland, Sept. 27 to Oct. 1.
Montana, Livingston, Sept. 28-Oct. 1.
Kansas, Newton, Sept 28-Oct. 1.
Washington (Eastern), Colfax, Sept. 27-Oct. 1.
Iowa, Iowa City, Sept. 28-Oct. 1.
Illinois, Waukegan, Sept. 28-Oct. 1.
New Jersey, Montclair, Sept. 28-Oct. 2.
Rhode Island, Westerly, Sept. 28-30.
Maryland, Rockville, Sept. 29-30.
Utah, Mt. Pleasant, Sept. 29-30.
Connecticut, New Haven, Sept. 30-Oct. 1.
New York, Ithaca, Sept. 30-Oct. 4.
Tennessee, Martin, Oct. 1-4.
Wyoming, Laramie, Oct. 1-4.
Mississippi, Belzoni, Oct. 1-4.
Pennsylvania, York, Oct. 1-4.
Oregon, Newberg, Oct. 5-7.
Idaho, (Southern), Payette, Oct. 5-7.
Washington, Seattle, Oct. 8.
North Carolina, Raleigh, Oct. 8-12.
Alabama, Birmingham, Oct. 26-28.
Georgia, Covington, Oct. 26-29.
Arkansas, Forrest City, Oct. 27-31.
Massachusetts, Northampton, Nov. 2-4.
Florida, Orlando, Nov. 9-12.

HERE AND THERE

Mrs. Josephine Williams of Grandview, Washington, was among the callers recently welcomed at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters and Rest Cottage. Mrs. Williams, her husband and two children have been enjoying an automobile tour of some 6,500 miles.

The annual convention of the Lancaster county (Neb.) W. C. T U. was held recently at the state farm at Lincoln. To the University Place union, the home union of Mrs. M. M. Claflin, president of the Nebraska W. C. T. U., was awarded a picture of Frances E. Willard for the largest gain in new members during the year. Mrs. Claflin, in an inspiring address, urged the work of circulating petitions for the election on statewide prohibition. Mrs. Allie Jackson was re-elected president.

The women of Peniel (Texas) W. C. T. U. think their boys are comparatively safe in Hunt county, but they are fortifying them through education to live in the large cities where liquor is sold. The department of Medal Contests is a favorite with this union.

Fort Worth (Tex.) Central union held a matrons' contest at which Mrs. Claudia Hightower, state corresponding secretary, won a silver medal. Another contest will be given soon. The department is increasing in popularity. Fort Worth union belongs to the Missionary Federation which is much interested in securing better picture shows. White ribboners are on the board of censorship.

What Frances E. Willard Said
(Price 50 cents)
What Lillian M. N. Stevens Said
(Price 75 cents)
Compiled by Anna Adams Gordon

These books should be in every White Ribboner's library. Why not order them at once.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUB. HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

GLEANINGS FROM DELAWARE'S RECORD OF PROGRESS

Special Correspondence

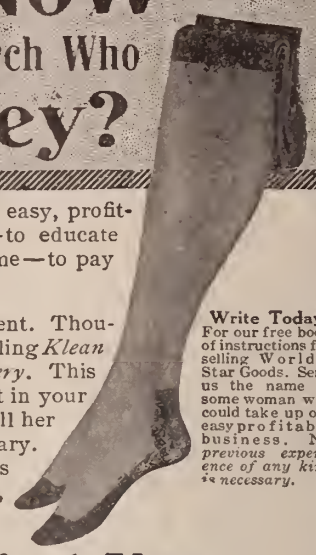
Temperance day at Camden Camp, Del., was an occasion of unusual interest. Kent county white ribboners, under the leadership of Mrs. Ella D. Cordray, county president, and Mrs. Evelyn M. Killen, recording secretary, offered an inspiring program, one of the best ever given on the grounds. The attendance was large and the day was in every respect a success. A roll call at the morning session was responded to by verses from various unions. Devotional exercises were conducted by Mrs. Curtiss, president of the Harrington union. Noontide prayer was voiced by Mrs. Emma E. Caulk, a former state W. C. T. U. president. Almost every child on the ground was enlisted for the children's hour. As they marched, each carrying a flag, they sang, "Jesus Loves the Little Children of the World." Many choice recitations and songs were rendered by the little people who afterwards assembled in the auditorium. The Y. P. B. also rendered an excellent program, orations being given by Prof. W. E. Cope of West Chester, Pa., and by Gilbert J. Meredith, Jr., a recent graduate from Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa. Later there were addresses by Rev. Russell Paynter and Prof. A. R. Spaid. Mrs. Addie B. Parsels gave a fine address at the morning session.

The L. T. L. of Bridgeville, seventy-five strong, attended a picnic tendered the legion by the local union, of which Mrs. Lena Messick, state W. C. T. U. president, is a member. Before proceeding to the grove the children marched through the main streets of the town, the legioners carrying alternately in the procession "Liquor Traffic Must Go" pennants and American flags. The program consisted of songs, salute, motto and rally cry. The smaller children sang, "We're Coming" and the largest boys gave a temperance yell. Four little girls with their dolls impersonated mothers of foreign lands singing lullabies to their babies. The older girls gave a very beautiful hoop drill, at the close of which Rev. Howard Davis, pastor of the Bridgeville church, spoke most entertainingly to the children.

Miss Mary F. W. Anderson, Y. P. B. field secretary, spent two weeks in Delaware in the spring. She organized a Branch at Eastlake, Wilmington, and revived many others. She spoke in three schools and received cordial invitations from others. Mrs. Lillie V. Atkins, state Y. P. B. secretary for Delaware, has visited several branches, organizing at Zion in May. A fine demonstration is being planned for the state convention at Harrington in October. The Y. P. B. demonstration in connection with the temperance day celebration at Milton Camp was very successful. The Zion Y. P. B., the youngest of Sussex county, with its thirty members, took an enthusiastic part in the exercises.

$150.00 SALARY FOR 60 DAYS WORK PAID LADY
in each town to distribute free circulars and take orders for White Ribbon Concentrated Flavoring.
J. S. ZIEGLER CO., 76 East Harrison, CHICAGO

DO YOU KNOW
A Woman in Your Church Who Needs Money?



A woman who would be glad of an easy, profitable occupation to support herself—to educate her children—to buy or furnish a home—to pay off a mortgage—to dress better?

Call her attention to this advertisement. Thousands of women are making money selling *Klean Knit Underwear and Fibre Silk Hosiery*. This is her opportunity. We want an agent in your home town. She can give part or all her time. No previous experience necessary. No need to travel. Two women agents in California began in their home town, and each made over

Write Today For our free book of instructions for selling World's Star Goods. Send us the name of some woman who could take up our easy profitable business. No *previous experience of any kind is necessary.*

$3,000 the First Year

One woman with a child to support sold $210 in one week. Another agent made $3027 in eight months. Another makes over $4000 every year.

Our goods are easy to sell. With our line, you can supply the entire household, men, women and children. Klean Knit Underwear and Fibre Silk Hosiery have a reputation for superior wearing quality, superior fit and superior style everywhere. Eighteen years of manufacturing *quality goods* have made us the largest concern in the world selling knit goods direct to the consumer. Agents wanted in every town. It is a refined and pleasant business. Write today for our free catalog and full details. We protect agents in territory and make prompt delivery.

World's Star Knitting Company
Department 607 **Bay City, Michigan**

The Sussex county union, Miss Lillian Cade, county president, has had a busy summer. The white ribboners of Milton W. C. T. U. presented a rousing program on Temperance day at Milton Camp. A medal contest, an exercise, "Uncle Sam on Patent Medicines," a Y. P. B. demonstration, addresses by Rev. N. O. Gibson, Rev. Chas. A. Behringer and Rev. Z. H. Webster were features much enjoyed.

The county institute at Rehoboth Beach, with the county president as chairman and Mrs. Lena Messick, state president, as a speaker, was an inspiring meeting. Mrs. Messick urged the members to renewed activity and mentioned the charts which were offered to the union making the largest gain in membership by convention time. Milton union was in the lead at that time with Bridgeville second and Nassau and Rehoboth third. One thousand temperance fans were sold to the different unions for use in the churches. At the evening session Miss Christine I. Tinling, National lecturer, was the speaker. At present "effort" meetings are popular in Sussex county, the present effort being for recruits. Each member is expected to secure a new member. The plan is working admirably.

The W. C. T. U. of Bridgeville entered both a temperance "water wagon" and a suffrage float in the Independence Day parade, the suffrage float being awarded first prize.

Now is the Time

to renew THE YOUNG CRUSADER subscriptions for your public school teachers—nine months' subscriptions for twenty cents.

Kindly send in the subscriptions at once so that the September number may reach the teachers at the very beginning of the school year, that they may count upon its help as they plan the year's work.

A GLIMPSE OF THE NEBRASKA W. C. T. U. FIELD

MRS. L. S. COREY

The Nebraska W. C. T. U. convention will be held at Grand Island, Sept. 21-24.

Petitions submitting the question of state-wide prohibition in 1916 have been sent out from W. C. T. U. headquarters to all parts of the state, and filled petitions are being received daily. The present outlook seems to indicate our state president's request that 100,000 names be sent to her will be granted "before snow flies."

Mrs. Ella A. Boole, National vice-president-at-large, has just closed a very successful two weeks' engagement in Nebraska. The coming of Mrs. Boole, notwithstanding the many storms and delay in train service, which interfered somewhat with her meetings, has been of untold value. Her gracious personality charmed our women and won for her friends wherever she went, while her logical and forceful arguments pleased and converted her audiences. We are glad she could come to us. She has been an inspiration.

The Epworth Assembly just closed at Lincoln might easily have passed for a gigantic temperance convention, so continuously did temperance and dry campaign sentiment dominate the program. The state W. C. T. U., instead of holding daily meetings, co-operated with the assembly management to make the "temperance hour" a greater success than it would have been had two temperance meetings been held at the same time. Clarence True Wilson, temperance secretary for the Methodist Episcopal Church, had charge of the hour until the last two days, when the state W. C. T. U. furnished the program. The meetings were held each day in the large auditorium, where a great company were reached. Mrs. Ella A. Boole spoke to a fine appreciative audience.

THE ROAD OF A THOUSAND WONDERS

SOUTHERN PACIFIC, SHASTA ROUTE

The traveler approaching California from Seattle and Tacoma via Portland and the "Shasta Route" will see the Oregon metropolis, the Columbia river, Mount Rainier, Mount Hood, Mount St. Helens and Mount Pitt, and will follow the famous Willamette, Umpqua and Rogue river valleys and their picturesque scenery, passing through Salem, the capital, Albany, Eugene, Roseburg, Grant's Pass, Medford, amidst fertile farms and miles of orchards, to Ashland, thence over the grandly picturesque and awe-inspiring Siskiyous into the great and fertile Sacramento valley.

The trains of the Southern Pacific leave Portland from the Union Station, crossing the Willamette river where ocean steamers and ships are seen at their docks, and pass on through the beautiful Willamette valley, which lies between the Cascade mountains on the east and the coast range on the west.

At New Era, snow-capped Mount Hood may still be seen fifty-five miles to the east.

The Home of the "Oregon" Rose

Directly opposite and east of the station at Brooks is the rose garden, where Father Schorner produced the blood-red "Oregon" rose.

Salem, fifty-three miles from Portland, population 15,000, is the state capital and second city in size in Oregon. It is a modern city, settled in 1834 by missionaries who here founded Willamette University (Methodist). The first building erected was an Indian school. The handsome State Capitol and Supreme Court buildings will be seen to the right as the train approaches the station. Mount Jefferson's snow-capped crest is frequently visible sixty-five miles east.

Approaching Albany, the Willamette river again appears to the west. The great Pacific Highway from Portland to San Francisco will frequently be noticed. It parallels the track much of the way between Portland and Ashland.

Albany, on the Willamette river, eighty miles from Portland, population 5,000, is the commercial center of a large farming district, with Southern Pacific lines and branches in all directions. It is in every way modern with substantial business houses, good hotels, many manufacturing industries and pretty residences.

Eugene, 124 miles from Portland, is the home of the University of Oregon. The university buildings and campus are seen south of town directly west of the track. Several Southern Pacific branch lines center at Eugene.

Roseburg, 199 miles from Portland, population 5,000, the county seat of Douglas county, is a railroad division point on the "Shasta Route." It is an attractive, up-to-date city, beautifully situated on a bend of the Umpqua river, in the midst of orchards, berry farms and dairy ranches, encircled by rounded and timbered hills. The land in this section is unusually fertile, its fruits and vegetables being among the first in the markets.

Just beyond Riddle the "Shasta Route" enters Cow Creek Canyon and for thirty-five miles passes through especially beautiful scenery. Few mountain passes are more wild or charming and, when stop is made, the silence of the forested wilderness is broken only by the music of the stream in its rocky bed below.

Wolf Creek, nestling below in its little valley, is approached by a fine horseshoe curve leading into Wolf Creek Canyon.

Approaching Grants Pass, a sweeping view is had across the valley of the Rogue river, with the coast range rising beyond. Grants Pass, 297 miles from Portland, is picturesquely situated on the Rogue river, which, after passing through a narrow gorge from the south, turns westward to the ocean. U. S. Grant, when a lieutenant in charge of Oregon troops in the early fifties, engaged the Indians in the pass to the south through which the line now runs, the pass and the town taking their names from this event.

Oregon's Famous Fruit Shipping Center

Leaving Grants Pass, the "Shasta Route" turns into the Rogue River Canyon. At Medford, 329 miles from Portland, the valley is twelve miles wide. Medford is the fruit shipping center of southern Oregon. Its prize apples and pears have brought record prices in eastern and foreign markets. On the brow of a hill to the east the Sacred Heart hospital is noticeable, one of the most modernly equipped hospitals in the northwest.

Ashland, 342 miles from Portland, a railroad division point on the "Shasta Route" is a charming mountain resort town with many natural attractions, including mineral springs with waters equaling, if not excelling, in curative properties those of Carlsbad and other famous health resorts of Europe. Ashland is situated in the foothills of the Siskiyous, at the base of Mount Ashland, 8,000 feet, and its twin peak, Mount Wagner, 7,000 feet. The outlook to the northeast across the valley rimmed by mountains affords a magnificent view.

Leaving Ashland, the "Shasta Route" commences its climb of the Siskiyous, 4,125 feet above sea-level. The distance from Ashland is seventeen miles and in the trip of one hour we mount 2,252 feet. The remarkable engineering work in overcoming the grades includes horseshoe curves, with the track winding around the mountain and visible at one point in three places, each below the other. In Cougar Gulch one tunnel crosses directly above another tunnel. The ascent affords successive views from car window and observation end that will be long remembered. Such a one is the view between Wall Creek and Siskiyou, looking to the northeast far down into and across the Rogue river valley, with the Cascades forming a barrier in the distance.

After emerging from the tunnel at the summit the first view is had of Mount Shasta, snow-clad and towering in the distance, to the east, above intervening hills. Pilot Knob, a prominent landmark, also appears to the east.

Mount Shasta Visible for Four Hours from Car Windows

The Oregon-California state line is crossed between the stations of Colestin and Cole. The track winds down the southern slope, passing through Cottonwood Canyon and Valley, and descending 1,972 feet in nineteen miles to Hornbrook. Ahead rises Mount Shasta's snow-covered crest, 14,380 feet above sea-level, to remain in sight four hours or more. As we approach nearer and wind around its base it appears now on one side of the train, now on the other, affording the nearest car-window view of any California mountain of such magnitude or beauty. The small peak appearing in the vicinity of Mount Shasta will be noticeable. This is Muir's Peak, or locally Black Butte. While its altitude is but 6,250 feet, it deceptively appears at times to equal Mount Shasta's height.

At Sisson, 337 miles to San Francisco, the Sacramento river has its source on the southwest slope of Mount Shasta, and flows 350 miles south to Suisun Bay.

From Sisson the run is six miles to Mott on a plateau above the Sacramento river canyon. The river at Shasta Springs is a thousand feet below, and at Cantara the line makes a notable loop, turning into the beautiful timbered and rugged canyon, closely following the river and crossing it eighteen times in thirty-two miles.

Shasta Springs, 325 miles to San Francisco, is noted for its natural sparkling mineral water and charming location. All trains stop here, giving passengers ample time to drink at the rustic spring in the station grounds. The hotel and cottages are on the pine-timbered plateau above and east of the station. Electric cars take visitors up the pine-covered side of the canyon past rivulets and cascades. From the top a magnificent view is had of the canyon below. The plateau is also reached by a delightful mountain path that zigzags the canyon's side, across the little torrent that tumbles to the river.

Leaving Shasta Springs, and after crossing the river, immediately on the east is beautiful Mossbrae Falls, foaming through curtains of moss and delicate ferns. A mile or two apart, down the canyon on either side, are summer resort places with little mountain hotels, cottages or log cabins and tents for camping. Shasta Retreat is close on the west of the track, a favorite place in a picturesque nook of the canyon. Upper Soda Springs, one of the oldest resorts, has its cottages on a bend of the river to the east.

Castle Crags, a Wonderful Rock Formation

As we wind down the canyon from Dunsmuir (322 miles to San Francisco) and approach Castle Crag station a glimpse is had from the observation end of snow-capped Shasta, looking wonderfully near. Directly to the west the gray splintered granite spires of Castle Crags, towering 2,084 feet from their base, appear like some medieval castle. Castle Crag Hotel and cottages are among the pines on the east, in a rolling meadow, where Soda Creek joins the river.

We pass Castle Rock, with mineral springs, and cross Crystal Creek, flowing from the west. At Castella, Crag View cottages are in the pines across the river. At Sims, six miles below, we cross Hazel Creek. Fine stretches of river appear on the east at Lamoine. Between Pitt and Kennet the Pitt River, flowing from the northeast joins the Sacramento River. Five miles above, the McCloud empties into the Pitt. Kennet is the center of the copper industry of the region. Between Coram and Keswick, as the canyon widens, the jagged lava-rock bed of the river below is remarkable.

Redding (258 miles to San Francisco) is situated at the head of the great Sacramento Valley. Mount Lassen, 10,577 feet, lies forty-seven miles to the east in the Sierra Nevada Range. On May 30, 1914, it renewed its volcanic activity, believed to have last occurred two hundred years ago. At varying intervals it has since been in eruption, emitting large volumes of smoke with ashes and rock, and has excited much interest.

As we run south to Anderson, thence seven miles to Cottonwood, a plain view is had of Mount Lassen's Peak against the skyline, and when in eruption passengers have the novel experience of a car-window view of an active volcano.

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

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REMEMBER

Kindly bear in mind that the books close this year SEPTEMBER 25, and all subscriptions to be credited to our various workers must reach us on or before this date. Again let us emphasize the fact that credits will be given on all subscriptions in our hands by September 25. The morning of September 26 begins a new W. C. T. U. year.

EIGHTY-ONE YEARS YOUNG

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:

Have wanted to thank you for the package of UNION SIGNALS you sent me. I looked them over, selected articles, turned down the leaf, and then took them to the union. Passed them around and asked each one to read the article I had marked. All said the articles were fine and then I told them that no union could prosper without the SIGNAL and that I had taken it since it was first published and could not do without it. I emphasized the fact that the subscription was only $1.00 per year and told the union if it would subscribe I would send it to three ministers.

At the meeting last Friday I asked how many took THE UNION SIGNAL and only three hands were raised. I again told them that it was the best paper they could subscribe for and that it contained news —not only from our country, but the world over. I talked very plainly and tried to show them how much they missed.

I enclose money for one hundred copies of the Fair number and shall attend and give these out personally.

I also enclose one subscription.

I am almost eighty-one years old, but I want to do all the good I can.

God bless THE UNION SIGNAL.

(Signed) MRS. J. A. CLEMMER,
Monroe, Wisconsin.

"BOOSTING" FOR THE OFFICIAL PAPERS

"With much pleasure I herewith enclose subscriptions for THE UNION SIGNAL to the amount of $7.00, and for *The Young Crusader* to the amount of $3.25. I secured these at the Grant county convention and am glad to 'boost' a little this way for these splendid papers."

STATE PRESIDENT OF WISCONSIN.

We are hoping Mrs. Lawson will visit the remaining seventy counties in Wisconsin and continue to "boost." She knows the value of these papers.

CIRCULATION MANAGER.

HAVE YOU HEARD THE GREAT PROHIBITION SONG--COUNT ON ME?
50,000 sold. Send ten cents for 96 PAGE HYMN BOOK containing it. $1.00 per dozen.
Wm. E. Marks, 1603 West St., Wilmington, Delaware

The Road of a Thousand Wonders

(Continued from Page Fifteen)

Red Bluff (223 miles to San Francisco) is at the head of navigation on the Sacramento River.

Tehama, ten miles south, junction of Southern Pacific lines running down the valley, one east, the other west of the Sacramento River, as we turn down the west line through Richfield and Corning the characteristic oaks of the valley are here seen—white oaks on the bottom lands and black oaks on the uplands or plains. Through Kirkwood, five miles, to Orland, nine miles, Southern Pacific branch line runs ten miles east to Hamilton on west bank of Sacramento River.

Orland is the site of a Government irrigation project, storing the waters of Stony Creek, which rises southwest in the Coast Range. Passing Greenwood, Germantown and Lyman to Willows, on southern edge of which we cross the Central Canal, irrigating over sixty thousand acres. A Southern Pacific branch line runs west seventeen miles to Fruto, a foothill orchard region.

Through Norman, Delavan and Maxwell to Williams. Foliage of trees marking the Sacramento river, ten miles to the east. To the west appear the blue peaks of the Coast Range rising seven thousand to eight thousand feet. The Marysville or Sutter Buttes, a miniature mountain range of irregular formation, are seen fifteen miles to the east. Arbuckle, eleven miles south, is in a deciduous fruit and grape section. Through Dunnigan, Zamora and Yolo to Woodland, twenty-seven miles, we pass farms, orchards and vineyards. At Yolo, on Cache Creek, are immense natural groves of fine black oaks.

A Southern Pacific branch line extends northeast from Woodland, crossing the Sacramento river at Knights Landing, through Yuba City, crossing the Feather river, to Marysville—on the east side line from Tehama.

From Woodland, nine miles south, we reach Davis (later described), the junction point with Southern Pacific main line to the east, through Sacramento, via the picturesque "Ogden Route;" and west to Oakland and San Francisco, seventy-six miles.

Leaving Tehama via the east side line we cross the Sacramento River and pass Los Molinos, Spanish for "The Mills." Note the fine oaks, the orchards and fields of velvety alfalfa. From Vina is seen Camel Mound, of peculiar shape, in the Sierras to the east. Vina is headquarters of the old Stanford Ranch of 60,000 acres, now the property of and conducted by Stanford University at Palo Alto.

Here is the giant Hooker Oak, the largest in the world, nine feet in diameter, with a top that spreads 150 feet.

We pass through Chico and a number of prosperous agricultural towns. Native walnuts thrive here. At Live Oak, the Sutter Buttes, or Marysville Buttes, rising nineteen hundred feet above the plain to the west, are unique landmarks.

Marysville, 149 miles to San Francisco, is one of the oldest valley towns, with a stirring history. In early days it was a distributing point for the gold mines in the region lying to the east in the Sierras. It is situated at the confluence of the Yuba and Feather rivers.

Just beyond Wheatland the line crosses the Bear River and passes through a hop region, immense fields being seen in the bottom lands. Approaching Lincoln are extensive clay beds and pottery manufactories. Ten miles beyond is Roseville.

Roseville contains the railroad shops of the Southern Pacific, the largest in the west, and is point of junction with the Ogden Route east, across the Sierra Nevadas and Great Salt Lake; and west through Sacramento, to Oakland and San Francisco, 107 miles. To the east lie the foothills of the Sierras. Passing through Antelope, Walgera, Benali, and Elvas to Sacramento. Between Benali and Elvas we cross the American River which joins the Sacramento River just north of Sacramento.

Sacramento, 89 miles to San Francisco, the capital of California and the largest inland city of the state, is situated on the east bank of the Sacramento River, one of the great waterways of the United States, navigable to Red Bluff, 134 miles north.

The Capitol building is an imposing structure situated in a beautiful park of thirty-five acres. Davis, thirteen miles west, is the junction with Southern Pacific's west side Sacramento Valley line, which has been described. At Davis is situated the State Agricultural College farm, conducted by the University of California. Leaving Davis we pass the valley towns of Dixon, Batavia, Elmira and Suisun-Fairfield.

From Suisun-Fairfield the line crosses the Suisun marshes and skirts Suisun Bay to Benicia on Carquinez Straits. Beyond the Contra Costa hills on the opposite shore to the south will be seen Mount Diablo, elevation 3,896 feet.

At Benicia Southern Pacific trains cross Carquinez Straits, one mile in width, to Port Costa on the powerful ferry-boat *Contra Costa* or the *Solano*, the largest train ferries in the world, capable of carrying twenty passenger coaches and four locomotives. The trains run on and off the great boats on aprons which rise and lower with the tide.

From Port Costa the railroad skirts the shore of San Francisco Bay to Oakland Pier, twenty-seven miles, affording, as we proceed, sweeping views across the broad waters to the Marin County Hills beyond, with the bold outline of Mount Tamalpais over all. A short distance from Vallejo and against the shore is seen Mare Island, site of the United States Navy-yard, which may be visited by ferry from North Vallejo Wharf. Proceeding, we pass through Selby, Rodeo, Pinole, Giant, Richmond, Stege and Albany to Berkeley, the seat of the University of California, thence on through Oakland to Oakland Pier.

At Oakland Pier passengers for San Francisco are transferred to splendid ferry steamers of the Southern Pacific, the most complete and extensive ferry system in the world. The trip of four miles to San Francisco is made in eighteen minutes, landing at the great Ferry Station at foot of Market Street. With blue sky above, bluer waters beneath, the ferry trip provides a picturesque approach to the most unique and interesting city in America. Midway, on the right, is Yerba Buena Island, where will be seen the United States Naval Training Station. Alcatraz Island, with its lighthouse and military prison, and resembling an immense dreadnaught, lies farther to the right and directly facing the three-mile entrance to Golden Gate, one mile in width. Beyond Alcatraz and forming the southern horn of Golden Gate, are seen the Marin County hills with Mount Tamalpais high in the background. Angel Island, with quarantine station and hospital, lies against the far northern shore. The bay extends in two arms thirty miles north and thirty-five miles south of San Francisco, and is from five to fifteen miles in width.

Send to W. G. Neimyer, Gen. Agt., Southern Pacific Co., 55 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago, for the descriptive pamphlets, "Wayside Notes," "Shasta Route," "Ogden Route," "Sunset Route."

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XLI EVANSTON, ILL., SEPTEMBER 16, 1915 No. 38

OUR CONVENTION CITY

Photo by Curtis & Miller

SEE PAGE TWO

VIEW OF CHERRY STREET, SEATTLE

PROHIBITION WINS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

VOTE THREE TO ONE

OUR NATIONAL CONVENTION CITY

SEATTLE'S INTERESTING INDUSTRIES

With its wonderful harbor which provides easy communication with all the world and the inexpensive water power from the mountain streams Seattle has a double advantage over many cities, and a wonderful basis for the many industries which it successfully carries on.

Here is the home of the Northwest's fishing industry. It is estimated that fully 100,000 tons of fisheries products are handled here each season, says *See America First Magazine*, in a 1914 number which is devoted largely to a story of the growth and development of Seattle. Canned salmon, the principal fish product, is one of the staple foods of the world and the Alaska salmon as well as that of the nearer fisheries goes through Seattle. The same is true of the great shellfish pack of Puget Sound, the oysters, clams and shrimps.

Seattle's first industry was a sawmill, and though more than a half century has passed since the establishment of that pioneer venture timber products are still the city's greatest source of wealth. Just across the Sound from where the famed Seattle Totem Pole stands as a reminder of the city's beginning, the largest lumber mills in the world—the huge Port Blakeley plant—puff with gigantic activity. As the shipping port of the state which stands first in lumber output, Seattle, for an untold number of years, will continue to look to the forests for many millions of dollars annually.

The grain and flour industry is another which means millions of dollars for Seattle. As the city of export for the Orient and for Alaska, the importance of Seattle in this respect is developing by leaps and bounds annually. Coal, canned goods, flour, laths and numerous other articles of local manufacture are sent to the Philippines, Hawaii, Bering Sea, British Columbia, the Orient, England, Scotland, Germany, South America, Australia, Mexico, Siberia and Africa. Potatoes in enormous quantities and the unequaled Eastern Washington apples are sent out of Seattle on voyages around the world. Beer at one time headed the list of Seattle's exports, but that has all been changed, and after the first of the year not a drop of intoxicants will be included in the cargoes bound for other ports.

Cherry Street, Seattle, as it Appeared in 1889
(Compare with picture on cover page)

In the immediate vicinity of Seattle are situated the famous berry lands, where raspberries, blackberries, strawberries and other varieties produce enormous crops. The fresh fruits are shipped in refrigerator cars as far east as Chicago, while during the height of the season the surplus is canned and sent to all markets of the world.

Here is located the United States assay office, which since its establishment in 1899 has handled, up to January, 1914, 43[illegible] tons of gold, valued at upwards of two hundred millions of dollars. The year 1913 showed an enormous increase over the preceding year in the receipt of gold, due chiefly to the increased shipments from the Iditarnod districts, Nome, Copper River and Tanana, the receipts for 1913 being $8,205,280 as against nearly five million for 1912.

AS THE "SPECIAL" PASSES THROUGH OREGON

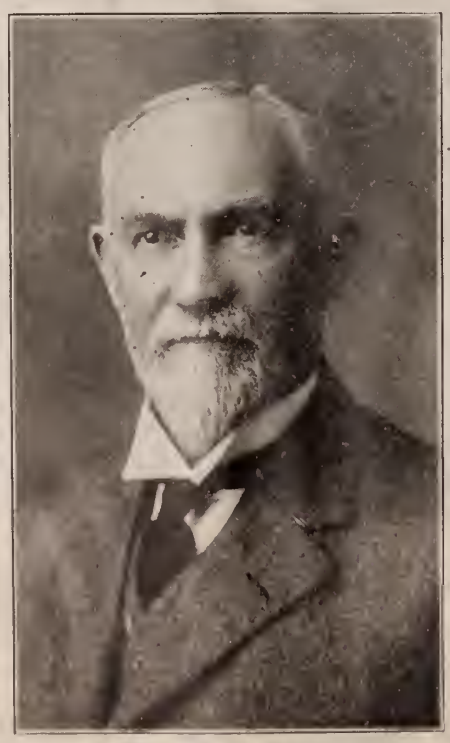
MRS. JENNIE M. KEMP

The traveler who reaches Oregon from the east finds the Oregon Short Line, because of the windings of the Snake River, crossing into the state only to leave it for a time in a very few miles. Our union in Ontario, where Oregon is first entered, while not long organized, is very active and successful. Should the hour and time permit, Ontario will extend Oregon's first greeting to the White Ribbon Special, to whose coming the whole state has been looking forward all the year.

It is unfortunate for us that October days are less than twenty-four hours long. We would like you to enjoy the beautiful mountain scenery and fertile valleys of the far eastern part of our great state. Here you can see the settler struggling with the problems of the pioneer. One is often reminded that there still "remaineth much more land to be possessed."

Between three and four hours after leaving Huntington those who are awake will see to the left of the train the Hot Lake Springs sanatorium, where Mrs. Elizabeth P. Hutchinson spent some very happy, restful days last spring. The large, brightly lighted brick building, with mountains in the rear and the steaming lake in front, will be easily recognized. Mrs. G. W. Tape, wife of the superintendent of the sanatorium, expects to join the Special. Her fund of information concerning points of interest along the way to Portland will be most helpful to our guests. It would add greatly to the pleasure of all if Dr. Tape, also, could join the special train.

Pendleton will be the first stop after daylight. This is the home of the "Pendleton Round Up," and is well known for its connection with the early history of the state. It is one of the largest wheat centers in Oregon. The Pendleton Commercial Club and our white ribboners regret exceedingly that the very early arrival of the Special deprives them of the promised long stop. Here the cowboy, and the Umatilla Indians, a fast vanishing type of civilization, may still be seen. Those who wish to see the Indian tepees should watch for them the last half hour before reaching the city. Pendleton will take advantage of the ten-minute stop, which all trains make to give a greeting.



It gives me pleasure to offer greetings to those who visit our state en route to the National W. C. T. U. Convention. In my opinion the best development in every direction is always fostered by meetings where ideas are exchanged and leaders have opportunity to be heard.

JAMES WITHYCOMBE,
Governor of Oregon

Mr. R. H. Atkinson, city passenger agent of the O. W. R. & N. railroad, Portland, will have personal charge of the White Ribbon Special from Huntington to Portland and on to Seattle. Mr. Atkinson is an untiring friend to whom white ribboners are constantly indebted for courtesies. It will be his earnest endeavor to make every moment of the trip through Oregon a pleasure to each passenger.

Leaving Pendleton, the barren country, which is being transformed into a garden and opened for homes by the great irrigation projects, will be more interesting to students of civilization. Mr. Atkinson and Mrs. Tape will be delighted to answer any questions. There is a very large irrigation project at Stanfield and a dairy center which is being developed. At Umatilla the Columbia River is reached. The Umatilla reclamation covers 63,000 acres.

For two hundred miles you will travel along the great Columbia. Across you will see the mountains, hills and valleys of our sister state, Washington. T

(Continued on Page Four)

GOVERNOR KENDRICK OF WYOMING DECLARES FOR STATE-WIDE PROHIBITION

"I am convinced that the time has come for us to take our stand with Montana, Colorado and other neighboring states on the prohibition question," said Hon. John B. Kendrick, governor of Wyoming, in an address before the Sheridan County (Wyo.) Teachers' Institute, as published in the news columns of the *State Leader* of Cheyenne.

In commenting upon this declaration of Wyoming's governor, ex-Senator J. R. Carpenter says in the paper above quoted:

"This utterance of the chief executive of Wyoming is received with gladness by those citizens who look with dread upon what may happen here when state-wide prohibition of the liquor traffic goes into effect in Colorado, Idaho, Oregon, Arizona, Washington and Montana.

"That the use of intoxicants tends to the lowering of individual efficiency and breeds crime, misery and poverty has long been accepted as fact, but until recent years citizens of honest purpose have differed as to the best method to adopt for the control or suppression of the traffic. Every system of regulation that has been tried out has proven a failure until now the consensus of opinion is that, pending national prohibition, which must eventually come, state-wide prohibition is the only reliable remedy.

"The failure of the thirteenth legislature to submit the question of a constitutional amendment to the people, although every member was elected on a platform pledging allegiance to direct legislation, crystallized public sentiment throughout the state.

"Over 50 per cent of the voters in every precinct where the petition was fully circulated signed it, and although but a short time was devoted to its circulation, more than twenty per cent of the voters of the entire state joined in the demand that the question of state-wide prohibition by constitutional amendment be submitted to popular vote.

"It is extremely improbable that at the next state election any candidate for the legislature, on any ticket, can be elected, or even nominated at the primaries, unless he pledges candidly and unqualifiedly that he will, if elected, vote to submit this constitutional amendment to the people."

Governor Hatfield Announces He Will Stand By Prohibition Law

"You can paste it in your hat," declared the governor of West Virginia in an address delivered recently at the Central State Fair, "that Henry D. Hatfield will not call any special session of the legislature for the purpose of repealing or weakening the prohibition laws of the state."

Referring to the petitions now being circulated in certain parts of the state for the purpose of permitting the use of light wines and beer, Governor Hatfield said he believed the people of the state wanted drastic prohibition laws and he intended to carry out their wishes.

Will Not Defend Drinkers

Automobile Legal Association Bars Them From Benefits of Organization

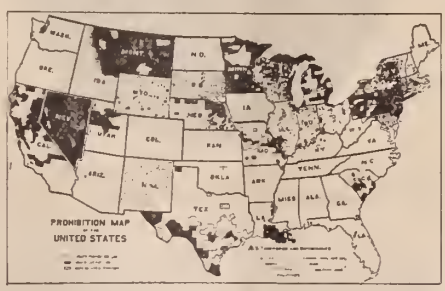
According to the *Boston Transcript*, the Automobile Legal Association, through its general counsel, William A. Thibodeau, has notified its members that its attorneys will not defend in the courts any person charged with operating an automobile while under the influence of intoxicating liquor. In announcing this decision to the members, Mr. Thibodeau said:

"Our directors have voted that our association should take a decided position in this matter, and that its attorneys should not under any circumstances defend any person charged with operating an automobile while under the influence of intoxicating liquors, without regard to the opinion of its attorneys concerning the guilt or innocence of the person so charged.

"It is hoped that this vote will meet with the approval of our members and that a person who operates an automobile while under the influence of intoxicating liquors will be regarded in much the same manner as an outlaw, who is not entitled to the sympathy or assistance of any organization."

New Mexico Has "Dry Fever"

Even Mexicans in New Mexico are getting the "dry fever," according to W. J. R. Johnson, a ranchman of Valley Ranch, N. M. In talking with a reporter for the *Kansas City Star*, Mr. Johnson said: "Pecos, N. M., has a population of about three hundred, made up almost altogether of Mexicans. It had four saloons. There were so many drunken Mexicans lying around in the streets and so many brawls, that the better element of Mexicans got tired of it and voted the town dry. Now the town is becoming a decent place to live in and the money the drinkers formerly spent for beer and whisky is spent for food and clothing."



EIGHTEEN PROHIBITION STATES

Maine	West Virginia
Kansas	Virginia
Oklahoma	Washington
North Dakota	Oregon
North Carolina	Colorado
Georgia	Arizona
Mississippi	Iowa
Tennessee	Arkansas
Alabama	Idaho

Prohibition Makes Rent and Grocery Payments Easy

The good effects of prohibition are already being felt in Montgomery, Alabama, through the better collection of rents and grocery accounts, says the *Montgomery Journal*. A leading real estate dealer declared recently that the collection of rents has improved at least fifty per cent since the prohibition law went into effect and he learned from the small grocer, who rents from him, the pleasant news that this class of merchant also has been benefited by the new law.

"I have made a close and careful study of the liquor question," said the real estate dealer, "and I have demonstrated that the money that has gone over the saloon counter indirectly comes to the merchant or the real estate man in nineteen out of twenty cases.

"When we had the open saloon I found that in nine out of ten cases where the tenants failed to pay their rent, it was due to the money being diverted for liquor. I also have several grocers as tenants. Frequently they complained to me of having bad accounts, stating that they could not get their money out of a great many of their customers. I asked these grocers if they had ever investigated the habits of their customers. They had not, but they did so and found that the overwhelming per cent of their customers who were behind in their accounts were victims of liquor. I say, therefore, that liquor has been indirectly responsible for all of these distressing conditions. The grocers tell me now that their collections are much better. I know that my rents are being paid more promptly than ever before.

"I had not been such a rank prohibitionist myself until I made these investigations personally. I am opposed chiefly to the open saloon as it cultivates the liquor habit in our rising generation. It is a kindergarten for our boys to acquire a taste for liquor.

"The money that goes over a saloon counter does no one any good except the man who runs the bar and the man who owns the building."

Drinking Wrecks Consistent Golf

It has been for some time a recognized fact in athletic circles that liquor is the sworn foe of long-time efficiency in baseball and other games and feats of strength. A bit of added testimony is a statement as to the effect of liquor on golf-players which appeared recently at the head of the first column of the sporting section of the *Minneapolis Journal*, as follows:

"A Philadelphia golfer, A. W. Tillinghast, says he can look back over more than twenty years of golf in America, and recall with sorrow the names of some of our most powerful players, whom the game knows no longer, and whose exit can be attributed to nothing less than drinking.

Booze Hurts Game

"A hard tournament is a drain on vitality; it demands every ounce of reserve force and an active mind at all times.

"Two well-known New York golfers were discussing liquor and golf the other day during a club tournament.

"'I've cut out booze,' said one of them. 'Hurts my game, spoils my putting.'

"'Good,' said the other. 'For heaven's sake, man, tell me how you trace it.'

"'Well. I'm perfectly convinced that the alcohol in increasing the action of the heart oversupplies the eyeball with blood and after the reaction, when the stimulus has passed, there is a change in the visualizing of the putts and hence irregularity in shots.'"

Prohibition Indispensable to The Farmer

The necessity for prohibition in the country was emphasized by Senator H. A. Boykin of the Georgia legislature recently. He said:

"The farms of Georgia cannot be operated without reliable farm labor. Farm labor is not reliable when liquor can be had. A farm hand who gets hold of liquor has a 'hang-over' the first two days of the week, and has a thirst the last two days of the week, thus netting his employer about two days of actual work. Therefore, it is vital to the farming interests for liquor to continue to be banished."

AS THE "SPECIAL" PASSES THROUGH OREGON

(Continued from Page Two)

shifting sand, controlled by sand barricades and oil, will bring before you one of the serious problems confronting the railroad. There is constantly varying scenery, gradually growing more picturesque as the Columbia Gorge is approached.

The Dalles is a city of six thousand population, situated on the Columbia River, eighty-five miles east of Portland. Until the Celilo Canal was finished it was the head of navigation on the Columbia. The canal, built at a cost of $350,000, which was opened this summer, extends the navigable portion of the river five hundred miles. The Dalles is a city of beautiful homes, splendid public buildings and is one of the most progressive cities of the Northwest.

At The Dalles you will be greeted not only by one of the most determined and successful band of white ribboners to be found in any state, but by the whole city under the leadership of its mayor, Dr. J. E. Anderson, father of our prohibition law. The W. C. T. U. has no better friends than Dr. and Mrs. Anderson, and we are glad you are to meet them.

As the train proceeds, the beauty of the scenery proves a constant delight. The many beautiful waterfalls, the grandeur of the view and the interesting rock formations are a kaleidoscope of scenic beauty. As the train will be so splendidly conducted it is not necessary to name in this article the various attractions. One feature of surpassing interest is the new Columbia River Highway, now being built. The highway pierces the Columbia River gorge, which, for fifty years, has been a barrier to all travel except over the O. W. R. & N. railway, which managed to build a single track close to the bank of the river.

In the early days of the pioneer the traveler stopped at The Dalles, on the east, loaded his possessions aboard a flat boat and floated over the rapids and through the canyon, where the mighty Columbia River had used the centuries to cut its way to the sea. From windows of railroad trains and from boats there were glimpses of scenic wonders and people marveled that no other manner of getting closer views was to be had. Then came the highway, constructed on a five per cent grade at a cost of $3,000,000. It hangs on cliffs and surmounts mountains, and then it dips down to the water level. At Crown Point the tourist stands 700 feet above the river and gazes thirty-five miles in either direction, and then he spirals downward over a double figure eight and never gets off a forty acre tract of land. It is a wonderful engineering feat, but it opens fairyland. Eleven great waterfalls spring from cliffs in ten miles of travel, deep canyons are crossed on concrete bridges, some of them one hundred and fifty feet in the air, and at places the road is supported by masonry walls of Italian dry construction, to build which foreign workmen were brought to Portland.

The Columbia River Highway is pronounced by every visitor and globe trotter of reputation to be the most magnificent scenic drive in the world. It combines the features of the Alps of Switzerland, the placid beauty of the Rhine, and the coloring of Italy. It is sixty-seven miles of panorama of waterfalls, color, water and form.

Portland, Oregon, will be one of the stops that every delegate to the Seattle Convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union should make. Aside from the fact that Portland is one of the quaintly beautiful cities of America, and the further fact that it is in the center of one of the grandest scenic belts in the world, Portland is the battleground where the W. C. T. U. put over the vote that made Oregon dry. Strictly speaking, it will be dry January 1, 1916.

The party on the White Ribbon Special will stop at Portland, and the big city at the mouth of the Willamette River, with its five hundred miles of ever-blooming rose hedges, its wonderful boul-

Mrs. Hattie M. Sleeth, President Multnomah County W. C. T. U.

evard drives, and its charming people, extends an invitation to every delegate to do likewise. You will like Portland and you will find it the "homey" city of the west.

Portland's park and playground system is superior to that of any other city of the coast, its urban beauty is appealing, while the three great peaks which stand sentinel above the city and the hills which surround it on every side make a setting that is unequaled.

Terwilliger Boulevard, the Sky-Line Drive, and the Council Crest Loop give glimpses of the wondrous beauties of Oregon and of the city, the last being spread out below in panorama, while the activities of Portland's harbor stand out in splendid and picturesque relief.

The Portland Chamber of Commerce

Dr. J. E. Anderson, Mayor The Dalles, Ore., and Father of the State-wide Prohibition Law

and the splendid Multnomah county white ribboners will extend a hearty welcome. Mayor Albee expresses his pleasure in the proposed visit. The Oregon W. C. T. U. closes its annual convention October 7, and the members of the convention are all coming to Portland to welcome Mother National.

Sight-seeing will be enjoyed as time will permit. The Elizabeth Hutchinson Library will be publicly presented to the Portland Surgical Hospital and a banquet at the Chamber of Commerce building will close the all too short stop in Portland.

Following the Seattle Convention the special train will make its trip through Oregon, October 16. Only a short stop will be made in Portland, the first long stop being at Salem, the capital city. From Portland south, the journey will be over the Southern Pacific railroad. This city is the home of nine different state institutions. Within its limits, or adjacent thereto, are the State Hospital for Insane, State Penitentiary, Institute for the Feeble-minded, State Training School, Institute for the Blind, School for Deaf Mutes. Four miles to the north of Salem is the Salem Indian Industrial School conducted by the United States government. It is one of the largest schools of its kind in America. All of these institutions are spaciously located and besides their beautiful surroundings offer to the traveler many interesting and educational features.

In location Salem has been especially favored. The Willamette River serves as the western border; to the west are the Coast range mountains, and to the east the Cascades, with their forest-clad heights and snow-capped peaks. From the heights about Salem these beautiful mountains can be seen surrounded by their halo of mystic beauty.

The visitor soon discovers that Salem is like one great park. The streets are broad and well paved and the citizens have taken special pride in having the grounds about their residences win for their city the name of "Salem the Beautiful." Once outside the business district the avenues are tree-shaded and bordered with beautiful lawns and gardens. In every garden no matter how humble grow the famous Oregon roses and other flowers of equal distinction. Nowhere is there such a profusion of flowers and shrubbery.

Mrs. S. E. Oliver has led our white ribbon band at Salem long and well. The union owns its own headquarters building on the principal street. The Salem Commercial Club has invited us to visit them. Governor Withycombe says he is glad we are coming and our own sisters will add a royal welcome. You'll like Salem, yes, and all the rest of Oregon.

Albany is a beautiful little city, long dry by local option—as is Salem—and at Albany the greeting will be most cordial. For half a century this has been the home of our beloved Mrs. Henrietta Brown, and her many friends from other states will be glad to call on her in her home town.

Again the shadows of night will hide most beautiful scenery. Sunday morning our honored guests will find themselves in Roseburg, in the heart of the fertile Umpqua valley. You will be able to observe for yourselves the difficult conditions being overcome in the development of Douglas county. The Commercial Club rejoices greatly that you will spend the day in Roseburg; the ministers have all opened their pulpits for both morning and evening meetings; the surrounding villages and school houses are asking for W. C. T. U. speakers; a mass meeting is being planned for the afternoon; you will have breakfast at the fine new hotel and be guests in the hospitable homes for dinner and supper; you will receive a most hearty welcome because your presence is so greatly desired.

Roseburg is the home of our Mrs. A. C. Marsters, whom we call "General

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

TEMPERANCE NEWS FROM ACROSS THE SEA

ANTI-LIQUOR WAR MEASURES

A "white paper," issued recently in Great Britain, shows the steps taken in European countries to restrict the sale of intoxicating liquors because of the necessities of war, says the news bulletin of the Temperance Society of the Methodist Episcopal church:

Austria Hungary—Sale limited to between 9 a. m. and 5 p. m. On Sundays and holidays all liquor shops are closed.

Denmark—A more or less absolute prohibition of the sale of liquor to soldiers (and in some cases to civilians) has been issued in sixteen police districts.

France—The sale of absinthe has been forbidden.

Germany—Sale of spirits has been forbidden to soldiers in the district of Berlin and the province of Brandenburg. Local authorities are empowered to prohibit or restrict the sale of spirits. The production of alcohol has been restricted.

Norway—The sale of spirits was forbidden until October 13, 1914. Now the sale is permitted four days a week. The police can prohibit the sale of wine or beer if the public interest makes it desirable. An extensive system of local veto was in force before the war broke out.

Russia—The sale of all intoxicants is absolutely prohibited, except in first-class restaurants and hotels at meals.

Servia—A decree was issued forbidding the proprietors of hotels and cafés to sell liquor in any large quantity to soldiers or persons addicted to drink.

Sweden—Although the restrictions in force and the powers possessed by local authorities were deemed sufficient to meet the conditions, a bill was passed giving extended powers to issue prohibitions "in times of distress and danger of war."

Switzerland—The sale of spirits made by the government is suspended. No licenses are at present granted for the distillation of spirits.

RUSSIA THRIVES UNDER PROHIBITION

"As one who has traveled all over Russia, knowing it in peace time, time of revolution, and time of war, I have to report that prohibition has been good for the country," writes Mr. J. Foster Fraser in the *London Chronicle*. "I do not imagine there is one person in a hundred thousand who would raise his hand to return to the old condition of things. There has been a considerable decrease in crime since Russia became teetotal; the number of cases of insanity has declined; the suicides are reduced in number." "Manufacturers tell me," continues Mr. Fraser, "that enforced abstinence has increased industrial efficiency by twenty-five per cent. Working men earn more, and though the war has increased the cost of living, their families are better off than before the war, because none of the hard earned roubles go in vodka."

WOMEN JUSTICES OF THE PEACE IN AUSTRALIA

Four women have been appointed justices of the peace by the government of South Australia. They are Mrs. E. W. Nicholls, president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of South Australia; Mrs. T. Price, a white ribboner and the widow of the late Hon. T. Price, the first labor premier of South Australia; Mrs. E. Cullen and Miss C. E. Dixon.

OUR WORLD'S W. C. T. U. WORKERS

Mrs. Sibree, a long time leader of our work in Madagascar, has removed her residence to England after heroic service for forty-five years in this field. Mrs. Sibree is succeeded in the presidency of the W. C. T. U. in Madagascar by Mrs. Currie Furavohitea of Tananarive.

Miss Adda Burch, for many years one of our earnest white ribbon leaders in Chile, South America, is now in Los Angeles, and recently gave to a number of white ribboners a *Chile reception* at her home. Many of Miss Burch's curios were exhibited and ice cream was served as an additional "chilly" feature of the entertainment.

Miss Robertson, who organized the Victoria (Australia) W. C. T. U., has formed a union at Mooroopna, a large town in which three hotels and three wine shops flourish. No temperance society was in existence until Miss Robertson's visit.

The House of Assembly and the Legislative Council of Newfoundland, largely as a result of agitation started by the W. C. T. U., have been considering a bill providing for a plebiscite. The prohibitionists are handicapped by its provisions, however, as they must obtain forty per cent of the electoral votes. Mrs. Cora C. Benedict, president of the Newfoundland W. C. T. U., is enthusiastic over her recent visit to Washington, D. C. She received much help from white ribboners, she affirms, which will be valuable in her efforts to banish the liquor traffic from Newfoundland.

Regular W. C. T. U. meetings are being held at the Y. W. C. A., Bombay, India, and several of the women, with Miss Whealdon, Y superintendent, have been singing at the hospitals on Sunday. The Allahabad W. C. T. U. in connection with the Indian Christian Mela prepared a temperance exhibit. War posters from England and scientific posters from the United States attracted the attention of hundreds of people who stopped to read their message and discuss with those in charge the progress of temperance.

A new union for the official ladies of Paoting Fu, China, with a membership of twenty, was organized by Mrs. Chauncey Goodrich and the new secretary, Miss Chen. "Right then and there they appointed their own officers," writes Mrs. Goodrich in telling of the new union, "all promising to subscribe to the pledge. It is only step by step that one can lead such women to catch the vision of homes and country freed from the evils not only of opium, alcohol and cigarets, but of concubines and slave girls, of all gambling and lotteries. One official's wife was asked, 'What will you do when Mr. Chang (referring to her husband) invites many guests for you to entertain?' 'Oh, I'll drink hot water,' she replied." Mrs. Goodrich also held a meeting in the Memorial Temple, built for Li Hung Chang—a fine large room or hall which seats several hundred, and the place where President Eliot of Harvard addressed large numbers of students. On Sunday, after a short address at the regular service, and an address at a girls' school, Mrs. Goodrich spoke to nearly five hundred, mostly students, three hundred being from the government school. "It takes some courage," writes Mrs. Goodrich "to speak in Chinese to men students, not a few being teachers also, but in my eagerness to make them see the danger in narcotics to themselves and to their country I soon forgot myself. Beside these meetings we formed two societies and fanned to quicker life two others. Miss Chen wins people everywhere. Several of my friends said, 'How did you ever get so fine a young woman to help you?' I answered, 'Oh, I worked hard and prayed and prayed, because I felt she was just the one.'"

Miss Lochhead is doing excellent work in Cape Colony, South Africa, and is carrying out an extensive tour planned by the leaders in South Africa.

The "counter attractions" movement among the soldiers in Scotland is being undertaken with enthusiasm by white ribboners, and in every important center in Scotland amusements without intoxicants are being provided. Concerning the work in one of the towns a Scottish white ribboner writes:

"We have had two rest and reading rooms open, with refreshments, ever since last August. Porridge is a specialty with us, as many as 130 bowls being supplied in one night and we are crowded out every night. At present we have between 5,000 and 6,000 troops in the town and neighborhood. Hundreds of pledges have been taken. In Kilmarnock also free teas have been given." Patriotic teas and clubs for the soldiers' wives have also been a feature of temperance work throughout Scotland. An open-air pledge campaign to follow the king's example is being planned and Glasgow, Edinburgh and Aberdeen have joined with marked success in a house-to-house pledge-signing campaign.

The Patrick white ribboners are conducting (at the workmen's request) a restaurant in one of the shipbuilding yards doing admiralty work. The company is erecting a building and supplying the requisite pans, dishes, cutlery, at a cost of about one thousand pounds. An experienced cook and two assistants have been hired and B. W. T. A. members go at meal hours to assist. The men have been making larger wages than usual and there have been heavy drinking and much wasted time.

Congress of Reforms Held in Connection with Panama-Pacific Exposition

ANNA MARDEN DE YO, State Corresponding Secretary

The annual mid-summer meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of California (North) was held this year in the Civic Auditorium of San Francisco in connection with the Panama-Pacific Exposition. The program arranged by the state president, Mrs. Sara J. Dorr, was of unusual interest, dealing with the ever present question of "Prohibition," and our coming 1916 campaign; the all absorbing topic, "Peace," and the "Red Light" abatement law.

The sessions lasted for five days, August 16-20. The opening day dealt with the enforcement of the Red Light abatement law, the county presidents of the W. C. T. U. presenting reports gathered by means of a questionnaire sent out by the state. Every county in the state except San Francisco and Contra Costa reported systematic and effective effort on the part of county officials in carrying out the provisions of the law. Practically every mayor, every district attorney and most of the judges testified to their belief in the need and efficacy of this law. Over and over again was the thought brought out that the brothel was the child of the saloon; that the back door of the saloon was the front door of the house of prostitution. Hundreds of places have been closed since the law went into effect and attention was called to the fact that this law instead of scattering these unlawful places—as claimed by some—served to bring to light resorts of that kind that already existed in residence districts before the closing of the segregated quarter.

The sessions devoted to "Peace" brought out some strong speakers. Dr. David Starr Jordan of Stanford University paid a high tribute to woman's worth in the promotion of peace principles, quoting from Olive Schreiner: "Only a woman knows what a man costs."

Mr. Robert C. Root, Pacific Coast director American Peace Society, spoke on "The Relation of the Public School to Peace," saying, "The school is the recruiting ground—the teachers the recruiting sergeants—for the peace movement; through Peace day exercises, peace prize essays and debates, the twenty million children in our public schools are being educated for peace on earth, good-will to men."

Mr. Mirza Ali Luli Khan, ambassador from Persia to the United States, said, "This congress is a glorious congress because it is a *congress* of *reform*, and to reform is to create order out of chaos. We are on the threshold of the perfection of human brotherhood. God is using the exposition to keep the balance of the nations, during the time of this awful struggle, by bringing together the representative people of all lands, and thus demonstrating the universal brotherhood of man."

Wednesday evening the Honorable J. Stitt Wilson, former mayor of Berkeley, gave the address and said in part: "One after another, great wrongs, deep ignorances and colossal world sins pass away into God's waste-basket. Many such have passed. Several such are now ready to fall. One of these is the legalized liquor traffic. The saloon and all its allied evils and industries must go. It cannot stand the acid test of science, of conscience, of common sense, or of simplest human need."

Thursday a Prohibition Parliament was held and speakers representing the W. C. T. U., Anti Saloon League, Prohibition Party, state Sunday School Association, I. O. G. T., Y. P. B. and L. T. L. each gave a solution of "How to Win." A social hour followed when the International Order of Good Templars were the guests of the W. C. T. U.

On Thursday evening a diamond medal contest was held under the direction of the state superintendent, Miss Luella K. Schwab, with a class of seven speakers from various sections of the state. The medal was awarded to Miss Ina Gregg of Santa Cruz, who recited "A Daughter's Sacrifice."

Friday was "Congress of Reforms Day" at the exposition and our people gathered at 10:30 a. m. at the booth of the World's and National W. C. T. U. very graciously presided over by Miss Mary E. Brown, the director in charge, and were presented with the bronze placque commemorative of the occasion. Our state president, Mrs. Sara J. Dorr, in most fitting words of appreciation, accepted the testimonial presented by Commissioner Vogelsang. The remainder of the day was spent by the white ribboners in visiting the worthwhile exhibits in the various buildings.

Mrs. Stella Blanchard Irvine and Mrs. Hester T. Griffith, respectively president and vice-president-at-large of Southern California W. C. T. U., were honored guests during the Congress.

Enlisting the Church for Temperance

NETTIE BARKER FERNALD, Montclair, N. J.

There were about one hundred members—half a hundred more including the honoraries, and it was a union where the men counted greatly as workers and from a financial standpoint.

The great event of the entire year was the annual protest of the women against the granting of licenses for intoxicating drinks. Year after year their objections went in, first in writing, then presented in person by the president. The first appearance of the women startled the councilmen to a certain degree and prepared the way for the next year and the next. Blessed perseverance of the white ribbon host! At the fourth visitation the council hall was packed to the doors, and late arrivals could not find entrance.

At the fifth appearance the attendance was such that the council voted to adjourn to the nearby assembly room of the public school which seated nine hundred people. The crowd moved over in an orderly manner and filled the room. The council sat in state on the platform and the thrilling scene began.

First on the program came the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. It had led all the years. It deserved first place. It was "women first" in the minds of the vast company. There was plenty of applause as the one chosen to represent the faithful one hundred and fifty paused in her plea to say, "We are not so lonesome as we used to be." She was followed by representatives from eighteen churches, then by men and women from the Altruist Society, from the Woman's Club, from the Federation of Clubs, and from the Y. M. C. A. It was a perfect avalanche of protests and appeals to the members of the town council, in whose power lay the refusing or granting of the eleven licenses for the city's harm and hurt.

Was it not worth while to persevere through the years to gain so satisfactory a result?

Only those who have worked in a conservative town of twenty-five thousand can form an adequate idea of the wonderful change which had come in the attitude of the churches.

"Honor to whom honor is due," gives first place to the white ribbon company which stood almost alone through the years when minister after minister said, "Better let well enough alone." The reward came when one, then another, of the talented group of preachers declared, "Montclair must be a saloonless city." When that change of heart came it meant business; it meant remarkable opportunity. The *churches* meant men as well as women. There were audiences ready at hand. There was no drumming up of a handful, already convinced, but group after group to be convinced and to be moulded into a moving mass. The ministers only needed conviction and the "arrest of thought" which comes when once a man opens his mind to the truth and to the facts as the printed page gives them.

For a number of years THE UNION SIGNAL had been sent to every minister. Had that anything to do with results? Vice-presidents for each leading church had been appointed by the union. That move reached many, including the ministers. The churches had been solicited as audience rooms for the best temperance speakers. There had been quiet, persistent work to enlist church members, men and women, and to educate them to the firm belief that Montclair ought to be dry and that they were the instruments in God's hands to make it dry.

It took time, with constant, patient work, and at last as by magic the whole Christian population responded.

The council was overwhelmed. A month elapsed before the vote was to be taken. Again the room was crowded and an overflow meeting was held. The result was that it was agreed that the matter of granting licenses would be submitted to a plebiscite vote of the men in the fall at some time to be settled upon by the committee of one hundred chosen from the community.

In the meantime Montclair was dry for thirteen days until licenses could be granted for a short term pending the vote. It was a strange plan, but relieved the councilmen of all responsibility in the matter. It is now up to the men of Montclair to say whether liquor shall be sold or not.

The state W. C. T. U. convention meets in Montclair in September, and a voting place will be provided each day of the convention where the women in attendance who live in Montclair may register their votes. This registry will be carried on until the end of the day when the men have cast their votes. The names of over a thousand women have already been secured. The state convention brings a strong force to the aid of this important storm center at the precise moment when help from outside is needed. If Montclair goes dry the influence will be felt over the whole state and will tell for state prohibition as no other one thing could do.

When a loyal body of women tried and true combines to work with and through the eighteen churches of a beautiful residential city, there can be but one result. The Lord of Hosts is with us.

Snap-Shots of Indiana "Doings"

MARY E. WOODARD, State Corresponding Secretary

The faces of Indiana white ribboners are turned toward Muncie, where our annual state W. C. T. U. gathering will be held September 30-October 1. We are planning for a great convention although it will be unusually short. The fact that Dr. Ira Landrith and Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston will be our speakers insures inspiring addresses. We are expecting a large attendance and our comrades in Muncie will spare no pains to make our stay in their city pleasant and profitable.

Forty-one new unions have been organized in the state this year, and we expect to help Mother National with the 50,000 new members she is aiming for.

Mrs. Lora S. La Mance did very effective work in Indiana in April and May. Mrs. Lulu Shepard aroused much enthusiasm through the month of June. Both of these workers will receive a glad welcome when they return to our state.

Our local unions have been active in departmental work and some of them have attempted and achieved great things in 1915.

"VOTES FOR WOMEN"

GOVERNORS SPEAK IN APPROVAL OF SUFFRAGE

The chief executives of the eight suffrage states who were in attendance at the recent conference of governors in Boston were enthusiastic in their approval of "Votes for Women." When asked to make statements as to "how suffrage works" in their respective commonwealths they unanimously declared that the ballot in the hands of women is a benefit to all the citizens of the state. Especially emphatic was the statement of Governor Capper of Kansas, as published in a Boston newspaper:

"Kansas gave her women school suffrage and liked it.. Afterward she gave them municipal suffrage and liked it better. Afterward she gave them full suffrage and liked it best.

"Suffrage in Kansas has broadened woman's views of social life. It has centered her thoughts on home and its needs, and has given a new and beneficial influence in the life of the state. It has in no way detracted from her womanliness or her character, but has strengthened both. Kansas will never go back to the rule of all the people by a part of them."

A LESSON IN SUFFRAGE GEOGRAPHY

The status of woman suffrage geographically considered is given in brief, concise form in the following paragraphs quoted from the *Western New York Post* of Lancaster, N. Y.:

"Territorially, the United States is almost half won for equal franchise. Out of its entire three million, six hundred and some odd thousand square miles, almost eighteen hundred thousand now belong within the suffrage zone. This, of course, includes Alaska territory.

"Our island possessions make an additional area, scarcely equal, all told, to one big, new suffrage state. The Philippines, Hawaii, Samoa, Porto Rico, Guam, and the Canal Zone, are, together, smaller, by twenty-one thousand miles than Montana. Montana could take them all in and tuck in two New Jerseys and a half around the edges.

"In 1914 woman suffrage gained 250,000 square miles. It gained physically as much of continental United States as would make all the campaign states of 1915 put together, and still leave enough land to spare to stretch comfortably over five of the states into which the woman suffrage amendment has recently been introduced."

LEGISLATION SECURED BY WOMEN WHO HAVE ACQUIRED THE VOTE

If women are given the vote on a certain day in a certain state, next day, in all the other states where women do not vote, certain people will rise up and cry, "Aha! What have they done with the vote? They have it, what have they done with it?"

Here are some of the things that they have done with it:

The following suffrage states have good child labor laws: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Montana, Oregon, Nevada, Utah and Washington. Wyoming incorporated into its state constitution a law prohibiting the only kind of child labor which would be likely to affect children. No boy under fourteen can be employed in a mine and no girl of any age and no woman can be permitted around a dangerous mine for the purpose of employment there. Later Wyoming laws have prohibited the employment of children under fourteen as acrobats, or entertainers of any sort for pay.

Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Oregon, Utah and Washington have enacted laws governing woman's labor. Wyoming, besides its constitutional protection of women about mines, has enacted a law giving equal pay for equal work to women in public schools and has required seats in all places where women work, although the state census shows an infinitesimal number of women employed in factories and shops.

Age of Consent

The following states have raised the age of consent for girls to 18: California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

Equal guardianship of children is a law in California, Colorado, Kansas, Utah and Washington.

Compulsory education is a law in every equal suffrage state. In seven states the percentage of illiteracy over ten is less than one per cent and in three states it is from one to three per cent. The eleven most illiterate states in the Union are non-suffrage states. Nine of them either have no compulsory education laws or worthless ones.

Anti-Vice

Laws against prostitution have been adopted by California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. In New Jersey, a non-suffrage state, there is no state law against the keeping of houses of prostitution. Children born out of wedlock in New Jersey may not be legitimatized, even though the parents are afterwards married.

Colorado, Oregon, Arizona and Washington have obtained state-wide prohibition since they gained woman suffrage, and in Illinois the first achievement of women voters was the closing of 1,000 saloons and the adding of twenty-one "dry" counties to the state.

No mention can be made of Montana and Nevada since there has been no general election there as yet in which women have participated.

Wages and Pensions

A minimum wage law for women workers has been obtained in California, Colorado, Oregon, Utah and Washington.

Pensions for mothers have been obtained in Colorado, California, Idaho, Utah, Washington and Oregon.—*Western New York Post.*

"WE AS WOMEN"

Tbere's a cry in the air about us—
We hear it before, behind—
Of the way in which "We, as women,"
Are going to lift mankind!

With our white frocks starched and ruffled,
And our soft hair brushed and curled—
Hats off! for "we, as women,"
Are coming to help the world!

Fair sisters, listen one moment—
And perhaps you'll pause for ten:
The business of women as women
Is only with men as men!

What we do, "we, as women,"
We have done all through our life;
The work that is ours as women
Is the work of mother and wife!

But to elevate public opinion,
And to lift up erring man,
Is the work of the human being;
Let us do it—if we can.

But wait, warm-hearted sisters—
Not quite so fast, so far.
Tell me how we are going to lift a thing
Any higher than we are!

We are going to "purify politics"
And to "elevate the press."
We enter the foul paths of the world
To sweeten and cleanse and bless.

To hear the high things we are going to do,
And the horrors of man we tell,
One would think "we, as women," were angels,
And our brothers were fiends of hell.

We, that were born of one mother,
And reared in the self-same place,—
In the school and the church together,—
We, of one blood, one race!

Now then, all forward together!
But remember, every one,
That it is not by feminine innocence
The work of the world is done.

The world needs strength and courage,
And wisdom to help and feed—
When "we, as women," bring these to man,
We shall lift the world indeed!

—*Charlotte Perkins Gilman.*

NEW JERSEY MAN A STAUNCH SUFFRAGIST

Hon. John W. Wescott, attorney-general of New Jersey, is taking a notable part in the "Votes for Women" campaign. As an argument for woman suffrage he is quoted in the *Woman's Journal* as saying:

"If you want clean streets, pure water, food and market inspection you must give women the vote. If you want good schools, adequate playgrounds and hygienic conditions for children—the growing citizens of the future—you must give women the vote. If you want to be the servant and not the master of society you must give women the vote.

"The more I see of the working of the government and social conditions of this state the more I am in favor of equal suffrage."

WHY SHUT ONE'S EYES TO THE INEVITABLE?

Neither of the two great political parties in New York state will aid or abet the suffrage movement, it is stated. They will not move a finger to help carry the suffrage amendment to the constitution. They will not openly oppose suffrage, but they will do even worse—they will strive to injure it through political manipulation, secretly, underhandedly. They may succeed in defeating the amendment; they may succeed in postponing the triumph of suffrage for several years, but they can hardly do more than this. Eventually, it would seem, suffrage must be victorious. Then, very likely, the managers of the old-line political parties will wonder, and have occasion for wondering why the women cannot be brought into adhesion with them and why there should be so much more political unrest than formerly. It is strange that the old-line managers are unable to realize how much trouble they are piling up for themselves in the future by following their old practice of shutting their eyes to the inevitable.—*Christian Science Monitor.*

The Union Signal

Official Organ of the
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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EDITOR-IN-CHIEF, MISS ANNA A. GORDON
MANAGING EDITOR, MISS JULIA F. DEANE
CIRCULATION MANAGER, MISS ADDIE A. AUSTIN

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Evanston, Illinois, September 16, 1915

National W. C. T. U. Convention, Seattle, Wash., October 9-14, 1915

GOAL FOR 1915—FIFTY THOUSAND NEW MEMBERS

TWO THOUSAND MILES OF MOVIES

A trip across the continent by the "moving picture route" is a delightful way to spend an evening, but it is not in any sense a substitute for a real journey, with congenial company, on one of the finely equipped transcontinental railroads. If you join the party going to Seattle next month you will be entertained with 2,000 miles of magnificent moving pictures, showing scenes in Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, Idaho, Oregon, Washington and California. You cannot afford to miss this wonderful opportunity to see the great western country under such favorable auspices and to attend the inspiring Convention of workers for a great reform. Do not delay longer writing in regard to reservations. Read page 11.

TWENTY MILLION REASONS FOR NATIONAL PROHIBITION

The press is today stressing the economic argument for prohibition, and that alone ought to be sufficient to convince every right-minded voter. However, just at this time of the year, the public has brought to its attention approximately twenty million other arguments for the total annihilation of the liquor traffic, every one of them forceful and appealing. This army of good and sufficient reasons why we should abolish John Barleycorn is this very month wending its happy way to the public schools. No one disputes the fact that these twenty million boys and girls are the most important part of our population, on whom, in great part, rests the weal or the woe of the United States in the coming years. On their clearness of vision, their rectitude of conduct, their wi[illegible] and sagacious handling of affairs of state depends the place which this government is to occupy twenty-five, fifty, or a hundred years hence. These prospective patriots are to be our educators and philanthropists, the mayors of our great cities, the law-makers in our states, the Congressmen and Senators in our United States Congress, the judges in our courts, and from them will be selected the men who shall occupy the President's chair.

Is it not the part of wisdom to protect these valuable citizens from anything which shall be detrimental to their health, which may retard their growth, stunt their development or prevent them from coming into their full heritage of usefulness? Nay, is it not shortsighted to the point of foolhardiness to tolerate in their midst an institution which has been proven to be fatally detrimental to human life?

There can be no plea for prohibition so unanswerable as the child, and it is not to be wondered that the liquorites protest vehemently at what they are pleased to term "the injection of the children into the prohibition question." As if the children were not already in it! Think of the boys and girls who enter life defective in body and in mind because of alcoholic parents, and the half-starved, poorly clothed children who, because of irresponsible fathers, are deprived of comfortable homes and educational advantages. Then remember that even the lads and lassies more happily circumstanced who live in license territory are liable to be contaminated by the vicious atmosphere the saloon creates and that from them must come many of the victims who make the continuance of a commercialized drink evil possible.

In the face of these well known facts can we say that we are dealing fairly with the twenty million boys and girls in our schools, from whom we are expecting in the future such great achievements, if we do not at the earliest possible moment remove from their pathway the ever present temptation of the legalized liquor traffic?

"MORAL UPLIFT" IN BAD COMPANY

The liquor interests have prostituted to their own evil purposes a phrase which has heretofore moved only in respectable circles of society. They apparently hope by working the expression "moral uplift" overtime to exalt themselves in the opinion of the public. "We want to enlighten the public as to the true purpose of the liquor dealers," said the president of the National Liquor Dealers' Association at a recent state convention in Pennsylvania. "I appeal to you to endorse the movement for a clean-up, a moral uplift in our business wherever it is necessary."

Their program for reform, among other things, calls for the granting of licenses "only to American citizens of known good character," the elimination of all objectionable practices, and attention to cleanliness and sanitation, and the refusal of service to habitual drunkards or persons apparently intoxicated. The plan evidently presupposes that there are in existence a large number of ideal dramshops and it is proposed, as we understand their program, to standardize all drinking places to the same degree of "moral uplift."

It might be pertinent to ask all who may be inclined to take seriously these suggestions of reform, to point out a few of the model drink-distributing places, to the pattern of which all other drink centers are to conform.

For instance where are we to look for the saloons, the licenses for which are held by "American citizens of known good character." We have no ill-feeling toward saloon-keepers and realize that many of them are far too decent to be engaged in the drink business but the fact remains that a liquor dealer is not eligible for membership in the churches, social clubs or high class fraternal organizations, and this raises the query as to where he gets his certificate of "known good character."

As to discovering a saloon that has eliminated objectionable practices, and is cleanly and sanitary, the very character of the business makes such conditions impossible. The reason for the existence of the liquor traffic is a habit so objectionable that the New York city board of health is at the present time spending thousands of dollars campaigning against it and Commissioner Goldwater sees in alcohol as a beverage a menace to the health of the community.

What there is morally uplifting in the proposal not to sell to habitual drunkards, it is difficult to understand. Perhaps one of the least unforgivable sins of the liquor dealers is continuing to sell to the man who has undermined his system with alcohol and has ruined his life almost past saving (humanly speaking). If the saloons would pledge to refrain from dispensing alcoholic drinks to young men full of possibilities for usefulness and moderate drinkers who have not gone so far on their downward way as to be completely the slaves of the drink habit, then indeed the public might have faith in their sincerity of purpose to "morally uplift" the trade, if indeed such a thing in the nature of the case were at all possible, which it is not.

LABOR MEN DO NOT FEAR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Any class which outspokenly opposes woman suffrage lays itself open to the suspicion of being afraid of the women's vote. One need turn back the pages of history no further than the elections of last fall to discover a very definite reason for the antagonism of the liquorites, and recent legislation in suffrage states along anti-child labor lines satisfactorily explains the opposition of a certain class of capitalists. On the other hand, when such an organization as the Massachusetts Labor Federation goes on record whole-heartedly for "votes for women" it virtually says to the public, "We have no fear of the women's vote. We are quite willing to submit our cause to the judgment of that sex which is acknowledged to have shown a fair and sympathetic interest in our problems and which, having the leisure to investigate the merits of our demands, will, we believe, use its ballots to further legislation that will be to the advantage of all classes of society."

While the action of the federation will undoubtedly help suffrage, it will as well create a sentiment favorable to the labor element in the minds of the people who think. It certainly shows a friendly attitude of mind toward the prohibition movement on the part of the man who works, for the membership of the labor federations are too keen students of current history to fail to realize that giving the vote to women is almost certain to hasten the coming of state-wide prohibition.

ATTENTION, DELEGATES

Delegates to the National W. C. T. U. Convention from the East and the South who are to join the official party at Chicago may desire, while in that city, to make a tour of the great department store of Marshall Field & Co. Arrangements have been made for parties to be piloted through that establishment at 10:00 a. m. and 2:00 p. m. If time permits, a visit can be made to Rest Cottage and National W. C. T. U. Headquarters in Evanston, leaving Chicago at 10:20 a. m. or 2:00 p. m. Anyone wishing to make either or both of these trips will please notify Miss Katharine K. Adams, 1730 Chicago Ave., stating preference as to time.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

The Seattle Convention Committee announces that 200 seats in the first two rows of the balcony of the Convention church will be sold at $1 each. Send immediately your orders, accompanied by draft or money order to MRS. LOLA J. FLAGG, 3187 Arcade Bldg., Seattle, Washington.

Resolution for National Constitutional Prohibition to Be Passed by Conventions

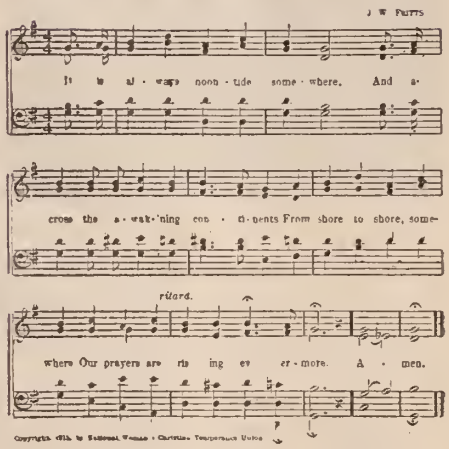
In order that the thought and purpose of the moral and uplift forces of the nation may be crystallized into a definite appeal and imperious demand for Congress to comply with the repeated reasonable petitions of the people for a referendum on National Constitutional Prohibition, it is suggested that the following form of resolution be presented to conventions and public assemblies, and that it be acted upon in all state W. C. T. U. conventions:

Since more than 6,000,000 petitioners have duly exercised their constitutional right of petition and formally requested Congress, in the simple exercise of its constitutional duty in such a case, to submit to the states for ratification or rejection an amendment to the constitution, known as the Hobson Amendment, which would prohibit citizens from entering into the transaction of selling or preparing for sale intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes, an amendment which would prohibit private individuals and corporations from conducting a public business for private profit at the expense of the highest public welfare;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED *by this convention (conference, mass meeting, committee, etc.,) of ————, that the duty of Congress to submit the Hobson Amendment for National Constitutional Prohibition to the states for ratification or rejection is now the paramount public duty and will remain the paramount public duty until performed, and we appeal to all United States Senators and Members of Congress and we hereby pledge this convention (conference, mass meeting, committee, etc.,) and the citizens it represents, and we invoke the co-operation of all patriotic citizens who love their country and their fellow-men, to use every legitimate and honorable means to inspire the performance of this duty on the part of Congress at the earliest practicable date.*

After action has been taken notification of same should be sent to the corresponding secretary of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, to Members of Congress from the state in which the resolution was passed, to the speaker of the House of Representatives, and to the president of the Senate of the United States.

Time of Prayer—Noontide



STATE W. C. T. U. CONVENTION CALENDAR

Missouri, Sikeston, Sept. 14-17.
Oklahoma, Oklahoma City, Sept. 15-17.
New Hampshire, Somersworth, Sept. 15-17.
Kentucky, Bowling Green, Sept. 17-22.
Wisconsin, Eau Claire, Sept. 17-21.
South Dakota, Ipswich, Sept. 17-22.
West Virginia, Fairmont, Sept. 21-24.
Nebraska, Grand Island, Sept. 21-24.
Virginia, Lynchburg, Sept. 21-24.
Colorado, Denver, Sept. 22-24.
Delaware, Sept. 22-24.
Ohio, Dayton, Sept. 22-24.
North Dakota, Carrington, Sept. 23-27.
California, (Northern), Oakland, Sept. 27 to Oct. 1.
Montana, Livingston, Sept. 28-Oct. 1.
Kansas, Newton, Sept 28-Oct. 1.
Washington (Eastern), Colfax, Sept. 27-Oct. 1.
Iowa, Iowa City, Sept. 28-Oct. 1.
Illinois, Waukegan, Sept. 28-Oct. 1.
New Jersey, Montclair, Sept. 28-Oct. 4.
Rhode Island, Westerly, Sept. 28-30.
Maryland, Rockville, Sept. 29-30.
Utah, Mt. Pleasant, Sept. 29-30.
Connecticut, New Haven, Sept. 30-Oct. 1.
New York, Ithaca, Sept. 30-Oct. 4.
Tennessee, Martin, Oct. 1-4.
Wyoming, Laramie, Oct. 1-4.
Mississippi, Belzoni, Oct. 1-4.
Pennsylvania, York, Oct. 1-4.
Oregon, Newberg, Oct. 5-7.
Idaho, (Southern), Payette, Oct. 5-7.
Washington, Seattle, Oct. 8.
North Carolina, Raleigh, Oct. 8-12.
Alabama, Birmingham, Oct. 26-28.
Georgia, Covington, Oct. 26-29.
Arkansas, Forrest City, Oct. 27-31.
Louisiana, Alexandria, Oct. 30-Nov. 2.
Massachusetts, Northampton, Nov. 2-4.
Florida, Orlando, Nov. 9-12.

"FLOWERS OF REMEMBRANCE"

Each volume contributed to the Elizabeth P. Hutchinson library in the Portland (Ore.) Surgical Hospital should contain the name and address of the donor. A very attractive book plate is being prepared. It says the books are "flowers in the garden of remembrance," contributed by loving friends in memory of Mrs. Hutchinson's constant giving of herself to others. Two books, "Just Folks" and "Molly Makebelieve," have come without the name of the sender. Those who expect to bring books for the library when they come to the National W. C. T. U. Convention will please notify me immediately, in each case giving the name of book. The library will be formally presented to the hospital October 8, when the White Ribbon Special is in Portland. We hope that all the books will be here at that time and that we may have the name and address of each friend who contributes a volume.

JENNIE M. KEMP,
607 Dekum Bldg.,
Portland, Ore.

PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION NOTES

A grocer of Carthage, Mo., on a recent visit to the W. C. T. U. exhibit at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, declared that his sales have decreased $200 a month since Carthage re-opened its saloons. During the period that the city was dry he did a business of $10,000 a year.

Mrs. Yona Abika and Mr. Jiro Tsuda, the youngest daughter and the son, respectively, of the Mr. Tsuda of Japan who collected the pipes and made for Miss West the bell which is on display in the W. C. T. U.. exhibit, were recent visitors at the booth. Both these young people are bright and well educated, much interested in all the great questions of the day and in the work of a sister, Miss Tsuda, who is principal of the finest private school for young women in the Sunrise Kingdom.

Teachers have shown encouraging interest in the literature and exhibit of the W. C. T. U. Welfare workers have also taken away large quantities of literature for use in work with boys and men. Leaders in temperance work for colored people in the South are eager for helps that can be sent broadcast among the people of their race.

CHAPLAINS TO MEET

The nation owes much to the devoted, courageous and self-sacrificing work of the chaplains of the Army and Navy. To them is due in large part the change of sentiment on the alcohol question in military circles, and through their efforts such conveniences as assembly tents where the men can write letters, read the papers, have evening entertainments and conduct religious worship, have been furnished. Prominent among these public spirited men has been Chaplain Orville J. Nave, now retired, and president of the Association of Chaplains of the Military and Naval Forces of the United States, which organization holds its annual meeting in Washington, on Tuesday, September 28. Any white ribboners who may be in the vicinity of Washington on that date are cordially invited to attend.

The August number of *Life and Light for Woman*, the periodical of the Congregational Woman's Boards of Missions, contains an interesting article on "Temperance Work in China," by Mrs. Joseph Cook, and other information concerning temperance in its worldwide aspect, including a strong quotation from Dr. Louise C. Purington, National W. C. T. U. superintendent of Co-operation with Missionary Societies.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

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HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

RED LETTER DAYS

SEPTEMBER 28—*Children's Harvest Home (Birthday of Frances E. Willard)*

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Headquarters for Convention, Lincoln Hotel

Convention Meeting Place, Plymouth Congregational Church

CHAIRMEN OF THE COMMITTEES FOR NATIONAL CONVENTION

General Chairman, Mrs. Margaret B. Platt.

Convener, Mrs. Margaret C. Munns.

Treasurer, Mrs. Lola J. Flagg.

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PUBLICITY, Mrs. Cornelia T. Hatcher, 3187 Arcade Bldg.

PULPIT SUPPLY, Mrs. S. L. W. Clark, 1701 Kilbourne St.

RECEPTION AT TRAINS, Mrs. Della Somers, 4318 7th, N. E.

DECORATIONS, Mrs. E. S. Wood, 1521 24th Ave.

RECEPTIONS, Mrs. Frances McLaughlin, 1806 16th Ave.

PRINTING, Mrs. Mary L. Stilwell, 401 W. Dravus.

BANNERS, Mrs. Mae Cook, 7th and Spring.

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REST ROOM, Mrs. Sue N. Wright, 2359 N. 61st.

PAGES AND USHERS, Mrs. Mary M. Wade, 3187 Arcade Bldg.

PLATFORM, Mrs. W. D. T. McCullough, 1113 18th Ave. N.

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MUSIC, Mrs. Mina Cornish, 3825 Whitman.

PLEASURE TRIPS, Mrs. Emma Morrison, 338 18th N.

POSTOFFICE, Mrs. Lillie Manney, 6502 10th Ave., N. W.

CONVENTION NOTES

The speakers at the Sunday night service at the National Convention are to be the Right Reverend Walter T. Sumner, D. D., Bishop of Oregon, and Mr. Daniel A. Poling, acting president of the United Society of Christian Endeavor.

Dr. Hugh G. Ross of Seattle will deliver the Convention sermon.

Other speakers of prominence are Dr. Mary Stone, president of the W. C. T. U. of China; Mrs. Nannie W. Curtis, president of Texas W. C. T. U.; Mrs. Culla J. Vayhinger, president of Indiana W. C. T. U.; and Mrs. T. E. Patterson, president of Georgia W. C. T. U.

Department institutes covering the many and varied activities of the National W. C. T. U. will be held each morning, the discussions to be conducted by the National superintendents.

Distinguished speakers from abroad will address the convention on World's W. C. T. U. night. A grand diamond medal contest, a membership jubilee, and special exercises by the young people and children will furnish entertainment for other evening programs.

PRIZE BANNERS FOR THE SEATTLE CONVENTION

All prize banners, either National or departmental, should be sent direct to the National Convention at Seattle, *express charges prepaid*, and addressed, "Plymouth Church, Sixth and University, Seattle, Wash., for National Convention." The National W. C. T. U. does not have charge of any banners except those which go from National Headquarters, and no banner should be addressed to any of the officers. The chairman of the committee on Banners, Mrs. Mae Cook, 7th and Spring Sts., Seattle, should be notified when the banner is started. Please be certain that in addition to the address on the box a card is fastened to the banner or nailed to the box, telling where the banner came from, whose property it is and to whom it shall be addressed in returning it.

SUPERINTENDENTS

SCHOOL SAVINGS AND THRIFT

MRS. SARA LOUISA OBERHOLTZER

At this time of gathering in the sheaves we are still looking for harvest news from some of the states. The associate superintendent, Mrs. L. O. Middleton of Missouri, has done valuable field work in her own state and Georgia. She goes to Montana for a month after the National Convention. There is continual demand for School Savings Banks information and literature. Your National superintendent has a heavy correspondence embracing letters from nearly all the states. She answers all inquiries which come from leading educators, bankers, clubs and organizations, as well as those from our own faithful women, and sends out literature, methods and statistics. The latter must be furnished free of charge in this great formative work. Often requests come asking that circulars and letters be sent long lists of teachers whose addresses are given. The results have been beyond our hopes. If we had clerical aid, and our finances allowed, we could do more initiative work that would greatly increase the number of schools in which this practical thrift is taught. We are making steady headway, however, and we have reason to congratulate ourselves and be thankful.

The school board of Saginaw, Mich., after full correspondence has just taken up our system of school savings in the public schools of that city. The American Bankers' Association at its September convention in Seattle formulated plans to start a school savings banks campaign from a business point of view. The bankers recognize the value this thrift training will be to them and the community. They have drawn freely from our printed literature and statistics on the subject.

The Child Welfare and Teachers' Associations ask us to tell them of the methods used, and of our twenty five years' experience and its results.

Among the recent letters received are some from school principals in Heber,

(Continued on Page Twelve)

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, SEATTLE, WASH., OCTOBER 9-14, 1915

TRANSPORTATION NOTES

Please remember that in order to have our special train from Chicago we must have a party of one hundred and twenty-five. It is therefore important that we have your name and reservation early.

The White Ribbon Special leaves Chicago at 7:15 p. m., Tuesday, Oct. 5. Dinner should be eaten before boarding the train, as the diners will not be attached until Wednesday morning.

Tickets Chicago to Seattle and return, good until December 31, $62.50. Chicago to San Francisco, one way via Seattle, $80.

Delegates and visitors from east and south of Chicago should purchase tickets from starting point through to Seattle or San Francisco, as baggage may then be checked through to destination and transfer in Chicago is provided for.

Columbia River Highway

Tickets from the east allow a choice of return route from Chicago, so it is not necessary to return by going route unless preferred.

Those who attend the Convention only will purchase tickets to Seattle over the Chicago and North Western and Union Pacific Lines via Omaha, Granger and Portland; tickets to be validated at Seattle; fee 50 cents.

Those who return by way of San Francisco will purchase tickets over the route of the White Ribbon Special via Seattle, tickets to be validated at San Francisco.

Return may be over any preferred route, but the official party will leave Seattle via the O. W. R. & N. to Portland, Southern Pacific to San Francisco, Southern Pacific or Santa Fe to Los Angeles (with free side trip to San Diego, if requested when purchasing ticket), Santa Fe to Denver, via Williams, Albuquerque, Colorado Springs; Union Pacific and North Western lines to Chicago.

The Convention will close on Thursday night, October 14, to be followed by official board and committee meetings on Friday, after which, for those who desire to visit the San Francisco Exposition and attend the National Temperance Congress, October 20, arrangements for a special train have been made to leave Seattle at 8:00 a. m., Saturday, October 16, arrive Portland at 3:00 p. m., leave Portland at 3:30 p. m., stopping en route at Salem 5:25 p. m., and at Albany 6:45 p. m., where members will meet the Governor and other state officials, arriving at Roseburg at 11:30 p. m., where the party will remain over Sunday. Train will leave Roseburg at 12:01 a. m., Monday, stop at Ashland and Shasta Springs, and arrive at San Francisco Tuesday morning, where sleepers may be occupied until 7:00 a. m.

Arrangements will be made for the entire party to stop at a single hotel in San Francisco and the same plan will be adopted at Los Angeles and San Diego. It will probably not be possible to keep the party together after San Francisco. We append a list of expenses in connection with side trips which some of our party may want to take. The other side trips can be decided upon at any time before they are taken:

Trip to Mt. Tamalpais and Muir Woods, from San Francisco, about 20 miles, $2.90.

Yosemite National Park; round trip ticket from Merced to Yosemite, $18.50; Fridays and Saturdays a special rate of $14.50 is made, good for fifteen days. Hotel rates, American plan, $4 to $5 per day; two in a room, $3.50 to $4; a special rate will be given for ten or more in a party; camp rates, $2.50 per day. Send to O. W. Lehmer, G. M., Yosemite Valley Railroad, Merced, California, for literature.

Railroad fare Williams to Grand Canyon, $7.50. El Tovar hotel rates, $4 to $6 per day, $6 to $8 per day with bath; Bright Angel Camp, American plan, $1.25 and $1.50 per day.

Round trip to Grand View Point, 13 miles by auto, $4 per capita; Hermit Rim Road trip, 8 miles, $4; Hopi Point, 2 miles, $1 and $1.50; Mohave Point, $2.

Cripple Creek trip, regular rate, $3; ten or more on one ticket, $2.50. If it is desired to combine this trip with an auto trip to the Garden of the Gods, for a party of four or more, $1 additional will be charged; if less than four, $1.50. Crystal Park auto trip, special rate, $2.50. These three trips may be made in one day.

Seeing Denver Company will give a discount of ten per cent if we have fifteen or more in a party.

Sleeping car reservations must be made in advance. Applications should be sent to Miss Adams, stating whether you desire standard Pullman or tourist, lower or upper berth, compartment or drawing room; names of all in your party and where you will board the train. Also state whether you will return via special train to San Francisco, and if you desire hotel accommodations in San Francisco.

Drafts should accompany specific orders for reservations and should be made payable to Chicago & North Western Ry.

All correspondence in reference to the trip should be addressed to Miss Katharine K. Adams, 1730 Chicago Ave., Evanston, Ill.

ELLA A. BOOLE,
Chairman Transportation.
KATHARINE K. ADAMS
Secretary.

IT SLUGS HARD

Coffee a Sure and Powerful Bruiser

"Let your coffee slave be denied his cup at its appointed time! Headache—sick stomach—fatigue. I know it all in myself, and have seen it in others. Strange that thinking, reasoning beings will persist in its use," says a Topeka man.

He says further that he did not begin drinking coffee until he was twenty years old, and that slowly it began to poison him, and affect his hearing through his nervous system.

"Finally, I quit coffee and the conditions slowly disappeared, but one cold morning the smell of my wife' coffee was too much for me and I took a cup. Soon I was drinking my regular allowance, tearing down brain and nerves by the daily dose of the nefarious beverage.

"Later, I found my breath coming hard, had frequent fits of nausea, and then I was taken down with bilious fever.

"Common sense came to me and I quit coffee for good and went back to Postum. I at once began to gain and have had no returns of my bilious symptoms, headache, dizziness, or vertigo.

"I now have health, bright thoughts, and added weight, where before there was invalidism and the blues.

"My brother quit coffee because of its effect on his health and now uses Postum. He could not stand the nervous strain while using coffee, but keeps well on Postum." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum comes in two forms:

Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

Both kinds are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

HOW BLACK POINT WENT DRY

W. D. BROWNING, SEABRIGHT, Santa Cruz, California

It was about eighteen months after the poet and I and several of the other boys of the Last Summit Logging Company had declared our independence of King Alcohol, that John Burke, the owner of the outfit, called me into the slab shanty which out of politeness we called his office.

"Sit down, Dave," he said, and when I had settled myself in a chair, he began thusly: "Say, Dave, what do you think about this efficiency business that the papers and magazines are talking so much about lately?"

"Well, if it's handled by an efficient man I think it is a good thing," I replied, a little puzzled to know what he was driving at. He grinned at that until his one stub tooth reminded me of a redwood stump after a timber-fire. "You sized it up about right," he finally said, "and to back up *my* opinion of *your* opinion I am going to pick my efficiency expert from my own men instead of sending off for some inefficient college chap. Dave, you are it!"

"I'm what?" I asked, not yet fully understanding him. "You're my efficiency expert," he grinned. "You will get an even hundred dollars a month just to nose around and find more efficient ways of doing things and more efficient men to do them, and remember I don't want reports; results is what I am paying for."

"I understand," I said, "but to get results I must have the right to hire and fire."

"The right's yours from this minute," he answered back, handing me a time-book; "only remember, Dave, that I would rather you would spend a hundred dollars per man in making some of my old hands more efficient, than have you fire them and hire new men. That may be more sentiment than business, but it's the way I feel."

"I understand and appreciate your attitude, Mr. Burke," I answered as I backed out the door.

Now if anyone supposes that I thought I had a snap in my new job he has another guess coming. I knew I was up against the biggest obstacle that our civilization faces today—I mean intemperance. Honest, I have been in wild towns in my day, but most of them were the kind that men come into once a month, do their drinking and leave again. Black Point had been such a town once but there was nothing exciting about the place now. There is only one word that would fittingly describe its condition—sodden. Its streets reeked with the smell of stale liquor and most of its inhabitants were in keeping with their whisky-soaked surroundings.

To tell the truth, Black Point was about as hopeless a place to look for efficiency as ever I ran across, and I was almost discouraged at the start. However, there were a number of things about the Last Summit outfit that needed betterment that I at first thought could be attended to while I was studying how to tackle the master evil. Tools and equipment was one. Everything from the donkey engine down to the hatchet that the cook split kindling with seemed out of shape, and accidents and delays on account of defects of one kind or another were of weekly, almost daily occurrence. Well, I thought I could at least better things in this respect independent of the liquor problem, but you just try any plan for the betterment of a place like Black Point and you will run up against the same old evil before you have gone very far. I did in this case. Both the blacksmith and his helper were drunkards and when I managed to get a thing fixed at all, the work had generally been done so poorly that it might as well have been left unattempted. I simply had to fire that blacksmith, and the difference in the work done by the steady, sober young chap I found for his place set me to scheming to get more sober men for at least the most responsible positions in the camp.

Drinking men are always on the move and though I did not actually fire any of the old hands but the blacksmith and his helper, every one that quit of his own accord was replaced by a teetotaler. Naturally the sober men wanted some place to meet and be sociable, and though I felt rather uncertain of the venture at first, I rented an old restaurant building and fitted it up as a reading-room and coffee-club. Say, that temperance coffee-club was the beginning of the end of the saloons in Black Point, but no one in the squalid little burg thought of it in that way at the beginning of the club's existence. Just a place where we men who did not drink could read and chat awhile without having the smell of liquor in our nostrils and the invitation to drink it dinned in our ears was what the club meant to us. Gradually, too, it became a meeting-place for the different gang bosses to talk over what had been done, and plan methods of handling new work, and the men soon found that it was the ones who were around the coffee club at such times who stood best with the bosses and got the best jobs. That fact kept a good many of them away from the saloons.

But, say, it was a hard old fight, how hard none but those who have tried it can imagine. Just about the time some young chap had straightened up and was in a fair way to be a credit to the gang and make a man of himself, he would be lured into one of those Black Point liquor dens and degraded to the level of the worst of brutes. Honest, I almost cried over some of those cases, but I would get up my grit and go after them again, and at the end of the first year of my work as an efficiency expert I had quite a sprinkling of old-time drinking men patronizing the coffee-club instead of the saloons and the difference in the work they did was little short of remarkable. But—and here is the curious part of the whole thing—although I was putting in my best licks to sober up the old members of the gang and was making sure that every new man I hired was a teetotaler, I never once thought of voting the saloons of Black Point out of existence. The town was such a hopeless old rum-hole that such a thing as having it go dry seemed beyond reason. But all through the long months of my fight for efficiency temperance sentiment had been growing. Many of the old hands who still drank were bitter against the cause of their downfall as they saw their former drinking companions, now sober, advanced to positions which drink debarred them from filling. Then, too, many of the sober new men whom I had hired had families—and the California wives and mothers can and do vote for temperance!

Thus, without any special fight or agitation, it came about that eighteen months from the time John Burke hired me to make the Last Summit outfit more efficient, there was an election and the town just naturally voted itself dry without any outside help or influence whatever! It caused quite a sensation for awhile, and I was about as much surprised as anybody, but I have since figured it out in this way: You can work for efficiency and the result will be temperance, or you can work for temperance and the result will be efficiency. Try it and you will find that I am right!

A CITY GREAT

CHARLES M. SHELDON

In The Advance

What makes a city great and strong?
Not architecture's graceful strength,
Not factories' extended length,
But men, who see the civic wrong,
And give their lives to make it right,
And turn its darkness into light.

What makes a city full of power?
Not wealth's display nor titled fame,
Not fashion's loudly boasted claim,
But women, rich in virtue's dower,
Whose homes, tho' humble, still are great,
Because of service to the state.

What makes a city men can love?
Not things that charm the outward sense,
Not gross display of opulence.
But right, that wrong cannot remove,
And truth, that faces civic fraud,
And smites it in the name of God.

This is a city that shall stand
A light upon a nation's hill,
A voice that evil cannot still.
A source of blessing to the land;
Its strength not brick, nor stone, nor wood,
But justice, love and brotherhood.

SCHOOL SAVINGS AND THRIFT

(Continued from Page Ten)

Calif., Astoria, Oregon, and Grandview, Wash., asking for instruction as to how to establish school savings in their schools and one from Mrs. John of Garden City, Minn., who says: "Our W. C. T. U. is doing well. We did not begin school savings until December 1. Our pupils number less than one hundred and they deposited by June 1, $834. They are anxious to have school open. Vernon City is doing well. Lake Crystal and Mankato are taking up the system." Mrs. Bennett of the Willimantic (Conn.) W. C. T. U. says, "School savings banks are surely a grand success in Willimantic," and Mrs. Purinten of the same union writes a day or two later: "School savings have been a wonderful thing for my grandchildren. We are very grateful for this thrift help."

We are glad to have such impromptu encouraging letters at the harvest time from these and other sections of the country. They give us strength to continue the seed-sowing. May we all be encouraged to go forward with open hands and hearts, sowing and doing year after year at all seasons for the understanding and well-being of those who come after us.

2113 Tioga St., Philadelphia, Pa.

N. B.—I am to take an October vacation from my desk to attend the Seattle Convention. Therefore, some letters addressed to Philadelphia may have to await November replies. Please note, and address communications until October 14 to the Lincoln Hotel, Seattle, Wash., after that until October 25 to Los Angeles, California, care of Mr. S. P. Vickers, Storey Building.

Now is the Time

to renew THE YOUNG CRUSADER subscriptions for your public school teachers—nine months' subscriptions for twenty cents.

Kindly send in the subscriptions at once so that the September number may reach the teachers at the very beginning of the school year, that they may count upon its help as they plan the year's work.

HOW TOMMY WAS CURED

KATE WOODWARD NOBLE, Waterbury, Conn.

Tommy was strutting up and down, back of the barn, smoking a cigaret. He bad tried several times before, on tbe sly, and had finally mastered what he considered quite a manly accomplishment. Mother didn't know it, to be sure, neither did Madge or Minnie, his twin sisters. Women and girls were all right in their place, but they didn't know much about what boys and men had to do to be up-to-date. Tommy reasoned that he was a big boy now, almost fourteen years old, and he must do as the rest of the fellows did. To be sure the teacher talked to tbem and told them cigarets were bad for boys, but the boys scoffed behind her back, despising her advice.

Madge and Minnie, returning home from a playmate's house sooner than Tommy had bargained for, spied Tommy about the time he saw them. He had made haste to throw his cigaret on the ground and scrape the dirt over it with his foot, but the girls had caught a glimpse of it and both exclaimed: "Tommy Harris! You were smoking one of those horrid cigarets!" and Madge added: "We'll tell mama just as soon as she comes home!"

"Aw! shut up!" remarked Tommy in the rough language he had learned from his new school friends in the sixth grade, "I wouldn't be a tattle-tale!"

"'Tisn't tattling," said Minnie indignantly. "It's just telling mama what she ought to know, same as if you were sick or something."

"Well, I'm all right, and I'm not going to be tied to a woman's apron-strings, either. Lots of fellows smoke, and men, too. 'Tain't wicked, only a fellow's women folks make a row about it."

"Aren't you mean, Tommy?" said Madge. "I don't see what makes you so rough and hateful to us lately. You never used to be. And you know the doctor said mama musn't be worried about anything."

"You aren't sure I was smoking, anyway," said Tommy, a little uneasily. "I haven't any cigarets. And if I had, and you went and told mama so, I s'pose she'd go and fret and cry and have a headache and you'd lay it to me. You'd better wait till you catch me at it!" and away ran Tommy, carefully keeping his stained tell-tale fingers in his pockets till he was out of sight.

Madge looked at Minnie. "He was smoking, I just know he was," she said. "Mama would feel dreadfully, for I heard her say he was growing so fast that she was afraid he would outdistance his strength, and the doctor said he'd be all right if she was careful about him."

"It's those horrid boys at school," said Minnie. "Tommy thinks they are all right because they tell bim how big and strong he is, and he just tries to be like them every way he can. I don't want to tell mama, because everything bothers her so, but we'll have to do something to cure him."

"What can we do, I wonder. If we told the teacher she would scold and maybe punish him, and then he would act worse than ever; he's so stubborn, and he doesn't like Miss Brown very well, anyhow."

Just then Mr. Tyler, the new minister, came up the walk. "Is your mother at home?" he asked, pleasantly.

"No, Mr. Tyler, she isn't," said Madge. "She went to the city and won't be home for an hour or more yet. But won't you come in?"

Mr. Tyler accepted the invitation and followed the little girls into the pleasant sitting room. "I met Tommy down street," he said, "so I know he isn't at home, either."

Madge and Minnie never knew just how it happened, but before long they were telling Mr. Tyler all about Tommy; what a good boy he used to be, but how the boys he played with now at school were making him rough and rude like themselves. "And we're afraid he smokes cigarets," said Madge, "and we want to cure him so mama won't know about it and be worried. Since papa died she gets headaches if anything bothers her."

"Please don't think we want to tattle," said Minnie. "We do love Tommy, but we just can't think what to do. It's just like as if he was sick and you were the doctor that could cure him."

Mr. Tyler smiled. He liked boys, and knew pretty well how to get along with them, but he had only been in the place a little while and had not yet had time to get much acquainted with the boys of his parish. He had noted the yellow stains on some of the fingers, and had been thinking over a plan for fighting the cigaret habit.

"It won't do any good to scold Tommy," explained Madge. "He just gets mad and spunky, and won't give in, and he says Miss Brown rubs him the wrong way.

O dear, I don't know what we can do."

"I think I do," said Mr. Tyler. "You keep still till I have a chance to try my plan and see if we don't cure Tommy and some of the other boys before we get through." Then he went on to tell the girls what he wished to do, and as he talked, the sober little faces of the girls brightened and at the end they were laughing heartily. "That's just splendid!" said Minnie, and Madge chimed in, "Yes, that will do it if anything will."

The next Sunday Mr. Tyler told the boys in Sunday school about a new club he wanted to form. "All the boys that wish to do so can belong to it," he said. "We will have a baseball nine, and a football team, and all those things when we get well started. But each member will have to pass the five points and take the three degrees before he will be a real member of the Kwasind Club." He told them the story of the strong man, Kwasind, Hiawatha's friend, for whom the club was named, and asked the boys to meet him the next evening at the parish house, when they would learn more of the club and its requirements.

The next morning Mr. Tyler called on tbe village doctor, who was a college classmate, and unfolded his plan. Then he took a list of names of older boys, given to him by the doctor, and asked them to come to his home that afternoon to perfect the plans. They were there promptly, and by evening everything was ready for starting the club. No one was to know just what was meant by the five points and the three degrees until he had passed into full membersbip, but it sounded delightfully mysterious, and as the minister and the doctor had chosen for the board of officers boys who were sure of standing the tests, they were soon elected. Only a few other boys appeared at the first meeting, but they were questioned a little concerning their desire to become members of a club that required boys who liked athletic games, and received a badge with the name of the club in the center and two points of a star turned up. These badges were of paper only, but Mr. Tyler explained that as soon as they had passed all five points they would have a metal badge and that the badges of the three degrees would be added, as each was received, till the badge was complete. It would be a small five-pointed star, each point of a different color, with three pendants. A most enticing prospectus with all the sports boys love was mapped out, and the first members left, full of enthusiasm, to tell their mates and urge them to join.

Tommy had scornfully held back the first night. "Aw, don't you bother me about Mr. Tyler's club," he said. "I'm going to wait and see what fellows join before I go in and if there's any fun, or if it's just a goody-trap." Tommy's mother was very busy in these days, and the girls did not call her attention to Tommy's actions, so he kept on smoking cigarets, indulging in rough talk, and was altogether changed from the kind, merry brother of the fourth grade, though he was careful to keep his mother in ignorance of the change in him. But the members of the Kwasind club talked so much of the run they were having, and displayed their badges so proudly, and exchanged so freely all sorts of mysterious signs and passwords, that Tommy finally agreed to go to the parish house the next Monday night and see for himself what was going on. He was encouraged to do this by seeing badges on some of the older boys who were known to be athletic stars, and on some of the sixth grade boys, and felt that he was really losing something desirable.

All might have gone well had not Tommy in an unguarded moment, revealed his purpose to his sixth grade chums. He was greeted with such a chorus of jeers, and shouts of "Going to be a nice little Sunday school boy all the week, so he was!" and similar taunts that he weakened and stayed away from the meeting. "I thought you said you were going to the parish house tonight," said his mother, rather surprised that Tommy made no move toward getting ready.

"I don't want to," rejoined Tommy.

"They say the boys have a lot of fun there," his mother persisted. "I wish you would go! They are nice boys, and Mr. Tyler seems to take a lot of interest in them. Why don't you go with them instead of with those rough boys down at your school?"

Tommy looked down at his feet and wriggled uneasily as his mother went on: "First you know you won't have any other friends. I don't care how poor a boy is—yes, I know some of those boys have rich fathers—if he only behaves well. I saw Jack Higgins and Fred Fenner and Henry Halpine, three of the boys I have seen you playing with lately, standing on the corner like three little loafers, smoking cigarets, today, and as I passed I heard

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

Mrs. Mitchner Recounts the Glories of Kansas to Eastern Audiences

Mrs. Lillian Mitchner, president of the Kansas W. C. T. U., who has been taking a "temperance suffrage tramp" through the eastern states, speaking daily in the interest of "Votes for Women," is still loyal to her home state of Kansas, the only state which possesses constitutional prohibition and constitutional suffrage, declares the *Topeka Capital* in telling of the busy weeks which Mrs. Mitchner has spent in Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania since she started from Kansas in July. At present Mrs. Mitchner is in Pennsylvania where she is speaking every evening, twice on Sunday, often visiting two towns in the same day. She has traveled by train, auto, carriage and trolley, and her meetings have been large and well attended.

"People are always ready to listen to what prohibition and suffrage have done for our state, as told by a Kansas woman," Mrs. Mitchner says. "The trouble here has been that people were not ready for the movement which has placed suffrage foremost among the issues of our nation, but they are waking up and now they seem not only ready, but eager, to listen and be persuaded and convinced.

"The Liberty Bell has been a great educator in Pennsylvania. And from the old farmer who hobbles to his gate to clutch the yellow fliers that the suffragists toss into his dooryard, to the callow youth who swaggers down the street, there is scarcely a man who is not interested in 'Votes for Women.'

"Knots of men stand on the corners discussing woman suffrage. 'Well, you see things are different from what they used to be when our mothers were young.' 'Yes, sir, there are 9,000,000 working women in the country now, and I guess they need the vote.' 'Suffrage is coming, anyhow; so you might as well get into the bandwagon.' These are snatches of street corner conversations I have heard."

Temperance Educational Quarterly

The Temperance Educational Quarterly is in charge of Mrs. Edith Smith Davis, superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction. Her address is Hartford, Wisconsin. This educational magazine is divided into four numbers. The October number is the Counselors' number. The January, the Prize Essay number. The April, the Lecturers' and Teachers' number, and the July, a special number on Tobacco. The October number of this year will be one of great value as it will contain articles by Dr. Saleeby of London, one of the most eminent scientists and physiologists; Dr. W. L. Reid of Glasgow, the ex-President of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons; Dr. Arthur Holmes, Dean of the Teachers' College of Pennsylvania; Dr. Crothers, the veteran scholar in temperance investigation, and others who are up-to-date in temperance research. Indeed, every copy of the *Quarterly* is packed with the latest scientific investigation. Not alone do teachers of the public schools need the *Quarterly*, but every worker in the temperance hosts requires its information. A single subscription is fifty cents, in clubs of ten, forty cents, and a single number, fifteen cents.

Mrs. Josephine Williams of Grandview, Washington, was among the callers recently welcomed at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters and Rest Cottage. Mrs. Williams, her husband and two children have been enjoying an automobile tour of some 6,500 miles.

A W. C. T. U. "Medical Diagnosis"

The twenty-sixth annual convention of the King county (Wash.) white ribboners met recently in the Woodland Park Methodist church, Seattle. "A Medical Diagnosis of the Condition of the Various Unions" was a feature of one of the meetings and some of the diseases which are a foe to the W. C. T. U., as well as to human life, were considered in detail. Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, in place of Mrs. Jessie Millican, who was unable to deliver her address, spoke on "Paralysis."

"Paralysis," said Mrs. Munns, "is caused by the breaking of blood vessels and by blood clots themselves. Its effects are known. Unless the various unions of King county and of the state generally recognize what paralysis is, our organizations are in danger of becoming afflicted. Not that they have it now by any means, but we must prepare for all things. The greatest cause of paralysis in our movement today is the blood clot of inactivity, which declares that because prohibition has been gained, we need do no more. Far from it. Our fight has only begun. The next legislature has the power to repeal the statutory law of prohibition, and we must be on our guard."

Mrs. Murray Gamble, delivering her talk on "Fever," told an original dialect Southern story dealing with this topic. Mrs. W. F. Manney, on "Heart Trouble," said that the W. C. T. U. must guard against all attacks on its most vital organ, the heart, represented by interest and intelligence.

Warned Against Diseases

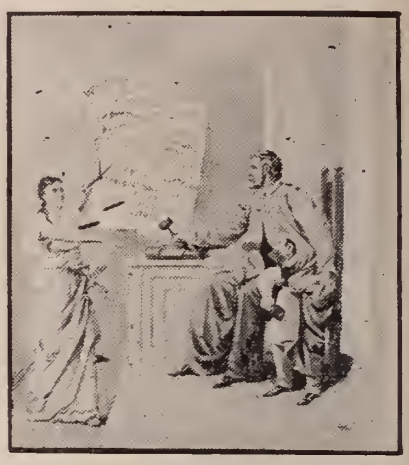
Mrs. Minnie Bardell, on "Dyspepsia," said: "This disease is caused by overeating or by fast eating. It causes loss of strength and stupidity. Now that we have feasted on victory, do not let us succumb." Mrs. Libbie Beach Brown, on "Starvation," declared that the sustenance of the organization lay in its faith and recognition of God. Mrs. Emma Anderson, on "Arterio Sclerosis," which means the hardening of arteries, declared that the union should never permit an inactive condition of its "roots" through general disinterest.

The last day of the convention opened with devotional services by Mrs. Minnie Matthewson. Reports were given by Mrs. Della Somers, Mrs. Lola J. Flagg, Mrs. Minnie Schumacher, Mrs. Jessie Martin, Mrs. Jackson Silbaugh, Mrs. Flora Glazier, Mrs. Emma Parks, Mrs. Alfa Freeman, Mrs. Florence Smith, Mrs. M. S. Good, Mrs. Rebecca A. Best, Mrs. Alma Shuler, Mrs. D. J. Orner, Mrs. J. M. Bruce, Mrs. E. E. Thayer, Mrs. Nettie Olson and Mrs. Clyda Bundy.

The former officers were re-elected as follows: President, Mrs. Mary L. Stilwell, who has served in this capacity for six years; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Lola J. Flagg, who is entering upon her fourteenth year of service in this office; recording secretary, Mrs. M. S. Good; treasurer, Mrs. Della Somers. Mrs. M. G. Duncaster was chosen assistant recording secretary and Mrs. Lillie Rogers was selected by ballot as delegate to the state W. C. T. U. convention.

One of the significant features of the "efficiency institute" held recently in Oshkosh, Wis., was the announcement that forty-one members of the local medical profession had endorsed resolutions similar to those passed by the national convention of alienists and neurologists, "unqualifiedly condemning the use of alcoholic beverages" and declaring that "organized medicine should initiate and carry on a systematic, persistent propaganda for the education of the public regarding the deleterious effects of alcohol."

Under the Arm of the Law



WILL YOU VOTE TO PROTECT HIM?

Temperance Posters

33 kinds; pledge cards, programs, libraries, lantern slides, and information of all kinds, as well as speakers, furnished by

Presbyterian Board of Temperance
First National Bank Building
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Eighteen Prohibition States
Prohibition
State Pennants

A strong paper pennant. Size 5½x17 inches, with name of state and date of passage of prohibitory law. Printed in flag blue. Set of 18 pennants, 25 cents.

(No orders filled for less than one set.)

Estimates cheerfully furnished to states desiring 2,000 of one kind.

National W. C. T. U. Publishing House
Evanston, Illinois

How Tommy Was Cured

(Continued from Page Thirteen)

them using language it would break my heart to hear you use. I wish, Tommy, you would choose some other companions before you get into their bad ways."

"O mother," said Tommy, "they aren't so bad. They are good fellows and treat to candy and soda and such things most every day, and they just want to do as the men and the big boys do. Cigarets are too small to hurt anybody, anyhow."

"I know better," said Mrs. Harris. "Cigarets are bad things, and I don't want you to get to using them—you never have, have you?"

(Continued next week)

MINNESOTA REJOICES OVER VICTORIES OF PAST MONTHS

MRS. EVA EMERSON WOLD

The thirty-ninth annual convention of the Minnesota W. C. T. U., for the first time in the history of the organization, had the distinction of being held in saloonless territory, the clean, beautiful and prosperous city of Fairmont. While this convention was of great interest in many ways it was particularly so because of the attendance of Miss Anna A. Gordon, the beloved National president. The church was packed to its very fullest capacity on Thursday evening, August 20, when she gave the convention address. Her loving, helpful, eloquent message won the hearts of all and as she told of the work of our great leaders and how the plans they laid are being realized in the prohibition progress of today she was greeted with rounds of applause.

"You have been having regular Monday wash days here in Minnesota with the result that there are now forty-five counties hanging on the line to dry," said Miss Gordon; "and I think the good women of the W. C. T. U. had a good deal to do with it."

"How proud we were last year at our convention when we had nine state-wide prohibition states," she continued, "and how we named all nine beginning with Maine and down the line. And we thought it was a formidable list. But now we have eighteen state-wide prohibition states and we would have had nineteen if Utah had had the right kind of a governor, for Governor Spry of Utah vetoed the prohibition bill that passed both houses of the Utah legislature by a tremendous majority. He did this after the legislature had adjourned so that there should be no chance of passing it over his veto. But we will soon have nineteen, notwithstanding, for South Carolina is going dry and will join the 'solid south' and make all that section of the map white."

There were 224 voting delegates present besides a large number of visitors, making over 300 in all. The old officers were re-elected as follows: President, Miss Rozette Hendrix; vice-president, Mrs. Eva Waterman; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Kate Kercher; recording secretary, Mrs. Belle Welch; treasurer, Mrs. Della R. Mandigo.

Reports showed a gain of 764 active members during the year and a total active membership of 7,406 with 774 honorary members. The W. C. T. U. of the Eighth ward, Minneapolis, is the largest in the state with a membership of 220. Crookston union made a gain of eighty-nine members, the greatest in the state. The district making the largest gain was number Fourteen, which increased its membership by 126. The Y. P. B. banner for the greatest gain in membership went to the Nelson Y. P. B.

Miss Mary Neddau of Campbell was awarded the $25 prize for the best high school essay and Miss Frances Stark of Kensington won the grade essay prize of $15.

The convention opened Tuesday night, August 24, with a banquet, the toasts being responded to by ex-Senator Haycraft; Frank A. Day, editor of the *Fairmont Sentinel;* Arthur M. Nelson, Rev. Fred Fredrickson and Mrs. Guthre.

Senator Haycraft characterized Fairmont as "the most progressive, the cleanest and the most enterprising city in the state." In 1914 they had 366 arrests in that city and over 300 were for drunkenness. But on April 6 last the citizens of Fairmont ousted the saloon and while they had blind pigs before they have none now. They went after the offenders and punished them so severely that law breakers do not care to run further risks. He spoke enthusiastically for woman suffrage. "Nothing strikes such terror to evil-doers as a good woman headed towards the ballot box," he said.

Editor Day's advice to the women was to get hold of the ballot and the newspapers. He emphasized the fact that the press of today is the great and mighty force for moulding public opinion. And in saying this he said he did not wish to discredit the women. They had fought for the principle of temperance years before man or press dared to take it up. If you want to hit a blow at something get a good paper everlastingly pounding at it and you can do it, because the newspapers go into homes, offices, saloons, barber shops and everywhere.

The president's address given Wednesday afternoon was a masterpiece. Painstaking, thorough and complete it was a splendid review of the advancement that has been made in the world, nation and state during the past year.

President Hendrix advocated the having of an "All Over the State Campaign Day" to start the state-wide prohibition campaign. The date has since been set by the state officers as September 28, the birthday of our sainted leader, Frances Willard.

Considerable time was devoted to institute work which was very helpful. The topics discussed were "Efficiency," by Mrs. Kate Kercher; "Posters," Mrs. Susie Stageberg; "Papers," Mrs. Carrie Green; "Open Air Meetings," Mrs. Martha Lobeck; "Parades," Mrs. Nella C. Hodge; "Campaign Plans," Miss Anna A. Gordon: "Programs," Mrs. Helen Craig; "Activities," Mrs. Laura Ward; "Finances," Mrs. Della R. Mandigo, and "Attendance," Mrs. Luella Sayre.

Special features of the convention were the parades before the evening programs. The first evening there was a peace parade with about 300 women carrying peace banners and flags, who marched in single file from the Christian church to the convention church. The parade preceded a short peace program and later a diamond medal contest was held. The second parade was the convention march. Leading the procession were the eighteen prohibition states followed by the suffrage states. In the center was Minnesota carrying an umbrella half white and half black, signifying her half "wet" and half "dry" condition. From this umbrella extended streamers to the Young Campaigners, L. T. L., Y. P. B., the departments and the W. C. T. U. workers all along the line, implying that through these we expect in the near future to secure total prohibition. In the division representing the districts of the state, banners were carried naming the counties in each district which have gone dry through county or local option, or by the Indian treaty law. Throughout the convention the utmost good feeling prevailed and it will go down in history as one of the best the state has ever had.

You Can Weigh Exactly What You Should

You can be **Strong, Vigorous**—full of Life and Energy.

You can be free from **Chronic Ailments**—every organ of your body strong as nature intended.

You can have a **Clear Skin.**

You can have a **Good Figure**—as good as any woman.

You can **increase** or **reduce** your weight.

I no longer need to say what "I can do" but what "I HAVE DONE." I have helped 75,000 of the most cultured, intelligent women of America to *arise to their very best—why not you?*

No Drugs—No Medicines

My pupils simply comply with Nature's Laws.

What My Pupils Say:

Everyone notices the change in my complexion, it has lost that yellow color."

"Just think what you have done for me. Last year I weighed 216 lbs., this year 146, and have not gained an ounce back. I am not wrinkled either. I feel so young and strong, no rheumatism, or sluggish liver. I can breathe now, too. It is surprising how easily I did it. I feel 15 years younger."

"Just think! I have not had a pill or a cathartic since I began, and I used to take one every night."

"My weight has increased 30 lbs. I don't know what indigestion is any more, and my nerves are so rested! I sleep like a baby."

"I feel as if I could look every man, woman and child in the face with the feeling that I am growing—spiritually, physically and mentally. Really I am a stronger, better woman. I don't know how to tell you or to thank you."

Reports like these come to me every day. Do you wonder I want to help every woman to vibrant health and happiness? Write me your faults of health or figure. Your correspondence is held in strict confidence. If I cannot help you, I will tell you what will.

My interesting book tells how to stand and walk correctly and contains other information of vital interest to women. You are welcome to it. Write for it. It is **FREE.** If you do not need me, you may be able to help a dear friend. I have had a wonderful experience and I'd like to tell you about it. I am at my desk daily from 8 until 5.

SUSANNA COCROFT,

Dept. 37 624 Michigan Ave., Chicago

Rand, McNally & Co. have just published Miss Cocroft's new book, "Beauty a Duty." For sale at all booksellers. Beautifully bound. Price $2.00.

THE MISSION PLAY AN ATTRACTION OF THE CONVENTION RETURN TRIP

Delegates to the National W. C. T. U. Convention who return by way of Southern California will wish to see the Mission Play at San Gabriel, Los Angeles, a pageant drama which tells vividly the thrilling story of the founding of Christian civilization on the western shores of America, and helps the visitor to understand and sympathize with the traditions and history of the state. Some one has said that "this 'Mission Play' is to California what 'The Passion Play' is to Ober-Ammergau." One hundred actors, men, women and children, including thirty native California Indians, take part in the play and its pageants, and it is produced under the personal direction of the author, John Steven McGroarty. It is shown in a specially constructed semi-open-air theater under the very walls of the old mission San Gabriel, which was the fourth of the great hospices erected by the early Franciscan "padres." There were twenty-one of these missions, each one day's journey apart from the other, and connected by a great road known as El Camino Real, or "The King's Highway"—a distance of seven hundred miles between San Diego and Sonoma.

The Mission Playhouse is enclosed in tropical gardens of great beauty, in which are miniatures of all the old missions of California. These gardens are used by the audiences for promenading between acts of the play. Ancient mission bells are rung inside the theater to recall the people to the performance.

The Mission Play, which was first performed in 1912, has been shown for a number of weeks each succeeding year. During 1915 it has been given each afternoon and two evenings a week and will continue until December.

To W. C. T. U. members, in parties of ten or more, a discount of 15 per cent will be allowed on all tickets over 50 cents.

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Campaign Edition (monthly) 25c a year

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REMEMBER

Kindly bear in mind that the books close this year SEPTEMBER 25, and all subscriptions to be credited to our various workers must reach us on or before this date. Again let us emphasize the fact that credits will be given on all subscriptions in our hands by September 25. The morning of September 26 begins a new W. C. T. U. year.

OVER HALF A THOUSAND

White Ribboners are members of the Win One Circle for 1915. Over half a thousand are wearing the little white ribbon pin which is sent to every one who is already a subscriber to THE UNION SIGNAL and sends us a NEW SUBSCRIBER. If you have not already joined this Circle, will you not do so and have your name enrolled during this W. C. T. U. year, which closes September 25?

Members of 1915 Win One Circle

502. Mrs. Lucy Morgan, Pleasant Plains, Ia.
503. Mrs. Helen L. Bullock, Elmira, N. Y.
504. Lucy J. Ridings, Solomon, Kans.
505. Mrs. Burton R. De Lambert, Pierson, Ia.
506. Mrs. S. J. Woodhull, Wellsville, Mo.
507. Miss Roena E. Shaner, Jackson, Mo.
508. Mrs. Hattie Leek, Johnstown, N. Y.
509. Mrs. J. M. Wright, Aledo, Ill.
510. Miss Mary A. Ord, Alhambra, Cal.
511. Mrs. Mattie C. McConnell, Gate City, Va.
512. Mrs. J. E. Nowlin, College Park, Ia.
513. Mrs. Jennie Vos, Holland, Mich.
514. Sarah Duffield, Humphreys, Mo.
515. Mrs. Jennie H. Wilson, Washington, Pa.
516. Grace Lowe, New Lexington, O.
517. Miss E. Rayburn, St. Louis, Mo.
518. Mrs. Libbie Bowisier, Stevens Point, Wis.
519. Mrs. J. T. Underhill, Melrose Highlands, Mass.
520. Martha Speicher, Urbana, Ind.
521. Mrs. Alla Dickinson, El Dorado Springs, Mo.
522. Mrs. M. Della Moats, Sherwood, O.
523. Mrs. F. J. Arnold, Hartford, N. Y.
524. Mrs. Julia Trask, Poland, N. Y.
525. Mrs. Sena Hartzell Wallace, Kansas City, Kans.

DESIRABLE BIRTHDAY GIFTS

The enclosed subscriptions to *The Young Crusader* are birthday gifts to nephews nine and seven years old, trusting that they may grow up with the right training. I have been a subscriber and reader of THE UNION SIGNAL for years.

SUBSCRIBER AT ENID, OKLA.

GRANDCHILDREN REMEMBERED

My granddaughter is to begin her first school soon and I enclose subscription for *The Young Crusader* for her. If my grandchildren are not temperance boys and girls it won't be my fault. The *Crusader* is at the head of its class.

SYRACUSE, NEW YORK.

View on Columbia River Highway

AS THE "SPECIAL" PASSES THROUGH OREGON

(Continued from Page Four)

Marsters" because of her ability to bring things to pass. Mrs. Marsters and the president of the Commercial Club are working together to secure the success of the day and the comfort of every guest. From away across the Coast Range some Coos county white ribboners are planning to drive the seventy-five miles over mountain roads to get the inspiration of Mother National's visit.

Those who enjoy beautiful scenery should watch from the left side of the train Monday morning, a half hour after passing Grants Pass. There is a dam across the Rogue River where the electricity used in southern Oregon and northern California is manufactured. Rising to the left is Table Rock, the scene of many an Indian battle, and farther away the snowy cone of Mt. Pitt is especially beautiful. The combination is one of the most wonderful views found anywhere in America.

If weather permits, the special train will be met at Medford by autos and our guests will have a beautiful ride of twelve miles or more over a road paved like a city street. The train will then proceed to Ashland and be made ready for the long hard day of mountain climbing over the Siskiyous and around Mt. Shasta. After a drive around Ashland and a welcome from its hospitable citizens and our own white ribboners our friends will return to the train, much refreshed by the early morning ride.

Ashland is located in the foothills of the Siskiyou Mountains, at the upper end of the beautiful Rogue River valley of southern Oregon. It has a population of six thousand, is famous for its wonderful mineral springs, its mild and delightful climate and the charm and beauty of its environment. It is a gem in a rich setting and is destined to be one of the big resorts of the Pacific Coast. It has a park system that is one of the most beautiful in the country. Here is located the Southern Oregon Chautauqua which each year holds a ten-day meeting with a splendid program. The W. C. T. U. is a permanent feature of this Chautauqua. Citizens are spending $175,000 this year on the development of springs and additional parks. Essentially a residence city, most of its citizens own their own homes. Ashland has all the advantages of a modern city, a high type of citizenship, with corresponding standards of education and morals, and is an attractive place to visit or in which to make a permanent home. It is well named "the City Beautiful."

Eighteen miles south of Ashland the train will leave Oregon for California. Our love and interest, which have been with our white ribbon guests every moment of the time, will accompany them on the way.

"Better lo'ed ye canna be."

We hope you'll all come back again very soon.

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In Simon's EZ WEAR Shoes
For MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN
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in each town to distribute free circulars and take orders for White Ribbon Concentrated Flavoring.
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OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XLI | EVANSTON, ILL., SEPTEMBER 23, 1915 | No. 39

John Barleycorn, Good-bye!

Lyric by
LES WALLACE and J. MALONEY

Music by
ROBERT D. SHARP

John Bar - ley - corn, You have been the curse of man, You

mf-ff

stole his ver - y soul, you fiend, De - ny it if you can. Now

ev - 'ry na - tion on the globe, Has raised the bat - tle cry, John

ff

vigoróso

Bar - ley - corn! "GOOD" bye! bye!

fff

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CAMPAIGN EDITION

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON
OCTOBER 9-14, 1915

Lincoln Hotel, National Convention Headquarters

AS CONVENTION DAYS DRAW NEAR

CORNELIA TEMPLETON HATCHER

"Only ——— weeks to Convention!" The exclamation gains a deeper note of satisfaction with each weekly meeting, at state headquarters, of the general Committee on Arrangements. Thirty-five women were present at the last meeting, each committee and sub-committee reporting promptly and lucidly upon the work in hand. "These are they" who think and talk and eat and sleep with the plans for the entertainment of the National Convention. Under the able leadership of "the Margarets," the untiring president and corresponding secretary of the West Washington W. C. T. U., the women of Seattle have met and are continuing to meet and overcome the problems incident to convention entertaining—always present but peculiar to a city that has been "conventioned" to repletion during this California exposition year of 1915.

The passing show of "Shrine week," when 30,000 men kept the streets of Seattle a-glitter with raiment that the bird of paradise would shun (if said bird were of the feminine gender), was succeeded by the more sober, but still festive Knights of Columbus meeting. Then came the chemists of the United States, who demonstrated their fitness for partnership in the medical fraternity by serving four varieties of new non-alcoholic drinks—a radical departure from their custom at annual banquets of the past. Later came the American Bankers' Association, and it is upon the mental wave of prosperity engendered by contact with the financiers of the country, that the W. C. T. U. women will sail serenely into the harbor of happy Convention days.

The Convention Headquarters

The Lincoln Hotel has been selected as Convention headquarters, and a glance at the accompanying illustration will confirm all that might be said of its desirability. To have secured an hotel that is not only without a bar, but has a woman manager, is double cause for congratulation. Mrs. Frank Brown, the hostess of the Lincoln, is an efficient manager and a charming woman, who will do all in her power to make our guests comfortable and happy; and the hotel will be a central gathering place for the delegates who may be housed elsewhere, as the social functions of the Convention will doubtless be held there. The Lincoln is five short blocks from the Convention church, and the walk is almost on a level, a fact which may comfort those who have an antipathy to hill climbing.

Beautiful Plymouth Church, already described to UNION SIGNAL readers, offers abundant hospitality to our many conferences, so there will be no necessity for going from church to church to find the daily gatherings of zealous superintendents and their attendant co-workers. Plymouth will hold them all under her ample roof.

The securing of homes for delegates is proceeding with dispatch and satisfaction under the generalship of Mrs. E P. Mayfield, chairman of the Hospitality committee; and a long list of desirable hotels and rooming houses to be recommended to visitors has been compiled by Mrs. Sadie Ellis, chairman of the sub-committee, who has this work in hand. Mrs. Mayfield's address is 152 Lee St., and Mrs. Ellis' is 4020 14th Ave. N. E.

Special Attractions of the Puget Sound Country

The wonderful scenic attractions of Seattle and the Puget Sound country, "the Mediterranean of the West," have been adequately set forth in recent issues of THE UNION SIGNAL; and while the special excursion season does not extend into October, our climate permits of sightseeing at any time of the year, and the Convention dates are likely to find us in the midst of a beautiful Indian summer.

Our neighbor city of Tacoma is less than two hours away by steamer, and the trip gives one a fine view of the harbors of both cities and many charming glimpses of the Sound. The round-trip fare to Tacoma is fifty cents; and for $1.95 one may make the automobile tour of Tacoma a part of the same trip, with choice between steamer and interurban for the return route.

Bremerton, a bustling little city which is headquarters for the United States Navy Yard, is also a short distance from Seattle, with a round-trip fare of fifty cents; and there are always a sufficient number of battleships and cruisers in port to make the trip exciting and interesting.

For those who wish to spend a whole day on an excursion into the country, there is an automobile ride to Snoqualmie Falls, a trip that gives the visitor a true insight into the great Northwest—through the city, along the shores of Lake Washington, through dense timber yet unmarred by the woodsman, on to the great falls, second in power to Niagara, that were named Snoqualmie by the Indians ages ago. The round-trip fare is $3.00.

Of the Canadian cities on the North, Victoria, said to be "a part of the mother country transplanted to the Pacific coast," may be visited in one day; one hour and forty-five minutes is allowed for a drive between the arrival and departure of the steamer. The round-trip fare is $3.50.

It is expected that a free automobile ride over Seattle's twenty-five miles of boulevards will be provided for all delegates on the afternoon of October 9, between the hours of four and six. For those who wish to visit any particular part of the outlying suburbs there are convenient auto stages arriving and departing from a central depot at two-hour intervals.

The West Washington W. C. T. U. has called "Mother National" to be her guest and counselor at a critical time in the history of the state. We are to rejoice together over the splendid victory for prohibition so hardly won at the polls last November, while we counsel as to the future when all of our resources will be taxed to secure the law enforcement so necessary to the success of the measure for which we stand sponsor. The liquor traffic has not relinquished its hold upon the throat of the fair Evergreen State. Two suits challenging the constitutionality of the prohibition bill are to come before the supreme court, possibly during Convention days. So we turn eager eyes to the East and the South for the messages of courage and optimism born of experience that will rally the Washington clans for the battles still impending.

Washington wants you and needs you; the Seattle comrades want you, and need you. Let the gathering of the clans by the Western sea be of such magnitude that the slogan, "National Constitutional Prohibition in 1920," will convey to the senses of those who question its probability a conviction that though they may dispute every step of the way, it is God's way, and "His errands never fail."

ɜOUTH CAROLINA, NINETEENTH PROHIBITION STATE, OUT-LAWS LIQUOR TRAFFIC BY TWO-THIRDS MAJORITY VOTE

MRS. JOSEPH SPROTT, President South Carolina W. C. T. U.

Our hearts are singing today over the reat victory for prohibition in South arolina. Prohibition carried by a two-ıirds majority, every county except the ıe in which Charleston is located vot-g dry. Governor Richard I. Manning ıs issued the following statement:

"The people of the state have voted r prohibition by a decisive majority. *he people have spoken; the law will vern.* The prohibitionists have won the st round in this fight. I want to say them that this fight is not completed, ıt the most important part of the battle ıs just begun. The determination of the ccess of the fight will now depend on em and me. I will look to the prohi-tionists, and to all other good citizens, r their active assistance. By this I ean I want information by affidavits or atements which I can use in prosecu-ɔns of violations of the law in the urts, so as to successfully prosecute and flict the penalty which the law pre-ribes for infractions of the law, and ɔt simply rumors and unsubstantiated atements which cannot help me to bring olators to just punishment.

"During the campaign last summer I edged myself to the enforcement of law d order. The people then spoke in no ıcertain terms, and during the few ɔnths I have been governor I have en-avored to fulfill that, and all other omises to the best of my ability.

"The sovereign people of South Carolina, in whom is vested all authority, have again spoken, and by their votes have declared that alcoholic liquors shall not be sold in this state.

Mrs. Joseph Sprott

"I believe in the rule of the people, and as their servant entrusted with a commission direct from them to enforce all laws, I desire to state that with the help of God and the support of the people, the laws shall be enforced so long as I am governor. I fully recognize the fact that the enforcement of law is a 'job,' but with the support of the people it shall be done. I shall continue to do my duty."

We feel that the victory in South Carolina is of peculiar importance because it is a demonstration of the fact that government control of the liquor business under the dispensary system has proven to be as gigantic a failure as any other system of regulation or control. After over twenty years' trial, first under the state and then under county management, South Carolina declares that the only way to control the liquor traffic is to kill it.

The law, which is a statutory measure, goes into effect January 1, 1916.

On the Sunday preceding September 14 meetings were held in many cities for special prayer for the election, and it was the theme in many pulpits and Sunday schools.

One remarkable thing about our campaign was that it was carried on almost entirely by men and women of the state. Lawyers, doctors, teachers, bankers, farmers, merchants gave unstintingly of their time and talents without money and without price. There were no speakers from outside the state till the last three weeks of the campaign.

ɜIZONA MINING MAN ENTHUSIAS-TIC CHAMPION OF PROHIBITION

Prohibition in the state of Arizona has ardent champion in Douglas Moffat, perintendent of the big Ray Consoli-ted Mine located at Ray, with a mill at ıyden, Arizona. When interviewed by representative of the *Salt Lake City ws*, on a recent visit to that city, he ıs outspoken and enthusiastic in his aise of the law and the benefits being perienced therefrom.

In answer to the question "How has ɔhibition worked out in your section the country?" Mr. Moffat said:

'It is a triumphant success. I have ted twice for prohibition when it has me up in Arizona, and will be glad to so again if necessary. The benefits ɜ so evident and far reaching that they ɜ hardly be overstated. They are own particularly in the case of our la-rers at the Ray Consolidated mill. Pay ys in the past were always more or less moralizing. Many of the men took their ney and spent it in the saloons, and days thereafter did not show up for rk. Labor in our country is scarce and ɜ results of such uncertainty among our nds were of the worst kind. Many men o had no other fault succumbed to their petite for whisky and were worthless laborers till they sobered up."

'What are the conditions today?"

Collection Good—Pay Days Quiet

'Today pay day is the same as any ıer day. Our work proceeds without erruption. More than that, merchants tl me that they make their collections thout difficulty, where they used to ve many hard accounts, and Mr. Blake, nager of the Gila Valley Loan & Trust npany, the savings bank there, in-med me that their savings had grown adily ever since prohibition went into ect. You will see it reflected in the nilies of the working men.

'There are many Mexican laborers ose children never knew what shoes ɜl stockings were. Now you see them aring decent clothing. The arrests are few and far between, and those who try to beat the law are jailed just as vigorously as for any other criminal act. A short time ago a Mexican drove in to our district from across the border, ——— miles away, with a load of liquor. He was promptly arrested, put in jail and his goods destroyed. Everyone in Arizona, so far as I know, business men and laborers alike, believe that state-wide prohibition is a success."

TAKE NORTH DAKOTA'S WORD FOR IT

If the citizens of Hennepin county, Minn., believe the statements of their North Dakota brethren (which are appearing in their newspapers) as to the benefits of prohibition, they will vote out the saloons on October 4.

Some of these statements, taken from letters in the possession of Judge C. A. Pollock, are very convincing. They read as follows:

Former Governor John Miller—I am sure the sentiment of the state in favor of the prohibition law was never so strong as at the present time.

Former Governor John Burke, now treasurer of the United States—The stubborn facts are that prosperity is more general in this state than in any other state in the Union. In my judgment the prohibition law is responsible, in a large degree, for our great increase and prosperity and for the enormous decrease in crime.

William H. White, lumber merchant, the owner of about twenty-five yards in the Red river valley; a 40-year resident—Watching the workings of the law in our state, I am not only convinced that it is right in principle, but decidedly the best policy from an economic standpoint.

James Kennedy, general contractor, Fargo—When the question of changing from a license system to prohibition was first proposed in 1884, and for several years afterward, I was bitterly opposed to prohibition. But I am now glad that the change was made, and there is no man in the state of North Dakota that would fight the return of the saloon in any guise stronger than I would, should the occasion arise, and I do not believe the people of North Dakota will ever permit the saloon's return to our state.

P. Elliott, Fargo, hotelkeeper—I know from actual experience in running a hotel that it is not necessary to keep a bar and sell intoxicating liquors. Prohibition has worked wonders for the good of our community, and our business men generally do not want the saloon brought to our borders.

R. B. Griffith, leading merchant of Grand Forks—When prohibition went into effect in 1890, forty saloons went out of business in our city. The friends of the saloon said grass would grow in our streets. My experience has proven that they were mistaken. My business has grown from a small beginning to about $500,000 annually. It has been clearly demonstrated that the saloon is a competitor of the store and a detriment to every legitimate business. As a purely business proposition, any community is a gainer by abolishing the liquor traffic.

Alexander Stern, Fargo merchant, owner of business houses for rent, and city commissioner—My rents have increased under prohibition rather than diminished. From the standpoint of the landlord, the prohibitory system is far superior to any other.

Hubert Harrington, Fargo hardware merchant—I unhesitatingly say that while originally I was not in favor of the law, yet experience has demonstrated to me its superiority over the license system.

S. S. Lyon, Fargo, cashier of the Merchants' National bank—A much larger proportion of our young men are saving money and opening bank accounts under prohibition than license. Our best business men would strongly oppose the return to the license system.

THE GREATEST COMMON CURSE IN AFRICA

REV. JOHN M. SPRINGER

Corner of Railroad Station at Kambove and Seven Chances for a Drink on the Main Street

[Mr. Springer and his wife, missionaries of the Methodist church, have been engaged for many years in pioneer missionary work in Central Africa, being especially identified with the Congo Mission.—EDITOR.]

The greatest common curse in Africa is not cannibalism, although there are still many tribes which have never been reached by the missionary and the Gospel and where human flesh is still eaten; it is not slavery, though tens of thousands of natives are still held in bondage by their fellow natives and are bought and sold; it is not fetishism, though fetishism slays its hundreds and thousands every year on the altars of its superstition by means of the poison cup and other tests; it is not polygamy, though that is one of the most prolific causes of trouble in the towns and villages; neither is it Mohammedanism, though that is reaching out its tentacles like a mammoth octopus menacing every portion of the continent, deceiving the natives into putting on a cloak of righteousness over their own filthy lives; no, none of these are so great a curse to the whole continent with its millions of black and brown and white peoples as is ALCOHOL, commonly called rum on the west coast, whisky in the interior and wine in South Africa.

Drunkenness has not been introduced into Africa by the white man. Native tribes have had their methods of making beer and many of them have known how to distill liquor from time immemorial. It is a significant feature of this industry that they say that at a certain period of the fermentation, the "nkishi" or evil spirits enter into the beer. Perhaps our forefathers believed the same thing and that is where we get the use of the word "spirits" as applying to such liquors. Certainly it is a right explanation of the effect.

But while the Africans can make liquor from grain and the sap of the palm tree, from certain fruits and other things, they cannot produce enough to imperil the whole continent as do the imported liquors of the white men. A large part of the cargo on the west coast boats is made up of foreign "rum." Missionaries sailing down the west coast are often exposed to one long, frightful orgy of drunkenness on shipboard and at every port until they are sick at heart. Without doubt the early death of many a new missionary soon after landing, a demise that has always been attributed to malarial fever, is largely due to the depressing weeks on shipboard and the constant witnessing of sights which will forever be a disgrace to the white race.

We have been torn with emotion many a time to see tons of death-dealing liquid sent ashore at first one port and then another. Then, just before the ship hoisted her anchors, one could observe the small boats pulling off with some white trader, crazy drunk and held in the boat by the strong hands of his nearly naked black servants, while the boatmen pulled vigorously for the shore. We have seen caravans from the interior arrive at a trading station, where a bucket of vile rum would be set out and a tin cup along with it. A half hour later the men who imbibed the stuff would be howling madmen.

In crossing the continent in 1907, when we reached the outskirts of the trading stations we found an almost empty country, a long line of graveyards taking the place of what had once been prosperous trading stations and native villages. It was an uncanny as well as a tragic sight. At last the Portuguese government has awakened to the economic phases of the situation, and plantation owners in Angola have been compelled to turn their gin distilleries into sugar factories or use them for some other useful purpose.

It is surprising to find that European liquors have gone to the uttermost recesses of Africa far ahead of the missionary. When Mrs. Springer and I came to the capital of Mwata Yamvo in 1912, being the first Protestant missionaries to arrive, we were offered champagne, port wine, palm beer and cigarets by the chief, who found it hard to understand our refusal of them all.

Along the railroad lines, which are rapidly being built to all sections of Africa, a wave of drunkenness sweeps like a devastating tidal wave. Before the railroad reaches a place, the saloons are in full swing. At Kambove a line of shacks was put up where whisky flowed out and most of the wages flowed in to such an extent that we called it "rotten row." At one place, the only one where a passing stranger could lodge and eat, the bar had to be emptied of its drunken men at eleven o'clock at night and the iron beds brought in from out-of-doors and the place turned into a bedroom. Early the next morning every one was routed out and the beds taken out again. One American waited for his breakfast and finally went to the proprietor about the matter. He was informed that he could have his breakfast, but not to let the other men know about it, as the proprietor wanted them to spend the time at the bar, which they would not do if they had something to eat.

Most of the white men who had been working along the railroad for years were in debt, having spent their money or had it stolen from them in the saloons. Just before I left Kambove I officiated at three suicide funerals in two weeks, the result of drink. It is safe to say that outside of the South African republic, fully seventy five per cent of the deaths of white men are due to drink rather than to the climate.

While we lived in Rhodesia, time and again I have seen the natives taking their masters home so drunk that they had to be held to keep them from doing violence. In Rhodesia now there is a very strict law against selling liquor to the natives but with such white men in the country the law is constantly being broken.

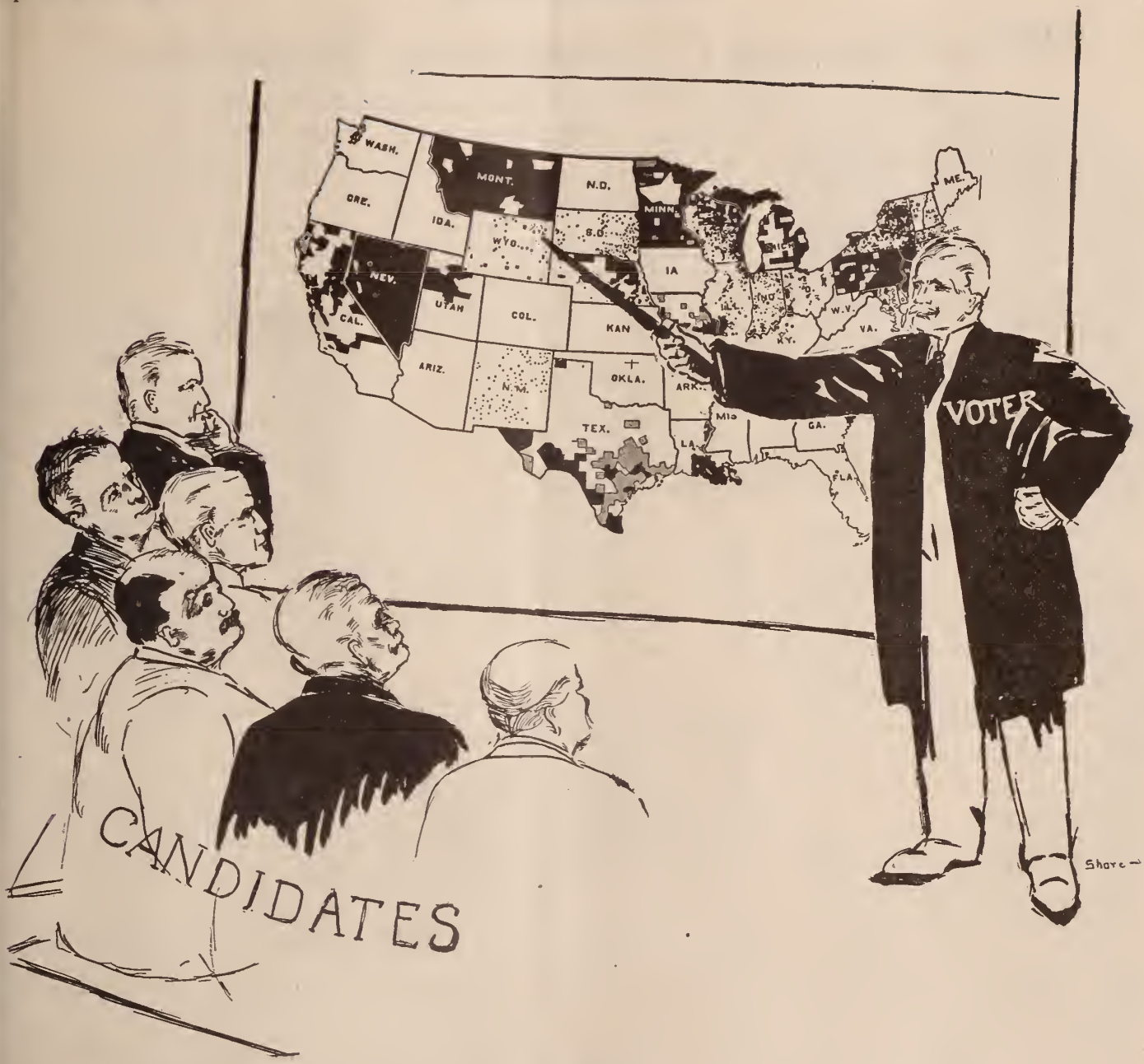
From time to time, natives who have been demoralized by the influence of these most degraded representatives of our own race, have done violence to white women and the cry of "black peril" has rung wildly among the white people. A committee of missionaries who investigated the causes and effects there learned two things: In the first place there were not so many cases of "black peril" in all Africa as there were of "white peril" in England; secondly, almost without exception, the natives were drunk at the time of violence, or attempted violence, on white women.

The Common Type of Trading Shack

In the Belgian Congo, it is allowable to sell up to fifteen per cent of alcohol in liquors to the natives. At nearly all the small trading shacks liquor is on sale. Drunkenness and degradation abound in all the white towns. The conditions are such that they cannot be printed.

Yet there is a brighter side—temperance sentiment is gaining. A man in Capetown told us that it is now a rare thing for one business man to invite another to a bar; that the tea rooms are doing a great deal of the business that used to belong to the saloons. We were ten days in Capetown in January and did not see one drunken man. The soldiers were absolutely prohibited from drinking.

We trust that one result of this awful war will be the hastening of the downfall of the "greatest common destroyer" of the world.



THE CANDIDATES' GEOGRAPHY LESSON

How many prohibition states are there?

Correct, nineteen.

How much of the area of the United States is under prohibition law?

Right, nearly eighty per cent.

How large a proportion of the population lives in no-license territory?

Yes, sixty-five per cent.

How many states have been added during the past year?

Precisely, ten, and South Carolina is the latest.

For your next lesson please find out how long, at that rate, it will take the entire nation to vote out the liquor traffic if every voter, legislator and statesman does his duty.

IT IS COMING THIS TIME TO STAY

The liquor people, whistling vigorously to maintain their courage in the presence of ill omens, declare that the present tidal wave of prohibition will soon have its ebb, like that of fifty years ago which gave "Maine laws" to many states, most of them being repealed within a few years. If they find any real comfort in thinking that history will repeat itself in this matter, it is because they reckon ill, leaving out several very significant factors which are in the present situation, and which were non-existent when prohibition had its first trial.

The prohibitionists of the twentieth century have the following advantages, which have contributed to the adoption of the reform in many states, and which tend to root it deeply in the mass of the citizenship, safe from the storms of passing political agitation:

1. The whole organized movement of Christian women for temperance has been at work for two generations, preparing the public mind morally.

2. Scientific instruction on the physiological effects of alcohol has lodged in the mind of every individual that the man who drinks is laying a foundation for physical weakness.

3. The economic waste caused by the drink habit is recognized by an age which has been lectured by a host of efficiency experts on the elimination of waste.

4. The labor unions, fraternal orders and life-insurance companies have a stake in keeping down the number of claimants on their relief funds, on which intemperance is the heaviest charge.

5. The railway and industrial corporations, now liable for accidents to their employes, are interested in all "safety first" legislation, and they know that the drinking man is the first to be jammed between the cars or maimed at his bench.

6. The world has the benefit of the example of the warring nations of Europe which, in laying aside every weight that they may run their present race successfully, have unanimously turned their alcohol into the gutter.

7. The states are not coming to their present resolution suddenly, or making a revolutionary transition from all wet to all dry. The local option campaigns of the past twenty years have won ground inch by inch, here a township, there a city precinct, here a city, there a county, until the black and white "drink map" of the nation looks like a shepherd's plaid.

In many states more than half the people are already living in dry territory before a state-wide law is enacted.

These considerations—and they are by no means all—confirm the belief that with this foundation under it, and with federal power behind it in the form of the Webb-Kenyon law, the prohibition which is coming now, and which has already happily entered large areas of the land, has come to stay.—*The Christian Advocate.*

Why National Constitutional Prohibition?

MRS. M. M. ALLEN, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent Medical Temperance

A large part of the intelligent public of the United States is ready for prohibition, especially since the European war has shown clearly that nations like Russia, Germany, and France no longer regard alcoholic liquors as in any way beneficial to men in the stress of life, but rather as something to be carefully avoided if men are to be at their best in judgment, health and activity.

"Big Business" is ready for prohibition. The railroads, steel corporations, iron works, electric works, car works, factories, etc., are all becoming more and more opposed to liquor drinking. This is because they have learned that alcohol is a brain disturber that lessens efficiency, spoils materials, delays work, and makes additional expense for accident compensation.

"Safety First" Means No Alcohol

The accident compensation laws have led employers to examine into the causes of accidents. Mr. Wallace H. Rowe, president of the Pittsburgh Steel Company, says: "One of the largest steel companies in this district, after an exhaustive examination of the causes of accidents in the mills, makes the statement that eighty-five per cent of such accidents are attributable directly or indirectly to liquor." Other employers of labor give similar testimony, the Coatesville Steel and Iron Plant showing a decrease of fifty-four per cent in accidents with the town dry.

Police departments are ready for prohibition. The Police Commissioner of New York City recently sent out a booklet to all the policemen of the city in which the men are warned against whisky and other alcoholic drinks as injurious.

Insurance companies are ready for prohibition. The Association of Life Insurance Presidents at a recent meeting held in New York received a report upon investigations made as to the influence of alcoholism in shortening life. The investigation concerned the causes of premature deaths in the last twenty-five years among the 20,000,000 policy holders of forty-three leading insurance companies. The report said: "Among saloonkeepers there was an extra mortality of seventy per cent, and the causes of death indicated that alcoholic beverages had caused many of the deaths. . . . . Among the men who admitted that they had taken alcohol occasionally to excess there were 289 deaths where there would have been only 190 deaths had this group been made up of insured lives in general. The extra mortality was therefore over fifty per cent." The chairman of the bureau that made this investigation said: "If the government of Russia carries out its present intention to abolish permanently all forms of alcoholic beverages the saving in human life will be enormous."

Baseball men and all other athletes are ready for prohibition. The lovers of athletic sports have learned that booze spells misfortune in athletic combats. They know that beer does not give strength, but weakens muscle, and they laugh at the brewers' advertisements of "Beer as Food."

Whisky and Brandy No Longer Drugs

The best part of the medical profession is ready for prohibition. Whisky and brandy have been officially voted out of the revised edition of the U. S. Pharmacopœia by the committee in charge of the preparation of that standard book of medicines. State medical societies have been declaring for prohibition the last few years, and one national society so declared last year, that of the neurologists and alienists. These brain specialists declared: "We unqualifiedly condemn the use of alcoholic beverages, and recommend that the various state legislatures take steps to eliminate such use." The presidents of several medical societies in 1914 in their annual addresses spoke against the use of alcoholic liquors as medicine. The reports of large hospitals, such as Bellevue, New York, and Cook County Hospital, of Chicago, show that physicians are no longer relying upon alcohol as a remedy in disease. Health officials are ready and eager for prohibition. The health department of New York City, and the health departments of some states are carrying on an active campaign of education against alcohol.

The best part of the druggists' business is ready for prohibition. The National Association of Retail Druggists, and the American Pharmaceutical Association have repeatedly declared against the sale of liquors in connection with the drug trade. Some of the leading drugstores do not sell alcoholic liquors even on prescription.

Excessive Taxation Due to Drink

The taxpayers are ready for prohibition, omitting those interested in the sale of drink or those who are strongly addicted to its use. People are tired of the excessive taxation caused by drink. Most of the crime of this age is due to drink, according to the statements of leading judges, and the cost of caring for criminals adds heavily to taxation. The Committee of Fifty reported that twenty-five per cent of all the poverty of the United States is due to drink, directly or indirectly, forty-five per cent of the child destitution, and fifty per cent of the crime exclusive of drunkenness. Dr. Frederick Peterson of the New York State Board of Lunacy, in a bulletin issued by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in 1911, estimates that at least one-fifth of the 150,000 insane in the United States were made insane directly or indirectly by drink. He states that the cost of alcoholic insanity for the nation is $12,000,000 annually. Dr. Gregory of Bellevue Hospital, New York, said in a report of that hospital that of the insane patients cared for there forty per cent owed their condition to alcohol. He added: "It would be the greatest aid to humanity if measures might be taken to reduce the consumption of this poison (alcohol) to a minimum."

Economists Are Advocating Prohibition

Economists are ready for prohibition. The great waste of money and of human life caused by alcoholic drinks is leading thoughtful economists to declare that the liquor traffic must pass out of existence. Patriotic economists are crying out that food stuffs should not be destroyed while so many thousands in our land and in other lands are starving. This thought alone should influence Congress to vote for prohibition. Norway has prohibition because that country wants to conserve its food supply. Germany has officially asked the people to save the food stuffs and consume less alcohol. It is the wisest possible policy now for the United States to pass prohibitory laws which will make it impossible in this time of stress all over the world for grain to be destroyed in order that brain poison may be evolved. It is utter folly to convert millions of bushels of grain into beverages which injure the health and wealth and efficiency of those who consume them, while there is so much poverty and misery in our own land and in lands that we are striving to feed.

All the civilized world will applaud the wisdom of the Congress that votes right on this great question at such a time as this. There will be condemnation for a right stand only from the liquor traffic and its allies. The power of the liquor traffic to punish legislators is not so great as it once was, and the power of the prohibition forces to support those who are brave to do the best thing for the country is growing greater every day. What prohibition has done for Russia already in reducing crime, and in adding to individual wealth as evidenced by bank deposits, prohibition will do for America also. As Kansas says: "Prohibition is the most blessed asset a state can have."

HOW THEY DO IT IN RUSSIA

Two officers of the Russian Army sat with two women at a table in a café in Warsaw. They were eating, and drinking, and laughing, and making eyes at one another, all pleasantly and harmlessly enough, for their food was the food of the country, and their making eyes was the custom of the country, and their merriment was the merriment of youth. But what they were drinking was wine.

An officer came into the café—an officer tall and thin, more than six feet by several inches, and very erect and military in appearance. He wore a long gray overcoat and wide gold shoulder straps, and at his neck there glittered a cross. His eyes were coldly blue. His pointed beard was streaked with white. He carried a riding crop in his hand and was booted and spurred.

The café was full of officers and, as he entered, every one of them rose quickly to his feet and stood rigidly at salute. The two young officers who were sitting with the women jumped up, too, and came to salute. The women sat, rather frightened, in their chairs.

The tall bearded officer with the glittering cross looked about the room keenly and quickly. He returned the salutes. Then he walked to the table where the two young officers were sitting with the women. He reached down and took one of the glasses, holding it to his nose an instant and then threw it to the floor, where it broke to fragments at the feet of one of the young men.

"*Vina!*" he said sternly.

The two officers, grown gray with fear, trembled as they stood before him. The tall man looked at them with infinite disgust. He reached out, tore off their shoulder straps and threw them on the floor. Then he turned and said a few words in harsh Russian. Some soldiers came forward and surrounded the young men. The tall man made a gesture that meant "Take them away," and the two officers were marched from the room. They were degraded. They were sent to the ranks to serve as private soldiers.

The tall man with the pointed beard streaked with white, the cold blue eye and the glittering cross, was the Grand Duke Nikolai, the commander-in-chief of the Russian Army. By imperial ukase drinking was prohibited in the Russian Empire, owing largely to the demand of the grand duke on the Czar that drinking should be stopped, because of the need for a sober army in the struggle impending. These young men had broken the rule. They had disobeyed not only the ukase of the Czar but also the order of the commander-in-chief. Moreover, they had done their drinking publicly. He found them. Instantly he deprived them of their rank and sent them to the trenches.—*By Samuel G. Blythe in Saturday Evening Post.*

FOR WHICH WILL HE VOTE?

THE SALOON—AN ENEMY TO THE WORKING MAN AND THE FARMER

JOHN F. CUNNEEN, Chicago, Ill.

The liquor traffic advocates claim that the saloon brings prosperity, good times and high wages to the working man. They boast that more money was spent for liquor in the United States in 1907 than ever before. But a panic followed with more than four million of people out of work, hard times, low wages and starvation in the land. In 1892 the consumption of liquor increased over two gallons per capita, and the terrible panic of 1893 followed. When the consumption of liquor decreased good times returned. The people of Great Britain drink one and one-half times as much liquor per capita as do the people of the United States, but the working men of Great Britain do not get half the wages paid working men of the United States. In Germany, where there is more liquor consumed than in Great Britain, the working men get only half the wages paid those of Great Britain. In France, where there is more pure alcohol consumed than in Germany, the working men get only about two-thirds the wages paid those of Germany. This shows plainly that in the enlightened countries of the world the working man receives the lowest wages and himself and his family must suffer the most where the greatest amount of liquor is consumed.

Money spent in support of the saloon is money wasted, and money wasted is what brings ruin to the working classes.

The difference between the combined amount that goes to labor and the farmer or miner, goes for profit, rent, interest, taxes, etc..

Capital required to keep one person employed in following industries:

Boots and Shoes	$770
Clothing	1,018
Furniture	550
Brick and Tile	1,720
Printing and Publishing	1,376
Slaughtering and Meat Packing	1,481
Iron and Steel	2,220
Liquor	8,837

It would take $77,000 of capital to keep one hundred boot and shoe makers at work. If that amount of capital were turned into manufacture of liquor, it would give employment to only eight persons, throwing out of work ninety-two persons. If the capital required to keep one hundred persons at work in the iron and steel business were turned into the manufacture of liquor, it would give employment to only twenty-four persons, throwing seventy-six persons out of work.

If the money now spent for liquor were spent instead for shoes, clothing, food, furniture and building of new homes, it would give employment to 600,000 more persons than are engaged in the liquor traffic.

The saloon pays rent, taxes, cost of heat, power, light, and living expenses of those conducting the business, and of their families, but so do the grocery, meat market, shoe, dry goods and furniture stores.

One wagon will supply the needs of twenty or more saloons. Most of the other stores will have at least one wagon, some of them several, to bring goods to their stores, and to their customers. That gives work to the farmer that raises horses, and the feed for them, the harness maker, the horseshoer and the wagon maker and drivers.

The liquor traffic costs more money than is paid to the railroads in freight and passenger rates. Compare the insignificantly few persons employed in the liquor traffic with the vast army of people employed in the railroad business of the country.

Working men, vote against your worst enemy, the saloon. When the working men down the whisky trust and the beer trust, then will they get their just rights. No one claims that the saloon is a moral institution. Facts prove that it is an enormous financial loss as well as moral degradation for a community to maintain it.

New, Non-Alcoholic Beverages Served at Banquet of American Chemical Society

The serving of several brand new non-alcoholic drinks, made from the juices of Washington fruits, was a novel feature of a banquet at the fifty-first national meeting of the American Chemical Society, held recently in Seattle.

These beverages, according to the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer*, included a "Washington cocktail," "Puyallupade," "Loju" (loganberry juice), "Tumwater carbonated" and "Washington creme de menthe." The loganberry beverage was made by the Northwest Fruit Products company of Salem, Ore., and Olympia. The other drinks were made through the co-operation of W. H. Paulhamus, president of the Puyallup and Sumner Fruit Growers' Association, and the Olympia Tumwater company.

Souvenirs consisting of small bottles of "Loju" (loganberry juice), tied with ribbons of the society's colors, were given to the guests.

A discussion took place at the feast on the opportunity afforded the chemist for creating new nutritious drinks to be introduced in prohibition territory.

Recent County-wide Victories

Mono county, California, voted out saloons on September 6 by a majority of 50.

Carroll county, Mo., outlawed the liquor traffic on September 11 by a majority of over 1,000.

Freestone county (Texas) voted on August 31, by a majority of more than 300, to abolish the liquor traffic.

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Evanston, Illinois, September 23, 1915

National W. C. T. U. Convention, Seattle, Wash., October 9-14, 1915

GOAL FOR 1915—FIFTY THOUSAND NEW MEMBERS

SLEEPER RESERVATIONS

Please do not delay sending in to Miss Katharine K. Adams your order for sleeper reservations on the White Ribbon Special. Each order should be accompanied by a draft. Promptly upon receipt of the same, sleeper ticket and baggage check will be sent you, thus saving much delay and confusion when you reach Chicago. Remember the number of lower berths is limited, and unless you give prompt attention to the matter, you may not be able to secure one. A word to the wise is sufficient.

OCTOBER 5, 1915

Does this date mean anything to you? We trust it may, and that you are to be one of the fortunate company that is to leave Chicago at 7:15 on the evening of Tuesday, October 5, on the White Ribbon Special, for Seattle, Washington, the Convention city. The "Quiz" on page 11 will interest you. Save your SIGNAL for future reference.

OUR NEW CARTOONIST

Readers of THE UNION SIGNAL will be interested to know that the cartoons which appear on pages 5 and 7 of this issue, as well as those used in the last Campaign Edition, are the work of Miss William *Shore* Parks younger daughter of Mrs. Frances P. Parks, National corresponding secretary.

CONVENTION INFORMATION

Read pages 2 and 10 for information concerning the National Convention.

"DO MEN GATHER FIGS OF THISTLES?"

Almost as appalling as the news of the sinking of an ocean steamship by a German submarine was the recent announcement through the press that there are in the United States fifteen million defectives. Granting that this statement is not grossly exaggerated, it ought to startle every citizen of this republic out of his self-satisfied, "let-well-enough-alone" attitude of mind. Fifteen million defectives out of a population of one hundred million, in the most highly civilized, most nearly Christianized nation on the globe! What does it mean? How can it be explained?

Long years ago the Man of Galilee propounded to his disciples the query, "Do men gather grapes of thorns or figs of thistles?" If he were here today would he not ask, "Can a nation expect a harvest of superior men and women when it legalizes an institution to sow broadcast the seeds of disease and corruption?" An extravagant statement, you say? Not one iota more extravagant than the pronouncement of that body of scientific men, the alienists and neurologists of America, who declared in a resolution at one of their recent annual conventions, "The effects of alcohol poison on the brain and other tissues are directly or indirectly responsible for a large proportion of the insane, epileptic, feeble-minded and other forms of mental, moral and physical degeneracy." The conclusion is plain—alcoholism and insanity are the breeders of defectives, and the liquor traffic is responsible for both.

The remedy prescribed by the Eugenic Society for preventing these unfortunates from burdening society with their offspring is radical—too radical, many social service workers believe—but a course even more radical and sweeping must be pursued if the United States is to produce a race of superior men and women—the eradication by Federal law of the legalized liquor traffic, root and branch.

IN ACCOUNT WITH JOHN BARLEYCORN

Thousands of tax-payers in our large cities have been for years laboring under the delusion that the account of their municipality with John Barleycorn consisted of only one debit and no credit entries; in other words, that the license money received is so much clear profit. That men well known for their acumen and good judgment in their own business affairs should so long overlook the items on the other side of the civic ledger is difficult to understand, except that in the world of politics there are methods used to obscure one's vision and make black look white and two and two equal ten instead of a modest four.

Recently the searchlight of expert knowledge has been thrown on the civic book-keeping of two large cities, Chicago and Minneapolis, and the citizens of these two populous burgs have discovered to their dismay that, instead of pouring wealth into their treasury, John Barleycorn has been doing his level best to bankrupt them.

Suddenly in the light of these disclosures the $400,000 of liquor revenue received by the city of Minneapolis seems appallingly meager by the side of the actual annual cost of the drink evil of approximately $13,000,000. Likewise Chicagoans, who heretofore have feared they could never run the city government without the $7,000,000 received annually from saloon licenses, shudder to contemplate the perilous financial situation of a city that loses annually through the liquor traffic approximately $300,000,000 over and above the revenue received.

If the perusal of these "vital statistics" by the citizens of the aforesaid cities does not convince them that they owe it to their common business sense, not to mention their families and city, to vote out the saloons, they are evidently not amenable to reason. If every license city would clear the vision of its voters by giving publicity to similar statistics it would fill the ballot box at the next election with anti-liquor votes.

MOBILIZING PROHIBITION CONVICTIONS

There is in existence an immense amount of latent sentiment and enthusiasm for prohibition that ought to be utilized in a practical way to help the cause. The positive, definite evidence of North Carolina as to the benefits of its anti-liquor régime is said to have helped South Carolina win its victory of September 14. The whole-hearted fashion in which North Dakota proclaims its satisfaction with prohibition has encouraged the sister state of Minnesota to vote out saloons from forty-five counties in the last six months.

If every individual who has enjoyed the protection of a well-enforced prohibition law in his community would give expression to his convictions as to the value of it, the volume of testimony would convince and arouse the doubtful and indifferent voters in other sections of the country and would help mightily to popularize the anti-brewery, anti-distillery, anti-saloon movement.

Indeed, every individual who has experienced the blessings of prohibition ought to feel a definite obligation to help secure similar beneficent legislation for his fellows, and in no more effective way can he accomplish this than by proclaiming far and wide, with megaphonic volume and emphasis, his personal testimony on the subject.

The convictions and enthusiasm of the people living in prohibition territory should be mobilized for use in our statewide and nation-wide campaigns. To the extent that it is done will the movement for a white nation move forward triumphantly.

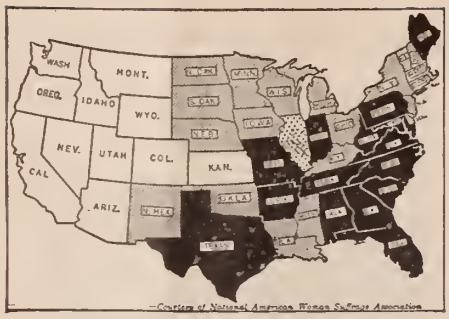
LABOR DAY IN PROHIBITION BIRMINGHAM

As a perfectly harmless and universally effective remedy for the criminal propensities of our big cities, try prohibition! Although a holiday presents unusual leisure and opportunity for lawlessness, prohibition Birmingham, with a population not far from 150,000 and the largest city in the state, made an enviable record on Labor Day this year with a total of only eleven arrests as compared with 106 for this day last year when the saloons were in full operation. A ninety per cent reduction in arrests on a holiday in a city where the prohibition law has been in force only a little more than sixty days is so significant that comment is unnecessary.

The liquor men are not yet quite sure of the attitude of the public toward law violation, but they are being left in little doubt on that score in Birmingham, as police records show. Out of a recent total of 120 arrests there were 88 convictions. With this formidable array of convictions and punishments the desire to run blind tigers will no doubt become less ardent.

NINETEEN PROHIBITION STATES

Maine
Kansas
Oklahoma
North Dakota
North Carolina
Georgia
Mississippi
Tennessee
Alabama
West Virginia
Virginia
Washington
Oregon
Colorado
Arizona
Iowa
Arkansas
Idaho
South Carolina



THIRTEEN SUFFRAGE STATES

Wyoming
Colorado
Idaho
Utah
Washington
California
Arizona
Kansas
Oregon
Alaska
Nevada
Montana
Illinois

LIQUORITES DEPRIVED OF PET ARGUMENT

An admirable way to put a quietus on the liquorites who advance the time-worn argument, "Prohibition does not prohibit," is to quote from the report recently given out by W. H. Osborn, commissioner of internal revenue, showing that the sale of spirituous liquors for the year ending June 30, 1915, was 14,983,323 gallons less than for the year ending June 30, 1914, and that the sale of fermented liquors (beer, etc.) was 6,358,774 barrels less during the year ending June 30, 1915, than for the year ending June 30, 1914.

It is also said on good authority that the number of retail liquor dealers has decreased in that time 12,295, and the number of wholesale dealers 672; the number of wholesale dealers in malt liquors 1,233, and the number of retail liquor dealers in malt liquors sufficiently to make in all a decrease of nearly 17,000 liquor dealers during the year.

If such a slump has resulted from the increased prohibition territory and the changed attitude of men and women on the subject of drinking during the past twelve months, the outlook for the liquorites after prohibition goes into effect in the states of Oregon, Washington, Colorado, Arkansas, Idaho, Iowa, and South Carolina, January 1, 1916, is not cheerful.

OUTLAWING JOHN BARLEYCORN FROM CANADA

The fashion of "making the map all white" seems nearly as popular in Canada as in the United States. The following summary of the prohibition situation in the territory of our neighbor on the north is furnished by Mrs. S. R. Wright, president of the Dominion W. C. T. U.:

Prince Edward Island

A province-wide prohibitory law obtains in Prince Edward Island, and as far as the powers of the province can secure it, provincial prohibition prevails in the island. It has been such a success since its inception some ten years ago that neither people nor legislature would willingly go back to the old time license régime.

Nova Scotia

In Nova Scotia a prohibitory law applies to all the province save in the capital city, Halifax, to which is given the right of outlawing the traffic by popular vote. The law is administered by the government through deputy inspectors.

New Brunswick

Nine of the fourteen counties of New Brunswick are dry, only 135 licenses being issued in the entire province, these mostly in the cities and larger towns.

Quebec

In Quebec a local option law passed before confederation and which now covers about nine hundred parishes—almost two-thirds of the province—is in use. There is also a recently passed license law administered by the government.

Ontario

Out of Ontario's 847 municipalities, 555 are at present dry; the remaining 292 are under license. The leader of the opposition, Mr. N. W. Rowell, has come out with a clearly defined temperance policy and is so vigorously pressing the issue that it is hoped in the not too distant future there will not be a single licensed bar in Ontario.

Saskatchewan

On July 1 of the present year the province of Saskatchewan passed a prohibitory law whereby all bar and club licenses were abolished until after the war and cannot then be re-established save by a vote of the people. It is to be regretted that the residue of the traffic—its sale in shops—is under the control of the provincial government.

Alberta

On July 21 of this year Alberta passed a "liquor act," which goes into effect July 1, 1916, giving prohibition to the province. On that date three hundred and twenty hotel, club and wholesale licenses will be cancelled and no liquor can then be bought in Alberta save for scientific, medicinal or sacramental purposes—the sale of the same under the control of the government.

Manitoba

In more than fifty municipalities of Manitoba the local option law obtains. License obtains in nearly seventy municipalities—but Manitoba's present objective is the prohibition of the traffic and the enfranchisement of its women, and by an overwhelming majority vote it has just elected a government pledged to make lawful these two great advance steps.

British Columbia

A provincial license law is in force in British Columbia and unfortunately no form of local option prevails.

The sale of liquors in the Northwest Territories is regulated by Dominion license law.

ALCOHOL AND EFFICIENCY DO NOT MIX

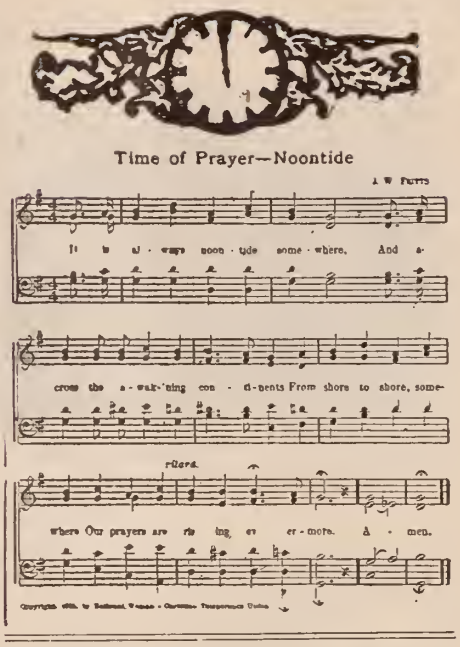
Alcohol as a lubricant of sales is becoming unpopular in big business houses. Commenting on this, the periodical published by the Western Efficiency System says:

"The fact is that alcohol and efficiency don't mix. We have heard this statement questioned a good many times, when applied to salesmanship, but so far no intelligent argument has been advanced against it—nothing really more than weak apologies for a still weaker habit.

"Recent events in the history of the world have taught us that organization, made up of units, subordinated entirely to the accomplishment of a given task with no other influence to claim its attention, is better than having independent units, each engaged in a different undertaking. The individual, which in this case is the salesman, is similarly made up of units, but they are more vitally interrelated than the units of an organization. If the body, for example, is abused with alcohol the mind becomes automatically affected. The inevitable result is lack of efficiency, and finally rank inefficiency. We have no ax to grind—our only concern is that of efficiency, and we ruthlessly condemn any interfering influence. Our observations justify us in saying, without being prompted by any moral scruples, that total abstinence is a fundamental law of all efficiency, and therefore of efficient salesmanship.

"It is no longer true, if it ever was, that alcohol can claim any part in the success of salesmanship. We still hear of instances where big deals are closed at the 'bar,' but we are not willing to believe that any legitimate transaction couldn't have been closed at the office or store; we insist, in fact, that any deals closed at the bar are improperly closed, because at great expense of time and vitality. Nevertheless, some men are successful and drink, and some go as far as to attribute a large part of their success to that fact—a sort of indispensable partnership, they think. Lack of good judgment and logical mind only is responsible for such notions, because it can easily be shown that, while successful in a fashion, these men could be still more so, and moreover maintain their success over a longer period of time if the important law of total abstinence were adhered to.

"Alcohol is the greatest enemy of real efficiency. Its detrimental effect upon organized thought, even when only occasionally indulged in, is easily apparent. Moreover, it establishes a precedent for violating other laws of efficiency and the result is what we see every day—the habitual drinker or human wreck, completely devoid of all efficiency; the occasional drinker, with his occasional efficiency, and the total abstainer, who furnishes the main pillar for the hope that 100 per cent efficiency is not entirely unattainable."



TENNESSEE'S LEADER PROMOTED

The honored and beloved leader of the white ribbon hosts of Tennessee, Mrs. Silena M. Holman, has entered into the perfect life of the other world. The news was received too late for more than a brief mention in this week's paper. The end came early Saturday morning, following an operation for appendicitis.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

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TREASURER
* MRS ELIZABETH P HUTCHINSON EVANSTON, ILL

*Promoted.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

RED LETTER DAYS

SEPTEMBER 28—*Children's Harvest Home (Birthday of Frances E. Willard)*

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Headquarters for Convention, Lincoln Hotel
Convention Meeting Place, Plymouth Congregational Church

CHAIRMEN OF THE COMMITTEES FOR NATIONAL CONVENTION

General Chairman, Mrs. Margaret B. Platt.

Convener, Mrs. Margaret C. Munns.

Treasurer, Mrs. Lola J. Flagg.

HOSPITALITY, Mrs. E. P. Mayfield, 152 Lee St.

FINANCE, Mrs. Elizabeth Thayer, 1056 Sullivan St.

PUBLICITY, Mrs. Cornelia T. Hatcher, 3187 Arcade Bldg.

PULPIT SUPPLY, Mrs. S. L. W. Clark, 1701 Kilbourne St.

RECEPTION AT TRAINS, Mrs. Della Somers, 4318 7th, N. E.

DECORATIONS, Mrs. E. S. Wood, 1521 24th Ave.

RECEPTIONS, Mrs. Frances McLaughlin, 1806 16th Ave.

PRINTING, Mrs. Mary L. Stilwell, 401 W. Dravus.

BANNERS, Mrs. Mae Cook, 7th and Spring.

CHECK ROOM, Mrs. C. A. Peterson, 7019 24th N. W.

REST ROOM, Mrs. Sue N. Wright, 2359 N. 61st.

PAGES AND USHERS, Mrs. Mary M. Wade, 3187 Arcade Bldg.

PLATFORM Mrs. W. D. T. McCullough, 1113 18th Ave. N.

INFORMATION, Mrs. Lilly C. Dana, 9738 61st Ave. S.

MUSIC, Mrs. Eugene W. Bell, 5719 27th N. E.

PLEASURE TRIPS, Mrs. Emma Morrison, 338 18th N.

POSTOFFICE, Mrs. Lillie Manney, 6502 10th Ave., N. W.

STATE W. C. T. U. CONVENTION CALENDAR

West Virginia, Fairmont, Sept. 21-24
Nebraska, Grand Island, Sept. 21-24.
Virginia, Lynchburg, Sept. 21-24.
Colorado, Denver, Sept. 22-24.
Delaware, Sept. 22-24.
Ohio, Dayton, Sept. 22-24.
North Dakota, Carrington, Sept. 23-27.
California, (Northern), Oakland, Sept 27 to Oct. 1.
Montana, Livingston, Sept. 28-Oct. 1.
Kansas, Newton, Sept 28-Oct. 1.
Washington (Eastern), Colfax, Sept. 27-Oct. 1.
Iowa, Iowa City, Sept. 28-Oct. 1.
Illinois, Waukegan, Sept. 28-Oct. 1.
New Jersey, Montclair, Sept. 28-Oct. 2.
Rhode Island, Westerly, Sept. 28-30.
Washington (East), Colfax, Sept. 28-Oct. 1.
Maryland, Rockville, Sept. 29-30.
Utah, Mt. Pleasant, Sept. 29-30.
Connecticut, New Haven, Sept. 30-Oct. 1.
New York, Ithaca, Sept. 30-Oct. 4.
Wyoming, Laramie, Oct. 1-4.
Tennessee, Martin, Oct. 1-4.
Mississippi, Belzoni, Oct. 1-4.
Pennsylvania, York, Oct. 1-4.
Oregon, Newberg, Oct. 5-7.
Idaho, (Southern), Payette, Oct. 5-7.
Washington, Seattle, Oct. 8.
North Carolina, Raleigh, Oct. 8-12.
Alabama, Birmingham, Oct. 26-28.
Georgia, Covington, Oct. 26-29.
Arkansas, Forrest City, Oct. 27-31.
Louisiana, Alexandria, Oct. 30-Nov. 2.
Massachusetts, Northampton, Nov. 2-4.
Florida, Orlando, Nov. 9-12.

PERSONAL MENTION

Miss May Russell, National W. C. T. U. organizer and lecturer, has met with a great bereavement in the loss of her mother, who went to her heavenly home on September 5. Mrs. Russell was a white ribboner and always deeply interested in the work of the W. C. T. U. Miss Russell has the sympathy of the white ribbon sisterhood.

It gives us great joy to correct a statement recently made in our columns. Through the misinterpretation of a communication received by one of our friends, we were informed that Mrs. Eva Munson Smith of Springfield, Ill. had passed on to the other world, and accepting the information as authentic, we published the notice. We now learn that Mrs. Smith is still with us, and we hope may remain with us for many years to come.

CONVENTION NOTES

SALE OF SEATS

Two hundred seats in the first two rows of the balcony of the Convention church, Seattle, have been reserved by the Convention Committee and they will be sold at $1 each. If you desire such seats, send your order immediately, accompanied by draft or money order, to Mrs. Lola J. Flagg, 3187 Arcade Bldg., Seattle, Washington.

Dr. William Foster, president of Reed College, Portland, Oregon, will be one of the speakers on Sunday evening. His subject will be "The War Against Women."

Two meetings will be held on Sunday evening, October 10, one in Plymouth Congregational Church, and the other in the First Methodist Church. A Y. P. B. rally will be held in the latter church immediately preceding the evening service.

The Official Board and Executive Committee meetings will be held in the ladies' parlor of Plymouth church. The Kindergarten room will be used for the L. T. L. Conference, and Intermediate Sunday school room for the Y. P. B. Conference. The Board of Organizers and the Board of Superintendents will each occupy one of the class rooms on the second floor of the Sunday school wing.

Each delegate should notify Mrs. E. P. Mayfield, 152 Lee St., Seattle, whether or not she is expecting to attend the convention, and in the event she does not intend to go should supply the name of her alternate. All delegates who do not intend to go should so inform their alternates, who in turn, should send notice immediately to Mrs. Mayfield as to whether or not they will be present, when they expect to arrive in Seattle, the route by which they will come, and their choice of room-mates.

Prompt attention to this matter and giving the desired information immediately to Mrs. Mayfield will greatly aid the local committee.

As usual, entertainment of all delegates includes lodging and breakfast.

To doubt that the issue of our long war against the liquor traffic shall be National Constitutional Prohibition is to doubt the sanity of the race and the power of God.—Mary Harris Armor

QUIZ ON THE NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, SEATTLE, WASH., OCTOBER 9-14, 1915

When is the National W. C. T. U. Convention?

October 9-14.

Where?

Plymouth Congregational Church, Seattle, Washington.

When does the White Ribbon Special leave Chicago?

Tuesday evening, October 5, at 7:15, from the North Western Station.

Shall I buy my ticket from home to Chicago and then buy the round-trip ticket to Seattle or San Francisco?

It will be better to buy the round-trip ticket from your home station to the coast, thus including the transfer of yourself and baggage in Chicago.

Will any stops be made en route?

A stop of half an hour will be made at Omaha on Wednesday morning; one at Cheyenne, Wyoming, that evening; one at Pocatello, Idaho, on Thursday afternoon; one at The Dalles Friday noon, and we will spend from 4 to 11 p. m. Friday at Portland, Oregon, arriving in Seattle in time for breakfast, Saturday morning.

What provision has been made for baggage?

Delegates can check their baggage from the point at which they purchase their tickets through to Seattle. Special tags have been provided. They will be sent on application.

Can gentlemen travel on the White Ribbon Special?

Yes, we are very glad to have the friends and relatives of white ribboners make the trip with us, and husbands of white ribboners will be especially welcome. We should, however, be notified when gentlemen are to be in the party.

What about the weather in Seattle?

We are hoping the skies may be favorable as the date of the Convention is early, but all who attend the Convention should be provided with umbrella, storm coat and rubbers. While it is hardly probable the weather will be cold, yet some are sensitive, and it is never wise to plan a long trip without

an extra wrap. It will be wise for those who are going to San Francisco to take as little baggage as possible, as with hurried sightseeing it means extra care.

Are there any special advantages in making the trip on the White Ribbon Special?

No one would ask that question who had ever gone with the official party to a National Convention. At each point where the train stops friends will be there to welcome us, but the opportunity to get acquainted on the train, the chance for conference, and the many friendships made, add greatly to the enjoyment of the trip.

What are the plans after the Convention?

The official train will leave Seattle at eight o'clock on Saturday morning, October 16. Stops will be made at Salem and Albany and we will arrive at Roseburg, Oregon, about midnight. Sunday will be spent in this beautiful little city, where a hearty welcome awaits us. Our train will not start until after midnight, Sunday. We expect now to be met at Medford, Oregon, with autos Monday morning, and will have a drive over the beautiful mountain road to Ashland. Here, we will board our train again, making a stop at Shasta Springs long enough to see these wonders of nature, arriving in San Francisco late at night.

Will it be possible for all the party to stop at one hotel in San Francisco?

We will arrange for all who desire to do so to stop at the same hotel, and there will be a personally conducted trip to the Exposition grounds on Tuesday.

How long a stay is advised in San Francisco?

We are assured that four days will enable the party to see the main points of the Exposition, though those who desire to do so can remain longer.

Where is it advised that Sunday, October 24, be spent?

Probably in Los Angeles. There are many pleasant trips so that a stay of two or three days there will be greatly enjoyed. Arrangements will be made for the party to stop at one hotel if desired. Two days will be required for the trip to San Diego.

Can delegates from the North and West who do not come out on the White Ribbon Special take the official train to San Francisco?

Certainly. We will be glad to have as large a party as possible.

When must reservations be ordered?

They should be ordered at once, if possible, unless you are willing to take an upper berth. As soon as all lowers are assigned, late comers must necessarily be given upper berths.

Finally—we could keep on asking questions and answering them and still many queries would remain unanswered. We will leave the remainder for the trip and during the time of the Convention itself. The chairman of Transportation and her secretary will gladly assist delegates and visitors in every possible way, and we feel sure that those who are arranging for the White Ribbon Special will unite in making it a most enjoyable trip.

ELLA A. BOOLE,
Chairman Transportation.

KATHARINE K. ADAMS,
Secretary.

BIG DAILY PAPERS TAKING UP CAUSE AGAINST SALOONS

"It is the press, backed and encouraged by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, that is driving the saloon off the face of the earth, and these two mighty influences, working hand in hand, are going to bring about its demolition sooner than most people believe," says the editor of the *Fairmont* (Minn.) *Sentinel.* He calls attention to the changed attitude on prohibition of many papers and, referring to an article quoted approvingly by the *Minneapolis Tribune*, says:

"A year ago the *Tribune* would not have given any person a pleasant look who offered it, even as a paid advertisement, an article that stigmatized the saloon as 'a breeder of disorder, the friend of anarchy, the inciter of mob violence, of riot, of lawlessness and unrestraint.' And we doubt very much if the *Kansas City Star* (said by many to be the greatest American newspaper) a year ago would have dared to write such an anathema against one of the most powerful interests of its city, as the following:

"'News reports of the hurricane in Galveston tell of 5,000 men, women and children huddled all night, while the storm was at its height, in the terminal railroad station. As men entered there for shelter each was asked if he carried whisky. If he did he was made to throw it away. None could enter there with whisky upon his person. The following morning, when the storm had begun to subside, one of the first acts of the authorities was to close every saloon in Galveston, and they were kept closed until order had come out of the chaos. Everywhere, in times of public excitement from any cause, one of the first things done by the authorities is to close the saloons. It was so in Kansas City during the flood of 1903. The saloon is a breeder of disorder, the friend of anarchy, the inciter of mob violence, of riot, lawlessness and unrestraint. The authorities so recognize it in every community that has been stricken by calamity.'"

ALCOHOL AND TUBERCULOSIS

Dr. Ellen J. Wetlaufer, president of the Wyoming W. C. T. U., is the author of an article on "Alcohol and Tuberculosis," which appeared in a recent number of *The Ladies' Review*, the official organ of the Ladies of the Maccabees of the World. In commenting on the progressive attitude of French and continental physicians in general concerning the relation of alcohol to tuberculosis, Dr. Wetlaufer quotes various eminent authorities. She says in part: "Dr. Roubinovitch of the Salpetriere, in an interview in *Le Matin* says: 'They talk about the great scourge, tuberculosis, which decimates France and ordains its decay. The greatest scourge, however, is alcoholism. It is this which gives up the key of the house and permits the sacking. There is no more burning question than the battle against this cause of all other scourges.' In October, 1905, the following resolution was adopted by the International Congress on Tuberculosis, held in Paris, about 2,000 medical scientists being present: 'That in view of the close connection between alcoholism and tuberculosis this congress strongly emphasizes the importance of combining the fight against tuberculosis with the struggle against alcoholism.' At this congress Prof. Brouardel of Paris, in an important paper made this memorable statement: 'In fact, alcoholism is the most potent factor in propagating tuberculosis. The strongest man who has once taken to drink is powerless against it.'

"At the international alcohol congress at Bremen, Prof. Segran, a distinguished Frenchman, said that the use of alcohol predisposes the system to tuberculosis and also prevents cures. The real individual and social treatment for tuberculosis consists in the strictest total abstinence from alcoholic liquors."

The liquor interests of America are spending a great deal of money advertising a statement of the Russian minister of finance that the suppression of vodka has cost in the loss of revenue $900,000,000 the last year.

They fail to say that the report of the finance minister also stated that within the same period the savings banks of Russia had increased deposits of $900,000,000.

They also fail to say what that former liquor revenue used to cost in misery, in loss of character and in unemployment and in crime.—*Kansas City Times.*

AT A WAY STATION

MARIAN FLINT, Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. Windsor let her busy hands drop to her lap and narrowed her gaze down the quiet village street. In vision she saw the stalwart figure of her husband approaching and their three small children running to meet him. What a strong, noble man Henry had been, and how like him Henry Junior was growing!

The loud closing of the street door dissipated the memory, and the mother turned with a smile to greet her son. Dejection spoke in his every look and gesture. Tossing his cap across the room, he flung himself into his father's chair.

"There's no use looking any further, mother. I simply can't find anything to do. I've been to every man in this town, and it's always the same story. 'Sorry, but there's nothing at present, Henry. Let you know if I need any one,'" the boy mimicked bitterly.

"Oh, don't look like that, dear. 'It is always darkest just before day' was your father's tried and trusted motto. The daylight never failed to come to him after the darkness."

Mrs. Windsor went to her son and tried to kiss his scowling brow into smoothness.

"That motto is all very well, mother, when you can *see* the daylight coming. Up to this time I have trusted—that's what makes it so hard now." At the tremor in Henry's voice, Mrs. Windsor turned away, for tears seemed dangerously near, and tears were rare to the eyes of her sturdy son.

"Oh, I forgot to tell you," she exclaimed, glad to change the subject: "You have a big, thick letter from your uncle Tom." The boy's face brightened as he reached for it. Hastily he skimmed a page or two, then he fairly shouted as he waved the sheets above his head.

"Listen to this, mother! Listen! I've got a position—a real job—just the thing I want, too! Here's what Uncle Tom says: 'I met Mr. Thompson on the street today—he's president of one of the Southern roads, you remember—and he asked me about you. When I told him you were looking for work, he said, "We want a telegraph operator and sort of general manager down in an out-of-the-way place on our line. The position isn't a very desirable one, and the pay is small; but if the boy wants the job, it is his. Tell him it's as lonely as a desert down there, and about the only persons he would see would be a few rough ranchmen. There isn't enough to keep a man busy much of the time, either. For that reason he might find the days desperately monotonous."'

"What do you think of that, mother? Guess I'll take father's old adage for mine, after all. It certainly was dark enough to make the dawn come. Whoop! Hurrah! Why, what's the matter, mother?" for the bewildered boy was suddenly conscious of the deep perplexity of his mother's troubled face.

"Nothing is the matter, dear—no, nothing—only I was thinking of the loneliness—and of the rough companions. They are probably drinking men who spend much of their time and money in gambling'"

"You aren't afraid *I* will get to gambling! O mother! you ought to know me better than that—*your* son and father's son drinking and gambling! How strange it sounds!"

"You are a good boy, Henry, and I know that my teaching and your father's sacred memory would be a strong hold upon you, yet I know, too, how terrible loneliness is to the young and how strong a desire there is for any kind of companionship rather than none. You are only human, dear."

He almost shook off her caressing touch, then, heartily ashamed of his impatience, he said very gently:

"Don't you worry about me, mother dear. I simply couldn't do those things. Now, let's think about all the money I'll be able to send back home. There'll be no more slaving for you and sewing nights to keep the kids in school. Then, there's another side of this good fortune: I ought to be able to influence those rough fellows to leave off some of their bad habits. Probably they never have known any better life."

"Well, we will lay the proposition aside for a few days, son. Your uncle tells you to consider it from all sides and to take your time in deciding."

In a week Henry had convinced himself that the opportunity offered was just what he had been waiting for. He was of age, and it was for him to decide. His mother recognized this fact, and every thought of the new life for her son was a prayer.

———

Although Henry had determined not to be depressed by the change from home comforts and home companionship, he was scarcely prepared to meet the reality. The heat was intense, the wide, treeless desolation came to be maddening. An old box-car, side-tracked, served for station and home. A few chairs, a table, and a bench with a straw mattress for a bed were its furnishings. Only way-freights stopped at this station. Across the road was the only other building—a general store and postoffice, the back room of which was a lounging place for the ranchmen. There they "swapped stories," drank and gambled.

For a time Henry had no desire to mingle with these men—they were not his kind—but at last the awful loneliness undermined his courage. He would just talk to them once in a while, he concluded. There must be some good ones among them, and perhaps he could persuade such to stay away from that place. He tried it, but the men only laughed and called him "Preacher Henry." Then the storekeeper tempted him under the cover of reform. "If you will come and look on," he said, "we will do without the liquor and bets while you are here."

Henry was lonely enough by this time to be blind to any harm that might come from just "looking on," and he continued to argue with himself that his presence might act as a restraint and open the way to better things for the men. He dropped into their wild company—at first only for a few moments, then longer and oftener. Finally he was induced to stay and watch an exciting game or two.

"You will soon be a crack player yourself, old fellow," they said, "then if you will bet some, you will have more money to send the little mother back home."

Slowly, but steadily, Henry's scruples were overcome. Before long he was betting in a small way. At first the men let him win, but later his "luck" changed. At last his salary was lost in advance, and now he played with feverish determination to make good his losses. He could find no rest night or day. His mother needed the money. Mother! He had broken faith! Then he began to drink to drown his worries. He forgot to eat, to sleep—forgot even his work. He was alone now as never before. There was only Jake who cared—Jake who had a son of his own "up home."

The least suggestion of mental dimness frightened the young operator with the certainty that his day of reckoning was close at hand—that something was going to happen; but this made him drink only the more heavily. The dawn! There could be no dawn. Night, only night was coming, was his despairing cry.

One late foggy afternoon, in response to an insistent subconscious belief that something urgent demanded his attention at the station, Henry stumbled across the tracks and fell into his desk chair, only to sink into a drunken stupor while in the very act of reaching for his file of instructions. What was it—what was it he was going to do? urged his struggling, liquor-benumbed brain.

Suddenly he was terrified into partial sanity. What was happening? What was that thundering noise? Who had dared to knock him down—he, Henry Windsor, station master? Not Jake, surely, he told himself, as he lay on the floor still, inert. Yet there sat Jake in his place—yes, Jake, white, ghastly, rigid. Was Jake *dead?* O God!

The shock brought mental adjustment. He remembered now that President Thompson's special was to be sent over this line at two o'clock. That must have been the noise he had heard. Jake had sent the messages that had cleared the way and prevented a frightful wreck. He had saved the president's life, and had saved him—Henry Windsor—from—murder!

He started up. "Jake!" he sobbed. "Jake, old boy." But the other raised a hand to ward him off. In this supreme moment the man was not able to bear the human touch.

After a night of agonizing self-recrimination Henry arose, weak of body but cleansed of spirit. He would take the next train to the town where Mr. Thompson was to stay for a few days, and make full confession of his guilt. Jake could take his place while he was gone—he had been doing that of late, keeping sober, shielding his young friend, and meeting emergencies. Oh, if God would allow one more chance to build a noble character upon the blackened ruins of youth!

"No, I alone am guilty, sir," objected the young station master, at Mr. Thompson's kindly effort to let down as easily as possible the already sorely repentant boy and give him another trial.

"Of course you are guilty," replied Mr. Thompson, "and yet I acknowledge that a part of the responsibility does rest upon us who have made existing conditions. True, you had your warning, but our road allowed that which fostered danger."

Henry looked at him uncomprehendingly, then suddenly his eyes shone with an inspiration.

"Mr. Thompson," he said, his face strengthening with lines of determination, "what you say about sharing my guilt gives me courage to make a suggestion for bettering things at your way-stations and——." He stopped, realizing his boldness.

"Go on," commanded the president, looking sharply at the boy.

"Well, when I was fighting that terrible loneliness and inactivity, I wondered if things *had* to be that way at these desert stations. You hint that they don't have to be. Then for God's sake, Mr. Thompson, let's change them and save those poor fellows from going to perdition!"

In his agitation Henry was pacing the floor with rapid step and clenched hands.

"There, there, Henry! What do you mean? What would you do? You know I want things right. While I ask for good service, I want to be just with those who serve me."

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

JOHN BARLEYCORN'S ACCOUNT WITH A GREAT CITY

The city of Chicago for many years has indulged in the "luxury" of over 7,000 saloons. The citizens of the western metropolis have taken it for granted that the liquor business was helping them pay the bills for running the municipal government. Recently the Chicago Dry Federation has issued some literature which will enlighten them on that subject, and cause them to seriously wonder if they can longer afford to be a partner in the drink business. Some of these startling facts and figures we quote:

The Staggering Cost of Saloons.

Illinois.

According to the biennial report of the various state boards in charge of the state institutions of Illinois, year ending Sept. 30, 1914, the cost per annum was as follows:

Joliet Penitentiary, 1,560 average inmates, cost per year	$299,144.93
Chester Penitentiary, 1,272 average inmates, cost per year	217,020.75
Eight Insane Hospitals, Sept. 30, 1912; 16,578 average inmates, cost per year	3,611,354.19
State School for Defectives, 1,358 average inmates, cost per year	204,428.27
Paupers in Almshouses, census 1910, 15,961 average inmates, cost (est.)	2,394,150.00
Total State Charges, 35,728; yearly cost	$6,726,098.14

Cook County

County Hospitals, expense, 1913	$759,059.57
Oak Forest Institutions, 1913	349,906.41
Delinquent Dependent Children's Home, 1913	64,489.52
Families helped by County Agent	313,950.59
Industrial Schools, Dependent Children	183,222.88
County Parents' Pension	132,182.69
Total Cook County	$1,802,811.66

City of Chicago.

Committee on Crime, cost, 1914	$21,130.83
Police Department	7,010,110.48
Municipal Court	854,929.08
House of Correction	337,005.37
Hospitals	20,750.00
Department of Health	1,158,506.33
City Physician	8,206.05
Prosecuting Attorney	55,623.35
Commission on Non-Employed	25,000.00
House of Correction (extra)	15,223.57
Department of Health (extra)	729,812.39
Tuberculosis Sanitarium	780,185.94
Municipal Lodging House	49,861.15
Total Chicago	$11,066,344.54

But on the state and county charges the city of Chicago can not be held responsible for any more than its per-capita share. Chicago is responsible for about two-fifths of the state expense and nine-tenths of the county expense. This would make the final account as follows:

Chicago's share of state expense	$2,690,439.25
Chicago's share of county expense	1,622,530.49
Chicago's own net expense	11,066,344.54
Total	$15,379,314.28

The objection will be made that much of the above expense is overhead and is not properly chargeable to liquor. This is true. 75% of the state, county and city charges is a low estimate of the share due to liquor. This leaves the account about like this:

State defectives 75%	$2,017,829.43
County defectives 75%	1,216,897.86
City defectives 75%	8,299,758.40
Total State, County and City cost	$11,534,485.69
Less Revenue derived	7,052,923.48
Net Loss	$4,481,562.21

Public Charities Enormous.

In a pamphlet issued by the late Dr. Charles R. Henderson (he of sainted memory, head of the United Charities of Chicago and of the faculty of the University of Chicago)—this pamphlet bearing the title of "Studies in Chicago Philanthropy"—the amount spent for charity in Chicago is fixed as definitely as it is possible to arrive at a correct estimate. It is estimated that there are no less than 2,500 charitable organizations of various kinds in Chicago. Private charities cannot be computed. Only 150 of these 2,500 charitable organizations are listed. The books of these 150 are audited by the Association of Commerce of the city of Chicago and for the year ending Nov. 30, 1912, there were spent for public charities in Cook county by these 150 organizations the enormous sum of $6,569,070.99!

If the truth were known the major portion of this enormous amount is due, directly or indirectly, to the ravages of alcoholism. Destitution and dependency are Siamese twins born of the liquor traffic. Estimating 60% of this amount, a very low estimate in all human probability, as due to the liquor business, we have to add to the cost of liquor in Chicago the enormous charge of $3,941,442.59. This, added to the net cost of state, county and city defectives properly chargeable to the city of Chicago, and not included therein, makes the net balance stand at $8,423,004.80.

To this there remain to be added many more items of cost. First, there is the direct cost of the liquor over the bars of Chicago, which amounts to $140,000,000 per year. Then there is the loss of efficiency due to drink which amounts to 21% of the Chicago annual pay roll, or $175,000,000 per year. Adding these items we find the net result as follows:

Net loss on product of saloons	$8,423,004.80
Net cost of liquor over bars	140,000,000.00
Net loss of efficiency	175,000,000.00
Total net loss over revenue	$323,423,004.80
Annual cost of drink to each man, woman and child	$130.42
Annual income from license to each man, woman and child	2.82
Net per capita loss	$127.60

Cost of Accidents.

The above liquor figures represent but a portion of the annual cost of liquor. The loss of time of the 55,000 drunks arrested last year is covered in the loss of efficiency charge, but this charge does not cover the cost of accidents. There were 33,711 accidents in Chicago last year, in which 1,254 people were killed. If the truth were known, perhaps the great majority of these accidents were caused by drink. The economic value of 33,711 injured people, and 1,254 whose whole economic value was lost by death, is incalculable.

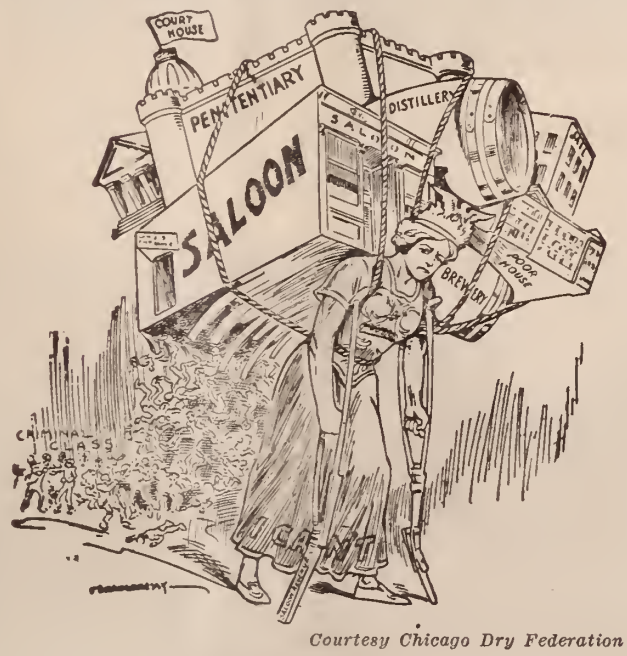
Non-productive Class.

The liquor forces estimate that 27,000 people in Chicago make their livelihood from the saloons. If this is true it is an appalling economic waste. If these 27,000 people were put to earning their living, to producing something instead of living off the unfortunate, it would add, at $1,200 per year each, $32,400,000 to our taxable wealth each calendar year.

Loss in Tax Values.

Then there is the enormous loss in taxable values caused by the utter waste of the liquor traffic. Over $300,000,000 every year is lost to taxation because of

(Continued on Page Sixteen)



Courtesy Chicago Dry Federation

Chicago's Colossal Burden

IS THE YOUNG MAN SAFE?

MRS. JAMES R. SMITH, Dundee, Ill.

"Is the young man safe?"
This heart-wrung cry
Has an age-long ring that brings it nigh.
'Tis a nameless dread of a mother's heart,
As she sees her son from his home depart.
A burden a mother oft carries in prayer
For her boy who wanders she knows not where.
'Tis something that keeps her ever awake,
Night after night, for his dear sake.
So many pitfalls of crime are spread
For the innocent lad so easily led,
A mother can never rest secure
While these dens of vice are open to lure.
Is the young man safe
When the state protects
The dens which make such hopeless wrecks?
Laying snares for all young men—
Do you wonder mothers worry, then?
Is the young man safe?
Let the church and state
Heed the cry at the city's gate
And stop the sale of poison spread
That brings gray hair to the mother's head.
O awake to the call of living truth.
Save the young man still in youth.
More precious his life than choicest wealth,
The young man's vigor, his life, his health.

Beautiful Trip Promised Delegates to Convention

Route Chosen Promises Most in Service and General Interest. Follows Old Overland Trail. Traveled by First Settlers

Castle Rock on the Columbia

The White Ribbon Special, bearing our delegates to the Convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union at Seattle, will leave the North Western Station, Chicago, at 7:15 o'clock in the evening of October 5th over the rails of the Chicago & North Western and Union Pacific System. The trip promises to be one of especial pleasure and interest. The best of these two famous lines' best service assures three delightful days of luxurious travel, while the route traversed carries the party through some of the most famous scenery of the Northwest, with the climax a two hundred mile run beside the Columbia River, alone worth crossing the continent to enjoy.

The more familiar regions of Illinois and Iowa being passed in the night, the first morning (Wednesday) brings the Special to the Mississippi River and Omaha, where the "West" might be said to actually begin. The rich farms of the Platte Valley prove where a large percentage of our national wealth comes from. The views from the car window are a revelation to those making their first trans-continental journey. That this extraordinary agricultural development is the product of less than half a century is all the more amazing. The Union Pacific Railway, completed in 1869, was built through a trackless waste, by what now seems almost superhuman endeavors. The double tracks now serve one of the richest regions of the United States—whose development was made possible by great railway enterprise.

It makes the trip doubly interesting to know that the palatial train you are riding on is following the first Overland Route—the track first tramped by the Buffalo, then followed by Indians, and the early fur traders, next by the Mormons and the Overland immigration to California and Oregon. It was the natural line of least resistance; the line with the fewest obstacles; the lowest grades and least curvature.

These are the characteristics of the Union Pacific today—still the main-traveled road to the Pacific Coast. It is said that in recent years over $200,000,000 have been spent in the improving of the great system and providing the equipment which makes travel today so delightful.

At Cheyenne, the capital of Wyoming, a two hour stop will be made for the purpose of holding a meeting. Here the delegates from Denver and other points will join the train. Thursday the wonderful Alpine scenery of Idaho unrolls before the car windows—the beautiful Snake River Valley, the grandeur of the Saw Tooth mountains. Shoshone Falls are greater than Niagara, following a sheer 210 feet into a gorge which measures 950 feet from cliff to cliff. The scenery of eastern Oregon is

wild and rugged, and unexplored mountain wilderness. Next comes the Umatilla country, where orchards and grain fields are flourishing under irrigation. Then the climax of the trip—the 200 mile trip along the Columbia River!

Bradford Island, Columbia River

Here rugged mountains and cliffs rise sheer from the river's bank, along which the train flashes by. Islands break its broad expanse, works guard its shores. There is Castle Rock, 1,146 feet high, and St. Peter's Dome, elevated 2,500 feet. Multnomah Falls drop 840 feet into a rocky basin. There are the Pillars of Hercules, Rooster Rock, Wind Mountain, and the submerged forest, with view of fish wheels in the river and other unusual sights to vary interest.

At The Dalles, the Special will wait an hour so that every one may thoroughly enjoy the grandeur.

Palisades, Columbia River

The long stop at the "Rose City" of Portland gives ample opportunity for more than a glimpse of the extraordinary beauty of its surroundings. From Council Crest, a half-hour's ride from the center of the city, five snow-capped mountain peaks are visible; the windings of the Blue Willamette and the Columbia are in view; the panorama of hamlet, orchards, and rich valley farms spreads as far as the eye can see.

Portland is a city of beautiful homes and mountain roses. Even in winter leaves are green and flowers bloom.

Another night's ride and the White Ribbon Special will roll into Seattle, the modern and beautiful city that commands Puget Sound. From here the list of sight seeing every tourist wants to do is almost portentous. It is enough to briefly mention some world-famous sights.

A visit to Tacoma, another attractive "Sound" city, and a trip to National Park head the list. Every one wants to get as near as possible to the snowy monarch of the north coast whose silvery head is always visible. There are water trips, trolley trips to nearby resorts and water falls, automobile trips around the boulevards.

Following is the schedule of the White Ribbon Special which every traveler will want to know. It has been arranged to afford the utmost in comfort and enjoyment; to see the best and most of the country en route.

Indians Spearing Salmon

SCHEDULE

Lv. Chicago	7:15 p.m., Tues.	Oct.	5	C. & N. W. Ry.
Ar. Omaha	7:45 a.m., Wed.	"	6	"
Lv. Omaha	8:05 a.m., Wed.	"	6	U. P. R. R.,
Ar. North Platte	2:45 p.m., Wed.	"	6	"
Lv. North Platte	1:50 p.m., Wed.	"	6	"
Ar. Cheyenne	8:00 p.m., Wed.	"	6	"
Lv. Cheyenne	10:30 p.m., Wed.	"	6	"
Lv. Granger	8:45 a.m., Thur.	"	7	O. S. L.,
Ar. Pocatello	3:00 p.m., Thur.	"	7	"
Lv. Pocatello	4:00 p.m., Thur.	"	7	"
Ar. Payette	12:01 a.m., Fri.	"	8	"
Lv. Payette	12:15 a.m., Fri.	"	8	"
Ar. Huntington	2:15 a.m., Fri.	"	8	"
Lv. Huntington	1:30 a.m., Fri.	"	8	O.-W.R.R.& N.Co.,
Ar. Pendleton	7:45 a.m., Fri.	"	8	"
Lv. Pendleton	8:00 a.m., Fri.	"	8	"
Ar. The Dalles	12:00 noon, Fri.	"	8	"
Lv. The Dalles	1:00 p.m., Fri.	"	8	"
Ar. Portland	4:00 p.m., Fri.	"	8	"
Lv. Portland	11:00 p.m., Fri.	"	8	"
Ar. Seattle	6:00 a.m., Sat.	"	9	"

On arrival at Seattle sleeping cars may be occupied until 7:30 a. m.

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT

THE UNION SIGNAL . . . . . $1.00 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) . . . 25c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . . . 25c a year
Sample Copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request
Single Copies, 2c each . . . . . Per 100, $1.75

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES

THE UNION SIGNAL . . . . . $1.52 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) . . . 37c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . . . 37c a year
Address Evanston, Ill.

REMEMBER

Kindly bear in mind that the books close this year SEPTEMBER 25, and all subscriptions to be credited to our various workers must reach us on or before this date. Again let us emphasize the fact that credits will be given on all subscriptions in our hands by September 25. The morning of September 26 begins a new W. C. T. U. year.

THE LIFE OF FRANCES E. WILLARD

Has proven a most desirable premium. This biography, written by Anna Adams Gordon, is the only authorized biography of Miss Willard for sale today. The price of the book is $1.50, or one may receive it by sending ten subscriptions to the weekly edition of THE UNION SIGNAL. The following have recently received a copy:

56. Mrs. Walter Hall, Salem, N. J.
57. Mrs. R. J. Smith, Wooster, O.
58. Rev. Alice H. Allen, Truman, Minn.
59. Rev. Alice H. Allen, Truman, Minn.
60. Mrs. M. J. Philpot, Cedar Falls, Ia.

A FAMILY PAPER

I can't tell you how much we enjoy your paper. My husband reads it and so often comments on the strong articles. I send my paper to our pastor and his family and we use THE UNION SIGNAL in our union meetings.

ORDWAY, COLORADO.

The local union of Dexter, Maine, forwards forty-eight subscriptions for *The Young Crusader.*

SEEN THROUGH THE EYES OF A CHILD

The *Delineator* tells the following story of a child's first impression of a saloon:

A woman from Kansas visited New York recently with her 9-year-old daughter. The child never before had been out of Kansas. She had heard of saloons, but she had never seen one. She showed the same attitude toward saloons that she would have shown toward a chamber of horrors—a sort of fearful fascination.

"In all the big towns we've been in," said her mother, "Clara has clutched my hand whenever she has seen a saloon. In most of the cities we've visited, the clutch has become a continual hand-pressure!"

If all the women who are fighting the drink problem in their homes realized that a child could reach Clara's age without even *seeing* a saloon, it seems as if there would be an enormous immigration movement into Kansas!

HAVE YOU HEARD THE GREAT PROHIBITION SONG--COUNT ON ME?
50,000 sold. Send ten cents for 96 PAGE HYMN BOOK containing it. $1.00 per dozen.
Wm. E. Marks, 1603 West St., Wilmington, Delaware

The Union Signal in the South Carolina Campaign

The Union Signals so generously furnished by Mother National were a great help. I got a list of the campaigners in each county, as far as possible, and to these I mailed The Union Signal, and we often recognized parts of the speeches our orators delivered! I consider The Union Signal the very best campaign literature that can be used.

MRS. JOSEPH SPROTT,
President South Carolina W. C. T. U.

AT A WAY STATION

(Continued from Page Twelve)

Soon the two men were deep in plans. The station agents should be married men. There should be comfortable living rooms for their families. No liquor should be sold in the community. A reading room and a recreation room should be established in the storekeeper's annex with newspapers and books in abundance, and temperance literature pockets should be in library and station.

"And I appoint for this new department of Way Station Improvements, Mr. Henry Windsor, manager-at-large!" concluded the president, as he closed the book in which he had been making notes, and rose from his chair.

Henry shrank as from a blow. For a few moments he was unable to utter a word.

"Do you mean it?" he at last asked hoarsely, his gaze riveted on the president's face. "Do you really mean it, Mr. Thompson?"

"I believe in you, my boy, and the offer I have made shows how fully I trust you," was the answer. "Go home to your mother for a month, then come back and begin our new work."

"O Mr. Thompson, I —." But Mr. Thompson had gone.

JOHN BARLEYCORN'S ACCOUNT WITH A GREAT CITY

(Continued from Page Thirteen)

being spent for drink and drunkards and their products. If this money were spent in legitimate lines of industry it would not only greatly improve business, but it would materially increase the taxable property of the city. If this booze money were invested in property it would pay $5.15 tax on each $100, or a total tax of $5,150,000.00 each year—nearly as much as the license revenue!

CHICAGO TO HAVE MAMMOTH DRY PARADE

As one of the incidents of the fight to make Chicago anti-saloon territory and abolish the 7,152 poison dispensaries of that municipality, there will be a parade of all the Prohibition forces on October 9, called "Chicago Day," because it is the forty-fourth anniversary of the great fire of 1871. It is expected that this parade will be the largest demonstration against the saloon ever made anywhere at any time.

KANSAS IN THE LEAD

"New York City is proud of its record for last month—not a murder was committed in the city," remarked a resident of Topeka, Kansas, to a reporter of the Marshalltown (Ia.) *Republican,* "yet in Kansas, as I have said, twenty-eight counties have not had a criminal prosecution in a year."

$150.00 SALARY FOR 60 DAYS WORK PAID LADY
in each town to distribute free circulars and take orders for White Ribbon Concentrated Flavoring.
J. S. ZIEGLER CO., 7G East Harrison, CHICAGO

Nineteen Prohibition States

Maine	West Virginia
Kansas	Virginia
Oklahoma	Washington
North Dakota	Oregon
North Carolina	Colorado
Georgia	Arizona
Mississippi	Iowa
Tennessee	Arkansas
Alabama	Idaho

South Carolina

PROHIBITION State Pennants

A strong paper pennant. Size 5½x17 inches, with name of state and date of passage of prohibitory law. Printed in flag blue. Set of 18 pennants, 25 cents.

(No orders filled for less than one set.)

Estimates cheerfully furnished to states desiring 2,000 of one kind.

National W. C. T. U. Publishing House
Evanston, Illinois

THE STORY OF A PROHIBITION FAN

As the delegates and officers of the Champaign county (Ill.) W. C. T. U. were going out to our convention one of our ladies gave me one of the new Prohibition Fans on which is the wet and dry map. I was seated by a stranger, a young woman, and I called her attention to the fan, telling her the Champaign union had placed them in all the churches this summer. "They ought to be in all the country churches, too," she replied. I offered her the fan, with the remark, "They don't cost much and will be such a temperance lesson to whoever uses one." "It's so essential to teach all about the liquor business," she answered. "It's evil and wicked, and causes more trouble and crime than anything else. It's the Devil. Take off the 'd' and it leaves 'evil'; place the 'e' at the other end of the word and it's 'vile.'" She could talk temperance faster than I could. Yet I hadn't time to ask who she was or where she lived, for just then I had to get off the interurban car. In the convention I related the incident and it was decided that each union should give some money to purchase fans next year for distribution at the Champaign county fair and also at Chautauqua.

Yours sincerely,
(MRS.) JESSIE C. BUTLER,
President Champaign County W. C. T. U.

The price of the Prohibition Fans:

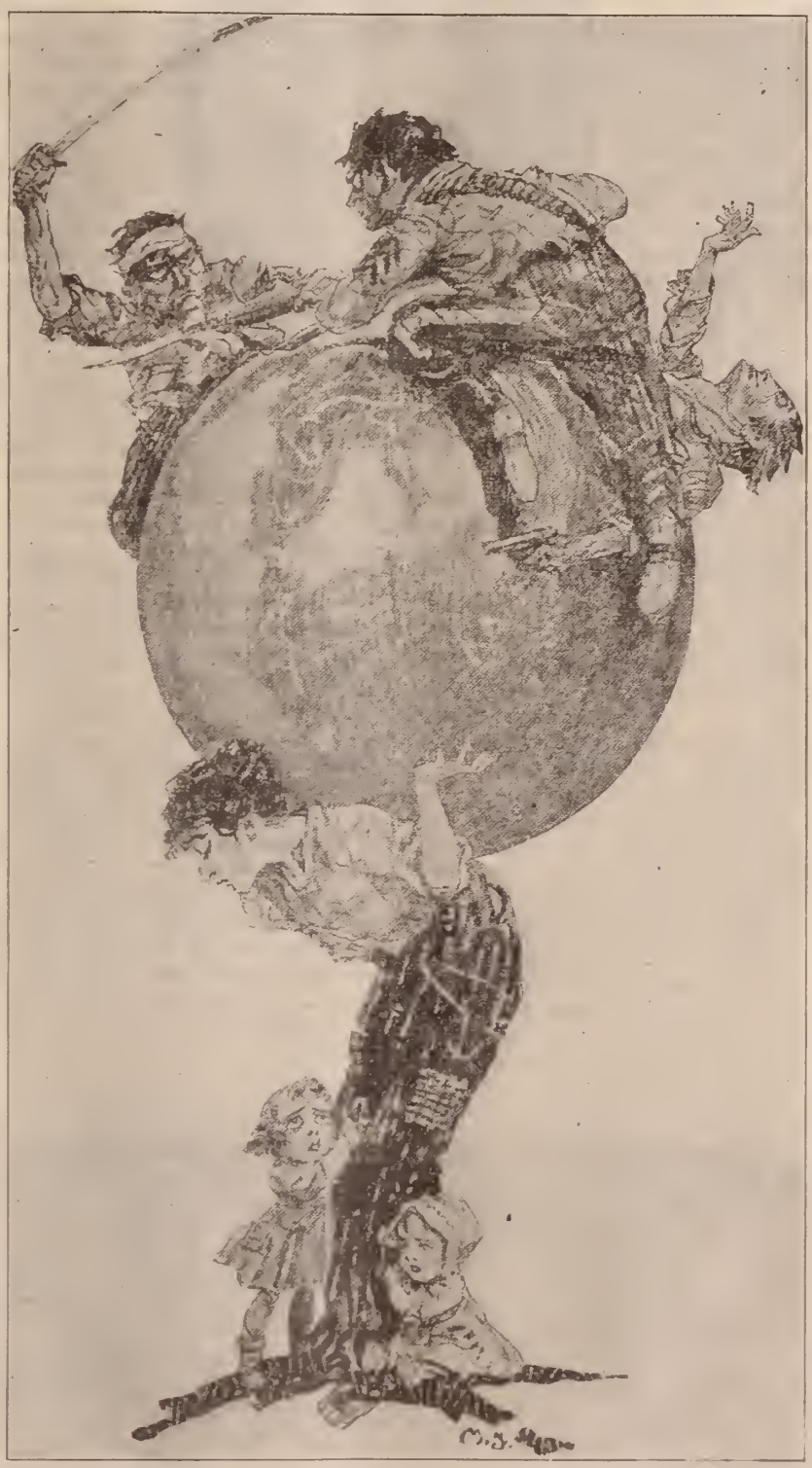
36 .....$1 500 .....$ 1
100 ..... 2 1,000 1

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
EVANSTON, ILL.

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XLI | EVANSTON, ILL., SEPTEMBER 30, 1915 | No. 40



Courtesy of Puck

THE WEAKER SEX

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON
OCTOBER 9-14, 1915

CONVENTION ANNOUNCEMENTS

White ribboners are looking forward with keen anticipation to the National W. C. T. U. Convention at Seattle, Washington, which they confidently expect will surpass all their great meetings previously held. A large company will leave Chicago, October 5, on the White Ribbon Special. Stops will be made at Omaha, Cheyenne, Pocatello, The Dalles and Portland. The train will reach Seattle Saturday morning, October 9.

Saturday evening will be Welcome Night. Greetings will be extended by Governor Ernest Lister, the mayor of Seattle, representatives of the churches educational interests, Federation of Women's Clubs and the W. C. T. U.

The annual sermon will be delivered Sunday morning in Plymouth Congregational church by the pastor, Rev. Hugh G. Ross. Sunday afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock, a mass meeting will be held in the same place, addresses being delivered by Mrs. Culla J. Vayhinger, Mrs. Nannie W. Curtis and Mrs. Ella M. George.

A feast of good things has been prepared for the Sunday night service—two mass meetings, one in Plymouth church, and the other in the First Methodist church. Both assemblages will be addressed by Mr. Daniel A. Poling, acting president of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, and Dr. William Trufant Foster, president of Reed College, Portland, Oregon.

The Convention will be formally called to order on Monday morning at 9:30 o'clock. At this session the National President will give her annual address. The afternoon will be largely devoted to the reports of the corresponding secretary and acting treasurer, the general secretaries of the Young People's Branch and the Loyal Temperance Legion Branch, and to the consideration of plans and methods for continuing the campaign for National Constitutional

Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, Convener of the Convention

Prohibition, including the Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund.

Among the speakers who will participate in the World's W. C. T. U. night program are Dr. Mary Stone, president of the China W. C. T U. and a noted medical missionary; Miss Jennie V. Hughes, a missionary to China sent out by the Methodist Episcopal church of America, who will be remembered as a speaker at the Baltimore National Convention in 1910; Miss Wang, an associate of Dr. Mary Stone in China, and Miss Sarah Ellis who comes as a fraternal delegate from Tokyo, Japan. Miss Ellis was associated with Mrs. Ruth Davis Stevens in W. C. T. U. work in the Sunrise Kingdom.

Tuesday afternoon will be devoted to a consideration of the official papers, an open parliament for discussing the subjects, "Increasing Our Membership," and "Routeing Speakers," consideration of proposed amendments to the constitution and the report of the Committee on Resolutions.

Tuesday evening will be Organization night, when the general subject, "Total Abstinence as Foundation Work," will be presented by Mrs. Addie B. Parsels, Mrs. Viola D. Romans, Mrs. Adah W. Unruh, Mrs. Lora S. La Mance and Mrs. Florence Atkins.

The two important numbers on the program for Wednesday afternoon are the open parliament on, "Running a Campaign—What to Do and What Not to Do," and the election of officers.

A grand diamond medal oratorical contest will occur Wednesday evening.

Thursday evening, the last night of the convention, delegates and visitors will join in a convention march which will be followed by a program participated in by the presidents of states which have made a net gain of one hundred or more in membership, special recognition being given to the states which have added largely to their membership.

In response to a demand for more time for discussion and consideration of practical methods of work it has been arranged to devote the mornings of Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday to department institutes, the key-note of these meetings to be, "What National Constitutional Prohibition Will Do for Our Departments." Tuesday morning the general subject to be considered will be "Formative Foundations"; Wednesday morning, "Social Service"; and Thursday morning, "Publicity and Protection."

Some of Seattle's finest musicians have volunteered their services for various meetings of the Convention.

United States Senators and Congressmen from the state of Washington have accepted an invitation to attend the Convention and will doubtless speak at some of the evening meetings.

Photo by Curtis and Miller

The Heart of Seattle

LAST DAYS OF THE DISPENSARY SYSTEM

PROHIBITION THE ONLY SOLUTION OF THE LIQUOR PROBLEM

MRS. J. L. MIMS

On September 14, by a majority of more than 20,000, South Carolina voted to become the nineteenth dry state, and the law will become effective January 1, 1916. Fourteen counties will close up their dispensaries on that day, and the legal sale of whisky will be forever banished from the Palmetto state. The governor stands for law enforcement; the majority of the legislators in both senate and house are for prohibition, and every county, wet as well as dry, has given a majority for prohibition except Charleston, which went ten to one for whisky, and Dorchester, which gave a majority of 13 for the dispensary. *The Charleston News and Courier* and *The Columbia State* are calling upon the people for the enforcement of the law, and while both these papers stood for local option they will now stand by the prohibition law. The vote cast was about 60,000, a smaller vote than usual, but every man who cast his ballot was required to show his tax receipt, a requirement which had never been exacted before, and many were kept from voting because they had lost or destroyed their tax receipts.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union played a large and important part in the campaign. "Vote Dry" buttons were furnished for the whole state, amounting to about 40,000. A large number of medal contests in oratory and music were held, one county alone holding eighteen at various points. At most of these contests addresses on prohibition were made by persons who knew how to handle the subject. In some counties the name of every voter was secured and literature and personal letters sent. In Florence, a liquor county, a woman's and prohibition edition of the *Timmonsville Enterprise* was published by the W. C. T. U., which was sent to every voter in the county. A number of counties under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. organized a "flying squadron" and visited many important points. When the result was declared and it was found that only Charleston county had shown friendship to the liquor traffic, a little boy said, "They will just have to let us go over there with our singing; we'll bring 'em around."

Mrs. Amy C. Weech, of Virginia, in a two-weeks' campaign tour of the state, made a wonderful record, both in collecting votes and money. She was everywhere accorded a hearty welcome. Mrs. Weech was one of the speakers at the state convention, where she delighted the audience. Hon. Joseph G. Camp of Atlanta also gave two weeks to South Carolina and was a great factor in the campaign, speaking eighteen times in fourteen days. He won many votes and hearty and vigorous endorsement from the leading citizens of the six counties he visited. He is a splendid aid in any prohibition campaign, eloquent in speech and kindly and sympathetic in manner. W. D. Upshaw of Atlanta spent about two weeks in South Carolina, and did valiant service, especially for Florence county. He was a great power in the campaign.

The department of Co-operation with Missionary Societies, under the leadership of Mrs. R. B. Cannon, was one of the strongest forces in the campaign, Mrs. Cannon securing the sympathy and aid of the many missionary societies. Thousands of programs were printed by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and used by societies and individuals for bringing the subject before the people. Many large and representative audiences under the auspices of the missionary societies were supplied with W. C. T. U. speakers.

Mayor of Des Moines Sends Rousing "Prohibition Booster" to Minneapolis

Whether the prohibition prescription will cure or kill a big city seems to be agitating the minds of the voters of Minneapolis at the present time. In helping them to settle the question, Mayor James R. Hanna of Des Moines, Iowa, offers his personal testimony. In answer to a letter written him by R. A. Smith, he replies in the following words (as quoted in the *Minneapolis Journal*):

"Dear Sir: I have your letter making certain inquiries concerning the effect of closing saloons in this city.

"The saloons were closed on the 15th of February last. All the desirable locations were picked up by other businesses within the next few weeks following. A few out-of-the-way locations are still vacant.

"I cannot see that there is any appreciable effect because of throwing men out of employment and certainly no increase in demands for charity. In fact, it is exactly the other way. The men who lost employment have gone into other lines. Some of them have followed up their former calling in other cities, but the men who were spending in the saloons the money which their families needed are now buying groceries and shoes instead. The consequence is a very much better tone in every way. In the first place their families are not now in want and in the second place, they are paying their bills for the ordinary necessities. This is making collections noticeably better in other lines, so our merchants report.

"Our experience proves that a decisive policy can handle the bootlegging very effectually. There will be some illicit sales, to be sure, but they can be reduced to a very small minimum. In fact, the shipments of liquor into Des Moines have been reduced to a mere fraction of what they were with the open saloon. For example, during the month of August just past the total consignments of liquor to this city footed up to about $16,000. With the open saloon our annual liquor sales were estimated at $2,000,000. You will note that this is almost exactly ten times as much average per month as the total shipments during the month of August. This proportion is borne out in every way.

"Yours very truly,

"James R. Hanna, Mayor."

Official Reasons for State-Wide Prohibition Filed with Ohio's Secretary of State

Under the law of Ohio, when a constitutional amendment is submitted to the voters by petition, the governor appoints a committee to make an official argument for the proposal and another to make an official argument against it. These arguments are filed with the secretary of state and he is required to mail a copy to each voter in the state.

In accordance with this law, the committee prepared and filed the following:

"The amendment provides that no one shall sell, or manufacture for sale, intoxicating liquors as a beverage. The supreme court of the United States has twelve times declared no citizen has an inherent right to sell liquor.

"Last November seventy counties gave majorities for state prohibition. Eighteen counties voted against it. Thirty wet counties voted dry. Outside of Hamilton and Cuyahoga counties, Ohio voted for prohibition by 36,254.

"There was evidence of fraud and miscount in many wet centers. The legislature passed a law to prevent these corrupt methods in the next election.

"Over $100,000,000 annually is spent for liquor in Ohio. This money would buy 50,000 homes worth $2,000 each, a row of houses on each side of a street extending from Toledo to Cincinnati; or build annually thirty-four brick highways from the lake to the Ohio river, or supply food for 250,000 families. Are good homes, improved highways, sufficient food, or saloons the greater benefit to the people?

"Labor would be benefited, because money spent for liquor would be spent for commodities, and furnish employment to more than 60,000 men, instead of 30,000 now employed in the liquor trades in Ohio. More labor is required to produce and handle useful articles than to make and sell liquor of equal cost.

"The industrial world would be benefited, because liquor increases the cost of production, accidents, lost time, and poor work.

"Saloons are a menace to the boys and girls of Ohio. See juvenile court records. Will you vote to protect your boys and girls or the saloons?

"The farmer would be the gainer in an increased market for his crops, safer surroundings for his family, and lower taxes.

"The liquor tax never has paid for the damage and increased cost to the state, in crime, drunkenness, poverty, and wrecked homes. This is the chief reason why tax rates increase in wet territory.

"Science has demonstrated and the world's governments have accepted these facts about alcohol and intoxicating liquor:

"Alcohol is neither food nor medicine, but a poison to all life.

"Alcohol penetrates nerve fibres like chloroform, is a deceptive habit-forming drug, destroying will power, and creates craving for drink.

"Alcohol attacks the brain, entails degeneracy upon which nature visits a curse in premature death, and the blighting of offspring.

"Saloons are on the run everywhere. Liquor dealers realize it. This is why the brewers' stability amendment is submitted. It would prevent further elections on prohibition, but allow additional elections favoring saloons.

"Eighteen states have abolished the liquor traffic. Nine states have adopted prohibition since September, 1914. Russia wholly and other European countries in part have banished liquor.

[This was written before the election in South Carolina.—Ed.]

"Eighty per cent of the territory of the United States, containing sixty-five per cent of the population, has voted dry. Government official reports show greater prosperity, better public health, and less crime, without saloons.

"Keep up with advanced civilization and most enlightened conscience. Vote 'Yes' on the prohibition amendment."

RE-ENFORCEMENT FOR ALCOHOL'S FOES

MRS. MARGARET B. PLATT, President West Washington W. C. T. U.

The time is considerably past when the war against alcohol was waged almost entirely by little bands of women recruited here and there, whose equipment for service consisted principally of faith, courage and persistence—good weapons all, but lacking the impact given by the short club of the law backed by the ballots of an informed and purposeful people. However, the cause of prohibition being just, it was inevitable that it should win adherents in constantly increasing number. The marvel of recent years is the rapidity with which individuals and societies of ecclesiastical, educational, political and social prominence and influence have flocked to the anti-alcohol standard, and the despair of liquor's friends today is that not only here and there, as formerly, an isolated individual or state towers alone for prohibition, but that unbroken blocks of states and whole great nations fling aloft a triumphant no-liquor standard and in so doing demonstrate to the world that states and nations, equally with minor units, can live wholesome, contented and prosperous lives yielding no tribute to alcohol in brain, or brawn or treasure.

Alcohol Omitted from the Pharmacopœia

It was but yesterday that alcohol was considered an absolutely indispensable item of a physician's outfit and a prime necessity in hospital equipment. Today it is eliminated from the pharmacopœia, and materia medica is freed from its baleful influence. Soon the members of the medical world will be wondering why they ever invested it with beneficial attributes and some will think with remorse of the lives blighted by the alcoholic prescription.

The next move toward alcohol's "finis" is now due from state and municipal boards of health, and when these powerful bodies, in their campaign in behalf of public health, give to stamping out the alcohol scourge the same energy and insistence that has characterized the movement against tuberculosis we may look for the speedy and complete triumph of alcohol's foes.

Use of Liquor Prolific Source of Disease and Disability

In an address before the Massachusetts Association of Boards of Health, Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, after advocating the public treatment of tuberculosis as a potent means of exterminating that ancient foe, said, "The next evil which should be attacked with the utmost vigor by all boards of health is alcoholism. * * * * It should be brought home to the entire population that the habitual use of alcoholic beverages reduces in a serious degree the productive efficiency of the community. * * * * The entire annual bill of the white race for alcoholic drinks is worse than wasted expenditure. * * * * Recent experiments on the nerves and glands of the human body have demonstrated beyond a doubt that alcohol invariably does harm, and never any good either in health or disease. The use of alcohol as a defense against exposure or fatigue has been given up by all sensible persons. * * * * The habitual use of alcohol is the prolific source of a great variety of diseases and disabilities in the human body, causes many frightful disasters in human reproduction, and contributes to produce in innumerable instances family poverty and distress. Degradation through the use of alcohol is the greatest evil the white race is suffering from."

Dr. Eliot refers further to the "uncertain sound concerning the use of alcohol," heretofore given by the medical profession and boards of health, and states that the latter "have not considered it their function to interfere with or protest against the use of alcohol;" arraigns the abortive efforts of legislatures, courts and police authorities to deal successfully with habitual drunkards, adding that the latter "cannot be surpassed in stupidity and inefficiency" and closes by saying, "It remains for the boards of health to attack this hideous evil with the weapons and in the spirit of preventive medicine. They should bring to the work all recent knowledge concerning the effects of alcohol on the human body, call to their aid legislators who can find equivalents for the public revenue now derived from the manufacture and sale of alcoholic drinks, and re-enforce to the utmost the wise counselors who by moral teachings have brought about during the past fifty years considerable improvement in regard to the use of alcohol in the more intelligent and conscientious classes."

Stimulated by the advice and exhortation of Dr. Eliot and innumerable other high authorities as well as in response to what they cannot fail to recognize as the unevadable expectation of the people, our boards of health will doubtless soon move toward the eradication of the alcohol plague and there can be no stronger ally for alcohol's foes than the medical authorities and health boards of our land. Their enlistment, so long delayed, brings victory near.

HOW TO GET THE GREATEST GOOD FROM A CONVENTION

MRS. MARY M. COMAN, Covina, Cal.

Invariably the degree to which we put our own personality into anything, determines the resultant good and permanent benefit. One person going through the Canadian Rockies sees little beyond "limitless snow, ice and endless mountains," while another, alert and intelligently interested, appreciates the constant wonder of the new snow-capped mountains, the scintillating glory of the countless waterfalls, the magnificent grandeur of the ever-changing scenery, and the beautiful memories of that region will follow her through life. In much the same way a book, a picture, a lecture, uplifts and helps, in so far as we put our personality into its plot, its meaning, its lesson.

"An Inevitable Contagion of Success"

Perhaps in none of life's varied experiences is this truth more evident or potent, than in those connected with that great rally or gathering which we call a convention. Literally, "a coming together," its possibilities of inspiration and helpfulness are well-nigh endless. We are there given special knowledge, expert advice along practical lines, scientific data and accurate statistics deduced from reliable reports, a stirring up of enthusiasm from contact with each other and the inevitable contagion of success, and ultimately we go away with higher ideals, clearer hopes and more definite methods of work, whereby to attain those greatly-to-be-desired ideals.

In a great moral reform movement like our own, there is the deeper undercurrent of Christian faith and consecration, which intensifies the ordinary beneficial results of a great gathering held in the interests of a common purpose. The earnest prayer and sacred songs but add to the general uplift and inspiration.

How most fully to share in these special delightful benefits of a convention is a momentous question with each and every delegate, whether the convention to be attended is county, state or National. The preparation, beginning well beforehand, includes prayer, the accumulation of special information, and a gradual storing up of optimistic enthusiasm. The special route to be taken, the city in which the convention is to be held, the chief leaders and the particular attractions offered in connection with the gathering, should each and all be given thoughtful attention. If possible, all arrangements as to home matters during the expected absence, all minor details as to clothing, etc., should be carefully planned, that the entire attention may be given to the business and profit of the convention.

Furthermore, the great underlying principles of the organization, its special problems and probable plans, should be in a large measure studied and understood. To this end the papers representing our work should be faithfully followed the weeks preceding the convention and all official announcements perused carefully.

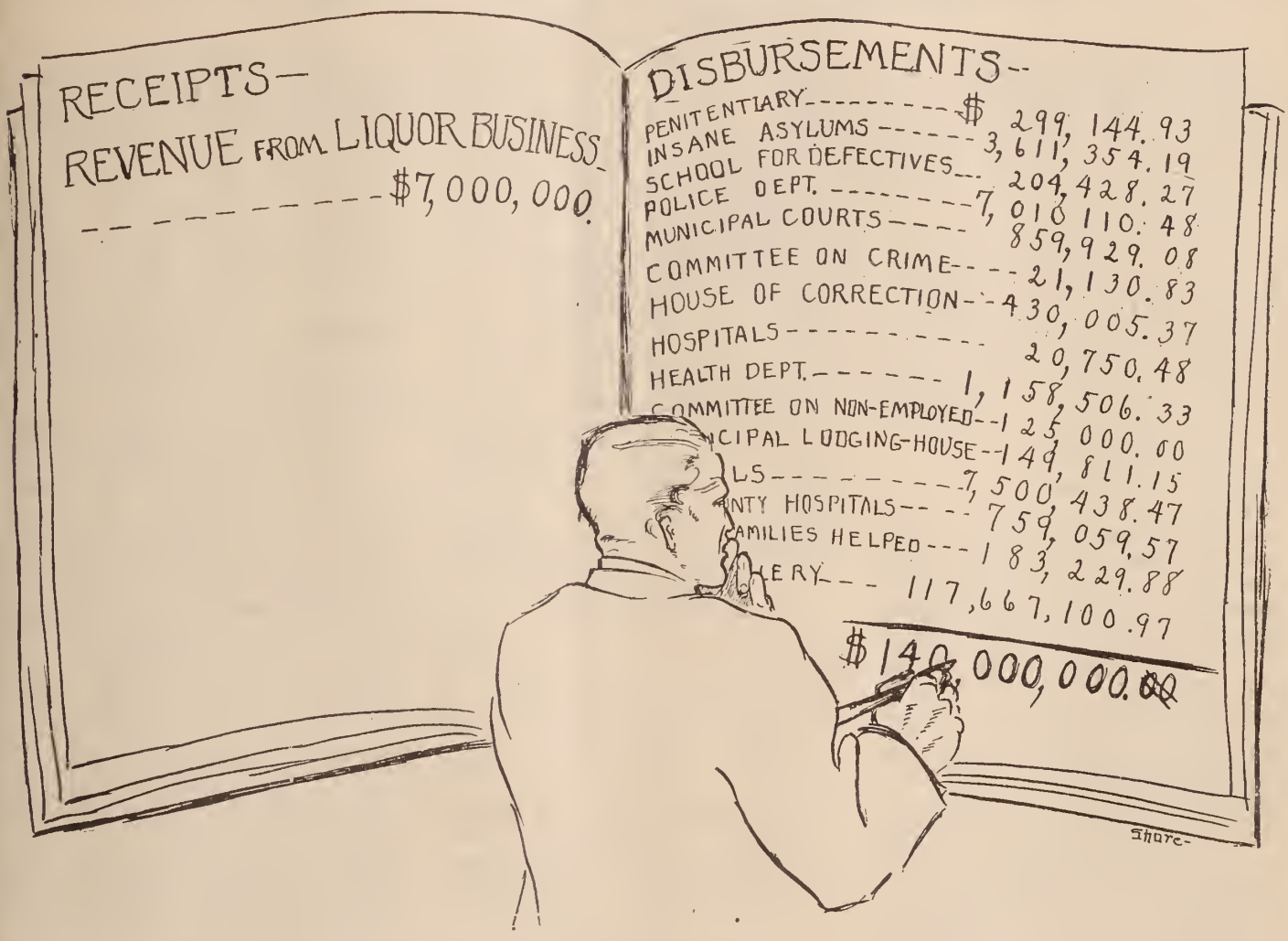
If possible, the trip should be made with others, that from the first there may be gained something of that solidarity of purpose so essential to the highest success of a convention, whether from the standpoint of the individual or of the organization. Loyalty to responsibility and appreciation of opportunity will insure regular attendance, alert attention, systematic note-taking for the benefit of those at home, and a sympathetic understanding of all that is accomplished. It is expected that all W. C. T. U. delegates will observe strict parliamentary usage, address the presiding officer rather than one's neighbors, keep sweet under any and all conditions, be prompt, kind and thoughtful.

An Aid in Solution of Local Difficulties

To get wholly out of one's usual environment and to see how other women do things on a large scale, almost invariably brings a vision or the way in which local problems may be solved and conditions bettered. To look into the earnest faces of the women and to hear the clarion calls of the strong leaders is an inspiration well worth the special effort and time involved. Our conventions, especially the National Convention, show the people in general, and the liquor people in particular, for what we stand, how great has been our success and how near is our ultimate triumph.

In conclusion—the more we put ourselves into both the preparation and enjoyment of a convention, the greater will be the resultant good, not only to oneself, but to the local union, county, state, and always and all the time, to the great cause which we represent.

PAGES FROM A CITY'S ACCOUNT WITH JOHN BARLEYCORN



What Shall it Profit a City if it Receive a Few Thousand Dollars of Liquor License Revenue and Spend a Million Caring for Liquor Victims?

POLK COUNTY, IOWA, SAVES $19,000 BY OUSTING JOHN BARLEYCORN

The officials of Polk county, Iowa, (in which Des Moines is located) claim that the closing of the saloons will save the taxpayers of the county $19,000. The situation is explained fully by the *Des Moines* (Ia.) *Capital*, as follows:

"Since the many thirst parlors have closed their doors and paid off their help, the courts have taken a semi-vacation. Inebriate and insane asylums have taken down the 'Standing Room Only' signs and report that business is falling off 'something fierce.'

"As a result, two big expense items have been materially reduced, enabling the board of supervisors to lower the tax levies.

"The levy for the state institution fund has been reduced for the first time in the history of Polk county. Last year the levy was 1 mill. Now it is .8 mills, a difference of .2 mills.

"The levy for court expense has been reduced .3 mills. Last year's figure was 3 mills. This year it is 2.7 mills.

"The net reduction for the two funds amounts to half a mill or $19,000.

"County officials explain the reduction in the court expense levy by the fact that dry conditions have greatly reduced the number of cases. When the saloons were running on all six cylinders, a big percentage of cases were of the intoxication variety.

"With the saloons running full blast, the county derived a revenue of $25,000. Taxpayers are now saving $19,000, with the bars out of business only nine months.

"The supervisors reduced the state institutions fund because of the decrease in patients from Polk county, it is stated. Bills submitted to the supervisors from the various institutions have been growing smaller ever since the county became arid.

"One county official explained the matter in this way:

Insane Patients Fall Off

"'Polk county pays $15 per patient at insane and inebriate institutions. Statistics show that ninety per cent of the insane cases are caused by booze and disease. Since the saloons went out of business the number of Polk county patients has been greatly reduced. That's why we can lower the levy.'"

KANSAS BANKS URGED NOT TO COLLECT MONEY FOR LIQUOR SALES

Sight drafts for liquor shipments will no longer be handled by the members of the Kansas Bankers' association if they comply with a circular sent out recently by W. W. Bowman, secretary of the association, says the *Topeka Capital*. This is a blow at the brewers and distillers from an unexpected source, for it will greatly diminish their business in the state.

No Legal Responsibility

There is practically no legal responsibility attached to the banks for making the collections for the liquor agents, yet there is a moral issue, Mr. Bowman points out, that the banks cannot overlook.

"We do not know that any Kansas bank was ever proceeded against under the prohibitory law in any court of this state for the mere handling of liquor collections," the circular says. "The bank is neither vendor nor common carrier; it simply has used bank machinery for transmitting funds from one section of the country to another and, having no guilt chargeable to it in the liquor transaction, the bank would not in such a case be liable.

Urges It As Policy

"We venture to suggest that no court would hold a bank liable unless it were in some way a party to the crime, other and greater than that of mere collector.

"All keen observers of the signs of the times, however, cannot fail to see that sterner legislation respecting the traffic in intoxicating liquors is on the way and that the probability is that before long, either under state or federal legislation, or both, the issue is likely to be pressed so far as to place legal liability even at remote distances. Just as a matter of prudence, therefore, not to involve any moral consideration, the banks of this state would not go far wrong if, as a mere matter of bank policy, the handling of liquor sight drafts were wholly eliminated."

CAMPAIGNING AT A FUNERAL

SUSANNA M. D. FRY

"Howard was the dearest boy!"

"Yes, Mrs. Lewis, I've heard you say that more than once since you came, but you don't explain anything about your Howard, and there are several boys by that name in the world."

"You don't mean to say, Sarah Ann, that the story didn't get into your papers. Well, it would if it hadn't been a prohibition story. It beats all how a paper will print every fool thing about 'A Noiseless Rooster' in Los Angeles or 'A Three Foot Long Pea-pod in Texas,' and will tell how Wisconsin raises salted and peppered potatoes and expects to raise buttered ones soon—but their space is too limited to give prohibition news."

"All true, Mrs. Lewis, but what about Howard?"

"Well, you remember I told you when I was here before of a family by the name of Merrill that had moved into our neighborhood—kind of gentlemen farmers who talked university talk. Howard was their boy and one of the best I ever knew. He didn't spend his time off on joy rides or dancing the fox trot. When he came home from college vacation times he went right out into the field and did more work than any of their hired hands. He taught the young folks a lot of new stunts to develop their muscles, and a more polite and respectful fellow to old folks I never saw. He was that kind to me when my folks were sick that I was always looking for some way to do him a good turn.

"Well, when the prohibition federation was organized in our neighborhood to help make the state dry, I joined, of course, and they set me to polling my precinct to see who would vote wet and who vote dry.

"The very first family I struck was the Merrill family, and I never was more dumbfounded than when Mr. Merrill said, haughty like, 'I don't believe in it at all. We are not teetotalers. I want my son to learn self-control and not be dictated to by the state.' He gave me a whole lot more of that kind of talk, and Mrs. Merrill stood by nodding her head at every word he spoke.

"I couldn't say much, but I hinted something about danger to the son and Mr. Merrill resented it and said, 'Liquor will never do him any harm. He is too much of a man ever to go near the danger line.' Howard was away at school then, and I made up my mind I'd see him as soon as he came home, for I suspected he would be a voter that very fall.

"Some weeks later, one hot morning, as I was hurrying up my pies so as to send a piece out to the men in the field, Mr. Merrill stepped in, looking white-like and said, 'Mrs. Worth, Howard wants you to come right over if you can.'

"'What's the matter,' I questioned.

"'That's what we don't know, but Howard thinks you'll know, you're so fine in sickness.'

"'I'll be there before you are, Mr. Merrill, if you don't walk fast,' I answered.

"Well, it proved to be a kind of low fever from drinking bad water in his college town, and his father lamented with almost every breath that he hadn't put some champagne in the water and then it would have been all right. He seemed to think that champagne, or California wine, or brandy in cream could work miracles and kept telling his boy he couldn't get well without taking something of the kind.

"'No,' said Howard, 'it's the very worst thing in a fever. All the great doctors will tell you so nowadays. I'll not touch it, father, dear'—though the doctor thought he 'might try it.' You see the doctor was anxious to please Mr. Merrill.

"Well, I stayed by Howard day and night. He and I had our way about the liquor and he pulled through, but it was a close shave. A more grateful father and mother you never saw. You see nursing was what Howard needed most and there were no trained nurses in our county.

"I learned to love that boy as my own. Of course he was rather feeble for some time, and I saw nothing of him, being pressed with my federation work."

Mrs. Worth paused as though in a reverie, and then broke out.

"Two months later, I saw the family doctor check his horse at my door and heard him say, 'Go right over to Merrill's. They're in awful trouble; Howard's dying.'

"That was all I waited to hear, but I learned later that he had gone to a college banquet in the city. The fellows all got hilariously drunk, but they couldn't nag or bully Howard into taking a drop and so they poured it down his throat till he was sent home more dead than alive. There he lay hovering between life and death and"—choking back a sob—"death finally conquered in spite of all we could do.

"The grief of the father and mother was terrible, and mine was little less, but they put it upon me to make every arrangement for the funeral.

"The Merrills had no church affiliations and as there was no minister within calling distance, it being vacation time, I accepted the charge at Mr. Merrill's tearful solicitation on the condition that I was to be free to speak and act as I was moved. Mr. Merrill begged, however, that I should try to make the people understand how it all came about, and how loving and obedient and in every way trustworthy his son had been, which was only a labor of love for me,—but above and beyond this I had a high resolve and purpose.

"The news that a woman was to speak at the funeral spread like running water. This and the horrible details of the banquet brought together a dense crowd of people, few of whom were total abstainers. Curiosity lined the fence and filled the spacious grounds, where, under a wide-armed oak, stood the open casket.

"I announced no text, but the words which burned into my soul were 'It stingeth like an adder.'

"I can only say that I paid the young man the most loving and beautiful tribute of which I was capable, and that I also paid to King Alcohol the most appropriate and scathing tribute of which my vitriolic vocabulary was capable. Then came the most astonishing innovation ever introduced at a funeral. I spoke of the campaign we were in to make the state dry and told what it meant to young men like Howard Merrill, and to unborn children. I spoke of the one thing—the absolutely only thing—which could make the state dry—VOTES. I called upon every man and woman to register a vow in heaven that they would help to make the state a safe place for boys and girls by voting against the liquor traffic and asked them to record that vow by signing their names to a pledge which in deathlike silence was being circulated among them. This done, I said: 'Howard gave his life for others. We are dedicating our lives to the same high purpose. Would it not be a beautiful tribute to him if we should lay these pledges reverently in his casket and let them go with him into the eternal presence? Perhaps the dear father and mother would like to make the first offering.'

"Then and there began a procession the like of which the world probably had never before seen; and it ended with the words 'Amen' and 'Amen' from many lips when the last white slip had been laid lovingly by the side of the transfigured form.

"When the vote was taken in November, every ballot but three cast in our county was dry, and our county carried the state for the prohibition of the liquor traffic."

THE HEROIC AGE

RICHARD WATSON GILDER

He speaks not well who doth his time deplore
Naming it new and little and obscure,
Ignoble and unfit for lofty deeds.
All times were modern in the time of them,
And this no more than others. Do thy part
Here in the living day, as did the great
Who made old days immortal! So shall men,
Gazing long back to this far-looking hour,
Say: "Then the time when men were truly men;"
Tho' wars grew less, their spirit met the test
Of new conditions; conquering civic wrong;
Saving the state anew by virtuous lives;
Guarding their country's honor as their own,
And their own as their country's and their sons';
Proclaiming service as the one test of worth;
Defying leagued fraud with single truth;
Knights of the spirit; warriors in the cause
Of justice absolute 'twixt man and man;
Not fearing loss; and daring to be pure.
When error through the land raged like a pest
They calmed the madness caught from mind to mind
By wisdom drawn from eld, and counsel sane;
And as the martyrs of the ancient world
Gave Death for man, so nobly gave they Life:
Those the great days, and that the heroic age.

—*The American Friend.*

WEST VIRGINIA'S DRY STATE FAIR A RECORD-BREAKER

Prohibition is in nowise a detriment to a state or county fair. Despite the dismal predictions of the liquor sympathizers to the contrary, the dry West Virginia state fair at Wheeling this year broke all previous records. One West Virginia paper said of it: "Wheeling's great fair reached its greatest proportions with its largest crowds under prohibition." Another, in an interesting front page story, acknowledged the superiority of this year's fair, and added these significant words:

"A particular note of the big crowd was that it was a distinguished delegation of the best people of the Wheeling district, to say nothing of the thousands who came from afar. It was the most orderly crowd that ever collected in the Ohio valley at a similar affair. The police were simply ornaments, for there were no fights or disorders of any kind. Rather different from the stories that appeared when Wheeling was filled with saloons, now isn't it? It also nails a lie of the wets that without booze the state fair could not be held."

MAYORS OF ILLINOIS RECOGNIZE VALUE OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE

A letter was recently sent by the president of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, to the mayors of the large cities of the state, asking an expression of opinion as to the value of woman suffrage to their communities. Some of the replies received, as given out by the Illinois Association, are quoted below:

Chicago

To my mind the most important accomplishment of woman suffrage has been the elevation of politics generally to a higher and broader plane. Woman suffrage has brought about the dawn of a new and better era in politics.

WILLIAM HALE THOMPSON,
Mayor of Chicago

Rockford

Rockford declared against the legalized saloon in the spring of 1914, I am sure never to return to the system again so long as women are able to vote.

To say nothing about the moral proposition, it is a great thing for this city as an economic proposition that we are not supporting in times like these the fifty-three legalized saloons that formerly were a drain on this community.

I am sure that the greatest good has been done and will be accomplished through the association with us of the women voters of this state. My sincere desire and hope is that they will be given at no late date universal suffrage.

WILLIAM W. BENNETT,
Mayor of Rockford

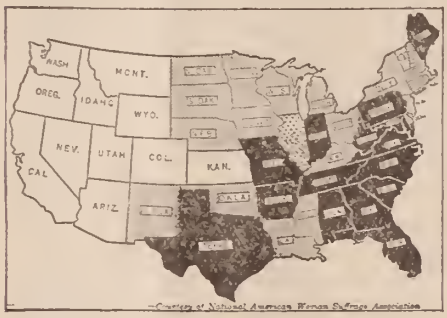
Rock Island

If I were to give my full views on the subject in a few words, I should say that I am a firm believer in suffrage for women and have always been, and that without limitation.

In my opinion if a woman is given credit for having judgment enough to vote on school trustees and municipal offices, she should be given credit for having enough common sense to select our legislators and senators. Even limited suffrage in this part of the state has proven very popular and I believe the women by the way in which they are handling the situation at present will before many days be in full possession of their stolen birthright.

I assure the ladies that I have implicit confidence in their judgment and that I will co-operate with their organization whenever and wherever it is within my power to do so.

WILLIAM MCCONOCHIE.
Mayor of Rock Island



—Courtesy of National American Woman Suffrage Association

STATUS OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE

FULL SUFFRAGE

Wyoming	1869
Colorado	1893
Idaho	1896
Utah	1896
Washington	1910
California	1911
Arizona	1912
Kansas	1912
Oregon	1912
Alaska	1913
Nevada	1914
Montana	1914

PRESIDENTIAL AND MUNICIPAL SUFFRAGE

Illinois	1913

STATES TO VOTE ON SUFFRAGE AT NEXT GENERAL ELECTION

New York
Pennsylvania Massachusetts
New Jersey to Vote October 19

STATES TO VOTE IN 1916

Iowa South Dakota West Virginia

Galesburg

Our experience with woman suffrage in Galesburg has been indeed very happy. On the wet and dry issue a year ago, somewhat over ninety per cent of the woman's vote was registered against the open saloon. This alone is testimonial enough, but if one needed more he could easily gather it by noting the enemies of woman suffrage in our city, county and state—there is not a single organized iniquity but what is opposed.

J. L. CONGER.
Mayor of Galesburg

Freeport

I believe public sentiment has been awakened as never before to the importance of having better government in all departments of municipal affairs. Moral conditions have been greatly improved and many other benefits derived from and through the franchise for women.

The state as a whole will eventually be better, cleaner, healthier and a more prosperous commonwealth in which to live by having given women a voice in public affairs.

HARRY H. STAHL,
Mayor of Freeport

Sycamore

With the help of the woman's vote, a better class of men have been elected to public offices and from now men seeking office will have to be men of good standing and business ability, and not simply politicians.

J. D. BECKLER,
Mayor of Sycamore

Alton.

The women took an active part in the election held here last April, and the woman's vote nearly equaled the vote of the men. Their services in assisting the municipal authorities in Alton are very valuable and much good has already been accomplished in Alton since giving them the privilege of the franchise.

EDMOND BEALL,
Mayor of Alton

Evanston

The women took a great interest in the last mayoralty campaign in Evanston, and as a consequence the largest vote ever polled in the city of Evanston was that of the last election.

I firmly believe that the women, if they will only get together, organize and work as men do in politics, can accomplish more than they now dream.

HARRY P. PEARSONS,
Mayor of Evanston

Kankakee

The votes of women have made it incumbent for the various political parties to put up for office more acceptable candidates. Especially is this true in the smaller cities of the state.

B. W. ALPINER,
Mayor of Kankakee

Urbana

I have been particularly interested in the advancement toward better civic conditions in the cities, and an improved moral tone therein, by the advent of women in politics. Segregated vice, graft in office and other forms of political and social corruption will be greatly eliminated in proportion to the increase of women in our state and municipal affairs.

O. S. BROWDER,
Mayor of Urbana

SAVINGS OF A DRY RUSSIA

When a nation at war is able to deposit in its savings banks in one month nearly twice the amount of its yearly savings, or nearly twenty-four times its usual monthly deposit in times of peace, it is quite natural to inquire what circumstances made possible so extraordinary an occurrence. In Russia this very thing has occurred and "prohibition" is the explanation given by Samuel G. Blythe in the *Saturday Evening Post*. He says:

"When vodka was on sale the average saving bank deposits in Russia were in the neighborhood of from $16,000,000 to $20,000,000 a year—a year, not a month. In the thirty-one days of January, 1915, five months after the sale of vodka was prohibited—in one month—the former vodka drinkers put $30,000,000 into the savings banks in the empire. They saved nearly twice as much in one month as they formerly saved in a year.

"Moscow has about two millions people and is far more Russian than Petrograd. The Russians call Moscow 'the heart of Russia;' so vodka figures from that city may be considered really Russian.

"Vodka was prohibited when mobilization began—about August 1, or a few days before. In August, 1913, 667,296 gallons of vodka were sold in Moscow, and in August, 1914, after mobilization, 23,373 gallons. In September, 1913, Moscow drinkers of vodka consumed 759,947 gallons, and in September, 1914, they got along with 7,314 gallons. In October, 1913, they drank 707,688 gallons, and in October, 1914—the third month of prohibition—they drank only 2,913 gallons. The amount is far less now, because vodka was sold by the drink in the restaurants in Moscow during those three months, but the bottle shops, which were the plain people's emporiums were closed.

"I am told that the Moscow proportion is fairly a criterion. Of course in some places in the Caucasus, and in the far eastern points, there is still some consumption; but, as a whole, the Russians are not taking vodka. The nation has sobered up."

The Union Signal

Official Organ of the
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Published Weekly by the National Woman's Christain Temperance Union
Evanston, Illinois

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF, MISS ANNA A. GORDON
MANAGING EDITOR, MISS JULIA F. DEANE
CIRCULATION MANAGER, MISS ADDIE A. AUSTIN

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Evanston, Illinois, September 30, 1915

GOAL FOR 1915—FIFTY THOUSAND NEW MEMBERS

Miss Anna A. Gordon, National president, returned to Evanston, Saturday morning, September 25, after an absence of some weeks in the east, where she has been in attendance at the state W. C. T. U. conventions of New Hampshire, Vermont, Maine and West Virginia. She is to be a speaker at the Illinois state convention at Waukegan, October 1, and will leave for the National Convention at Seattle on the evening of October 5, on the White Ribbon Special.

POST-CONVENTION MEETINGS AT SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES

On the return trip from Seattle, the General Officers of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union expect to stop at San Francisco to attend the National Temperance Congress and visit the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

From San Francisco they will go to Los Angeles in response to an urgent invitation from the Southern California W. C. T. U. to participate in a mass meeting in that city for the purpose of inaugurating the state-wide prohibition campaign. A side trip will also be made to San Diego, where a great meeting will be held on the Fair grounds. They will return to Evanston by the route outlined in the official booklet as No. 3.

TWO THINGS TO REMEMBER!

The White Ribbon Special leaves the Chicago & North Western station in Chicago at 7:15 p. m., Tuesday, October 5, for Seattle. Preserve this copy of the SIGNAL. It contains much valuable information concerning the Convention. Bring with you your copy of last week's SIGNAL, so you may sing "John Barleycorn, Good by" on the journey.

WHAT ILLINOIS MAYORS THINK OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE

The testimony of the mayors of ten of the largest cities of Illinois, as given on another page, answers very satisfactorily many of the objections raised to giving the franchise to women. "The women do not want the privilege of voting and will not use it when they get it," say the "antis." The evidence of these mayors proves the contrary to be true, one saying the vote nearly equaled that of the men, and others telling of the active interest of the women at the polls.

"Will the majority of the women be for civic virtue?" asks the doubter skeptically. "Woman suffrage has brought about the dawn of a new and better era in politics," says the mayor of Chicago. "I am sure we will never return to the legalized saloon system so long as women are able to vote," declares the chief executive of Rockford. That ninety per cent of the woman vote registered was against the saloon and that there is not a single organized iniquity that does not oppose woman suffrage is the word of the mayor of Galesburg.

"Moral conditions greatly improved," "a better class of men as candidates," and "elimination of segregated vice and social corruption" are the benefits that other heads of Illinois cities have discovered as a result of the women's vote in the brief period that they have had to exercise their right.

Any state or community that hesitates to add to its voting constituency a group of individuals which comes as highly recommended as do the women must have some skeleton in its municipal closet which it does not care to have disclosed, or some dark, dusty corner which it fears to subject to the keen scrutiny of the expert housekeeping sex. The city that really wants to have a genuinely thorough cleaning-up will welcome the help of the women.

CONDEMNED IN THE HOUSE OF ITS FRIENDS

The result of the recent election in South Carolina marks the abandonment of an endeavor to regulate the liquor traffic as a government monopoly. For years the "Palmetto state" has been experimenting with the dispensary, its adoption by counties being optional; but the method proved to be a breeder of graft and corruption and completely failed to materially reduce the use of intoxicants. As in every community, state or nation that has tried it, there was flagrant violation of the law and new relays of citizens were being continually educated in the drink habit.

It is significant that some of the largest dry majorities were given by counties operating dispensaries. "The vote on September 14 is even more a condemnation of the dispensary than an approbation of state-wide prohibition, or at any rate as much so," remarks the *Charleston News and Courier*. "Even counties which had accepted it and where it was producing a handsome revenue have cast a majority in favor of wiping out the system root and branch."

This demonstration of the failure of what was considered by many the acme of regulation proves that the drink traffic cannot be regulated, therefore it must be exterminated.

The *Detroit Times* sizes up the situation well when it says, "There must be some reason for such action in a state which was thought by many people to have solved the saloon evil and the brewery and distillery menace, and there is! It is the growing belief in the minds of the people of not only South Carolina but of the whole country, that it is not the saloon system, not the competition between brewers and distillers that is the matter—it is liquor itself. It has been wiped out of South Carolina, as it has been wiped out of other states, and as it will presently be dismissed from the nation, through a combination of the strong, who can keep away from it themselves but are tired of supporting the wrecks it has caused, and of the weak who want to free themselves from its bonds, but who know that they are powerless so long as temptation is at their door."

ANSWERING MINNEAPOLIS' QUESTIONS

The liquor interests are circulating wild prophecies of what will happen in Minneapolis if it outlaws the drink traffic, and some of the timid voters are half believing them. If these fearful individuals would consult the cities in Minnesota which have heretofore climbed upon the water wagon, their fears would be speedily dissipated, for conclusive answers to practically every argument raised by the liquorites are to be found in the dry territory of the state.

"Your streets will be lined with vacant buildings and thousands of people will be out of employment," dolefully predicts the personal liberty orator. "Don't believe it," retorts a resident of dry Blue Earth, "there is not an empty house in our city. We have no poor people; not a single person or family in this city has any help from the county or city."

"Your trade will go to some nearby wet city," warns a liquor advocate. "That isn't the experience in Luverne," says a prominent citizen of that flourishing burg. "The proprietors of two of our largest department stores who both voted for license fearing no-license would hurt their business now declare they have had a larger trade during the past nine months than they ever had during a corresponding period before. The meat shops have enjoyed a great increase in trade and much better pay. Those who used to spend their cash for booze and buy meat on credit now pay cash for their meat."

"You will never again be in a position to make municipal improvements if you have not the license money from the saloon," croaks a friend of the license system. "Turn a deaf ear to such nonsense," replies the *Albert Lea Enterprise*. "Never in the history of our city has general prosperity been so much in evidence as since we voted out the saloon. No confidence has been lost by our local business people. In fact, immediately after election, business men started building the first six story, exclusive office building block in the state in a city the size of Albert Lea. A sixty-room addition is now being added to one of the best and largest hotels in Southern Minnesota. A forty-room hotel will soon be open for business. Fine business blocks, new garage additions and modern residences are being built in all parts of the city."

From all along the line of prohibition counties and cities in the great wheat state comes the encouraging word: "Prohibition pays in dollars and cents, in health and happiness, in prosperity and progress."

A Marvelous Leader---A Comrade Beloved

MRS. MARY P. BANG

Mrs. Silena M. Holman

On Sunday, September 19, in her home town of Fayetteville, amid the leafy bowers of her own beautiful lawn, the last sad services were held for our beloved and now glorified leader, Silena M. Holman.

A great concourse of people, probably 2,000, gathered in reverent silence and throughout the impressive service stood with uncovered heads. Her parting word to her children was, "Always stand by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and lose no opportunity to help the work." She requested that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union have a part in the service, saying to Mrs. Elizabeth Davis Collins, state treasurer, who was present, "Let all that is done be for the good of the work."

After the sermon and a tribute from Dr. H. B. Carré, president of the Tennessee Anti-Saloon League, the state officers in attendance, Mrs. Collins and the writer, took charge and conducted the order of service prepared some months ago for use on such occasions. As Mrs. Florence Ewell Atkins, National W. C. T. U. organizer, spoke in burning words of the life and work of our promoted leader, women sobbed and strong men wept.

With tear-dimmed eyes and aching hearts we turned from that sacred spot in Fayetteville, wondering in our desolation how we could ever go on without the inspiration of our dear white ribbon leader's cheering smile and loving words. But when we call to mind that her brave spirit stood for so many years undaunted and serene in the face of overwhelming difficulties we thank God for her and take courage, well knowing that if she could speak to us from the heavenly heights she would plead with us to lose not even one hour in the great fight that is on for the redemption of our land from liquor's curse—but to press steadily forward in our holy cause with redoubled energy, determination and enthusiasm.

A woman of unusual sweetness of spirit, with unfailing charity even for those who fought her most bitterly, a true patriot, a general of marked ability, Silena M. Holman stands a unique figure in Tennessee's history. That Tennessee is a prohibition state today is due more to her wise, brave, untiring efforts than to those of any other one human being.

A worker of prodigious activity, each year she sent out thousands of letters touching upon all that concerned the public good. Not a newspaper in the state but would gladly publish any article from her pen. Thus her influence was immeasurable. The literature of the Tennessee W. C. T. U. has been greatly enriched by her productions, and some of her leaflets have also been adopted by the National W. C. T. U.

Dr. H. B. Carré, president of the Tennessee Anti-Saloon League, thus characterized her: "She was a leader of marvelous intellectual strength with a clear vision of what was to be accomplished by the temperance forces—a militant Deborah of Tennessee."

Mrs. Holman hoped to be at the National W. C. T. U. Convention, saying she always gained such great inspiration from it she could not afford to stay away. But God's plans for her were different and today she stands with Frances Willard, Lillian Stevens and the triumphant host of great souls who have poured out their lives for others. God grant that the white banner of prohibition, purity and peace, so long held aloft in Tennessee by her devoted hands, may still be borne upward and onward by her loyal comrades, until the goal of National Constitutional Prohibition shall be attained.

A GREAT AND NOBLE WOMAN

EX-GOVERNOR BEN W. HOOPER

A great and noble woman was Silena M. Holman. She embodied a combination of essential characteristics that made her the most effective leader of the forces of temperance and prohibition that Tennessee has produced. In her administration of the affairs of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union she was wise and tactful. In her handling of public questions and in her dealings with public men, she was strong, discreet, diplomatic and powerful. She commanded the respect of all political elements and exerted a potent influence in moulding popular sentiment, shaping party politics and enacting reform legislation. But beyond all that can be said in praise of her qualities as the leader of a great movement, let it be recorded that she was a splendid type of the sweet, kind, gracious, tender, motherly woman, uncontaminated by her contact with the outside world.

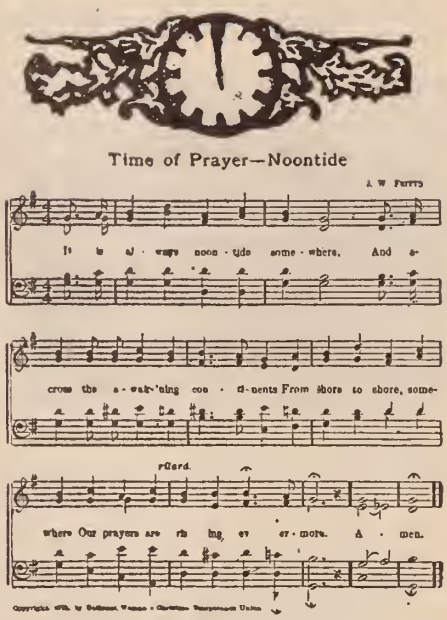
As the builder of a better state, I honor her name; as the once trusted counselor of my official conduct, I remember her with gratitude, and as the friend of my wife and children I love and reverence her memory and mourn her loss.

A CHRISTIAN SERVER OF MANKIND

GOVERNOR T. C. RYE

When the angel of death beckoned to the world beyond Mrs. Silena M. Holman, president of the Tennessee W. C. T. U., and in response to the summons the untiring champion of the white ribbon cause appeared before the Judge of the universe, there stood at the judgment bar no cringing, halting, stammering soul, but the soul of a woman, pure as the white ribbon she had worn for years, standing erect before her God, willing to be judged by the life she had lived here upon earth,—a Christian woman whose life was an open book, on each and every page of which was the record of some self-sacrifice, some noble deed, some generous act, some beautiful expression—all for the betterment of mankind and the elevation of humanity. By her untiring efforts the fires on many a hearthstone, smothered and put out by the rum traffic, had been rekindled; her hands had opened wide the windows of hope in many a darkened home, where the clouds of intemperance lowered, and let in the sunshine of love, devotion and happiness once more; through her service of love the sacred altars of home, overturned and destroyed by the demon rum, had been rebuilded and re-established, and crumbling idols again enthroned there. Hers was a life in which God was honored and His people blessed and benefited by her ministrations, and this shall be the verdict written in the courts above: "She hath done what she could."

May her spirit hover like a benediction over the land and the people she loved and may the work in which she engaged with all her soul soon reach a happy culmination, when not a saloon shall disgrace and curse our civilization, and the nation may proudly boast a sober, law-abiding citizenship.



COURAGEOUS CHAMPION OF PURITY TRANSLATED

Another valiant crusader for righteousness has gone to his reward. Anthony Comstock, secretary of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, the hero of many an anti-vice crusade, died of pneumonia, September 21, in New York City, at the age of seventy-one years. It is said that Mr. Comstock's last illness was brought on by overwork and excitement resulting from the reformer's fight to retain his position as a postoffice inspector, which he had held since his appointment by President Grant in 1873.

Up to 1914 Mr. Comstock had caused the arraignment in state and federal courts of 3 697 persons, of whom 2,740 pleaded guilty or were convicted. Fines were imposed to the extent of $327,134.-30 and imprisonment to the total of 565 years, 11 months and 20 days. Several hundred arrests and several thousand dollars in fines were added in 1914 and 1915.

While many good people did not at all times agree with Mr. Comstock in his criticism of what he deemed immoral or indecent, all agree that he did in his time a work sorely needed, and accomplished it bravely and unflinchingly. History will record his name among the noblest champions of the right.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

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*Promoted.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

RED LETTER DAYS

NOVEMBER 14—*World's Temperance Sunday.*

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Headquarters for Convention, Lincoln Hotel
Convention Meeting Place, Plymouth Congregational Church

CHAIRMEN OF THE COMMITTEES FOR NATIONAL CONVENTION

General Chairman, Mrs. Margaret B. Platt.

Convener, Mrs. Margaret C. Munns.

Treasurer, Mrs. Lola J. Flagg.

HOSPITALITY, Mrs. E. P. Mayfield, 152 Lee St.

FINANCE, Mrs. Elizabeth Thayer, 1056 Sullivan St.

PUBLICITY, Mrs. Cornelia T. Hatcher, 3187 Arcade Bldg.

PULPIT SUPPLY, Mrs. S. L. W. Clark, 1701 Kilbourne St.

RECEPTION AT TRAINS, Mrs. Della Somers, 4318 7th, N. E.

DECORATIONS, Mrs. E. S. Wood, 1521 24th Ave.

RECEPTIONS, Mrs. Frances McLaughlin, 1806 16th Ave.

PRINTING, Mrs. Mary L. Stilwell, 401 W. Dravus.

BANNERS, Mrs. Mae Cook, 7th and Spring.

CHECK ROOM, Mrs. C. A. Peterson, 7019 24th N. W.

REST ROOM, Mrs. Sue N. Wright, 2359 N. 61st.

PAGES AND USHERS, Mrs. Mary M. Wade, 3187 Arcade Bldg.

PLATFORM, Mrs. W. D. T. McCullough, 1113 18th Ave. N.

INFORMATION, Mrs. Lilly C. Dana, 9738 61st Ave. S.

MUSIC, Mrs. Eugene W. Bell, 5719 27th N. E.

PLEASURE TRIPS, Mrs. Emma Morrison, 338 18th N.

POSTOFFICE, Mrs. Lillie Manney, 6502 10th Ave., N. W.

STATE W. C. T. U. CONVENTION CALENDAR

Connecticut, New Haven, Sept. 30-Oct. 1.

New York, Ithaca, Sept. 30-Oct. 4.

Wyoming, Laramie, Oct. 1-4.

Tennessee, Martin, Oct. 1-4.

Mississippi, Belzoni, Oct. 1-4.

Pennsylvania, York, Oct. 1-4.

Oregon, Newberg, Oct. 5-7.

Idaho (Southern), Payette, Oct. 5-7.

Washington, Seattle, Oct. 8.

North Carolina, Raleigh, Oct. 8-12.

Alabama, Birmingham, Oct. 26-28.

Georgia, Covington, Oct. 26-29.

Arkansas, Forrest City, Oct. 27-31.

Louisiana, Alexandria, Oct. 30-Nov. 2.

Massachusetts, Northampton, Nov. 2-4.

Florida, Orlando, Nov. 9-12.

HONOR FOR OREGON WHITE RIBBONER

Mrs. Ida Marsters, who has been the president of the Douglas county (Ore.) W. C. T. U. for fifteen years, has been elected one of the four delegates to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She is the first woman from her conference to be accorded that honor.

HERE AND THERE

"The liquor men haven't had a new idea in forty years," said Mrs. Mary Harris Armor, in a recent address in Ohio, at the same time offering one dollar in cash for every new argument in favor of the liquor traffic.

The beautiful silk flag of the National W. C. T. U. floated triumphantly in front of Rest Cottage and National Headquarters the morning the news of the victory in South Carolina was received. The telegram from the state president read: "Hoist Old Glory high; South Carolina has gone dry."

Miss Julia Lathrop, head of the Federal Children's Bureau in Washington, said in a recent interview:

"I do not care so much for the vote for myself or for men as I do for mothers. The great test is whether it will be useful in the hands of 13,000,000 mothers in their business of rearing our 30,000,000 children. I believe it will."

The sheriff of Hudson county, New Jersey, has a very definite reason for favoring woman suffrage, and he is not afraid to state it. According to *The Woman's Journal*, he says, "During my service as sheriff of Hudson county I have found that there are fifty men in our jail to one woman. My conclusion is that since women know how to obey the laws better than men, they should know how to aid in framing them intelligently."

CONVENTION NOTES

Two hundred seats in the first two rows of the balcony of the Convention church, Seattle, have been reserved by the Convention Committee and they will be sold at $1 each. If you desire such seats, send your order immediately, accompanied by draft or money order, to Mrs. Lola J. Flagg, 3187 Arcade Bldg., Seattle, Washington.

An automobile ride around the boulevards and parks of the city has been arranged for Saturday afternoon at four o'clock, weather permitting.

Dr. Hugh G. Ross, pastor of Plymouth Congregational Church of Seattle, the Convention church, in accepting the invitation to deliver the convention sermon, writes that it will give him great pleasure to have the delegates and visitors at the Convention attend his church on Sunday, October 10, for which occasion a special program is being arranged.

ANTE-CONVENTION MEETINGS

The Official Board will meet in the Ladies' Parlor of Plymouth Congregational church at 9:00 a. m., Saturday, October 9.

The Executive Committee will meet in the Ladies' Parlor at 2:00 p. m., Saturday, and in the same room on other days at the call of the president.

An all-day Evangelistic meeting will be held on Saturday in the auditorium of the church. Special music under the direction of Mrs. Frances W. Graham will be a feature of the program prepared by Mrs. Mary E. Kuhl, National superintendent of the department of Evangelistic Work. All members of the Executive Committee are invited to be present from eleven to twelve o'clock.

The Board of Superintendents will meet at 9:00 a. m., Saturday, in one of the class rooms on the second floor of the Sunday school wing. The Board of Organizers will meet at the same hour in another class room on the second floor of the Sunday school wing.

ILLUSTRATED LECTURES

The new stereopticon slides will be shown in four illustrated lectures to be given in the Sunday school assembly room at 6:30 p. m. as follows:

Monday evening, "Modern View of an Old Problem," Mrs. L. O. Middleton, lecturer S. T. I. department.

Tuesday evening, "John Barleycorn Must Go," Mrs. Lora S. LaMance, organizer and lecturer.

Wednesday evening, "Our Panama-Pacific Exhibit," Miss Mary E. Brown, director.

Thursday evening, "An Educational Appeal" (department lecture), Mrs. Ella B. Black, superintendent of Work Among Foreign Speaking People.

SPECIAL FEATURES OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA ANNUAL MEETING

MRS. J. L. MIMS

The annual convention of South Carolina white ribboners at Allendale, September 2-5, with Mrs. Joseph Sprott, state president, in the chair, was a most encouraging one. Mrs. C. P. Robinson, state treasurer, reported a paid membership of 1,015. Receipts for the year have been 1,744.64; expenditures $1,629.92. For the first time in the history of the state union the membership has passed the one thousand mark and three delegates to Seattle were elected by the convention. All are making preparations to go and will join the White Ribbon Special at Chicago.

A most interesting period of the convention proceedings was the half-minute stories of the delegates telling of the best thing their union had done during the year. It brought to light the popularity with South Carolina unions of membership and medal contests. At one of the evening meetings Mrs. Amy C. Weech, National organizer and lecturer, in an eloquent address, held the large audience spellbound with her oratory. Throughout the convention, as well, she was most helpful. Later in the evening Mr. W. D. Upshaw of Georgia delivered a stirring address in which he prophesied victory for the South Carolina prohibition hosts. Between these two addresses a demonstration was given by twenty-one young people of Allendale, eighteen of whom, dressed in white, represented the prohibition states, with South Carolina clad in black. Little Miss Chevalette Boyd greeted each of the dry states and they were crowned with wreaths of laurel by little Miss Mabel Calhoun. South Carolina was urged to don a white robe and join the prohibition ranks in 1915 by her vote at the September 14 election. (And she has done it.)

A delightful reception was tendered the convention at the commodious and hospitable home of the local Press correspondent, Mrs. W. B. Oswald.

The Sunday meetings were full of enthusiasm and interest. Mr. J. K. Breedin, secretary of the Business Men's League; Prof. T. E. Crane of North Carolina, who is in charge of the Allendale school; Hon. George Bates of Barnwell, and Hon. Joseph Camp of Atlanta made addresses, the latter making an argument of great power for prohibition in South Carolina.

The hostess town was on its best behavior in spite of the local dispensary, and the offerings were generous. Miss Sara Gray, president of the Allendale union, although a very young woman, proved a genius in planning convention entertainment.

Convention demonstrations included medal contests in oratory and song under the direction of Miss Gray, another by the Flower Mission department, the prize, a hand-painted picture, going to Miss Ellen Beech of Sumter. A fine demonstration, arranged by Mrs. W. B. Cogburn, showed how the eighteen prohibition states have been "hung on the dry line" through the department of Literature. The tableau was enlivened by a recitation by little Miss Elizabeth Lott of Edgefield, who has gone to many points in her county as a medal contestant.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Mrs. Joseph Sprott; vice-president, Mrs. J. L. Mims; corresponding secretary, Miss Cleo Attaway; recording secretary, Mrs. T. R. Denny; treasurer, Mrs. C. P. Robinson.

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Wm. E. Marks, 1603 West St., Wilmington, Delaware

VERMONT IS GOING DRY

White Ribboners Jubiliant in Convention

Special Correspondence

The forty-first annual convention of the Vermont W. C. T. U. was held in the village of Barton, September 8-10. Not even a furious downpour of rain on the first evening could dampen the spirit of enthusiasm which prevailed throughout the meeting. The church was beautifully decorated and a goodly company was present at the reception held in honor of Miss Anna A. Gordon, president of the National W. C. T. U., who at its close delivered an address to a large and appreciative audience. It is needless to say that she won the hearts of her hearers.

On Thursday the day sessions were devoted to the consideration of the manner in which the different departments could best help in the campaign for prohibition. There were three addresses, one by Mrs. M. L. Pearson, the state president, which was replete with most helpful suggestions; another on "The Great Game," by Mrs. J. B. Estee, of Montpelier, a thoughtful presentation of the subject which sometimes became almost poetry in prose; and later the people listened to an eye-opening talk upon National Prohibition by Miss Gordon. In the evening there were addresses of welcome and a response, followed by a prize-speaking contest. All the contestants did themselves and the town credit, but the first prize was awarded to Lee Emerson, whose subject was "National Prohibition, the Hope of Our Country." The second fell to Ruby Calkins, who gave the recitation, "Loved." Friday morning the election of officers took place as follows: President, Mrs. M. L. Pearson; corresponding secretary, Miss Elsie L. Pease; recording secretary, Mrs. Ellen B. Turner; treasurer, Miss L. Grace Prior. Mrs. E. Mead Denny, who has served as treasurer faithfully and efficiently for many years, and whose judgment and reliability were highly valued, asked to be released from office because of the pressure of home duties. Her request was reluctantly granted.

Mrs. M. L. Pearson, President Vermont W. C. T. U.

Friday afternoon Mrs. Mary Grace Canfield delivered an eloquent and forceful address upon "Christian Citizenship," an ideal combination which she went far to prove did not yet exist. Miss Ellen Wagner gave a helpful and suggestive talk upon "The Place of Young People in the Temperance Movement." The music throughout the meeting was especially fine. When it was announced that the band would open the mass meeting arranged for voters in the evening by playing on the square in front of the hall, it was found that the crowd would be very large, so it was decided to have the addresses given from the band-stand. It was estimated that 2,000 people, standing, attested their interest in the question by listening attentively while three people, Hon. Porter Dale, Mr. John Holland and Rev. W. E. Shaw spoke upon "Prohibition vs. License." The attendance was so much larger than had been expected, the enthusiasm for prohibition so much greater, and the determination to work for it so much more evident that the white ribboners separated at the close of the convention greatly strengthened and encouraged as to the outcome of the campaign when the vote is counted next March.

The temperance people are determined that the voters shall not again be caught napping. Our women are circulating literature, supplying the temperance columns—in one instance paying for space—securing public speakers and organizing bands of Young Campaigners. A very helpful feature of the convention was the part taken by the young people, who assured us in their rally cry that "Vermont is going Dry." We are hoping and trusting and praying and working that the prediction may come true, thus removing from our beloved state the stigma that now rests upon it.

THE CONVENTION SEASON IN KANSAS

Mrs. Carrie Flatter, of Ohio, has finished four months' very successful work for the Kansas W. C. T. U. She is a tireless worker, full of energy and zeal and with a message that arouses the people to a sense of duty in regard to the prohibition movement. She has strengthened old unions, revived dormant ones, organized many new ones, and has given an impetus to the work wherever she has been. The months of August and September in Kansas have been devoted largely to convention work, county and district. More than ever before, speakers and workers have been secured for county conventions. Besides Mrs. Flatter, Rev. Mary Sibbitt, Mrs. Sena H. Wallace, Mrs. C. E. Jones and the state corresponding secretary, Miss Mary E. Dobbs, have given considerable time to the field. Each has done splendid work. Rev. Sibbitt spent three months in West Sixth district and organized some fine unions. She is a host in herself. Kansas has been fortunate in having the services of Mrs. Flatter and Rev. Sibbitt.

Fall styles in lawns this year in Minneapolis, it is reported, will be somewhat unusual if the present plans of the dry forces are carried out. Before October 4, the date of the local option election in Hennepin county, it is expected that hundreds of billboards will grace the lawns of those in favor of a dry county. This plan is being used to counteract the advertising of the liquor men, which is being posted on billboards throughout the city.

What Frances E. Willard Said
(Price 75 cents)
What Lillian M. N. Stevens Said
(Price 50 cents)
Compiled by Anna Adams Gordon

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

W. C. T. U. ACTIVITIES

The thirty-second annual convention of Fayette county (Pa.) W. C. T. U. was held in Uniontown, September 9-10, with the seventeen unions of the county well represented. The two days were given to discussions, addresses and reports of the presidents and superintendents and resulted in a revival of interest and reconsecration to the cause of temperance. Mrs. Kate Ritenour was re-elected president.

Benton county (Tenn.) W. C. T. U. met in convention Sept. 7, with Mrs. Olivia Robins as presiding officer. Good work for the year was reported by the presidents of the three local unions and by the county superintendents of Flower Mission. Mothers' Meetings, Christian Citizenship, Y. P. B., L. T. L. and Sunday school work. The officers for the following year are: President, Mrs. Mathilie Travis; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Olivia Robins; recording secretary, Mrs. Fannie Pierce; treasurer, Mrs. Lula Dowdy.

The annual convention of the Ottawa county (Mich.) W. C. T. U. was held the latter part of August in the First Reformed church of Spring Lake, with Mrs. Jennie Vos, county president, in charge. In addition to the county officers, there were present Mrs. A. S. Benjamin, state and district honorary president; Mrs. Alberta Dann, district president; Miss Margaret J. Bilz, National organizer and lecturer and district corresponding secretary, and Mrs. Julia Lillie, district recording secretary. A full quota of delegates and a splendid record of accomplishments for the past twelve months added greatly to the enthusiasm of the occasion. Mrs. Benjamin was the speaker for the first evening meeting and her many admirers affirm that never was she more eloquent or convincing. She was very enthusiastically applauded, and a beautiful bouquet tied with white ribbon and a souvenir spoon were presented to her by the entertaining union. The medal contest the second evening and the demonstration by the children of the Addie A. Austin L. T. L. were much enjoyed. Miss Bilz gave a comprehensive review of the progress of temperance and the present encouraging outlook, which was most impressive.

"It was the honor of motherhood that sent me out into the world to do the work that I am doing," explained Mrs. Lillian M. Mitchner, president of the Kansas W. C. T. U., as she faced an enthusiastic company of Lawrence county (Pa.) white ribboners and their friends, who had gathered on a recent occasion to hear the words of this Kansas woman, who has been for some weeks touring Pennsylvania in the interests of "Votes for Women," and winning universal approval by her recital of the way they do things in Kansas.

"But you have blind tigers?" some one asked. "We have some blind tigers there," Mrs. Mitchner admitted. "However, if a tiger is after my boy, I would rather it were a blind one than one with both eyes open. Prohibition at its worst is better than high license at its best. When you drive the evil into back alleys, livery stables and suitcases, you have driven it into small quarters."

L'ARALDO

The only Evangelical Italian paper publishing W C. T. U. articles and news monthly.

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L'ARALDO

175 Rockaway Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y

The Holyoke (Mass.) W. C. T. U. in a recent civic parade entered a float which attracted much attention. The decorations were green and white with a number of telling placards, among them "Onward Cold Water," and "Safety First Means No Alcohol."

The South Dakota W. C. T. U. has been honored through the official appointment by Governor Byrne of Mrs. Julia McDaniels, state superintendent of the Health department, as a delegate to the Mississippi Valley Conference on Tuberculosis to be held at Indianapolis, Indiana, Sept. 29-Oct. 1. Mrs. McDaniels is the only woman delegate.

Mrs. Mary S. Carey, an esteemed member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of San Jose, Calif., is a most remarkable woman. Although she is ninety-three years of age, she rarely misses a W. C. T. U. meeting and still retains the deepest interest in all departments of work. In the recent membership train contest which lasted about three months she secured seven new members. Mrs. Carey was formerly a teacher among the Chinese and gave to them most beautiful service, from both an educational and religious standpoint.

The temperance parade of the Anna A. Gordon W. C. T. U. of Asbury Park, N. J., on Sept. 6, was a most gratifying success. One float, a life boat on wheels, prettily decorated with flags and posters, was left in front of one of the hotels from nine until four in the afternoon and hundreds of people came up from the board walk to look at it, and most of them read every poster. During the summer the union has enrolled twenty-one new members, one honorary and one life member.

Walworth county (Wis.) W. C. T. U. held its annual convention at Sharon, Sept. 1-2, in the beautiful new Methodist church. Nine of the eleven unions were represented and gave good reports of aggressive work. The county W. C. T. U. will place on the fair grounds this fall a drinking fountain with large cement foundation and canopy top. Mrs. Almena P. McDonald, National organizer and lecturer, gave an address the first evening, and remained throughout the convention.

The W. C. T. U. of Montgomery county, Maryland, won the second prize in an automobile parade at the agricultural fair at Rockville last month. The Federation of Women's Clubs, in an effort to help the fair directors provide more wholesome amusements for their patrons, offered three prizes for the most effectively decorated cars, and the W. C. T. U., with no thought of competing, entered the parade simply as a means of advertising the organization. The prize, a handsome lap robe, was presented to the able county president, Mrs. Martha T. Farquhar, to whose initiative the entering of the car was due. Draped in white and banked with white hydrangeas and clematis, held in place by white bows, the car bore the W. C. T. U. monogram on the front of the radiator and a placard on one side with the word, "Prohibition" in letters a foot high. The L. T. L. of the county was also represented by a large car liberally decorated with flags and starspangled bunting, and filled with small girls and boys in Young Campaigners' regalia. Both cars were received with applause as they passed before the thousands of people in attendance at the fair.

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9. Figures Tell.
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Paper, 28x42. Price, 5 cents each; pe hundred, $3.50.

The Man Who Drinks. Paper, 28x42 Price, 5 cents each; per hundred, $3.50

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The Man Who Drinks.
The Treating Evil.
Abraham Lincoln.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE

Evanston, Ill.

Mrs. Lora S. La Mance, National organizer and lecturer, has been in Iowa speaking in the interests of suffrage and prohibition in the larger cities and towns. During the first week in September she spent two days in Burlington, where she was tendered a reception by the Y. W. C. A. and addressed two evening meetings, one in the First M. E church and the other in the public library hall. In Keokuk she gave six addresses in two days, three of them to very large and enthusiastic audiences. Mrs. La Mance, by her quiet manner and appeal to commmon sense, is winning friends for the suffrage cause.

Out from the hearthstone the children fair
Pass from the breath of a mother's prayer;
Shall a father's vote on the crowded street
Consent to the snare for the thoughtless feet?

Ah! fathers, your finest gold grows dim,
Black with the rust of such nameless sin!
Oh, say, will your dearest come back as they go,
Fair as the sunshine, pure as the snow?

Mary T. Lathrap in "The Temperance Songster."

HOW TOMMY WAS CURED

KATE WOODWARD NOBLE, Waterbury, Conn.

(Continued from September 16)

If Madge and Minnie had not come in just then and broken off the conversation between Tommy and his mother, it is hard to tell just how Tommy would have answered. He was naturally a truthful boy, and he did love his mother, but he was easily led, afraid of ridicule, and pretty completely under the domination of the boys with whom he associated. In his heart he knew his mother was right, for he had begun to grow tired of the manners of the rougher class of boys, and to suspect that they were not really manly. The cigaret habit was growing on him, however, and he craved the effect of the little paper rolls of tobacco more than he liked to acknowledge. He dreaded being found out, though, and this made him somewhat more cautious in their use than he otherwise would have been. But he still refused to go to the parish house, pleading that he was tired and didn't feel like getting ready. He went to bed early.

Madge and Minnie were greatly disappointed, as they had counted on his becoming interested in the Kwasind Club. "Do you think we ought to tell mama?" they asked each other, over and over, and each time decided to wait a little longer, knowing and dreading the effect of worry upon her health. Tonight they talked it over again, after going upstairs.

"Let's ask Mr. Tyler what to do," suggested practical Madge. "He likes Tommy, he said he did, and if Tommy would only get into the Kwasind Club, I do believe he would be all right again. He used to be so nice before he went with those horrid boys."

The next day two very sober little girls waylaid Mr. Tyler and talked to him for a long time. Their faces were brighter when they came away from his study in the parish house, and all that evening they kept making mysterious signs and breaking out into little giggles, much to the wonderment of their mother and Tommy.

After the next meeting of the Kwasind Club wonderful things began to happen. Caricatures of boys smoking cigarets and swaggering along appeared on fences; the appearance of the youthful smokers was the signal for bursts of jeering laughter from Kwasind badge wearers. Then songs something like this were printed in the school paper:

"Don't you think that you are smart,
Great big manly smoker,
Puffing at your cigaret,
Strutting stiff as poker;
Strut and puff and puff and strut,
Try to be a smarty,
Wish that you could see yourself,
As you look, my hearty."

Sung to the tune of "Yankee Doodle" this greeted the ears of the smokers morning, noon and night. The older boys took it up and soon the life of Tommy and the rest was made a burden in that town.

After a week or so Tommy became thoroughly sick of being a laughing stock for the boys of the Kwasind club, and some of the rest shared his feeling. When Mr. Tyler, meeting a group of them, of which Tommy was one, cordially invited them to come up and see the basketball game of the club the next evening, they accepted quite readily, and became so much interested that they applied for membership. After answering the questions as to whether they were willing to obey the laws of the club and had passed the physical examination, they received the paper badges with two points of the star, which they were told were Obedience to Law, and Activity. "If you break the laws of your school, or of the town, or are found disobedient to your parents, you lose the Obedience point," explained Mr. Taylor. "You have three other points to gain before you can join any of the teams, and must gain three pendants before becoming full-fledged members. But the two points will admit you to the rooms and to all games, as spectators."

Tommy puzzled a good deal as to the other three points. He asked other boys, but was told, "You'll find out when you pass 'em," and with this he had to be content for the present.

Although nothing had been said about cigarets in the club rooms, Tommy knew that none of the members were supposed to use them, and suspected they might have something to do with one or more of the coveted missing points. So he struggled manfully to give them up, helped a good deal, no doubt, by the ridicule which continued to be heaped upon the users of the little rolls of tobacco. The yellow stains gradually faded from his fingers and, after the first fight was over, he felt better than he had in some time. He also began to drop the slang and semi-profanity which had marred his talk when among other boys—he had not dared go as far as that at home—and was much kinder to his sisters and more thoughtful of his mother's wishes. One night, as he entered the parish house, some one tapped him on the shoulder and he was called into the anteroom. Three masked figures awaited him there. "You have finally achieved Cleanliness of Body, by breaking away from the cigaret habit, and thus gained the third point of the star," said one, pinning the point to the paper badge on Tommy's breast. "You have also achieved Cleanliness of Speech, the fourth point," said the next, with similar action, "and by achieving these you have earned the last point, that of Bravery," said the third, completing the star. He was then bidden to take off the paper badge and received in its stead the pretty metal badge with the star complete.

"Go on as you have begun," said the masked figures, in chorus, "and win the three pendants in due time." He was not told what he must do to gain the pendants, but a month later received one, the next month another, and the third month the last. "These pendants stand for Purpose, Pluck and Perseverance," said Mr. Tyler, as he fastened them to Tommy's badge, "and they are yours, so long as you keep on doing well." As he passed out, Tommy received a rousing welcome from the rest of the club.

The Kwasind Club continued to grow and flourish for a long time; indeed, it may still be in existence. Its members were strong and clear-headed and were regarded as valuable assets to the athletic organizations of the towns in which they resided, and their influence was always for good. Mr. Tyler lost no opportunity to impress upon the boys the fact that their bodies were complicated machines, given to them by God to do His work in various lines, and that it was a solemn and sacred duty to keep them in proper condition for that work; showing them that clean minds must dwell in clean bodies, and directing them to the never-failing sources of help provided in the churches with which they were connected—for there was no restriction of creed or nationality in the club membership. The boys were urged to faithful, regular attendance upon church services, and the carrying out, in daily life, of the principles they were taught. Tommy has never ceased to be thankful for his own cure, wrought by the Kwasind Club.

NEW YORK COUNTIES IN CONVENTION

The Chautauqua county (N. Y.) W. C. T. U. convention met at Gerry, Sept. 8-9, Mrs. Flora H. Sterling, county president, presiding. An interesting program was presented, consisting of reports, solos, recitations, temperance songs, and a medal contest by the Young People's Branch. The evening address was given by Mrs. Frances W. Graham, of Lockport, vice-president of the New York state W. C. T. U., her subject being "Prohibition and Woman Suffrage." She sang very effectively several temperance songs. The financial report of the treasurer showed a total county membership of 1,566, three new unions and one new Y. P. B. having been organized during the year.

Chenango county (N. Y.) W. C. T. U. held a most interesting annual convention September 1 in the Broad Street Methodist church, Norwich. Forty-six delegates from the eighteen unions in the county were present. A considerable gain in membership, the organization of four new unions and a total membership for the county of more than 500 were reported. Mrs. Mary Hyde of Alton was elected president to succeed Mrs. S. E. Johns, who has held the office thirteen years. In the afternoon Miss Clara Goodrich, a returned missionary, spoke most entertainingly of temperance conditions in India. In the evening Rev. A. R. Burke, pastor of the convention church, gave a very forceful stereopticon lecture on the effects of alcohol on the human system.

The thirty-first annual convention of the Saratoga county (N. Y.) W. C. T. U. was held in Corinth with forty-five delegates present, and Mrs. Jennie E. Wright, county president, presiding. Addresses by Miss Kate Devereaux Blake, showing the difference in the conditions in the states where women vote as compared with those which have only male suffrage, furnished valuable arguments for woman suffrage. An address on scientific temperance by Dr. Ferris was most convincing.

The thirty-ninth annual convention of Ontario county (N. Y.) W. C. T. U. met at Phelps, N. Y., with an attendance of 200, representing a paid membership of more than 1,000. The address of the evening was made by ex-convict Frank E. Howard. Ontario county has held four institutes during the year, with a good attendance at each.

The W. C. T. U of Franklin county (N. Y.) met in the M. E. church, Chateaugay, September 1, for its twenty-seventh annual convention. The attendance was large, interest in the work pronounced, and reports from unions and superintendents most encouraging. Dr. Lucia Heaton, a member of the state board of health, gave an exceedingly interesting and instructive address on "What Women Can Do for Public Health." Interest in woman suffrage is at white heat in New York state and the women of the W. C. T. U. listened with absorbing attention to Mrs. Alexander MacDonald, one of the influential suffrage leaders of the county, who told what a victory for suffrage would mean to the temperance cause. Her brief talks, both afternoon and evening, were most enthusiastically received. The church was filled to its capacity in the evening to hear the double medal contest, oratorical and vocal.

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CATHOLICS WORKING FOR TOTAL ABSTINENCE

At the forty-fifth national convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America which met in Pittsburgh last month, the Very Rev. P. J. O'Callaghan, national president of the organization, in an address quoted the words of Pope Pius X to a delegation of members of the International Federation a year and a half ago, "It is your duty, as Catholics, to be in the very van of the anti-alcohol movement." "In this movement against alcohol drinking the latest blessing of the church of God is upon those who are in the very van of it," declared the president.

"What can we do to save the race from the curse of alcoholism? What share are we Catholics going to have in the eradicating of the monster evil of these days? Catholics should be foremost in this altruistic crusade for the physical, moral and religious salvation of the race. The individualism which sees in the temperance question merely an attack on personal liberty shows small indication of a Christian spirit. A Christian spirit feels that if one member is sick the whole body is sick. How many of us do really suffer because of the thousands that are drunkards? How many of us are asking what are the causes of drunkenness? Who cares? Do you? Are you concerned about the dangers which will beset the path of the rising generation? Are you anxious to save every man that can be saved, and especially anxious to preserve those that are yet uncontaminated in order that the Kingdom of God may be peopled for time and for eternity? When we begin to do our best, we shall make not only Catholics in America sober, but we shall make the nation sober."

The Western Hotel, of Spokane, Washington, has been ordered by the superior court to be closed for six months and a fine of $300 has been assessed against the property in the proceedings brought under the "red light" abatement law against the hotel proprietors and the owner of the building. This is the second conviction in Eastern Washington under the law.

OHIO'S GOVERNOR WILL VOTE FOR PROHIBITION

Governor Willis of Ohio has taken his place with the many governors of the United States who approve of state-wide prohibition. In an address before the Methodist Conference at Columbus recently, he told his hearers that last fall when the question of state-wide prohibition was submitted to a vote of the people he cast a dry ballot, and that he would do the same this year when the matter is again considered at the November election.

Nineteen Prohibition States

Maine	West Virginia
Kansas	Virginia
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South Carolina

PROHIBITION State Pennants

A strong paper pennant. Size 5½x17 inches, with name of state and date of passage of prohibitory law. Printed in flag blue. Set of 19 pennants, 25 cents.

(No orders filled for less than one set.)

Estimates cheerfully furnished to states desiring 2,000 of one kind.

National W. C. T. U. Publishing House
Evanston, Illinois

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The Whirlpool, Celilo Falls

These are some of the scenes which our delegates to the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union Convention at Seattle will witness on their last day's ride along the Columbia River on the White Ribbon Special, which leaves Chicago on the evening of October 5.

The 200-mile ride down the beautiful Columbia River is a fitting climax to a gloriously beautiful trip. The beauties of the Columbia are world-famous. It is one of the scenic regions of the country — a great river rushing through gorges, across wide sweeping valleys; seeking its way to the sea among huge, magnificent mountains.

Rugged cliffs rise from the river's edge. The train flashes along the foot of them, steady and smooth on a splendid track —one of the triumphs of modern American engineering. Now and then the cliffs crowd the river into a tumbling torrent, tearing at the rocks which impede its flow. The whirlpool at Celilo Falls is such a place.

And now and then a waterfall comes feathering down through a cleft in the cliff. Latourelle Falls, here pictured, is one of a series of such falls near the city of Portland. And here and there, in the broader sweeps of the river, are seen fishing wheels, in which Chinook salmon are caught for the canneries.

Latourelle Falls

Bridal Veil Bluffs

At The Dalles, the Special will wait an hour, so that everyone may enjoy the grandeur. The long stop at the "Rose City" of Oregon gives opportunity for more than a glimpse at the extraordinary beauty of its surroundings. From Council Crest, a half hour's ride from the center of the city, five snow-capped mountains are visible; the windings of the blue Willamette and the Columbia are in view; the panorama of hamlet, orchard, and rich valley spreads as far as the eye can reach.

Portland, at the end of this splendid ride down the Columbia, is one of the beauty cities of the country, where leaves are green and flowers grow throughout the year.

Another night's ride and the White Ribbon Special will roll into Seattle, the modern city that commands Puget Sound, and a revelation to those who have never seen it.

Fish Whirl, Columbia River

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SUBSCRIPTIONS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES	
THE UNION SIGNAL	$1.52 a year
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Address Evanston, Ill.

WIN ONE CIRCLE, 1915

With this issue of THE UNION SIGNAL our Win One Circle for 1915 closes. A large circle it is—reaching from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean and from the lakes to the gulf, numbering five hundred and forty members, all enthusiastic over our splendid, OUR VERY OWN UNION SIGNAL.

At the coming great National Convention in Seattle we shall have a Convention Win One Circle and anyone already a subscriber who gives the name of a new subscriber during the convention will become a member of the Convention Win One Circle, receiving a white enamel pin and ribbon badge. Will you who are privileged to attend the coming convention kindly remember the Win One Circle and either take with you the name of a new subscriber, or remember your hostess in the convention city by subscribing for her? All new subscribers secured at the convention will receive the convention numbers of THE UNION SIGNAL, and next best to being present at a National Convention is the privilege of reading in word-pictures the full account of the great meeting.

526. Miss Emma C. Connor, Magnolia, Del.
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528. Mrs. Jennie LaDue, Northampton, Mass.
529. Mrs. W. C. Goff, Waverly, Wash.
530. Mrs. Evelyn B. Street, Dixon, Ill.
531. Mrs. Sarah B. Fisk, Chicago, Ill.
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534. Mrs. J. T. Bell, Soddy, Tenn.
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540. Mrs. M. H. Spotts, Winchester, Ia.

THE LIFE OF FRANCES E. WILLARD written by Anna Adams Gordon, has been forwarded to the following as a premium for sending ten subscriptions to the weekly edition of THE UNION SIGNAL:

56. Mrs. Walter Hall, Salem, N. J.
57. Mrs. R. J. Smith, Wooster, O.
58. Rev. Alice H. Allen, Truman, Minn.
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SLUMP IN BEER SALES IN MISSOURI

Missouri is slowing down on beer consumption. The records of the state beer inspection department give the figures to prove it. For July of this year their reports show a slump of 100,000 barrels over the same month last year, with a loss of 25,000 barrels for the month of August as compared with the records for August, 1914. This decrease has resulted in a loss of revenue to the state of $20,000 for the two months, $15,000 for July and $5,000 for August. Growth of prohibition territory is given as one cause of this decrease.

CONAN DOYLE'S TEMPERANCE POSTERS

The celebrated story-writer, Sir A. Conan Doyle, M. D., has prepared two temperance posters, which are being widely used throughout the British Empire. They are printed in large letters and read as follows: *"To Britain's Workers:* Drink by you means death to our soldiers. They give up life for you. Won't you give up drink for them?" The other reads thus: *"Alcohol: You* will be *happier* without it. *You* will be *healthier* without it. *You* will be *richer* without it. Sign off for the war!"

ABSURD!

Congressman Gallivan of Massachusetts is reported as denouncing prohibition, in a recent speech, as "un-American, unjust, inhuman, crazy, making for panic, wage-reduction, hypocrisy, crime, and demoralization!"

"Un-American" to stand for freedom from King Alcohol, the worst tyrant on earth!

"Unjust" to object to paying taxes to support the filthy pleasures of debauchery!

"Inhuman" to heed the prayers of the fathers, mothers, wives, and children of drunkards!

"Crazy" to wage war on delirium tremens!

"Making for panic" to seek to put into savings-banks the $2,000,000,000 annual cost of drink!

"Making for wage-reduction" to abolish the curse that bars workers wholly from the leading industries!

"Making for hypocrisy" to protest against such false statements as that speech contained!

"Making for crime" to close the saloons, the admitted cause of more than three-fourths of all crime!

"Making for demoralization" to prohibit the worst demoralizer of the ages, the sin-filled, satanic, seductive saloon!

Could nine more absurd characterizations of the prohibition movement possibly be made?—*Arrow, in Christian Endeavor World.*

GERMAN TEMPERANCE LITERATURE.

The following German pamphlets are issued to help enlist as many as possible of the German-Americans in the fight against the drink habit and the liquor traffic. They appeal to them in their native tongue and on lines which will most easily influence them. Speed the cause of national prohibition by distributing these pamphlets widely.

1. "THE BIBLE AND TOTAL ABSTINENCE." 32 pages, 2d edition, ten thousand now issued. Price 5c each, 25c a doz., $1.50 a hundred, postpaid.
2. "THE GERMANS AND THE DRINK QUESTION." 8 pages, forty thousand now issued. Price 2c each, 10c a dozen, 50c a hundred, postpaid, $4.00 a thousand by express.
3. "CHRISTIANITY AND PROHIBITION." 8 pages, twenty thousand now issued. Same price as No. 2.
4. "THE AIMS AND RESULTS OF PROHIBITION." 12 pages, 3d edition, thirty-five thousand now issued. Price 2c each, 10c a doz., 65c a hundred, postpaid, $5.00 a thousand by express.

Of this last a new revised edition has just left the press. It also embodies the latest statistics and statements concerning prohibition in Kansas by the Governors, Stubbs, Hodges and Capper and by the legislature of the state. Send orders to

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The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XLI | EVANSTON, ILL., OCTOBER 7, 1915 | No. 41

The Awakening of Women

Frances E. Willard

The awakening of women to a perception of their relation to civic life is an incalculable advantage, for women are the mothers of the race. Organized motherhood is a force the most deeply rooted, the most steadily enduring that this planet knows among all the beneficent forces that the ages have developed. The ballot for women is part and parcel of our prohibition cause; the two sink or rise together.

SPECIAL ARTICLES

Massachusetts Liquor Interests Secretly Oppose Suffrage—George Washington's Views on the Liquor Question—Frances Willard and Woman Suffrage—Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands a Friend of Temperance.

Massachusetts Liquor Interests Secretly Oppose Suffrage

In the four states which vote this fall on woman suffrage the liquor interests are actively engaged in opposing the measure. In Pennsylvania and New Jersey the liquor men voted to oppose suffrage and are liberally aiding the opposition. In Massachusetts the opposition is just as active, but is being secretly carried on. Certain letters which have recently come into the possession of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association and were published by the Association in the *Boston Post* explain one method by which they are raising funds for the anti-suffrage cause:

The first letter, bearing the heading of the Massachusetts Liquor League, 27 Haymarket Sq., Rooms 41, 42, 43, and dated Boston, Mass., July 17, 1915, reads as follows:

"To whom it may concern:

"This note will serve to introduce Representative Dennis F. Reardon of the 19th Suffolk district, who has been a good friend of our cause in the legislature with voice and vote. He will personally explain his mission.

"Anything you can do to make our cause a success will be appreciated by

"Yours very truly,

(Signed) "Edward H. Pinkham."

The second one, on the letter head of the Massachusetts' Voters' Anti-Suffrage League and signed by D. F. Reardon, treasurer, shows the purpose for which the above letter is being used. It reads as follows:

"Dear Sir:—For the purpose of procuring funds to assist us in sending speakers to every city and town in the commonwealth to advance the anti-suffrage cause, a grand picnic and outing will be held at Caledonian Grove, West Roxbury, Wednesday, Aug. 25, 1915.

"The project has the endorsement of the Massachusetts Liquor League, and a copy of their endorsement signed by Edward H. Pinkham, secretary, is herewith enclosed. Enclosed also are ten tickets for the picnic, which you are asked to purchase. As this is a matter in which we are all vitally interested, it is hoped you will make immediate remittance for the tickets. Make checks payable to D. F. Reardon, treasurer of Massachusetts Voters' Anti-Suffrage League.

"Thanking you in advance for the anticipated assistance, we remain, very truly yours,

"M. V. A. S. L.,

"By D. F. Reardon, Treasurer."

State-wide Prohibition Now in Nineteen States

Ohio Next State To Vote on the Saloon Question

Maine	1851	Virginia	1914
Kansas	1880	Colorado	1914
North Dakota	1889	Oregon	1914
Georgia	1907	Washington	1914
Oklahoma	1907	Arizona	1914
Mississippi	1908	Alabama	1915
North Carolina	1908	Arkansas	1915
Tennessee	1909	Iowa	1915
West Virginia	1912	Idaho	1915
		South Carolina	1915

To vote on statewide prohibition this year—Ohio.

To vote on statewide prohibition next year—Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, South Dakota, Vermont, Alaska.

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S VIEWS ON THE LIQUOR QUESTION

A most interesting and valuable statement made by George Washington, showing his attitude toward the drink evil, has been discovered by *The Vindicator*. It was found in a volume entitled, "Letters and Addresses of George Washington," edited by Jonas Viles, professor of history in the University of Missouri, and published by the Sun Dial Classics company of New York, in 1909. It is in the form of a letter written by Washington, at Mt. Vernon, on March 31, 1789, to a Mr. Thomas Green, and reads as follows:

"The sure means to avoid this evil is, first, to refrain from drink, which is the source of all evil and the ruin of half the workmen in this country. Were you to look back and had the means, either from recollection or accounts, to ascertain the cost of the liquor you have expended, it would astonish you. In the manner this expense is generally incurred, that is by getting a little now and a little then, the impropriety of it is not seen, inasmuch as it passes away without much thought. But, view it in the aggregate, you will be convinced at once, whether any man who depends upon the labor of his hands, not only for his own support, but that of an increasing family, can afford such a proportion of his wages for that article. But the expense is not the worst consequence that attends it, for it naturally leads a man into the company of those who encourage dissipation and idleness, by which he is led by degrees to the perpetration of acts which may terminate in his ruin. But, supposing this not to happen, a disordered frame and a body debilitated, renders him unfit (even if his mind was disposed to discharge the duties of his station with honor to himself or fidelity to his employer) from the execution of it. An aching head and trembling limbs, which are the inevitable effects of drinking, disincline the hands from work; hence begins sloth and that listlessness which end in idleness, but which are no reasons for withholding that labor for which money is paid."

A copy of this strong statement should be published in the newspapers of every community to disprove the falsehoods concerning Washington's attitude on the liquor question which have been and are being circulated by the brewers.

NEBRASKA'S PROHIBITION CAMPAIGN WELL UNDER WAY—MR. BRYAN PROMISES HIS ASSISTANCE

At an enthusiastic convention of th Nebraska Dry Federation at Lincoln, N braska's 1916 prohibition campaign wa given an impetus which started it we on its way to victory. Twelve hundre and fifty delegates attended. Hon. Charl W. Bryan, mayor of Lincoln, was the pr siding officer. Hon. William J. Bryan, t letter, gave assurance of his help in th campaign. Greetings from the governo of Kansas and Colorado and from th National Farmers' Congress were exten ed the federation. The cordial spirit ma ifested promises well for the co-operati of the temperance forces of the state.

KANSAS THE TARGET OF LIQUC PUBLICITY BUREAUS, DECLARES GOVERNOR CAPPER

In an address delivered at the thir seventh annual convention of the Kans W. C. T. U., Governor Capper told of t benefits Kansas enjoys as the result prohibition and predicted the aboliti of the liquor traffic by federal law in least ten years. Referring to the way which the state is slandered by the liqu interests, he said:

"Kansas, under the enforcement of t prohibitory law, has made such marv ous advancement in every avenue progress and well-being that the pow fully entrenched liquor interests, alarm lest all the states, or the nation, foll its example, have made Kansas the tar of their various publicity bureaus. Th have covered the entire United Sta with pamphlets and reports in wh statistics are adroitly massed, manuf tured and distorted to prove that Kan actually is damaged by prohibition a that there can be no real prosperity, actual progress without the saloon. (side of their argument is as convinc as the other, but the plausible and parently conclusive and authoritative ray of their alleged statistics, puz many persons who realize at the sa time that they cannot be true or enti true."

NATIONAL CARRIAGE MAKER ASSOCIATION HOLDS LIQUOR-LESS BANQUET

Not a drop of liquor, it is reported, served at the banquet of the Natic Carriage Makers' Association, held cently in Cleveland; yet, despite the sence of John Barleycorn, the affai said to have been a tremendous succ the best the association has held years. To the strains of the finest chestra obtainable and the dulcet to of grand opera stars the men who b made fortunes out of horse-drawn hicles sipped their tea, "and by tea, is meant," declares an Ohio paper, w describes the occasion in the follo words:

"Over $1,200 worth of entertainm stunts took the place of the bubbling p and the gentlemen, who for years h made speeches with their right hand ing on the top of champagne bot which left their remaining hand free gestures, got along finely last night out any rests for their hands."

Former Providence, R. I., Brewery Now Motion Picture Studio

In these days when breweries and distilleries are being closed in considerable numbers throughout the country, it is interesting to note the different uses to which the buildings and machinery are being adapted. The list so far includes ice plants, creameries, pottery works, soft drink factories and many others. And now comes word that a brewery in Providence, R. I., has been transformed into a motion picture studio. The picture herewith shows the new studio and the entire film company and several hundred extras who were employed in making "Captain Eri," a five part Eastern film production. In sending it Mrs. Helen H. Green, UNION SIGNAL correspondent for the Virginia W. C. T. U., encloses a letter from Mr. Bert Ennis, publicity man for the Eastern Film corporation, in which he makes this statement concerning the new studio:

"I believe that the community around is bettered by the fact that a film company now occupies the space where once beer was made, and I think the amusement of Providence, as well as the rest of the country and world, will do more material good than did the concoctions which were mixed by the brewers."

KANSAS BANKS SHOW LARGELY INCREASED DEPOSITS

Kansas has recently given to the world another proof that prohibition promotes the financial prosperity of a state. When the state and national banks were asked in June to make a statement of their condition, the vaults of the Kansas banks were fairly bulging with money. Their books showed combined deposits of $226,666,163.79, an increase of $46,281,306.71 over the deposits reported on June 30, 1914.

MICHIGAN IS GOING DRY!

"Dry times are certainly coming in Michigan," exclaimed a Detroit motorist the other day. "I made a trip recently from Traverse City to Detroit and in following a certain stretch of country having good roads I did not strike one place in which to get a drink until near Detroit. That's going some when you consider it means going pretty well the length of the state."

MINNESOTA CLUB WOMEN FOR A DRY HENNEPIN COUNTY

It is not often that a federation meeting is asked to vote upon a re-endorsement of a resolution already passed, but so strongly did the members of the Minnesota Federation of Women's Clubs feel on the issue of the October 4 election in Hennepin county that, at the state meeting in Minneapolis last week, there was presented and acted upon a resolution reiterating the one passed last year at Rochester, Minn. It reads as follows:

"Resolved, That as the home is the citadel of womanhood and the liquor traffic is the deadly enemy of the home, we endorse the action of the National Federation of Women's Clubs in favor of national prohibition, commend the movement for state-wide prohibition in Minnesota and pray for victory for the dry forces in Hennepin county, October 4."

TRAMPS SHUN DRY CITY

Kalamazoo, Mich., which has been without saloons since May 1, is not attracting the usual number of tramps. This fact was made known recently at the semi-annual inspection of the jail records. During the four months ending September 20, 1915, less than one-third the usual number of hoboes for this season of the year enjoyed the hospitality of the jail, and the city was thus freed from a large number of undesirables and the lawlessness attendant upon their sojourn within its limits. For the past four months the prison records show only 1,142 tramps as contrasted with 3,500 for the corresponding period of other years.

PROHIBITION CITY HAS NO VICE DISTRICT

Charleston, W. Va., has found that prohibition can be made to prohibit and the law in that city has been so well enforced that even in the vice districts, which were open for a time after the prohibition law went into effect, it was impossible to procure liquor. According to the story of a prominent West Virginia business man published in an Ohio paper, a company of ministers in disguise visited the district for four nights, and were unable in a single house to obtain intoxicants. But the district soon realized that without liquor it was deprived of its strongest ally, and the resorts have since been permanently closed.

"What Is the Matter, Anyway?"

As one state after another outlaws the drink traffic the astonished liquor men ask, "What's the matter, anyway?"

That question is easily answered. The thing that's all wrong is liquor itself, and the people are finding it out. The dispensary plan; the high license plan; the government owned saloon; the family liquor store; Sunday closing; early closing; strict supervision; abolishment of free lunch, music, tables and games; the system of having only one saloon to so many population; local option—all of these are mere subterfuges. They are quack remedies. They do not go to the root of the evil, which is liquor itself. The only cure for the liquor evil is the complete prohibition of its manufacture and sale in the whole nation.—Kansas City (Mo.) Times.

"SAFETY FIRST"

MRS. McVEAN ADAMS, Mound City, Kan.

It began over the telephone. Mary Rose answered the bell and called back, "Long distance for you, mother."

"Oh, dear, I hope none of the children are sick!" sighed Mrs. Rose, as she hurried to answer the summons.

"This is Mrs. Rose—Yes, this is the president of the Blessington W. C. T. U. —Is that so?—Well, that is too bad.—Why, ye-es, I guess we could, but it is very short notice—I really ought not to decide without 'phoning to the other officers.—Well, if there is only time for her to reach the train, tell her to come; come right to my home. Some of us will try to meet her. Goodbye."

A groan from both daughters greeted Mrs. Rose's return to the sewing room.

"Another W. C. T. U. speaker!" said Alice, "and my dress just has to be done for Friday."

"Yes, it is a Mrs. Jones," said Mrs. Rose. "The road was washed out so that she could not reach her appointment for tonight, so we have the chance to have her here. She had to know definitely about coming so as to get that morning train. We must all work lively now to get out a crowd. I'm glad Central is so willing to help us. She can give the general call on each of the country lines, and so tell all the neighborhood at once, and the people will come in big auto loads. I will ask our pastor to strike off some little bills on his press, as he does the church bulletins, and the neighborhood boys will distribute them. It's lucky that Fred is at home. He must make a poster in his best style and put it up in the post-office. You girls would better make the guest-room fresh and pretty and straighten the whole house, while I stand at the 'phone. I must ask the trustees for permission to use the church, and call up all the members of the union and divide the business of telephoning among them. Oh, yes, Alice, you will play, of course, and I will invite the choirs of each of the churches to meet at three to practice. There should be at least one solo. Just close the door and leave the sewing-room as it is. Don't look so blue, Alice, for I can get your dress done in time. Doubtless Mrs. Jones will bring us a blessing. I have never heard her."

It was a busy day in the little town. Blessington had a fine community spirit, and the union, though small, had been through many such emergencies, and was well trained for team work. Before evening nearly every one knew of the unexpected lecture. There was one woman, a Mrs. Brown, whom the white ribboners had long desired as a member, both because of her abilities and for the sake of her growing family, all boys but one. Mrs. Brown had promised to attend the lecture.

Mrs. Jones arrived. She was not a strong woman and looked pale and worn. Though too late for the noon meal, a nourishing luncheon, daintily served, was given her at once.

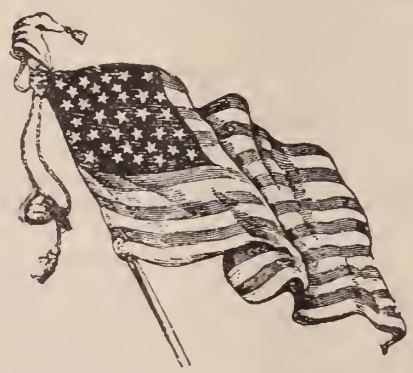
"I suppose you just want to rest and prepare for the evening. I will go on trying to get you an audience," said Mrs. Rose.

"Oh, no," replied Mrs. Jones, "I am alone so much, traveling, let me assist you with your work, and then help the girls sew. I see such pretty things around. It rests me just to be in a home. I really want to forget my work for a while and so come fresh to my lecture this evening."

The style of the new dress delighted Mrs. Jones, and when it came time for Alice to practice with the singers, the lecturer took up the idle needle and beneath her skillful fingers a row of pink floss rose buds grew around the white net collar and cuffs of the new dress. It was just what Alice wanted but lacked the skill to apply.

Night came, with a drizzling rain. Mrs. Jones' audience was small. The solo had to be omitted. Mrs. Brown, the hoped for new member, could not come, but her husband was there and her only daughter. Mrs. Jones was far from famous. She was not a very eloquent or forceful speaker. But her cheeks flushed and her eyes shone with her intense devotion to the cause of prohibition. She gave careful figures showing how many boys in each generation became drunkards and how many daughters became the wives of drinking men.

"One home out of every five," she said, "must give a child to be cursed by drink. Will the lot fall on *your* home? How much would you give to be certain that your precious daughter would never marry a man who used liquor? Let me tell you how to make sure. It will cost very little—only a constant and loving training in temperance truths. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union will help you. The church will help you.



The school teacher must help you, or risk the loss of her certificate to teach. Build into the blood and brain of your girl the truth concerning the evils of strong drink. Instill into her heart and spirit a fear, a horror and a hatred of all intoxicants. Then she will shrink from any person who uses them and thus you can make her safe, absolutely safe from becoming that most pitiful thing, the wife of a drunkard."

The remarks of the speaker sank deep into the heart of Mr. Brown. He looked at the blooming little daughter at his side with a new devotion. That night he repeated the words to his wife, and again next morning at the breakfast table, where his sons and their sister were gathered. "I believe it can be done," he said, "and that you can all learn to have such a loathing for liquor that you will never even go with companions who use it."

As Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Rose parted at the train, they condoled with each other that the hard work of the previous day should seem so nearly lost because of the rain. The collection was small, and not one member had been added to the union.

At the next meeting of the Blessington union, the white ribboners appointed a superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction in the public schools. Mrs. Rose presented a new view of the subject. She said, "We have no Young People's Branch, a fact which we deplore. We have no Loyal Temperance Legion, because we have been unable to get leaders and teachers. Even if we had these organizations, we could not compel children to join, nor to attend if they were members. But we have leaders in the schools, since every teacher has to comply with the law and teach the harm that alcoholics and narcotics do. The children are compelled to attend school. Why not, then, use the machinery already provided for us, with leaders already paid, and put into their hands the material used in L. T. L. organizations, and help them to present the truth as pleasantly as we try to in the L. T. L. That seems to me to be good economy as well as common sense." It was soon learned that the overworked teachers were giving very little attention to temperance instruction, some just enough to comply with the law. The new superintendent was not officious, and they welcomed her as a friend and used the helps she furnished.

The school year had just begun, when the first concerted action of the teachers and the W. C. T. U. was undertaken. September twenty-eighth was observed in all the school-rooms as Frances E. Willard day. The superintendent of city schools raised "Old Glory" to float over the school building all through the birthday of that dear leader who taught and lived the purest patriotism and the sanest statesmanship. In the high school the assembly hour was devoted to eulogies of Miss Willard. In all the grades temperance "pieces" were spoken and temperance songs sung by the pupils.

In the first primary room a large, framed picture of Miss Willard was placed on an easel so low that little hands could wreathe it with flowers, as the children circled it in a beautiful flag drill. A simple pageant was given by five boys, who represented heroes of prohibition. Each one told in stirring words why he hated rum and would give his life to fight the heart-breaking traffic in drink. These boys had learned their verses, practiced them at home till all the family knew them by heart, practiced them at school with the rest and each knew the parts of the other boys. The truths which they spoke in such ringing voices had worn grooves in their brains, and they would never touch liquor nor vote wet for city, state or nation.

A little play, representing Temperancetown and Whiskyville, was presented in costume by both boys and girls. Each speaker acted out his calling as he spoke, the rosy little cook of Temperancetown, five years old, beating her pudding in her bowl and tossing back her golden curls as she declared that no wine or brandy should ever flavor her cooking. It was difficult to find a boy who would represent the dramshop man in Whiskyville. A pupil too young to read, told in her own words the story of the little country girl who stood in the big barn door and watched the rain one lonely Sunday afternoon, and wondered if she would ever go anywhere or see anything or be anybody; and of how little Frankie wrote the family pledge, and of how she grew to be the world's greatest temperance leader.

On the blackboards in all the rooms the teachers had written the words of the song "Give Us A Stainless Flag," and the pupils sang it with a will. As they marched out, each child was given a pledge-card, either red, white or blue, by the county superintendent of schools. These were returned to the teachers after having been signed.

The superintendent of temperance work in the Sunday schools visited every Sunday school in town and presented pledge-cards. Many of these were signed by elderly and middle-aged folks, and by young people beyond school age. One teacher sent in a neat envelope her own pledge and those of every member of her Sunday school class, tied together with white ribbon.

The Blessington W. C. T. U. made the signed pledge-cards into a United States flag, sewing the cards, through the punched holes, by colors, onto an old sheet, in the form of "Old Glory." On the blue cards that formed the blue

(Continued on Page Six)

FRANCES WILLARD AND WOMAN SUFFRAGE

JANE A. STEWART, Philadelphia, Pa.

"Some men declare that woman shall not vote because she cannot fight, that is, she shall not save because she lacks power to destroy. . . . Surely she who bears the soldier has done more for her country than he who bears the sword."

The speaker was our beloved great leader, Frances Willard. She was delivering her annual address in Queen's Hall, London, before that great, fruitful biennial convention in 1895 when the World's W. C. T. U. expanded into wonderful power, adding among other leverages the vital department of Franchise.

It was an inspiring occasion and the great leader rose to it. Perhaps none of her annual orations equals the one she then delivered with all the eloquence and power with which she was so richly endowed. Many who had hesitated to declare themselves for woman suffrage were won by the force of her arguments.

"Woman has discovered herself as an individual, and is steadily acquiring the rights that belong to her as such," she said. With winsome appeal and persuasion she called on women to realize that "the destinies of the world are absolutely in their hands" and that "by combined effort they could soon become an army drilled and disciplined, and for this reason dauntless and undefeated," finding "such a sense of safety, solidarity and victory as would take the harm out of life even as blotting paper dries up ink."

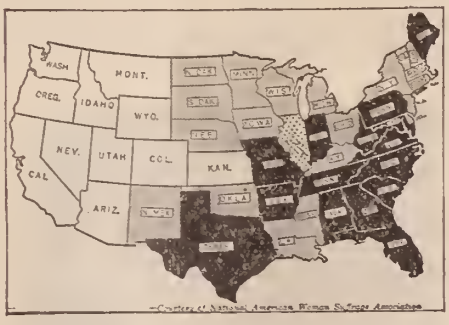
"The awakening of women to a perception of their relation to civic life is an incalculable advantage, for women are the mothers of the race," she went on to say. "Organized motherhood is a force the most deeply rooted, the most steadily enduring that this planet knows, among all the beneficent forces that the ages have developed." *"The ballot for women is part and parcel of our prohibition cause; the two sink or rise together."*

The National W. C. T. U. had long held (as Miss Willard put it), that "the home vote ought to be let loose on the saloon vote," and the British Women's Temperance Association, under the leadership of Lady Henry Somerset, had recently declared for the enfranchisement of women, for the feeling was growing (as Mrs. Eva McLaren, World's W. C. T. U. superintendent of Franchise declared), that until women had the vote, no temperance reform measure could be won.

Miss Willard voiced the sentiment also two years later at the Buffalo (N. Y.) National Convention, declaring prophetically, "Every intelligent person is now perfectly aware that when we seek to win the ballot we shall have the entire liquor traffic against us," a statement verified by the first California campaign in 1896-7 and succeeding campaigns in Michigan, Wisconsin and many other states during the past twenty years.

The methods and way in which white ribboners should work for enfranchisement were outlined by the great leader in "Do Everything" (a campaign of education) and in her declaration of 1897:

"The W. C. T. U. has from the first believed that the most thoroughgoing fashion in which to fight the women's battle for the ballot is to go into the campaign along with our veteran suffrage sisters, but to do so as white ribbon women who seek the ballot that they may protect the home against its deadliest foe. *We do not believe that anything is gained by trying to conciliate the liquor oligarchy; to us it seems strategic and honorable to fight it openly."*



—Courtesy of National American Woman Suffrage Association

STATUS OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE

FULL SUFFRAGE

Wyoming	1869
Colorado	1893
Idaho	1896
Utah	1896
Washington	1910
California	1911
Arizona	1912
Kansas	1912
Oregon	1912
Alaska	1913
Nevada	1914
Montana	1914

PRESIDENTIAL AND MUNICIPAL SUFFRAGE

Illinois	1913

STATES TO VOTE ON SUFFRAGE AT NEXT GENERAL ELECTION

New York
Pennsylvania Massachusetts
New Jersey to Vote October 19

STATES TO VOTE IN 1916

Iowa South Dakota West Virginia

The wisdom of this stand has been verified in the experience of the suffrage organizations, which now openly are aligned against their greatest and most malignant foe, the liquor traffic, and everywhere white ribboners and suffragists stand shoulder to shoulder in the campaigns.

Miss Willard was a suffrage pioneer and prophet. Every reader of "Glimpses" recalls how as a young woman she resented the dividing line of enfranchisement (the vote was for him and not for her), which separated her from the brother who had been her companion up to that time. She asked, "Can't we get politics out of the company of thieves into which it has fallen? Are we going to pass by on the other side or are we going to come, like the good Samaritan, and make politics a home question, something that women care for and are greatly interested in?" And she said quaintly, "If ever a place needed 'clarin' out it is the kitchen of Uncle Sam, and nothing on this universal earth will keep us out of it!" calling to the good men in her audiences: "You, and you only, must open the door!"

As long ago as 1888, in her annual address at the New York National W. C. T. U. Convention, Miss Willard called on the churches for recognition of "woman's equality within the house of God." It was to her a source of special joy that on one occasion she delivered an address on "Woman Suffrage as a Means of Home Protection From the Saloon Curse" in the pulpit of that noble but ultra-conservative theologian, Dr. Horace Bushnell, her pleasure being whetted by the fact that Mrs. Bushnell herself was in a front seat. And she declared her "steadfast belief that the ministers of the United States have done more than any other class to hasten the progress of the woman movement," although her heart had been grieved by the utterance on the franchise question of some distinguished representatives of leading denominations.

As to the "antis," she voiced twenty years ago the feeling that prevails today:

"The remonstrants are probably rendering a real service by arranging in line of battle once more the outworn weapons of old controversies, that the people of these times may test their utter inadequacy in the warfare of the present day. For the fact is patent that the only fortress that still holds out against our argument is that of the foreigner and the liquor traffic aided by a minority at the North of conservative-minded men, and at the South by good and unenlightened men, who share the same materialistic views concerning women."

Patiently and hopefully, struggling workers for women's equality under the laws today may take heart from the prophetic words of the great leader which come ringing down the years:

"This greatest of all movements looking toward a real republic moves forward as steadily as the stars in their orbits, for nothing can arrest the progress of a true principle, on its way to the hearts of an intelligent people." . . . "Surely she who bears soldiers need not bear arms, and when she votes, the pugilistic encounters on a large scale that we call wars will cease."

WOMEN ASK FOR FREEDOM

Massachusetts men are receiving small yellow cards from the suffragists of their state on which is printed:

"When the men fought for their freedom the women helped;

"When the men fought for the Union and the freedom of the negroes, the women helped;

"When the men fought for the freedom of Cuba, the women helped:

"Now the women are asking for their freedom. What are the men going to do?

"Vote for the woman suffrage amendment November 2."

"SAFETY FIRST"

(Continued from Page Four)

ground, they pasted stars of silver gilt, one star for each prohibition state.

In November the usual annual program for World's Temperance Sunday was given by the W. C. T. U. in one of the churches. The new pledge-card flag was shown, explained by the superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction, and hung upon the wall. The pupils of the public school, seated in a body, rose and, led by a little girl, gave the beautiful flag salute, and then sang the familiar song, "Give Us A Stainless Flag." At the close of this meeting the children crowded to the platform to see the flag, and each one searched for the card that bore his pledge. Many parents, also, examined the flag and read, through tears, the childish writing that spelled (and sometimes mis-spelled) the precious names.

During the holidays a play-party was given to all the pledge-signers. The white ribboners were hostesses, at the rooms of the superintendent of city schools. The only serious part of the program was a tender and earnest talk on the importance of being true to one's word and sacredly keeping the pledge.

When February seventeenth came, the churches joined, according to custom, in a Sunday evening service to commemorate the Home-going of Frances E. Willard. The program was furnished by the schools in this wise: Music by the high school quartet. Scripture concert recitation by boys from the eighth grade. Prayer by the county superintendent of schools. An address on the principles on which the W. C. T. U. was founded by the superintendent of city schools. Songs and recitations by the pupils of lower grades. A violin solo by the principal of the high school. The ushers and collectors for the Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund were girls from the high school.

Previous to this, when school began January first, typewritten offers of prizes for temperance essay contests were prepared by Mrs. Rose and the S. T. I. superintendent, and posted in all the schoolrooms for pupils to read. These were also read in school by the teachers, together with the topics for essays and rules for the contests.

Then came a time of hard work for white ribboners, teachers, pupils and parents. The union was small, and had no money in its treasury. Sixteen prizes were promised, ranging in price from a fifteen cent pennant to a three dollar book. Part of this expense was met by the dues of honorary members, part by the gifts of friends and part by the reduction in prices made by the bookseller. Teachers were furnished by the W. C. T. U. members with reliable and up-to-date information. Parents were almost distracted by the demands made upon them by their children; private and public libraries were searched, and books and pamphlets were sent for in haste.

The officers of the W. C. T. U., now quite familiar to most of the pupils, were asked over the telephone, at all hours of the early morning and late evening, for all sorts of information for use in the essays. These were some of the questions: "Please tell me, when did Kansas go dry? I don't mean dry weather." "Did General Neal Dow live in Portland, Maine, or Portland, Oregon?" "How many dry states were there last year? How many are there now?"

In the meantime attention was being paid to the little ones below the school age. Two tea parties were given with mothers of young children as guests of honor. These were not well attended, and the white ribbon women learned anew that they must become neighbors and friends of the young mothers before expecting them to respond to invitations to any social function.

The next step was a baby medal contest by three-year-olds. This was held in the afternoon at a commodious home. The recitations were not judged, but all the baby contestants were given beautiful little linen picture-books, just alike. Then a story-telling contest was held in the first primary room at school. From among the visitors three judges, who had no children in school, were chosen. There was spirited singing, and the excellence of the stories told was amazing. The winning story was that of a little girl whose drunken father was saved by overhearing her childish prayers for him. Three prizes were presented; first, a handsome copy of "Black Beauty"; second, a book of fairy tales, and third, a prohibition pennant.

Again a telephone message came to Mrs. Rose. It was from the mother of the little girl who had won first prize, asking that the little story (which Mrs. Rose had lent her to learn) be given to her to paste beside the inscription in her prize book. It was given with many congratulations.

The Next Step Was a Baby Medal Contest

In all the grades above the first primary, essay contests were held. The judges were three graduates of universities, who had no children, nor any connection with the schools. In the second primary room thirty-four essays of one hundred words each were written on the topic, "Why Should We Sign the Temperance Pledge?" The prizes were large copies of "Robinson Crusoe" and "Beautiful Joe" and a pennant with the words, "The Liquor Traffic Must Go." In the next room thirty-two essays were written on "The Value of Total Abstinence to a Life." The limit was five hundred words. The prizes were handsome books and a pennant. The boy who won first prize danced home, too proud to walk, and showed his beautiful prize, which was Hurlbert's "Heroes of the Bible." His mother was entertaining the literary club, and the rooms were full of ladies. The book was passed from hand to hand, and the boy was requested to read his essay, at once, before the club.

In the seventh and eighth grades, all the pupils wrote essays on "Alcohol and the Human Body," and these were graded and credits in physiology given the writers. The prizes were large, illustrated editions of "Ben Hur" and "The Little Minister" and a pennant as third prize.

Afternoon programs were held in each school-room, with fine music. The winning essays were announced by number, the teacher giving the name of the writer. Each winner read his own essay and was given the prize by a minister whom all the children loved. Many visitors were present.

In the high school only one essay was written for the contest. The other pupils were busy with preparations for the annual high school county oratorical contest. The writer of the lone high school essay was Elsie Brown, only daughter of the Mr. Brown who had heard Mrs. Jones lecture one rainy night in the previous year. Miss Brown was invited to read her essay at one of the W. C. T. U. meetings, which she did. Its merit was so great that the members voted to give her the first prize prepared for the high school, which was a leather-bound and illustrated copy of "Famous Women in History." This was duly presented at school, after her fellow-students had listened to her almost faultless reading of her essay.

After setting forth the injuries, sorrows and crimes due to alcohol, Miss Elsie said:

"Young ladies, you have a high ideal of the type of man you would prefer to marry. You will never marry any man who does not, first, pay you attentions in society. See to it, then, that you never accept the company or attentions of a man who drinks, though ever so little. Never be in the company of such a man. Nay, more, if you would be safe, choose for your escort and companion only a young man who is enlisted, heart and soul, in fighting the deadly liquor traffic. Then you will never become the wife of a drunkard."

This essay, with all the other first prize essays, was printed in the local papers, and received very complimentary comments.

When the high school preliminary contest was held at Blessington to determine who should represent its school at the county contest, the first prize in essay work was awarded to Miss Elsie Brown, for her temperance essay. When the great day arrived Mr. Brown proudly accompanied his young daughter to the county-seat where the annual county field day, track meet and oratorical contest was held. Late that afternoon the telephone rang at Mrs. Rose's home. Mary answered the bell and called, "Long distance for you, mother."

"Oh, dear, I hope none of the children are sick!" sighed Mrs. Rose. An excited, girlish voice came over the wire. "This is Elsie Brown, Mrs. Rose. Father says I must tell you, first, that my temperance essay has won first prize in the county. He is waiting here to phone to mother. We are feeling so happy! Good-bye."

As Mrs. Rose turned away, smiling, the thoughts that flocked into her heart were sweet as flowers and bright as white doves with sunshine on their wings. She thought of the day when the telephone had called her to plan for Mrs. Jones' lecture; of the growth in character and usefulness of the young S. T. I. superintendent. She thought of the beloved names written on the pledge-card flag; of the pledge-signers' party; of the prohibition pennants placed in every church and every school-room in the little town. She thought of the large pennant hung in the entrance hall of the high school bearing the words, "A Dry Nation in 1920;" of the enthusiastic work of interested teachers. She thought of the homes where temperance essays had been read for practice till the smallest child knew some one essay by heart. She thought, too, of the hours of toil, the discouragements, the unexpected difficulties, but they seemed as nothing, now.

With tears of joy in her eyes she laughed—that ready laugh that kept her so young amid many cares—and said to her daughter:

"Mary, I think we ought to adopt a motto for our S. T. I. department, and have one all ready to propose. It is *'Safety First!'*"

THE REASONABLE COURSE

GOVERNOR CAPPER of Kansas

National prohibition is the next great step to be taken in this country. We know that the saloon is making more human wreckage than all other agencies. Why should we, an enlightened people, a scientifically informed nation, continue to license this curse, knowing it to be our greatest enemy, our greatest hindrance to national well-being, the greatest destroyer of thrift and happiness, the greatest promoter of vice, crime and disorder, the greatest menace to the life of every boy and girl in the land, the greatest source of expense in government and its most corrupting influence! Could anything be more reasonable, more sensible—more necessary—than national prohibition?

QUEEN WILHELMINA OF THE NETHERLANDS A FRIEND OF TEMPERANCE

CHARLES BAILEY, DONCASTER, ENGLAND

On August 31 Queen Wilhelmina of Holland completed her thirty-fifth year, and the recurrence of her birthday this year has unusual interest by reason of the appalling conflict of nations which has raged so long and so fiercely in proximity to Holland's shores, and not far distant from Holland's frontier. The difficulty of the Dutch people and their monarch during the past months in pursuance of a line of strict neutrality can scarcely be over-appreciated, seeing the numerous directions in which the events of the war have tended to affect them both closely and in some measure adversely. Wisely the Queen and her advisers have striven strenuously to restrain the impulse to precipitate their nation into the maelstrom of the adjoining and ruthless struggle.

Queen Wilhelmina is a worthy descendant of a worthy ancestry. Heroically the House of Orange has stood in history for national independence and personal liberty.

A noble-minded, God-fearing woman, the Queen sets the Dutch people a notably praiseworthy example in many respects. She is regular and devoted in her attendance at Divine worship. In various efforts for the betterment and uplifting of her subjects she is deeply interested. Particularly she has constantly manifested warm sympathy with total abstinence principles and has sought to further the attainment of the temperance movement's aims. Long ago it was stated that she was personally an abstainer from all intoxicants, and on the occasion of her marriage it was reported that Prince Henry was practically the same. While stimulants are not rigidly excluded from the royal table the Queen resolutely has refused, and even ostentatiously also, to permit intoxicants to be served to her. Not satisfied merely with the practice of total abstinence herself, she has striven to induce others to adopt the same course. Princess Pauline of Wurtemberg, it is understood, was thus led largely by Wilhelmina's example and influence to a definite temperance stand, and to become a worker in the crusade against alcoholism.

Strongly desirous to aid the promotion of world-wide temperance sentiment, Queen Wilhelmina cordially invited the International Congress against Alcoholism to be held in 1911 at The Hague, and gave the Congress her marked support. Obviously the Queen's identification with the abstinence cause has done much to strengthen the hands of the temperance reformers in the Netherlands. In recent years considerable progress has been made. The consumption of spirits has declined almost fifty per cent in three decades, and whisky, gin, and similar spirituous drinks have been banished by parliamentary enactment from the railway stations. Striking pluralities—overwhelming in some instances—in favor of local prohibition law have appeared in several electoral districts where unofficial plebescites on the question have lately been taken. From these and kindred evidences it is apparent that the temperance sentiment so pronounced in the palace is spreading widely, too, amongst the people generally.

NEWS NOTES FROM CHINA

The temperance cause in China has received fresh impetus through the work of Mr. Chuan, a very gifted speaker and writer, who is now in this country. "The great thing that China needs," writes Mrs. Sarah B. Goodrich, formerly president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of China, "is men of character, men of self-control. To have such a young man as Mr. Chuan, virile, keen-minded, alert, genuine, up-to-date, and best of all, a true lover of his country and a believer in its possibilities, stand before the people as an exponent of temperance truths means much. It has been the best plea we could have for a temperate life, a life dedicated to highest uses, a life athrill with the love of God. Mr. Chuan closed his work June 10. Just before he left there came from the press his translation of nine of Miss Christine Tinling's tales, with three Chinese folk-tales. A few days after his departure his translation of 'The Life of Frances E. Willard' came from the printers, and 'The Choice Sayings of Miss Willard' is on the press. How we pray that the wish of Mr. Chuan's expressed in the preface of the life-story may find fulfillment soon. It is 'that there shall arise in the Chinese republic a woman of surpassing personality who can stand alone so unmoved as to be a restorer.' He closes: 'With longing eyes I wait.'"

Speaking of the work of Miss Chen, who is laboring in the temperance field under the auspices of the W. C. T. U., Miss Goodrich says: "Most fortunate have we been in securing a young woman like Miss Chen to help us. She speaks most acceptably and has organized many new societies and six Loyal Temperance Legions, besides several unions. These she must not only start but carry on. Over and over I have been asked how I obtained the services of so fine a young woman. She is a graduate of the highest school for young women which we have in China, the Woman's Union College of Peking. She is winsome and winning and we hope much from her work. It is a great deal to secure a young woman who can address, as Miss Chen did at Paotingfu, four or five hundred students in a great hall, and do it with poise and yet with force. China as yet has few young women equipped for such service. Surely the money will be forthcoming to carry on this work begun so auspiciously in Peking and vicinity."

A WORD FROM MAINE

I have lived in Pennsylvania, which has some sort of a license system, and in Massachusetts, that boasts of a fine "high license." Neither amounts to anything, as far as I can see, to hinder the liquor traffic. It shuts its eyes, puts on steam and with flags flying bears down all little obstacles like sheriffs and lawyers and law and high taxes. Why not? It is a perfectly legal business in company with the great American government which is an interested profit sharer to an immense extent. I have lived many years in prohibition Maine, where the liquor interests are bothered a good deal. They can't have things their own way. They are not able to swing things to suit them politically. Even socially they are at a discount and they don't hesitate to say they don't like the Maine laws. Wherever the sworn officials are true to their oath the laws are a very prodigious help, but till the millennium comes, and a year and a half after, there will be a few sneaks who will break this law or any other, and with a laugh snap their fingers in the face of the law. They would rather do it than be decent. At its worst prohibition is a blessed law for decent people. Long live the state of Maine and long live its blessed laws.

MRS. GEORGE D. B. PEPPER,
Waterville, Me.

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GOAL FOR 1915—FIFTY THOUSAND NEW MEMBERS

WHITE RIBBON SPECIAL LEAVES FOR SEATTLE

Before this paper reaches our readers the delegates to the National Convention will be on their way to Seattle. A large company of white ribboners from the East and South arrived in Chicago Tuesday morning, October 5, to join the official party which left on the White Ribbon Special at 7:15 p. m. Among the number were Miss Anna A. Gordon, National president; Mrs. Ella A. Boole, National vice-president-at-large; Mrs. Frances P. Parks, National corresponding secretary; Mrs. Sara H. Hoge, National assistant recording secretary; many state presidents, National superintendents, National organizers and other white ribboners. Mrs. Elizabeth P. Anderson, National recording secretary, with large delegations from the northern states, went by the northern route. Reports of the greetings received and meetings held en route to the coast will appear in future SIGNALS, as will the full story of the National Convention.

The National W. C. T. U. having furnished the various states with sufficient copies of the program for World's Temperance Sunday to supply each Sunday school in the respective states, offers additional copies of this program for sale at thirty cents per hundred.

It is not too early to begin to prepare for World's Temperance Sunday, November 14. Read carefully Mrs. Irvine's official communication on page eleven.

HOW WILL THE LABOR VOTE GO?

Whatever the outcome of the election in Minneapolis—and we hope before we go to press to announce a victory for the no-liquor forces—the campaign has been of great educational value. The liquorites have spent a fortune in importing speakers who have attempted to convince the labor element that dire calamity to the workingman always follows in the wake of prohibition. It is reported that the saloon interests of the city tried to win the painters' union by promising to spend $40,000 in painting and redecorating their places of business if the election went in their favor, but Senator Richard Jones, an orator for the prohibitionists, retorted with the practical suggestion that if the county goes dry every one of the 430 saloons will have to be remodeled, altered and reconstructed for other business. "To return $40,000 in wages to the workers of Minneapolis, each saloon would have to spend $93," said the senator, "but it is more like the truth to say that each will be remodeled to the extent of $300, thus giving $130,000 not only to the painters but to be distributed among the painters, carpenters, tile-setters, lathers, plumbers, and many other trades. Is there any workman in Minneapolis who cannot see the difference between a $130,000 cinch and a $40,000 question mark?'

The liquor advocates are of course regaling their audiences with hair-raising word pictures of the army of men that will be thrown out of employment if the saloons close, but Charles Stelzle, who is in Minneapolis, helping in the campaign, is meeting this statement in his usual masterly fashion.

"As a matter of fact, more workmen lose their jobs because saloons are open than would be the case if the saloons were closed," reasons Mr. Stelzle. "When liquor puts a man out of a job it unfits him for any other job. It is better that a bartender should lose his job and get a better one than that dozens of his patrons should lose their jobs and be unfitted for any other job."

Level-headed laboring men realize that the liquor traffic is one of the worst enemies of labor. In the words of the *Lincoln* (Neb.) *Journal*, "As a mere matter of the reputation of organized labor—and it must be of good repute to hold public sympathy or it organizes in vain—organized labor cannot afford to parade before the country as the tool and defender of the discredited, dying liquor business."

LIQUOR INTERESTS HAVE NOTHING TO FEAR?

The anti-suffragists are making frantic attempts to convince the voters of New Jersey that the ballot in the hands of the women is a perfectly harmless instrument, which never has been and never will be used to do away with any of the vicious "vested interests." Indeed they would like these men to believe that if the facts were known the woman voter has thrown the weight of her influence on the side of the liquor interests. It speaks well for the voters of New Jersey that the opponents of "Votes for Women" find it necessary to use such arguments, for it shows plainly that the public believes the ballot in the hands of the women is an agency for civic regeneration

The facts presented by the "antis" to prove that the temperance cause has nothing to expect from "Votes for Women" are displayed in prominent type in a paid advertisement in the local papers. The statement is made that six states have had woman suffrage from four to forty-six years, yet prior to November 3, 1914, no state having suffrage for women adopted prohibition. This is not absolutely accurate. Colorado, Wyoming, Utah and Idaho have had suffrage for a comparatively long period of time, but in all these states the men largely outnumber the women, and the woman's vote would not control the situation. As a matter of fact, however, the dry territory in each of these commonwealths has been rapidly increasing, and in Colorado and Idaho the work of the women in cleaning out the saloons in various communities has culminated in definite action for state-wide prohibition during the past twelve months. In Wyoming, which has had suffrage longer than any other state, the saloon is outlawed from 96,000 of its 97,594 square miles, and only this month Governor Kendrick has definitely declared himself in favor of state-wide prohibition. As to Utah 62,000 of its 82,184 square miles are saloonless, and last spring both houses of the legislature passed by good majorities a state-wide law, which, however, was vetoed by the governor after the legislature had adjourned so that it could not be passed over his veto as it doubtless otherwise would have been.

Washington became a suffrage state in 1910 and from that time until November, 1914, when it voted by a good majority for state-wide prohibition, it made great strides in acquiring new dry territory.

California women were given suffrage in 1911 and while, because of the peculiar local conditions and the political power of the wine interests, they have not yet succeeded in securing a state-wide law, nevertheless since 1911 the number of dry towns and cities has increased from 200 to 690 and there is now in progress a vigorous campaign for state-wide prohibition.

The statement that the women of Springfield, Ill., voted for the retention of saloons may be explained by the fact that the capital city is a center of politics and the methods employed to influence voters are not above reproach. However, this one incident sinks into insignificance beside the fact that over 1,300 saloons have been closed by the vote of the women of that state. That Pasadena, California, "went wet" the first year the women voted is without foundation. Pasadena has been dry for twenty-four years. Saloons are forbidden by charter.

The fact that San Francisco has five times as many saloons as Boston, although Boston is only one and one-half times as large as San Francisco, is of course due largely to local conditions and the history of this metropolis of the Pacific coast. It is a city notoriously controlled by the worst class of politicians, and even good men have failed to accomplish very much along reform lines in past years. However, since the women were given the franchise in California the legislature of 1913 passed a law closing the saloons from two a. m. to six a. m., thus doing away with the vicious all-night saloons.

It is indeed a late day in the history of the suffrage movement to say that "the temperance cause has nothing to expect from 'votes for women'." The situation as the liquor men well know has passed the expectation stage and is a matter of record. With four great states—Oregon, Washington, Colorado and Arizona—voting by magnificent majorities at one election for state-wide prohibition and the liquor interests in every suffrage campaign spending their ill-gotten dollars by the thousands to defeat the movement the evidence is overwhelming.

If on October 19, the good men of New Jersey give the ballot to their wives, sisters and daughters they may be assured they will thereafter have their valuable assistance in sweeping from the state the liquor and vice interests.

IN MEMORIAM

LUCY S. BLANCHARD

Mrs. Lucy Blanchard

Mrs. Lucy Blanchard, ex-president of Southern California W. C. T. U. and one of the greatest temperance workers of the state, has been called to her reward.

Mrs. Blanchard was a woman of rare intellectual ability and qualities of soul which made her a delightfully interesting companion, a whole-hearted friend and a wise counselor. Kindness was the governing principle of her life and prompted her to much self-sacrifice in many lines of Christian activity. She was a woman of exemplary character, deeply spiritual, and was greatly loved by all who knew her.

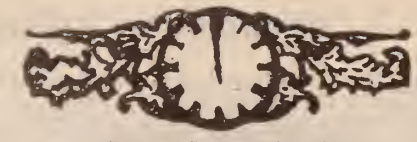
She was born in Lynchburg, Virginia. Her mother was one of the early Crusaders and Lucy, the young daughter, found great delight in leading the singing at the Crusade meetings. Mrs. Blanchard came to California in 1878 and made her home in Los Angeles, where she has since been prominently connected with church, temperance and missionary activities. In 1882 she organized a Band of Hope, later a Loyal Temperance Legion, which she superintended for more than twenty-five years. Through her efforts more than 3,000 children signed the pledge. In 1892 she organized the Los Angeles W. C. T. U., which under her leadership became at one time the largest union in the United States. She was president for twenty-three years and held the presidency of the union at the time of her death. At one time she was president of the Woman's Parliament of Southern California and for three years was the president of Southern California W. C. T. U., holding her last convention only last June. She was a leader of exceptional ability.

Mrs. Blanchard's husband was Hon. James H. Blanchard, a prominent lawyer, an ardent prohibitionist and at one time candidate for governor on the prohibition ticket. Her home life was beautiful and reflected her sweet and gentle nature. She was a devoted prohibitionist, and spoke bravely for that principle at every opportunity. We grieve that she could not have lived to see the fruit of her long years of service looking toward state-wide prohibition. Almost her last words, as she heard of the victory in South Carolina were, "Thank God! One more milestone on the road to National Prohibition!"

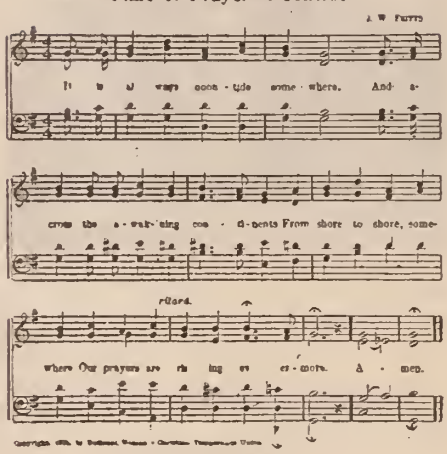
Mrs. Blanchard's funeral was one of the largest ever held in Los Angeles. It was under the auspices of the state W. C. T. U. Dr. Edward Locke, her pastor, spoke of the importance of her life work and paid a beautiful tribute to her whom he called "Saint Lucy." Tender words of appreciation were voiced by Mrs. Hattie M. Doughty, vice-president of the Los Angeles union of which Mrs. Blanchard was president, by Mrs. Julia D. Phelps, county president of Los Angeles county W. C. T. U., and by Mrs. Hester T. Griffith, state vice-president, who was associated with Mrs. Blanchard in local, county and state work.

Mrs. Stella B. Irvine, state president, spoke on behalf of the state W. C. T. U., telling of the love the women bore Mrs. Blanchard, portraying the many beauties of her life and character and emphasizing her great work as a leader of the W. C. T. U. Rev. Frank G. Stevens, one of Mrs. Blanchard's L. T. L. boys, paid a tender tribute to her who developed him from a Loyal Temperance Legioner into an active prohibition worker. As he spoke, a group of about thirty-five men and women rose to bear similar testimony as members of her legion.

The beautiful ritualistic service of the state W. C. T. U. was used, led by the state president and participated in by hundreds of white ribboners. An impressive white ribbon ceremony was conducted at the grave. The earthly life of our comrade and leader has ended and her heavenly activities have begun. Our united prayer is that her sweet spirit may minister to us as we go on in our struggle to drive the liquor traffic from California.



Time of Prayer—Noontide



FRIEND OF W. C. T. U. PROMOTED

Mr. Clarence C. Chapin, husband of Mrs. Clara C. Chapin, the editor of Publications and director of the Publicity Bureau of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, entered into life eternal on Thursday, September 30. Mr. Chapin was a Grand Army veteran and a lifelong advocate and supporter of the temperance and suffrage causes. When a resident of Nebraska some years ago, he represented his district in the state legislature and cast one of the first votes in that body for placing the ballot in the hands of women. In the "History of Woman Suffrage" by Susan B. Anthony, Mr. Chapin's work on that occasion is referred to as that of one who, regardless of his political prospects, advocated the cause of woman along with his own. Needless to say he threw the weight of his influence in favor of every measure for civic righteousness. He was always a loyal and enthusiastic friend of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and was especially beloved by the workers at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, where during the last few years he has been an occasional visitor. The hearts of the white ribbon sisterhood go out in love and sympathy to Mrs. Chapin and her family.

MRS. MUNNS BEREAVED

It is probably not known to many of our readers that Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, convener of the National W. C. T. U. Convention at Seattle, Washington, has during the past months, when she has been preparing for the entertainment of the convention, been bearing a great sorrow in the critical illness of a dear sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Cairns Trimble. Mrs. Trimble entered into rest October 1. She was a devoted worker in the Baptist church and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, a former president of the Seattle Federation of Unions, and state superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction. Mrs. Munns has in her bereavement the tender sympathy of her W. C. T. U. comrades.

THEY KNOW TOO MUCH

The brewers should be reminded of the wise saying of Josh Billings, "It is better not to know so much than to know so many things that ain't so." They have been quoting in display type Dr. Harvey W. Wiley as an advocate of their products, making him say, "Beer is a veritable food product. It can truly be termed liquid food."

Unfortunately for the brewers, Dr. Wiley does not seem to recognize the statement as having been made by him, and, in fact, repudiates it in the last issue of *Good Housekeeping*, and makes the following emphatic statement of his opinion as a food expert:

"Furthermore, in the last few years I have been irresistibly driven to the conclusion that the best thing for the mental and physical health of our people would be the complete abolition of commerce in alcoholic beverages. This conviction makes it doubly irksome for me to see my name continua'ly used to promote the sale of beer as a food."

"I THOUGHT OF YOU, MOTHER"

MRS. CARL BILBY, Muncie, Ind.

The boat in which a boy, who afterward became governor of Massachusetts, was sailing was capsized and he had to swim more than a mile before reaching shore. Upon arriving home he was relating the accident to his mother. "Swam a mile!" exclaimed the mother. "But how did you manage to hold out so long?"

"I thought of you, mother, and kept on swimming."

The thought of mother helped him in the moment of his greatest need and saved a life valuable to himself, his mother, his state and his nation.

"I thought of you, mother," has saved many boys and girls, and men and women from sinking physically, mentally or morally.

"I thought of you, mother," has not only saved souls from death and disaster, but has inspired them to most noble and heroic achievements.

"I thought of you, mother"—of mother's love, mother's life, mother's toil, mother's advice, mother's sacrifice, mother's example, mother's sleepless nights, and anxious days, mother's great anguish at our birth, mother's constant care for our comfort and safety; these thoughts have helped many of us over the rough and dangerous places in life and God grant may finally bring us into our heavenly Father's house.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

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ASSISTANT RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. SARA H. HOGE, LINCOLN, VA.
TREASURER
MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON, EVANSTON, ILL.

*Promoted.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

RED LETTER DAYS

NOVEMBER 14—*World's Temperance Sunday.*

SUNDAY SCHOOL WORK

Dear Sunday School Workers:

World's Temperance Sunday, November 14, follows so closely our last Temperance Sunday that it makes our work a little difficult. We will need to make haste in the "King's business" in order to get ready for the observance of World's Temperance Sunday.

The quarterly lesson found in Daniel 1:1-21 is the familiar story of Daniel and his purpose not to defile himself with the king's meat and drink. The all-important lesson to be taught is total abstinence from everything that defiles the body and destroys its usefulness. We, therefore, have another excellent opportunity of doing pledge work in the Sunday school. The lesson leaflet gives several blackboard points which will aid in leading up to the work of securing signatures to the pledge. Our first word to the workers is, *improve this opportunity and observe World's Temperance Sunday by careful and prayerful pledge-signing.* Seek to have every member of every Sunday school have the opportunity to sign the pledge. If the international Sunday school pledge is used the signer not only pledges himself to abstain from all intoxicating liquors, but also to do all he can "to end the drink habit and the liquor traffic." In other words, he is enlisted for service in our peaceful warfare against the legalized liquor traffic.

Our department method leaflets give facts concerning World's Temperance Sunday and suggestions for its observance; how to do effective pledge-signing in the Sunday school; how to make the new international pledge flag, etc. Our second word to the workers is, *present the Sunday school petition in all Sunday schools and secure the signature of every member under twenty-one years of age.* Let this effort include the signing of the names of little children who can write or print their names after they have had the matter explained to them. Indeed, it would seem that any and every child should be given the privilege to ask for protection from the destructive liquor traffic.

We earnestly ask every member of the W. C. T. U. and every one interested to aid in this petition work. Secure the petition blanks of your National superintendent and provide them for every Sunday school, attending to the work in such a way that all signatures shall be mailed to your National superintendent, who will mount the same and prepare for the presentation of the petition to Congress at the opportune time.

We will continue this petition work with unabated zeal till we have a great number of signatures, and World's Temperance Sunday should yield big returns. Price of petitions is 12 cents per 100, postpaid, or just a trifle over the actual cost to pay for extra help in the workroom of the superintendent.

The new program for Sunday schools, prepared by your National superintendent and published by our National W. C. T. U. Publishing House at Evanston, Ill., is furnished to each state according to the number of Sunday schools. A sample copy will reach each superintendent of the Sunday school free and the distribution will be made by the state officers to whom the programs are sent. A few sample copies have been sent to the Sunday School department, but all orders for them must be sent directly to the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Ill. The price per 1,000 for additional lots will be $1.25 per 1,000, plus the cost of postage or expressage. The program has received favorable comment and we think it will be both educational and interesting with just enough of the spectacular to make it pleasing. We urge our workers to see that the schools are provided with a sufficient number to make it effective.

Our budget for the quarter is a pledge-signing and petition budget. Price 15c, or 50c a year, in advance. It contains the usual helps for superintendents, teachers and officers and new helps for the beginners' department of the Sunday school. Enough petition blanks are enclosed in the budget to serve the average school. Send at once for your supply of blanks and make a systematic effort to reach the youth of every community.

At the close of our petition work the state superintendent whose state has sent the largest number of signatures to the petition will receive five dollars worth of Sunday school temperance literature of her own selection.

"Sheaves for the harvest" of our department are coming in and bring great cheer to your superintendent. The year has been a blessed one and your National superintendent desires to thank each person who has helped to make possible one of the best reports we have ever been able to present at our annual meeting.

Our last word is, MAKE WORLD'S TEMPERANCE SUNDAY A GREAT DAY FOR PLEDGE-SIGNING and a day when the youth shall appeal for protection from the liquor traffic through our Sunday school petition to congress.

Yours in loyal service,

STELLA B. IRVINE.

115 Walnut Street, Riverside, California.

County Convention Notes

About forty delegates in all attended the twenty-ninth annual convention of the St. Lawrence county (N. Y.) W. C. T. U., Mrs. Harriet Stanton, president, which was held in the Congregational church of Rensselaer Falls, September 16-17. Good reports were given by department superintendents. Enjoyable features of the meetings were short addresses by Mrs. Lilla P. Huntley and Miss Eva Spaulding, "*The Crusader* Bonnet" song by children, the reading of two prize essays by the young women authors, and three recitations. Perhaps the best thing on the program was the address by Mrs. Clara Hawkins, on "The Joy and Beauty of Service."

The thirty-sixth annual convention of Monroe county (N. Y.) W. C. T. U. Mrs. Mary H. Bishop, president, was held in Rochester, September 16-17. Reports showed that every union had been visited by the president, two new unions and two Y. P. B.'s organized and good work accomplished by each department. An interesting feature was the banquet the first evening with an attendance of nearly three hundred, the Nineteenth ward being the guest of honor for the largest increase in membership. Mrs. Bishop was toastmistress, and among those who responded were the state president, Mrs. Ella A. Boole, and the state secretary of the Y. P. B., Miss Helen G. Estelle. Their addresses, as well as that given by Clinton N. Howard, were listened to with pleasure by large audiences.

Jo Daviess county (Ill.) W. C. T. U., at its recent convention in Elizabeth, received fine reports from its five unions which showed themselves very much alive on the temperance question. Among the good things of the convention was an evening medal contest and a Sunday afternoon street service at which Senator M. H. Cleary gave an address on "The Effect of the European War on Temperance." Mrs. Wallace of Savannah, served as leader in the absence of Miss Helen L. Hood, state president, who was unable to be present. Excellent music added much to the success of the convention.

The annual convention of the Henry county (Ill.) W. C. T. U. was held at Annawan, September 24, with Mrs. C. M. Turner, county president, in the chair. New methods were discussed and the former departments of work continued for the new year. Mr. C. S. Trevor of Moline was the speaker for the evening meeting, and dealt with the liquor evil from the viewpoint of the business man. The picnic dinner and supper served by the Annawan white ribboners were enjoyed by all the visiting members and delegates. Mrs. Mabel Shureman was elected president, with Mrs. Emma Turner as vice president.

MISSOURI'S TRIUMPHANT RECORD

AS REVEALED AT STATE CONVENTION

MRS. FANNIE L. TAYLOR

Between the months of our labor
When we've tried to do all in our power,
Comes a pause in the year's occupation
That is known as convention hour.

Reports from the work have been gathered,
Our credits and debits all squared;
In the burden and the joy of the labor
Both leaders and members have shared.

This sharing of joys and of labors made the thirty-third annual convention of Missouri white ribboners at Sikeston, the garden spot of the southeastern part of the state, a joyful occasion. It has gone down in history not as the largest in point of attendance, but in the volume of business transacted. Mrs. Nelle G. Burger, president, presided over the sessions with grace and wonderful executive ability.

Distinguished Guests and Speakers

Great was the surprise when Mrs. Carrie Lee Carter Stokes of California, a National lecturer and a former president of the Missouri W. C. T. U., came upon the platform accompanied by her husband, Mr. Charles E. Stokes. They were both most cordially received and Mrs. Stokes spoke briefly at various times to appreciative hearers. The convention sermon was delivered by Rev. Berthe Bowers of Iowa. Two splendid addresses by Mrs. Lillian Mitchner, president of the Kansas W. C. T. U., one on suffrage and the other on "Prohibition Prohibits," were greatly enjoyed by both delegates and visitors. Mrs. Mitchner's personal experiences in both lines made it possible for her to "show Missouri" the force of her arguments. Mrs. Lora S. La Mance, National lecturer, "our wanderer," gave a most interesting and instructive though brief address on "Alaska" and her work there. We were sorry she was unable to speak more at length, but she found it necessary to "wander on" further west. Mrs. May L. Woods and Miss Roena Shaner, both National lecturers and favorites with "home folks," delivered excellent short addresses. Mrs. L. O. Middleton, associate National department lecturer, another popular Missouri woman, delivered an address illustrated with S. T. I. charts. It was given in her characteristic pleasant manner and was very well received.

The state lecturers present, Mrs. Neva Thomas, Mrs. Laura Harnois, Mrs. E. G. Emmons and Mrs. M. F. Coppedge, entertained and instructed the convention. Mrs. Coppedge has made a wonderful record in her special line of work, house-to-house visitation. Mrs. Etta F. Winter, a former provisional lecturer on purity, is now a regular lecturer. Her subject is not an easy one to handle, but she has the happy faculty of presenting it in a tactful, careful and convincing manner. Mrs. Ida E. Baity, provisional lecturer, gave a short address and told in an interesting manner of the local option campaign in her home town, Monett, that lost prohibition by a majority of only seven. The drys are contesting the election. Miss Anna MacZentmyer, state Y. P. B. general secretary and lecturer, charmed and pleased the convention with her short address and her intense interest and enthusiasm in the young people's work.

It was a happy arrangement to give an entire half day session to state superintendents who plan and carry forward the department work which is the framework on which the W. C. T. U. superstructure is built. Each one was ready with plans for the coming year's work. The banner counties were named and several prizes were awarded.

The report of the state secretary of the L. T. L. Branch, Mrs. Mollie Blount, was filled with the good news of fine work done during the past year and contained excellent plans for the future.

Seventy-five new Branches and 1,150 members were announced in the report of Miss Anna MacZentmyer, state Y. P. B. secretary, whose plans for the future, as outlined, seem to be laid out with the wisdom and foresight of a general in the work.

Mrs. Lettie Hill May, state corresponding secretary, gave an interesting review of the state work as planned and administered from her office—routeing our own and outside speakers, organizing new unions and re-organizing old ones (125 in all); sending out state supplies and literature, etc. Twenty-eight unions were presented with "The Life of Frances E. Willard" as a prize for carrying out all state plans. She also gave many interesting incidents culled from local union reports and mentioned extraordinary achievements.

The report of the state treasurer, Mrs. Neva Thomas, dealing with figures and to all intents and purposes a "dry" report, proved a very live one. When she announced a balance in the treasury and told the number of new members gained,

Mrs. Nelle G. Burger, President Missouri W. C. T. U.

she received a hearty ovation and the white ribbon salute. Missouri has secured her proportion of the 50,000 new members desired by the National W. C. T. U.

When the state president, Mrs. Nelle G. Burger, rose to deliver her annual address she was greeted with great applause. Plans looking toward National Constitutional Prohibition, "The Missouri W. C. T. U. Suffrage Campaign for 1916," one of the slogans of white ribbon clans for the coming year, election facts, the blow struck at John Barleycorn by corporations, the police-woman's law, the child and the state, prison reform, the anti-narcotic act, health, etc., etc., were all topics interestingly handled by the president. The address closed with splendid recommendations and throughout its delivery was received with marked attention.

Plans for Raising Suffrage Funds

The following unique plan for raising suffrage campaign funds was adopted: Local unions will make of strips of yellow ribbon bags one foot long in which to slip dimes. Each coin will be tied with a white bow, and the unions will secure as many feet of dimes as possible to make up the state mile—a goodly sum. Farmers will be asked for a bushel of suffrage corn, and their wives for suffrage hens which will be sold for the benefit of the campaign fund. One-half of the fund will be kept in the local treasury and the rest sent to the state treasury. Mrs. Deborah Livingston will be engaged for seven weeks of suffrage work. Many and varied were the campaign plans adopted. The W. C. T. U. and state suffrage association will co-operate.

State W. C. T. U. Bungalows

The Presbyterian Assembly at Hollister, and the Methodist (South) Assembly at Arcadia, have presented to the state W. C. T. U. lots on which to build bungalows where W. C. T. U. summer training schools may be held. Trustees for both properties, which are located in delightful summer resorts, were elected. Half of the funds for each is to be provided by the state and half raised by the local unions in ten dollar blocks.

The winner in a diamond medal contest was a Sikeston boy, Dallas Beauchamp, Jr., fourteen years old. He received very modestly the congratulations of hundreds of his townspeople.

The Hostess City

Sikeston has the unique distinction of being the only dry city in Missouri in an otherwise entirely wet county. At the spring election when a neighboring wet city defamed the fair name and dry fame of Sikeston, her men rose in a body in defense of their city. The mayor and aldermen signed a declaration to the effect that business had not been injured by local option, the law had been enforced, and there had been exceedingly little drunkenness. The chief of police signed the following written statement: "From a business standpoint, I consider Sikeston in much

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A DOCTOR'S EXPERIENCE

Medicine Not Needed in This Case

It is hard to convince some people that coffee does them an injury! They lay their bad feelings to almost every cause but the true and unsuspected one.

But the doctor knows. His wide experience has proven to him that, to some systems, coffee is an insidious poison that undermines the health. Ask him if coffee is a cause of constipation, stomach and nervous troubles.

"I have been a coffee drinker all my life, and when taken sick two years ago with nervous prostration, the doctor said that my nervous system was broken down and that I would have to give up coffee.

"I got so weak and shaky I could not work, and reading an advertisement of Postum I asked my grocer if he had any of it. He said, 'Yes,' and that he used it in his family and it was all it claimed to be.

"So I quit coffee and commenced to use Postum steadily, and in about two weeks I could sleep better and get up in the morning feeling fresh. In about two months I began to gain flesh. I weighed only 146 pounds when I commenced on Postum and now I weigh 167 and feel better than I did at 20 years of age.

"I am working every day and sleep well at night. My two children were coffee drinkers, but they have not drank any since Postum came into the house, and are far more healthy than they were before." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum comes in two forms:

Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

Both kinds are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

THE MOTHERS OF THE WORLD

CHARLES M. SHELDON

The things that linger longest in the heart,
The thoughts that never vanish when we roam,
The friendships that are never torn apart,
Are those that center longest 'round the home.

The deepest joys, the happiest hours we know,
Are those which cost us only what we give
Of happiness to others here below,
This is the truest life that we can live.

We strive and struggle to succeed, and pass
Our fellows in the hurrying daily race;
And oh, how often burn our hearts, alas!
With envy of our neighbor's wealth and place.

And Time goes on relentlessly to prove
How vain are all the clamor and the strife,
Compared with quiet and enduring love—
The greatest thing for every human life.

Forgotten are the deeds that men call great,
Forgotten are the kings in battle met,
Lost to the memory an empire's fate,
But there are things the heart cannot forget.

As long as earth shall last, it cannot lose
The vision of a home of simple bliss;
As long as men shall have the power to choose,
They cannot choose a better thing than this.

And when the end shall come, as come it must
To every one of us both young and old,
The pomp and fashion shall be "dust to dust,"
And worthless lie the silver and the gold.

But we shall learn the lesson of the years,
And learn what makes a nation small or great.
And say, with gratitude, while fall our tears,
"The mothers of the world control its fate."

—The Congregationalist

IOWA'S ACTIVITIES

LORA S. LA MANCE, National Organizer

The Hawkeye state is putting on its war paint. Iowa took a long step forward when it voted to put out the saloons on January 1, 1916, and it took a second long step when it set June 6, 1916, as election day on the question of conferring suffrage on the women of the state. Naturally the liquor men of Iowa are displeased. Their attempts at bravado are almost pitiful.

Their chief bluff, and one that they cannot agree upon as to date among themselves, is to claim that the supreme court will declare the state prohibition measure unconstitutional because it was passed on a legal holiday. One part of the liquor men stoutly assert that the senate of Iowa passed the measure on February 12, Lincoln's birthday. A second part as emphatically declare that the house passed the measure on February 22, Washington's birthday, while yet a third insist it was the governor who signed it on the twenty-second, a public holiday, and thus made it illegal. The senate did pass the bill on February 12, but a public holiday has to be a legal holiday before it nullifies legislation. The files of any newspaper would tell these bugaboo raisers that the house finally passed the prohibition measure on February 24, and the governor signed it even later. But the Iowa liquor men are game. They have put up five straight fights to the prohibitionists, all to come off in twenty-two months' time. When statutory prohibition goes into effect January 1, 1916, they intend to override the law to such an extent as to make it a laughing stock. It is well understood that they have made comprehensive plans to bootleg to the limit, and to throw cases out of court as fast as they come in, so as practically to nullify the law. It remains to be seen whether Iowa will tamely submit to this or will enforce her splendid incoming law to the letter. I, for one, believe Iowa will do the latter.

Next comes the woman suffrage election on June 6, 1916. Suffragists believe if this carries it will insure the winning of all five battles. Iowa has strong women. Its church membership is large, its clubs are numerous, and it has more than 8,000 white ribbon women. The liquor men believe the woman's vote means their defeat at every turn. It goes without saying that it is getting pretty warm at suffrage headquarters.

The third tussle is the election of the next legislature. Liquor men are boasting that they will elect men whom they can control. The legislature that convenes early in 1917 will have its hands full. Next to the suffrage election it is *the* battle of the five. All that a powerful lobby and a barrel of money can do will be done to put a bar in the way of voting on constitutional prohibition in November, 1917, as the legislature of 1915 granted.

Lastly, if the liquor people fail there they have another chance, which will be the constitutional prohibition election, November, 1917. Iowa will feel at the end of these days very much like the bridegroom who said he felt very much married. He had asked his bride four different times to marry him, and had asked her father and her mother, her grandfather and her grandmother, her brother, her sister and her pastor, and he thought the consent was unanimous.

Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, state W. C. T. U. president, has had to pass through deep waters of affliction. She has bravely thrown herself into the thickest of the fight, even when her heart was bleeding. She is a general in every sense of the word.

Mrs. Laura B. Hale, state organizer, has done hard, persistent work. Other state and district speakers and officers are doing all in their power to hold Iowa in line. The writer gave all August and part of September to the state, speaking ninety-one times in forty-one days. The favorite chorus of the Hawkeye workers is this:

Wake them up, shake them up
And get them up;
Line them up, sign them up
And stir them up;
Heap them up and keep them up
Till the last foe expires.

Suffrage addresses have led. Most of these have been in the open air. There have been some notable occasions where suffrage has scored. At Oakland, where there is the second largest Chautauqua in the state, one or two influential men on the board of managers were determined that no suffrage address should be given. The other members of the board and the W. C. T. U. were determined that the writer should be heard, and they won the day, but the "antis" on the board would not allow a poster to be put up, set the lecture for Saturday night, the poorest in the week to get a crowd, and then side-tracked the lecture for this, that and the other feature so that it was past nine o'clock at night before the lecture began. Nevertheless the great audience tent was crowded, and the congregation that had waited an hour and a half to hear the speaker, rose to the high-water mark of enthusiasm.

At Boone, there was a joint Old Soldiers' reunion and an Old Settlers' gathering. Mrs. Dora Farrow, president of the district, had the management make room on the program for the National speaker. How the old soldiers warmed up to that speech. Plainly the soldier vote of Iowa is solidly for the women.

Six meetings were held at the railroad shops with the railroad men, and they were most appreciative listeners. Several meetings were held with the factory people, and twenty-one meetings were held in shops or towns where foreigners predominate. Mrs. Laura B. Hale assisted the National speaker.

Mrs. Hale's name brings to mind the joke perpetrated at a certain district convention: "State president, Ida B. Wise Smith; state organizer, Laura B. Hale; district vice-president, Thera B. True; local treasurer, Laura B. Smart—when the officers have to be Wise, Hale, True and Smart, the membership must move lively to keep up with them!"

Dry Des Moines is covering itself with glory. The W. C. T. U. has done detective work and all of the jail work, holding 139 meetings in the jail in a year. Their police matron, Mrs. Fischer, has proven the right woman in the right place. It is a rule of the police judges at the four courts to try no case in which a woman is concerned unless Mrs. Fischer is present. The W. C. T. U. of the capital city has also put in a public comfort station.

Waverly had a full-fledged orchestra to play at its meetings; special numbers were also given by the blind violinist, Lawrence Buroker.

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A NARROW ESCAPE

A STORY LESSON

CHRISTINE I. TINLING

In the days when David was fleeing for his life from his enemy, King Saul, there lived a certain rich man named Nabal. He owned a large quantity of land and raised sheep and goats. If he were living today we should say he had a ranch. His flocks numbered three thousand sheep and one thousand goats. Sheep-raising was quite an important industry, and it is still carried on in the Holy Land in the very same districts as of old. In the spring Nabal's shepherds led their sheep to the uplands of Carmel where there was plenty of juicy grass. Even later in the year, when all was dry and bare, the sheep managed to get enough to eat nibbling diligently in the plain near the ranchman's home.

Nabal belonged to a good family and was a descendant of Caleb, one of the noblest characters in Bible history. But he was a very different man from his great ancestor; he was churlish and evil in his doings and had an exceedingly bad temper. Perhaps the chief reason for this was his love of drink, for alcohol spoils the temper worse than anything.

Nabal had a wife named Abigail, who was altogether better than he deserved. She was a woman of good understanding and of a beautiful countenance. Moreover, she feared God and tried to do right as far as she knew how. We may be sure she was often grieved over the bad temper of her husband and was constantly trying to smooth over his rudeness by her own kind and polite ways.

Once a year came the time of sheep-shearing. You may imagine what a busy season this was and how many men were required to shear those three thousand sheep. Of course extra help had to be employed. "The more, the merrier," we sometimes say, and so it was on that eastern ranch those centuries ago. After each day's task was done the shearers enjoyed an ample feast, and strangers and poor folks were heartily welcome, also. There were stories and jokes and songs when the meal was over, and altogether it was a very jolly time. But it was a pity that strong drink had a place upon the board. Nabal was particularly fond of it and when he began to drink he did not know how to stop.

One day when the shearing was in progress there appeared a party of ten young men to see Nabal. They said they had brought him a message from David. David was at this time an outlaw. He had been obliged to flee because King Saul sought his life. Friends and relatives had gathered around him and formed a little faithful band. Sometimes they lived in caves in the mountains; sometimes they hid among the trees of the forest, and again they wandered about in the desert. It was not always easy to find food to eat, and they needed a good deal, for soldiers living in the open air usually have keen appetites. Often they were able to be of some use to the sheep-masters and received supplies from them in return for their services. Wild Arabs used to scour the country, and it is more than likely that David's men drove them back and protected the flocks of Nabal and other ranchmen. The shepherds were glad to have their help, particularly as they were honest men and David had commanded them not to touch the sheep or goats, however hungry they might be. David would not steal; he preferred to ask politely for what he needed. So he sent these ten young men as a deputation to Nabal.

It was a very respectful and courteous message that they brought. "Peace be to thee, and peace be to thine house, and peace be to all that thou hast." This was a friendly greeting, and meant that David hoped Nabal and all his family were well and prosperous. Then the message went on:—"And now I have heard that thou hast shearers; now thy shepherds which were with us we hurt them not, neither was there aught missing to them all the while they were in Carmel. Wherefore let the young men find favor in thine eyes, for we come in a good day; give I pray thee, whatsoever cometh to thine hand unto thy servants and to thy son David." David was not his son, of course. This was just an affectionate way of speaking. Many a soldier would have demanded from the ranchman all he needed. David only asked modestly for whatever Nabal could best spare, in return for the services he and his men had rendered.

If Nabal had been in his right mind he would gladly have sent what was requested, so as to earn David's continued protection from the Arabs and other robbers. But he had been drinking wine so his brain was muddled. Alcohol poisons the brain-cells so that a man cannot think properly or reason aright. In consequence, he is apt to imagine others are intending injury to him, when this is far from being the case. In this way liquor makes people quarrelsome. It is the cause of more quarrels than anything else in the world.

David was just as polite as he could be, and his young men, too, were polite. They gave the message exactly and then ceased. But the wine made Nabal misunderstand, and he answered most rudely, "Who is David, and who is the son of Jesse?" When he said, "the son of Jesse" he showed that he knew all the time exactly who David was, though he pretended to be ignorant. "There be many servants nowadays that break away every man from his master." This was a rude slap at David, because he had had to leave his master, King Saul; but that was not David's fault in the least. "Shall I then take my bread and my water, and my flesh that I have killed for my shearers, and give it unto men whom I know not from whence they be?" continued Nabal. Now nobody had asked him to deprive his shearers of their food. David knew he was immensely rich and that there would be plenty to spare at the feast, and he had only asked for whatever it came handy to give. Besides, he and Nabal belonged to the same tribe and it had seemed natural that they should be friendly.

The ten young men did not stop to argue. They turned round and went back the way whence they came and told David all about the insolent reception they had had. David was very angry and he determined to go at once against Nabal and destroy him and all that he had. "Gird ye on every man his sword," he commanded, and they did so. There were six hundred soldiers in the troop, and David started out with four hundred of them, leaving the remainder to guard the baggage.

Happily one of Nabal's servants had more sense than his master. This man was a shepherd and he knew the value of David's protection and realized that Nabal's rudeness would bring dreadful trouble on them all. It was of no use in the world to argue with a man who was the worse for wine, so the shepherd hurried off to the lady of the house. She had not been present when the young men came, and knew nothing about the affair. When the servant found Abigail he told her all, and added that the messengers had stated the exact truth. "They were a wall unto us," he said, "all the while we were with them keeping the sheep. Now, therefore, know and consider what thou wilt do, for evil is determined against our master."

Then Abigail made haste and prepared a very handsome present for David. She took two hundred loaves and five sheep ready dressed, and five measures of parched corn, and a hundred clusters of raisins and two hundred cakes of figs, and loaded them on donkeys and started off for David's camp. She did not tell her husband where she was going, or anything about it, for he had not sense to understand.

She sent her servants before her with the presents and she came riding behind on her donkey down the hill. At this very moment David and his band came down the opposite hill towards her. She did not see him, nor he her, until they met in the hollow between the hills. The bushes with which the ground was covered hid soldiers and donkeys and lady and all. David was surely surprised when he saw this beautiful woman coming towards him. Quickly she alighted and came and threw herself at his feet and begged him to listen to her request. She said she was not at home when the messengers arrived and as for her husband she was ashamed of him. The word Nabal means "fool." Fool was he by name, said Abigail, and fool was he by nature. This was plain speaking and it is not often proper to use such a word. But when Abigail thought how nearly Nabal's insolence had caused the death of all her household, when she saw the four hundred soldiers marching to destroy her and her husband and all that they had, she felt that this bad name was no more than he deserved. Certainly there cannot be anything more foolish than to use a poison that will benumb one's brain and so bring disaster on oneself and others.

Abigail apologized to David as humbly as she knew how for her husband's rudeness, which she could not help. She told him she knew he was a servant of God, fighting the battles of the Lord, and that God would bless him and save him from his enemies and finally make him king. She appealed to his mercy and kindness of heart, and said she felt sure he would not come against her people to destroy them. David listened to her very graciously and replied. "Blessed be the Lord God of Israel, which sent thee this day to meet me, and blessed be thy advice, and blessed be thou, which hast kept me this day from coming to shed blood, and from avenging myself with mine own hand." Then he took the present that she had brought him and said, "Go up in peace to thine house," and Abigail returned home a happy woman. She had saved, by her promptness and her tact, her husband's life and her own and the lives of all their servants.

When she got back she looked for Nabal, and behold, he held a feast in his house like the feast of a king, and his heart was merry within him, for he was very drunken. Wherefore she told him nothing, less or more, until the morning light.

Next day, when Nabal had slept off the effects of his wine, Abigail related the whole story. When Nabal heard what a narrow escape he had had, and how a small army had marched against him, and had only been turned back by his wife at the foot of the hill, it gave him a great shock. This brought on a severe attack of illness and he seems to have had a fit. Some think it was apoplexy and that he broke a blood-vessel in the brain. At any rate this very thing often happens to those who drink, for alcohol injures the walls of the vessels and makes them brittle. Nabal lingered ten

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

GLEANINGS FROM CONNECTICUT

MRS. E. B. KENDRICK

Practically all the unions of Connecticut omit meetings through July and August but do not omit endeavor. Literature is freely distributed at the agricultural fairs, rest rooms are provided, in some cases out-door meetings are held, and white ribbons are in evidence at many gatherings other than those of the W. C. T. U. For five successive years, Hartford, Litchfield and New Haven counties have united and held a medal contest at the Connecticut Chautauqua. Two gold, two grand gold, and a diamond medal contest is the record. No form of summer meeting can be more effective, as large audiences are assured. This year's contest was for a grand gold medal. There were six contestants, all exceptionally good speakers. Miss Ruth A. Burr of Higganum won the medal, reciting "A Daughter's Sacrifice."

Another summer happening was the annual tri-county field day of the Willimantic camp ground, New London, Windham and Tolland counties uniting. A feature of the day was a matrons' gold medal contest.

At a conference of Hartford county workers it was decided to offer a county prize of $10 for the best essay written by a high school pupil. Heretofore essay writing has been confined to the grades below the high schools.

The state treasury is enriched by a small legacy of $50 from a friend who thus showed her confidence in W. C. T. U. work. A gain in membership is reported by many unions, but how many new white ribboners have been added to Connecticut's working force cannot be definitely known until convention, which is to be held in New Haven, Sept. 30-Oct. 1.

Several towns of the state are preparing for a vote on the license question at the fall elections. The temperance forces of Bristol, one of the cities dry last year, are working tremendously to keep it dry another year and the W. C. T. U. is doing its full share in the campaign. The Hartford prohibition club has resumed regular meetings and has already held a street meeting. The Young People's Societies are circulating petitions asking the daily papers to refuse liquor advertisements. So far as is known but one daily, *The Citizen*, of Winsted, has taken that stand. The present debt of Connecticut is over $11,000,000 while the drink bill is about $15,000,000 yearly. Certainly a lamentable fact!

DELAWARE WORKERS IN CONVENTION

Special Correspondence

The thirty-sixth annual convention of the Delaware W. C. T. U. met in Harrington September 22-24, with Mrs. Lena Messick, president of the state W. C. T. U., in the chair. The M. E. church, in which the convention was held, was beautiful with fall flowers. A portrait of Miss Frances Willard, a large American flag and the county banners added to the attractiveness of the meeting place. In addition to the white ribbons worn by the delegates many "Votes for Women" pins were in evidence. Interesting reports of superintendents and county presidents were given the first day. Mrs. Donnell reported for New Castle county, the largest county in the state. During a year of indefatigable work five National speakers have been afield in the county, Mrs. Mary Harris Armor, Miss Rose Davison, Mrs. Lulu Shepard, Miss Christine Tinling and Mrs. Ella H. Thacher. Mrs. Thacher presented to the soldiers' union at Fort du Pont a flag for the largest membership of any union in the United States forts. Mrs. Cordray, for Kent county, reported the organization of a new union at Summit Pleasant with a membership of sixteen. Miss Lillian Cade reported a good year's work for Sussex county, which has nineteen unions with a total of 641 active and 89 honorary members.

Miss Rey Heydrick, president of the Delaware state federation of Women's Clubs, representing about 2,000 women, brought a cordial greeting to the white ribboners. She said:

"It is my happy privilege as president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs to bring to you the most cordial greetings and congratulations on the great and good work you have already accomplished, from the club women of Delaware. Whittier said of Frances Willard:

"'She knew the power of banded ill,
But felt that love was stronger still,
And organized for doing good
The world's united womanhood.'

Mrs. Lena Messick, President Delaware W. C. T. U.

"'United womanhood!' What a power it foretells. Why the Woman's Christian Temperance Union? Why the women's clubs? Are we not all one in purpose, and that purpose—service?

"Never was the social and political position of woman more independent than now, so that she can hope to carry out what she sees should be done. May we all have a broader vision, hear the call and see the opportunity for service. What is service, but love in action?

"In our nation today women have a great work to do against irreverence, irresponsibility, and for the quiet observance of the Sabbath, social purity and sobriety. Christ looks to the women to establish and maintain right standards and principles for men. We have a right to do this; yea, more than a right; we have a duty. By quiet social pressure the women of a community can do whatever they will. One fearless, good woman can wield an almost unlimited influence. If so much power lies with one woman, what may a united womanhood not do?"

A parade through the streets of Harrington was one of the big features of the convention. It formed at the public school, where teachers and pupils, each carrying an American flag, marched to the M. E. church. Here another line of march was formed, headed by two cornetists and the Harrington Y. P. B. in pageant costumes, representing Uncle Sam, Aunt Columbia and the nineteen dry states. After the young people came the school pupils, then the L. T. L., and then the convention. It made a long and impressive procession and all the residents came out to see it. In the center of the town the marchers sang "America" and "I Love the U. S. A.," and the L. T. L. gave lusty temperance yells. The parade then proceeded to the school green and after more patriotic airs and temperance yells, William H. Berry, collector of the port of Philadelphia, spoke on prohibition and aroused tremendous enthusiasm. The parade was planned and directed by Mrs. L. T. Jones, the efficient leader of Harrington's L. T. L. with a membership of fifty boys and girls.

Mr. Daniel A. Poling addressed a very large audience at one of the evening meetings, and his ringing challenge inspired his hearers to renewed efforts in the temperance war.

Mrs. Lena H. Messick was enthusiastically re-elected as president of the state W. C. T. U. and was also made a delegate to the National W. C. T. U. convention. She will be accompanied by Mrs. Matilda Sudler of Bridgeville, who goes to the convention as a visitor.

Other officers were elected by the convention as follows: Vice-president, Mrs. Emma Caulk; honorary president, Mrs. Kate E. Smithers; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Lizzie Raughley; recording secretary, Miss Levina Lynch; treasurer Mrs. Clara Marshall.

Nineteen Prohibition States

Maine	West Virginia
Kansas	Virginia
Oklahoma	Washington
North Dakota	Oregon
North Carolina	Colorado
Georgia	Arizona
Mississippi	Iowa
Tennessee	Arkansas
Alabama	Idaho

South Carolina

PROHIBITION State Pennants

A strong paper pennant.. Size 5½x17 inches, with name of state and date of passage of prohibitory law. Printed in flag blue. Set of 19 pennants, 25 cents.

(No orders filled for less than one set.)

Estimates cheerfully furnished to states desiring 2,000 of one kind.

National W. C. T. U. Publishing House

Evanston, Illinois

NATIONAL ORGANIZER IN NEWFOUNDLAND

Mrs. Emma H. Howland, National W. C. T. U. organizer, is helping in the prohibition campaign in Newfoundland. Writing from St. Johns she says the liquor ftes have commenced their attacks upon her, calling her an "interloper." She is the guest of the American consul, James Sackett Benedict, and his wife. Mrs. Benedict, it will be remembered, is the president of the Newfoundland W. C. T. U. The liquor men insist that Consul Benedict should inform the United States government that Mrs. Howland is not wanted in Newfoundland. The children are to have a large part in the campaign. A company of fifty children in St. Johns are being trained to sing for prohibition

HERE AND THERE

The Black Hills presbytery (South Dakota) enrolling thirty ministers and pastors, and fifty-five elders of the Presbyterian church of the Black Hills, in annual meeting, passed a strong resolution in favor of state-wide prohibition and pledged its loyal support to the movement.

It is well known that the law which gave Texas the College of Industrial Arts in Denton was a W. C. T. U. measure fathered by Judge V. W. Grubbs. A short time ago the Denton Chamber of Commerce raised a large scholarship fund, to be known as the Lydia E. Grubbs endowment fund, to aid girls in securing an education. Soon after this, Judge Grubbs' daughter, Miss Lillie Belle, was chosen as the first person to receive the benefit of this generous donation.

Encouraging testimony as to the decreased consumption of alcohol in Germany was given Miss Mary E. Brown, director of the National W. C. T. U. exhibit at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, by an engineer who showed great interest in the literature exhibit. He said that with forty-six other engineers he visited Germany two years ago. While there the group investigated eight manufacturing plants and they found the men taking a pint bottle of weak tea with their one o'clock lunch instead of using beer with two or three per cent alcohol as formerly. The tea is prepared in the building and sent up in bottles at about one-half the cost of beer. Since substituting tea for beer the efficiency of the workmen has increased from fifteen to twenty per cent.

$150.00 SALARY FOR 60 DAYS WORK PAID LADY
in each town to distribute free circulars and take orders for White Ribbon Concentrated Flavoring.
J. S. ZIEGLER CO., 7G East Harrison, CHICAGO

The LIQUOR TRAFFIC MUST GO

Pennants

in good quality of felt, red, white or blue, with slogan

The Liquor Traffic Must Go

Eighteen inches long

Price, ten cents each; twenty-five, $2.00, one hundred, $7.00.

A facsimile of this pennant in blue, with white letters, has been made as a seal, to be used upon letters and packages.

Price, per hundred, 20 cents.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U.
Evanston, Ill.

STATE W. C. T. U. CONVENTION CALENDAR

Washington, Seattle, Oct. 8.
North Carolina, Raleigh, Oct. 8-12.
Alabama, Birmingham, Oct. 26-28.
Georgia, Covington, Oct. 26-29.
Arkansas, Forrest City, Oct. 27-31.
Louisiana, Alexandria, Oct. 30-Nov. 2.
Massachusetts, Northampton, Nov. 2-4.
Florida, Orlando, Nov. 9-12.

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

MRS. BESSIE THOMPSON, Gansevoort, N. Y., local superintendent of the department of Mothers' Meetings.

MRS. MAHALA AKERS, Dinuba, Calif., a charter member of the local union.

MRS. LIZZIE A. BEALL, Oakdale, Ill., a loyal member of the local union since its organization in 1884.

The temperance cause, as well as the nursing profession, has met with a great loss in the death of Miss Annie Damer. Her talents would have commanded the highest positions, but for the most part she devoted herself to the care of the poor, and though she did not seek honor, it sought her and she was a number of times chosen president of the national body of nurses, then The Nurses' Associated Alumnae, now The American Nurses' Association. Always and everywhere she was a temperance woman, and when in 1909 the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union asked that the nurses make a statement of their attitude on the temperance question, she took up the matter with cordial interest and as presiding officer of the Associated Alumnae, assisted in the passing of a strong resolution pledging that they would do all in their power to teach the nature and effects of alcohol and other narcotic drugs and discourage their use.

MISSOURI'S TRIUMPHANT RECORD

(Continued from Page Eleven)

better condition than if we had open saloons and from a moral standpoint there is no comparison. Under the first four months of local option there were 10 arrests against 97 during the same months in 1914. During four months with no saloons arrests for drunkenness were 7-0-1-2. During the corresponding four months when we had saloons the number of arrests for drunkenness were 49-19-10-19. The most apparent loss we sustain under local option is the undesirable citizen." All the business firms signed equally strong statements and the general health and prosperity of the city bear out their testimony. Located in the midst of rich farming land Sikeston is the wealthiest town in the state, has a large population of hospitable and prosperous southern people, a flourishing W. C. T. U., and beautiful churches and schools. The inhabitants all joined in efforts to welcome and entertain the state convention, and succeeded in doing so most royally.

The state officers were all unanimously re-elected as follows: President, Mrs. Nelle G. Burger; vice-president, Miss Roena Shaner; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Lettie Hill May; recording secretary, Mrs. Emma G. Pitzer; treasurer, Mrs. Neva Thomas.

You Can Weigh Exactly What You Should

You can, *I know* you can, because I have *reduced* 32,000 women and have *built up* that many more—scientifically, naturally, without drugs, in the privacy of their own rooms.

You Can Be So Well!

—if you only knew *how* well! I build up your vitality—at the same time I strengthen your heart action; teach you how to breathe, to stand, walk and relieve such ailments as

Nervousness, Torpid Liver, Constipation, Indigestion, Etc.

One pupil writes: "I weigh 83 pounds less, and I have gained wonderfully in strength."

Another says: "Last May I weighed 100 pounds, this May I weigh 126 and oh! I feel SO WELL."

Won't you sit down and write now for my interesting booklet? You are welcome to it. It is FREE. Don't wait, you may forget it. I have had a wonderful experience and I should like to tell you about it.

Susanna Cocroft

Dept. 37, 624 Michigan Boulevard, Chicago

Rand, McNally & Co. have just published Miss Cocroft's new book, "Beauty a Duty." For sale at all booksellers. Beautifully bound. *Price $2.00.*

IOWA'S ACTIVITIES

(Continued from Page Twelve)

Fort Dodge sends thirty Campaign SIGNALS to ministers and priests. This fine union gets up a once-a-month Red-Letter Day program. At one time a doctor talks, on another occasion a minister, and again some lady from a fraternal organization. An annual banquet and an annual picnic are given.

The Iowa W. C. T. U. has two poets, Mrs. Judge Wright of Fort Dodge, and Mrs. McHose, wife of Hon. McHose of Boone. Mrs. Wright is one of the trustees of Benedict Home and Mrs. McHose is vice-president of the state suffrage association. They combine poetry with practicality.

Profitable meetings were held with colored people at Sioux City and Des Moines, our white ribbon sisters giving them one of the very best dates at their disposal in those towns. At Davenport there was a state meeting of the colored missionary societies of the Baptist church. Though their program was a long one they insisted on putting three white speakers of the W. C. T. U. on their program. The colored people intend to stand by both equal suffrage and full prohibition.

Keokuk, Clinton, Council Bluffs, Burlington, Dubuque and Sioux City all have hard problems to solve. They are doing their best. The same is true of Oelwein. Sheldon, Algona and New Hampton have won their territory and will hold what they have won.

Watch Iowa for the next two years!

Among the useful temperance laws passed by the recent session of the Swedish Riksdag is one conferring upon the central government and also upon county governments the right to forbid the retail sale of intoxicants (including wine and beer) in "times of crisis," or to ordain such restrictions, short of complete prohibition, as are deemed desirable. In the case of the central government the power conferred is absolute; but in the case of county governments the decree must receive the sanction of the king in council. The exercise of the power to veto is not restricted to times of war, but is permissible when unemployment or want prevails to an unusual extent.

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT

The Union Signal . . . . . $1.00 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) . . . 25c a year

The Young Crusader . . . . 25c a year
Sample Copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request
Single Copies, 2c each . . . . . Per 100, $1.75

Subscriptions to Foreign Countries

The Union Signal . . . . . $1.52 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) . . . 37c a year

The Young Crusader . . . . 37c a year
Address Evanston, Ill.

GIFT TO THE MEN'S BIBLE CLASS

A fine list of ten subscriptions to The Union Signal and five to *The Young Crusader* is received from Liberty, Mo., and the sender asks for the Life of Frances Willard as her premium upon the ten subscriptions, saying, "We will place this in the library of the Men's Progressive Bible class. The subscription list is made up of our five clergymen, two editors, the superintendent and principal of schools and the library of our college. I am glad we are able to put this valuable paper into the hands of so many leaders and moulders of thought, and pray God's blessing upon it as it comes to them."

A HAPPY IDEA

At the last meeting of the Madeline Southard Union of Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 17, there was a *Young Crusader* Day program given by the children in memory of my sister, Mrs. Elizabeth P. Hutchinson. Enclosed find eight subscriptions with the order.

Mrs. Reba E. Ross.

LOCAL UNION REMEMBERS THE TEACHERS

"It is with pleasure that I send the names of twenty subscribers to your most excellent magazine. Nineteen of these are teachers in our public schools, and *The Young Crusader* is a gift to them from the local union which has done this for several years and is happy to tell you that the teachers make good use of the paper."

Jamestown, N. D.

The Young Crusader is furnished to teachers at the special rate of 20 cents for nine months—from September to June.

Circulation Manager

NEW PROGRAM
FOR
WORLD'S TEMPERANCE SUNDAY

Prepared by Stella B. Irvine for the National W. C. T. U.

A complete program for the Sunday school hour, containing responsive service, prayer in unison, addresses, the Triumph song, by Anna A. Gordon, and Prohibition Victory, by Stella B. Irvine.

Price, 30 cents per hundred.

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union
Evanston, Ill.

"VICTORY" KEYNOTE OF MAINE CONVENTION

Special Correspondence

Beautiful for situation is the thriving town of Skowhegan, where the forty-first annual convention of the Maine W. C. T. U. was held in the fine Bethany Baptist church, which was beautifully decorated for the occasion with flowers. The motto in white and green, which hung over the desk—"Skowhegan welcomes the Maine W. C. T. U."—was indicative of the spirit of hospitality manifested by our hostesses. Automobiles were at the service of the delegates at all times, and between the meetings many delightful rides were taken. Other courtesies were generously extended.

The most impressive features of the convention were the splendid annual address of the state president, Mrs. Althea G. Quimby, and the address given by Mrs. Gertrude Stevens Leavitt, in which she most tenderly referred to some of the cherished experiences connected with the work of her dear mother in the early days of the W. C. T. U.

The address of Wednesday evening, given by our National president, Miss Anna Adams Gordon, on "Prohibition's Victorious Progress," was cheering, uplifting and inspiring. She showed the growth of the prohibition movement from Maine to South Carolina, indicating how rapidly the map is growing white. The cheers that greeted the news that South Carolina had gone dry prove that Maine has caught some of the western enthusiasm. Miss Gordon said she came to us to be comforted, but she it was who brought cheer to our bereaved hearts. The auditorium and adjoining rooms were filled during the convention and the music was of a high order. "John Barleycorn, Good-bye." was sung very pleasingly by Miss Marble, daughter of the local president, assisted by a double male quartet, and was enthusiastically encored. Solos were rendered by Miss Jennie Chenery and others from the local churches, and Mrs. Georgia Shepard Vaill, our own musical director, sang "Victory" with wonderful effect.

The resolutions, especially the one on prohibition and law enforcement, were strong and to the point.

The county presidents' processional, which was the most unique feature of the convention, originated in the fertile brain of the state president. It was composed of representatives of the new unions and L. T. L.'s and also of those counties and unions which had made gains during the year. It was greeted with cheers.

The department work was ably reported and nothing delighted the hearts of the white ribboners of Maine more than did the fact that young women are acting in the capacity of superintendents of a number of the departments.

The state officers were re-elected with the exception of Miss Clara M. Farwell, recording secretary, in whose place Miss Vena Leighton Johnson will serve. Miss Farwell for thirty-five years has faithfully carried on the duties of the office named and her resignation was accepted with great reluctance. She was a close friend of our great chieftain, Mrs. Stevens.

A NARROW ESCAPE

(Continued from Page Thirteen)

days, cared for by his faithful wife, and then he died. He left behind him only the memory of a foolish life, spoiled by strong drink. He was one of those of whom the Bible says:

"Woe unto them that rise up early in the morning, that they may follow strong drink, that continue until night, till wine inflame them! And the harp and the viol, the tabret and pipe and wine, are in their feasts: but they regard not the work of the Lord, neither consider the operation of his hands."

POST THE POSTER

"Posters Make News of Temperance Facts." Give These Facts Wide Publicity by

POSTING THE POSTERS

1. Which Will You Protect?
2. Do You Know These Facts?
3. Alcohol.
4. Beer.
5. Exclusion of Objectionable Post Cards from United States Mail.
6. Drink Robs the Working Man.
7. The License Voter Gets What?
8. Attention, Voters!
9. Figures Tell.
10. Saloons Increase Taxes.
11. The Trouble Manufacturing Company.
12. Successful Men.
13. In Prohibition Kansas.
14. Compare These Figures.
15. Boys and Girls.
16. Not By My Vote.
17. State Prohibition and Local Option.
18. Temperance Truths (two).
19. Flag Poster (in colors).
20. Testimony from Governors of Prohibition States.

Size 19x25. Printed in black and red.
Price, 5 cents each; per 50, $2.00; per 100, $3.50.

SPECIAL CAMPAIGN POSTERS

The Liquor Traffic Must Go. Cloth, 28x42. Price, each, 15 cents; two for 25 cents; per hundred, $10.50.
Cloth, 12x18. Price, each, 5 cents; per hundred, $3.00.
Paper, 28x42. Price, each, 5 cents; per hundred, $3.50.

A Business Proposition. Cloth, 28x42. Price, each, 15 cents; two for 25 cents; per hundred, $10.50.
Paper, 28x42. Price, 5 cents each; per hundred, $3.50.

The Man Who Drinks. Paper, 28x42. Price, 5 cents each; per hundred, $3.50.

BILL BOARD POSTERS.

Printed in two colors, 7x10 feet, put up in eight sections. Price, 50 cents each.

The Man Who Drinks.
The Treating Evil.
Abraham Lincoln.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Ill.

THE CRUSADER FOR VERMONT TEACHERS

As a help in the 1916 campaign to make Vermont white on the map, the Morrisville (Vt.) W. C. T. U. has presented *The Young Crusader* to six teachers in the village graded school and eleven district teachers who declared their willingness to use the paper in temperance teaching in the school room. The permanent fund of the local union has so increased that one year's interest is now the equivalent of dues for ten members.

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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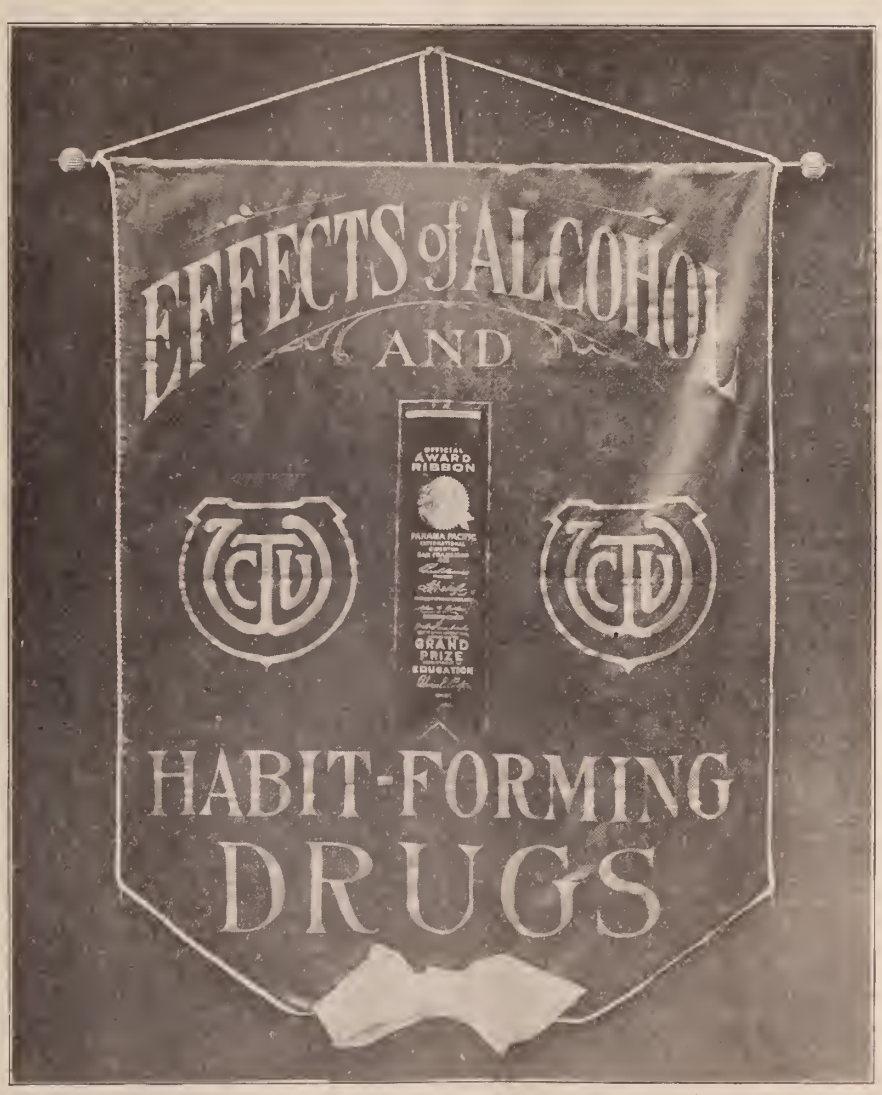

Grand Prize Awarded the Exhibit of the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union at the Panama-Pacific Exposition

SPECIAL ARTICLES

Massachusetts Statesman Declares for National Prohibition—"Big Business" Opposes Drinking Habit among Workmen—The Woman with the Hoe—Chicago's Mayor Orders Enforcement of Sunday Closing Law—Young People's Branch.

CHICAGO'S MAYOR ORDERS ENFORCEMENT OF SUNDAY CLOSING LAW

Like a bolt out of a clear sky on a recent morning came the order of William Hale Thompson, mayor of Chicago, closing the city saloons at midnight every Saturday night, to remain closed the following twenty-four hours, thereby making effective the state law which provides that the lid shall be put on liquor shops on Sunday. Prohibition leaders and woman suffrage workers were immediately aroused and congratulatory telegrams and letters from various organizations and individuals began to pour in upon the city executive. The announcement came just as the white ribboners were entraining for the National Convention at Seattle and called forth from Miss Anna A. Gordon, president of the National W. C. T. U., this utterance: "We consider the mayor's edict a great send-off for the trip to our annual meeting. It certainly takes a remarkable type of courage to enforce a Sunday law in Chicago, but when Chicago does take a step we know it is a big one, for the Chicago foot is proverbially large. It will prove a great benefit to the city morally and financially." Later, from the White Ribbon Special, Miss Gordon wired the following words of congratulation to Mayor Thompson:

"Two hundred and fifty delegates representing the eastern, middle, southern and western states, en route to the forty-second annual convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union at Seattle, Washington, congratulate you on the determined stand you have taken in the cause of law and order in your announcement that the laws forbidding the sale of liquor on Sunday will be enforced. You have recognized the best sentiment of the city in the stand you have taken. We thank you."

The Rock River Methodist Conference, meeting in Chicago on the day the mayor's action was made public, telegraphed Mayor Thompson:

"We congratulate the city of Chicago on your courageous action in ordering that all saloons, or dram shops, be closed on Sunday in compliance with the law of the state. We hail with joy this step toward sobriety and righteousness, this additional prophecy of the ultimate doom of a traffic that debauches every day of the week. We pledge ourselves to stand by you in such a cause with voice and vote and prayer to Almighty God."

Other organizations are sending words of praise to Chicago's mayor, and men and women of prominence are expressing their personal thanks for his advance step which many predict will bring about the enforcement of the Sunday closing law all over the state and ultimately the enactment of a state prohibitory law.

SEATTLE'S MAYOR TO ENFORCE DRY LAW

In an informal address to Christian Endeavorers recently Mayor Hiram C. Gill declared that he is tired of hearing that the prohibition law cannot be enforced and insisted that he will make it effective as long as he is in office. In these emphatic terms he gave assurance that he intends to foster respect for the law and make it a stern reality:

"I can, and will, make this prohibition law absolutely effective in Seattle the first two months after the first of the year—because I last that long. And my successor can enforce it if he wants to.

"You young folks," continued the mayor, "will live and work in a state where prohibition has been established. The only thing I regret about this prohibition law is that it allows liquor to be shipped into this state—but it will not be long before an amendment prevents any liquor whatever from being handled here.

"Upon you will devolve the task of keeping this state forever free from that which has been the curse of humanity since time began. I speak as one who knows. Day after day I sit in my office at the city hall and hear citizens' troubles, and ninety-nine of every one hundred are due to drink. I have learned to hate it.

"I want to say that I am tired of hearing men say to me every day: 'Well, it can't be enforced. What's the use of having it, anyway?' I can—and will—make this law absolutely effective in Seattle while I am mayor."

PROHIBITION INCLUDED IN GEORGIA GOVERNOR'S CALL FOR EXTRA SESSION OF LEGISLATURE

Honorable Nat Harris, governor of Georgia, recently issued a proclamation convoking an extraordinary session of the general assembly on Wednesday, November 3, to consider certain subjects, among them prohibition. In addition to the various new prohibition bills which will be introduced it is expected several other bills bearing on the question of liquor legislation will be presented. The governor gives the following reasons for including prohibition among the provisions in the call: "I have included the prohibition legislation because of the fact that I have been asked by fully two-thirds of the legislators, and a vast number of the citizens outside to do so. The legislators believe that this is emergency legislation, and the adjournment was forced in order to secure it. Its consideration, therefore, will be submitted to the extraordinary session inasmuch as a large majority of the people's representatives have demanded it."

ROOSEVELT LENDS AID TO NEW JERSEY SUFFRAGISTS

The Montclair Equal Suffrage League is giving publicity to the following message received from Colonel Theodore Roosevelt:

"I want to speak to the men who have the right to vote and who are recreant in their duty if they don't see that the women share it with them," says Colonel Roosevelt. "I ask every decent, self-respecting citizen who has the right to vote to join the movement to secure for women the suffrage now denied them. We have woman suffrage in the western states. I don't think the east will permanently lag behind. Civilization is spreading."

SECRETARY McADOO WILL VOTE FOR SUFFRAGE

Secretary McAdoo has announced that he will vote for the suffrage amendment to the New York constitution. "The American women have made a game fight and a fair fight for suffrage and are entitled to win," says Mr. McAdoo.

AMERICAN INDIANS URGE PROHIBITION

Amid vigorous applause, the Society of American Indians, at the fourth annual conference recently held in Lawrence, Kansas, unanimously adopted resolutions declaring for the strict enforcement of anti-liquor provisions in all Indian treaties and also declaring for state and national prohibition of the liquor traffic.

The resolutions which were made a part of the platform demands of the society read: "We invite attention to the fact that the first law enacted by congress looking to the curtailment of the liquor traffic was enacted through the efforts of Little Turtle, the Miami chief; that the Cherokee legislature began the enactment of laws prohibiting the liquor traffic as early as 1819, a quarter of a century before any such laws were enacted by white law-making bodies, and that the Indian for two centuries has pleaded for the elimination of this curse.

"We now call upon all Indians to promote the prohibition of the traffic entirely by state and national legislation."

DECREASE IN NUMBER OF NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN SALOONS

For the coming twelve months, according to reports in the eastern papers, New York and Brooklyn are to have approximately 300 less saloons than they had the past year. Long Island City has also decreased the number of its saloons by fifty. This decrease is owing to the failure of saloonkeepers to make application for renewal of their saloon licenses, a state of affairs caused partly by the fact that the business of selling liquor is not so profitable as formerly, and partly by the 25 per cent raise in the price of saloon licenses. In discussing the subject recently Deputy Excise Commissioner McAvoy stated his belief that "the public drinks less liquor now than a few years ago, and very nearly 50 per cent of the saloons are not breaking even, and a majority could not stay open without outside aid."

PROHIBITION PROHIBITS IN ALABAMA

That prohibition in Alabama does prohibit, and that it has not caused the predicted business losses, were assertions made recently by Judge S. D. Weakley of Birmingham, late chief justice of Alabama, speaking at a public meeting: "The time has passed when a city may declare itself more powerful than the state. Do not believe it when you hear that in Mobile, Montgomery and Birmingham prohibition does not prohibit, for I declare to you on my honor as a man and on my record as a judge that prohibition does prohibit in Alabama, and that the prohibition laws are the best on the statute books and are being enforced.

"In July, 1914, there were, in Birmingham, 321 arrests for drunkenness. In July of 1915 there were just 51 arrests. On Labor Day, 1914, there were 106 arrests in Birmingham, and on the same day in 1915 there were just eleven arrests. In Elmore county there were, at one barbecue 5,000 persons in attendance on Labor Day and not one drunk."

Answering the query as to whether Birmingham stores are vacant, Judge Weakley gave figures to prove that they are not only not vacant but are being enlarged to take care of their increasing business. He spoke of one of these enterprises, a new $20,000 restaurant being put up in Birmingham.

Speaking of education, he cited the increase in North Carolina in the past few years, from $2,000,000 for education in 1908, when prohibition went into effect, to $6,000,000 at the present time, and the fact that there has never been more money spent on education, or a larger attendance in Birmingham schools than at present.

PRESIDENT WILSON BACKS SUFFRAGE AS STATE ISSUE

President Wilson will vote for woman suffrage in the New Jersey election, October 19. Coupled with the announcement of his engagement to Mrs. Norman Galt, an ardent suffragist, Washington papers regard this as significant. Suffragists the country over are inclined to believe the President's support of state suffrage foretells his future attitude toward national suffrage.

Massachusetts Statesman Declares for Prohibition

The question of state-wide prohibition is arousing a great deal of attention in Massachusetts at this time, and is one of the big issues in the gubernatorial campaign. Many prominent men of the state are rallying to the support of prohibition, among them Hon. Joseph Walker, former speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives and erstwhile candidate for governor on the Progressive ticket. In a recent issue of the *Boston Post*, Mr. Walker gives this statement of his views on national prohibition:

"When a great issue is once fairly presented to the American people, an issue which vitally affects their welfare, prosperity and happiness, it will not down until it is settled and settled right. This is one of the beneficent results of free speech and free political action.

"Since the foundation of this government one great issue after another has commanded the attention of the American people and, for the time being, has become the dominant issue in the politics of the country. State rights, slavery, gold vs. silver, are no longer issues because they have been settled right.

"The question of prohibition, which has been agitated for years, has at last become a dominant national issue. It has gradually arisen from a local and state issue to be a national issue simply because it vitally affects the welfare, prosperity and happiness of the American people. It will not down until it is settled and settled right. No political party can escape it.

Source of Corrupt Politics

"The liquor traffic destroys the welfare, prosperity and happiness of the people. To this traffic may be directly traced crime, insanity, industrial inefficiency and poverty. It has broken up many a home and bears most heavily on women and children. It has always been one of the chief sources of political corruption. No one will deny these facts and it is time to face them squarely.

"This is not the only country which is today facing the liquor question. England, France, Russia and Germany have come to realize that alcohol weakens the efficiency of the soldier.

"It no less weakens the efficiency of the industrial worker. Many of our great industries are alive to this fact and require total abstinence of their employes. It is indeed a live and a world-wide question.

"What is America to do about it? The evil is eating into the very vitals of the nation with alarming rapidity. The facts and statistics are appalling.

"All attempts at restriction and regulation have proved to be utter failures. I am convinced that the nation must destroy the liquor traffic or the liquor traffic in the end will destroy the nation.

"Official reports show that, as a check to the liquor evil in Massachusetts, local option is ineffective. The liquor traffic fights every measure designed to lessen the evil and to protect communities which have voted for no-license.

"The facts demonstrate that alcohol is a dangerous habit forming drug. There are few fathers and mothers, even those who use liquor themselves, who would not be glad to have their children total abstainers. They realize the danger.

"I claim that the greatness of the evil and the impossibility of its restriction and regulation justify such a drastic remedy. I simply cannot face the facts and refuse to give my support to prohibition as a national policy.

Prohibition Only Remedy

"I am convinced that prohibition is the only real remedy for this insidious and widespread evil. Prohibition will be effective only when the nation, by constitutional amendment, forbids the manufacture, sale, transportation and importation of all alcoholic liquor. Therefore I favor a constitutional amendment. The states must co-operate in its enforcement.

"I am not impressed with the argument that prohibition entails a loss of revenue, for aside from all moral questions, the money cost of the liquor traffic to the municipality, state and nation, far exceeds the loss of revenue. Moreover, the money loss, due to inefficiency in industry, caused by the use of liquor, is enormous.

"I am not impressed with the argument that prohibition means loss of employment. I believe that for every working man who loses his job through prohibition many will find new employment. The billions of dollars spent every year for liquor would, if spent for the necessaries and comforts of life, greatly increase the demand for these good things. Total abstinence means that the people, as a whole, will earn more and spend more.

"The issue is before us. Let us not hesitate to face it squarely and vote for prohibition."

"Big Business" Opposes the Drink Habit Among Workmen

"EFFICIENCY AND SAFETY FIRST" THE BATTLE CRY

In an effort to secure definite, reliable facts regarding industrial prohibition, the Research department of the Temperance Society of the Methodist Episcopal church has been making a careful study of the attitude of "big business" toward liquor. The results of its survey it reveals in a bulletin, from which we quote:

"The Illinois Steel Company located at Joliet, Illinois, maintains a club house for the use of its men. During the winter months many bowling clubs are formed. Recently a member of one of these clubs secured a position in Pittsburgh. Before his departure his fellow-members gave a banquet in his honor at one of the hotels with twenty-five guests, foremen and men holding clerical positions with the Illinois Steel Company, present. When these men went to the table there was a glass of cocktail at each plate. When they left the table there was still a glass of cocktail at each plate. Not one had been touched.

"Our investigation covers the iron and steel trades of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and West Virginia. Information was secured from 140 companies, many of which have more than one plant. This investigation shows conclusively that the tendency of industrial corporations is to take every practicable measure to prevent drinking on duty or off. Almost without exception they testify that the abstainer is more efficient in his work and that he alone is considered when a place of responsibility is open. Many of these concerns are conducting extensive propagandas to induce their men to abstain at all times. The motto of the Illinois Steel Company is 'Safety, Sobriety, Cleanliness,' and that motto is typical. Not so many years ago it was quite the custom for workmen to send boys out for beer during working hours. Of 120 concerns replying, only six say that they permit this at the present time.

Absolute Prohibition

"Ten concerns not only prohibit drinking during working hours, but absolutely prohibit it *at any time*. One hundred others, in giving information on this point, say that they do everything possible to prevent drinking by their employes out of hours, but that the practical difficulties prevent their announcing a blanket policy of prohibition. The ten concerns which have undertaken the Herculean task of preventing all drinking by their employes are: The Illinois Steel Company, Joliet, Ill.; The Berkshire Iron Works, Pa.; The American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, W. Va.; The Lukens Iron and Steel Company, Pa.; The Reading Iron Company, Pa.; The Howard Iron & Tool Company, Pa.; Joseph E. Thropp, Pa.; Hubbard Steel Foundry Co., Ill.; The Interstate Iron & Steel Company, Cambridge, O.; The West Steel Casting Company, O.

"'Any attempt to interfere with the habits of the men outside of working hours would be resented by them, but we recognize that even the moderate use of liquor is hurtful, and we exert every moral influence to promote abstinence among our employes,' says the Lockhart Iron & Steel Company of Pennsylvania. 'It is impossible to prohibit the use of intoxicating liquors by employes while they are off duty, but we use every means to discourage and prevent it,' says the Jackson Iron & Steel Company of Ohio. The American Car Foundries Company of Pennsylvania dismisses men who go into saloons on the way to or from work, and the Lukens Iron & Steel Company, of the same state, suspends an employe one week for his first offense; for the second he is often discharged. The Lukens company prohibits drinking both during working hours and out of working hours. These replies indicate the nature of many others.

"Eighty-three of the concerns queried discriminate against those who use alcoholic liquors in employing and advancing men. Even the most 'moderate' use is fatal to a man's chance of advancement.

"Sixty-three concerns have taken steps to determine the influence of the moderate use of liquor on working efficiency and reliability, and without exception they testify that it is bad.

"Safety First"

"The industrial abstinence propaganda has become closely allied with the 'Safety First' campaign. The whole movement is conducted in the name of efficiency, and abstinence campaigns are managed in the great industrial plants of the country *in an attitude of sympathetic co-operation with the men themselves*. Employers give detailed information as to the splendid effect of these abstinence campaigns upon the accident rate and the work output. Several of them announce that they are adopting more drastic rules because of new compensation laws which are going into effect, and many of them take pains to express their sympathy with prohibition laws as an effective aid to the promotion of abstinence.

"Perhaps the most significant thing developed by the whole inquiry is the universal recognition of the fact that moderate drinking has a distinctly bad effect upon the efficiency and reliability of working men. There does not seem to be two opinions upon this point."

OHIO STATE ADULT BIBLE CLASS CONVENTION FAVORS DRY LAW

The First Ohio State Adult Bible Class convention, representing 23,000 organized Bible classes, which met recently for a two-day session in Columbus, went on record as in favor of state-wide prohibition and woman suffrage. At one of the meetings following a wet and dry debate a resolution was adopted declaring "emphatically and without equivocation for the speedy and complete elimination of every brewery, distillery, saloon and grogshop from both the commonwealth of Ohio and the nation as a whole.

"There is no excuse for Ohio longer to tolerate the liquor traffic since it endangers the public welfare, menaces public morals, debauches public officials, is a parasite on industrial life, a pirate on the commercial sea, and is labor's worst foe. It stands opposed to everything the church undertakes, therefore its destruction should be swift and certain. We pledge the support of the Federated Bible Classes of the state to every legitimate effort to bring about this glad end, and urge every member of every such class to at once ally himself to his dry county organization, where he can do his most effective work, and to contribute his means and every ounce of his energy from this time on until the polls close on election day, toward making Ohio dry."

GOVERNOR OF SOUTH DAKOTA GIVES VIEWS ON LIQUOR QUESTION

Hon. Frank M. Byrne, governor of South Dakota, in a speech at Mitchell on September 9 of this year, among other things, said:

"I have given the most careful consideration to our prison population and have examined with as much care as possible the history and records of those unfortunate people confined there. I am convinced that the delinquency of approximately seventy per cent is directly due to drink, and many; many more to its indirect influence and effect. In fact, it is rarely that I find a prisoner whose life has not in some degree been unfavorably influenced by drink on the part of himself, his parents or others, or whose delinquency cannot be traced, either directly or indirectly, to the liquor traffic.

"In fact and in truth, were it not for the effects of intoxicating liquor, directly or indirectly, the cells of our prison houses would mold and decay for want of occupants, and we literally might tear down our prison walls. The cases of individual prisoners are constantly coming before me and it is remarkable to note the steady recurrence of the same strain, from every angle, from the judge on the bench, from the attorneys prosecuting and defending, from the peace officers and from the prisoners themselves, the ever recurring refrain that liquor is the cause of the downfall."

KANSAS SCHOOLS HONOR FRANCES WILLARD

The first annual observance of Frances Willard Day in the Kansas schools occurred on September 28, the birthday of the well-loved temperance leader. As a part of the Willard Day services at the Junior High school, Chanute, 415 young people, by resolution, pledged their influence to the securing of national prohibition. Fifty students, one after another, told of benefits that have come to Kansas through its state-wide prohibition law. Mrs. Parsons made the principal address of the occasion. In referring to the bronze tablets of Miss Willard, which were some time ago presented to the Junior High school, Mrs. Parsons said:

"In placing before the children this splendid bronze monument of Frances Willard, we call their attention to a mighty movement favoring prohibition that has placed Kansas in the front rank of the states of the Union. It proclaims that the Kansas people love to honor those who have given their best gifts to make possible our present prohibition law.

"Kansas has the distinction of being the first state in the Union to provide a law insuring temperance instruction to the children. Miss Willard's own words seem prophetic in this connection.

"'Kansas is away out on the picket line of progress where mortal commonwealth has never gone before. It may be called with entire propriety the state of First Things—the pleasant garden plat on which God experiments with humanity to see how large and great we are capable of growing.'"

JAPANESE WOMEN AS GOVERNMENT ENTERTAINERS

The white ribboners of Kyoto, Japan, are patterning after their American sisters in proving themselves equal to emergencies. Just now it looks as if they would step courageously forward to discourage the further continuance of that evil feature of government coronation ceremonies—the geisha girls. The Kyoto municipal officers expect during the coronation festivities to give a very large and elaborate entertainment in which they are to act as hosts. The guests are to be foreigners from the various embassies, strangers from abroad, and many important and influential Japanese people. Influenced by the persistent appeals from the Kyoto W. C. T. U. to do away with the appearance of geisha girls at the festival season, the city authorities say they will do their best to co-operate with the white ribboners provided the women will themselves be responsible for entertaining the visitors. "In one word," says the *Woman's Herald*, in writing of the movement, "these elegant, well-bred ladies are asked to step out of their shielded homes, and take the place of professional public entertainers, whose occupation has always been looked upon by the wives of Japan as questionable and inferior. The women realize that the custom of giving up all entertainment into the hands of geisha girls, is a poison to society, and feel that without abolishing the traditional custom, little can be done toward the elevation of womanhood, or increasing her opportunities for usefulness to the nation; and yet, the question of who will venture, and how it can be accomplished, is a very serious one. Not only reluctance to act as substitutes for such characters, is felt, but the difficulty of a quiet group of dignified ladies being able to infuse any spirit of gayety into the feast, or to appear with their usual ease and graciousness in the midst of unfamiliar surroundings, is to be encountered. The ceremonious occasion of the crowning of our latest and most progressive Emperor, is a peculiarly fitting time to introduce a new and progressive plan for entertaining with cordiality and dignity. The Kyoto W. C. T. U. ladies have been requested to ask the assistance of the members of the Japanese Ladies' Patriotic Society and the ladies of the Red Cross Society. The wives of all the officials are members of one or the other of these societies. Thus, representative women of Japan will, for the first time since the beginning of feudalism, have an opportunity outside of home, of showing sympathy and interest in the lives of their husbands. If they can do this in an important public function and thus usurp the place of women of an inferior class—they will show the world that the quiet woman of Japan is no longer to be pitied, or her husband looked upon as a man of low ideals."

ARTISTS' OPINIONS OF ALCOHOL

Not long ago an effort was made by the Students' Total Abstinence Union in Sweden to find out from well-known artists and literary men what their views were as to the influence of alcohol on the inspiration of ideas. The question put to them was: "Is alcohol, in your opinion, adapted to assist or hinder an artistic or literary worker?" The answers, almost without exception, were that its use hindered rather than helped.

Among those whose opinions were asked we find Auguste Rodin, the great sculptor. His answer was short and to the point: "Those who depend on the use of alcohol to give them inspirations or suggestions are doomed to see themselves and their work soon forgotten."

WINAMAC (IND.) DRUGGISTS STOP SALE OF INTOXICANTS

The druggists of Winamac, Ind., are advertising in the local paper that they intend to abolish whisky and brandy from their shelves. The notice they are serving reads: "After mature deliberation we have decided to act on our convictions, with many other druggists, that liquor has no place in a reputable drug store!

"The new Pharmacopoeia will not recognize brandy or whisky as medicine, and no honest drug store can sell it under the law."

COLLEGE PAPERS WILL PRINT NO MORE LIQUOR ADS

The Associated College Newspaper Publishers, meeting at Columbia University, voted unanimously to bar all liquor advertisements from the columns of the college papers of the United States and Canada. The college newspapers represented at the meeting were as follows:

Amherst Student.
Brown Daily Herald.
Daily Californian.
Central College Contro.
Colorado College Tiger.
University of Colorado Silver and Gold
Columbia Daily Spectator.
The Dartmouth.
DePauw Daily.
Harvard Crimson.
Hobart Daily.
Daily Illini.
Indiana Daily Student.
Iowa State Student.
Daily Kansan.
Lehigh Brown and Wh...
Maine Campus.
M. I. T. Tech.
Michigan Daily.
University Missourian.
Nevada Sage Brush.
N. Y. U. New Yorker.
Ohio State Lantern.
The Pennsylvanian.
Daily Princetonian.
University of Pittsburg Weekly.
Purdue Exponent.
Leland Stanford Daily Palo Alto.
Stevens State.
Syracuse Daily Orange.
Daily Texan.
University of Toronto Varsity.
Tulane Weekly.
Union Concordiensis.
University of Washington Daily.
Wesleyan Argus.
Williams Record.
Wisconsin Daily Cardinal.
Yale Daily News.

More than 100,000 students and instructors are among the readers of the publications of the thirty-nine branches of the association, which are located in every section of the United States and Canada.

THE MAN-IN-THE-MOON COMES TO EARTH

MRS. HATTIE C. VAUGHAN, Issaquah, Washington

The Man-in-the-Moon carefully guided his airship to a safe landing, and then stepped out to begin the study of—to him—a new world. Mr. Moon-Man pursued his investigations by himself for a time, but some of the conditions baffled his comprehension. For instance: There was a church on one of the beautiful, shaded streets. From the quiet seclusion of a retired pew he had listened to the urgent appeal of the speaker for a more vigorous warfare against wrong; voluntary service to root out evil; and a determined stand for the right. He had seen eyes kindle in response, and lips settle in firm resolve. Just around the corner, and but a stone's throw away, he had watched, from a darkened entrance opposite. a gilded, luring den of vice. Out from its doorway came inflamed, vacant-eyed and crime-marked souls.

These were things he could not understand. In his dilemma he thought of a man of whom he had heard much since his advent to this new world. He must certainly be a person possessed of great knowledge, to be thus looked up to. Yes, he would interview Mr. Public Opinion.

After introduction, Mr. Moon-Man began:

"Sir, I hear that this is a free country?"

"Yes, indeed, and we are proud of the fact!"

"Will you tell me just what the word 'free' means? May people all do as they please?"

"Yes,—well—that is if it's not something wrong."

"Oh! Then they do as they please if it's right, but not as they please if it's wrong?"

"I never heard it stated that way, but I think that's about it."

"Well, who has the authority to say what is right and what is wrong?"

"They vote on it."

"Oh, I see! So they all vote, and the side that has the most votes comes out ahead?"

"Well, of course, only Americans vote—or the ones from other countries who have been naturalized, thus becoming citizens. Criminals and the insane, however, cannot vote."

"Is that fellow we see over on the corner a citizen?"

"The colored boot-black, you mean? That's Tim Mason. Oh, yes, he can vote. He's native born."

"Educated?"

"Bless you, no; he can't write his name. Many of them can, but not he. Now that fellow you see going down the street—that is Tony Civiri, who runs a saloon on Lowdown street. He can vote because he's got his papers."

"He doesn't look as if he knew how to vote."

"He knows which side his bread is buttered on."

"Look at that fine lady in the automobile. Can she vote?"

"Well, if there isn't the governor's wife. She's the first lady in the state. She can't vote, though."

"Surely she's not too illiterate?"

"Illiterate! I should say not! Why, she's a college graduate, and a lawyer besides."

"Foreign born, is she?"

"No, indeed."

"Surely not a criminal?"

"What are you talking about! She's a fine Christian lady."

"Has she any children, or property?"

"Both."

"And do you mean to tell me she can have no say about the laws that govern her children, and her property?"

"Well, being a woman, of course she can't vote, but she *may* use her influence."

"Do I understand that Tim Mason and Tony Civiri can dictate the environments of this lady's children and home, and that she can have no voice in the matter?"

"Well, yes, for you see they're men."

"I do see they are dressed in men's clothes!"

"They're citizens."

"I conclude from your remarks, then, that citizenship is not determined by nationality, intelligence, morality, or color, but by sex. If that is your idea of right I think I do not care to stay," and disgusted, Mr. Moon-Man flew away home.

THE WOMAN WITH THE HOE

JANE A. STEWART, Philadelphia, Pa.

The term "farm woman" has a different meaning now in the warring nations of Europe where "the woman with the hoe" has made her appearance in large numbers, and the burden of war falls most heavily upon women.

Without doubt the women with the hoe are playing a considerable part in keeping Europe on its feet while most of the men folk (and chiefly the young and able-bodied) are busy endeavoring to kill each other.

Even in neutral countries the burden is tremendous. From Holland (where the soldiers are mobilized to be ready in case of invasion) has come the word: "The men are well cared for. They are fed, clothed, housed and given medical attendance by the government and eight cents a day pocket money to boot." With the women it is another story. A farmer's wife may have young children to care for; she must still do the spring ploughing. The shopkeepers' wives must keep their shops. When application is made for it, the wife of a soldier in the militia receives a guilder a day (forty cents) but even with this official assistance there are still thousands of cases of hideous misery."

With the war continuing for at least the current season of farming and harvesting, there is a big load of labor placed on the backs of women on the farms. Farm women abroad, in addition to being farm home-makers and child trainers, are forced to take up the additional and unusual burden of practical agriculture in order that their families may be fed and clothed and provision made for the winter.

Conditions in Great Britain are indicative of those in other lands, where war's death toll and the departure of men for the battle fields of Europe have made necessary the employment of women as farm laborers. Many of these are drawn from the ranks of domestic service, which has been hardest hit by the war. Most of the families, especially those of France and other warring European nations, reduced the wages of household helpers during the first week of mobilization, and many were discharged.

When the British government circular (issued by the British Cabinet through the board of trade) urged all government departments to replace, wherever possible, men employes of military age with women, there was a quick response by women eager to enter war service at home. The government labor exchange was for the first time opened to women who had hitherto been barred because of sex. By the first of April the number of women applicants registered had reached 33,000 and since then it has been greatly increased. Among this number are several thousand who have registered with the board of trade for special service during the war, in the various branches of agricultural work, as gardeners, and in dairy work. The British government has arranged to give women willing and qualified to undertake dairy or agricultural work a fortnight's training in agricultural colleges, paying them meanwhile five dollars a week living allowance.

Various districts have taken up the plan of the use of women as farm laborers during the war. Special short courses of instruction in farm work for women are being held at a number of agricultural colleges and farm institutes under the auspices of the local chamber of Agriculture and the Education Committee. In one district, Gloucestershire, it has been proposed to fix the rate of wage for women laborers at $3.65 a week for those "living out" and at $1.95 to $2.19 a week for those "living in" (receiving board).

The government has fixed the salary of women in farm and other work at the same rate as that of men on piece work. But no regulation has been made for women in regular employment who are getting much less than was paid men for the same work, advantage being taken of their necessity. The English Board of Agriculture has reported a shortage of 170,000 men farm hands in England, Scotland and Wales. In Cheshire, Dorset and Berks dairy farms, women hands are already in service, receiving from $3.50 to $5.00 per week. One feature of their work is the daily drive to the station with milk and the milk delivery to customers, which is done chiefly by women in Ireland.

Women have helped to plant the potato crop and have engaged in truck gardening in several counties including Essex, Norfolk, and Lincolnshire.

The English Agricultural Board has also introduced a new practice, that of sending out high school and college girls to the country districts to do the haymaking, declaring, "If a girl were trained to drive a mowing machine, the work of the hayfield might well be done entirely by women."

It is generally recognized that Great Britain's farm crops like those of the European continent would be sickly affairs this year were it not for the work that the willing women are doing in the fields.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

"It is glorious to man a Lifeboat, but better to build a Lighthouse"

MRS. ROSS HAYES SCHACHNER, National General Secretary Young People's Branch, Evanston, Ill.

"LET US RENEW OUR TRUST IN GOD AND GO FORWARD"

MRS. ROSS HAYES-SCHACHNER

When the October Y. P. B. edition of THE UNION SIGNAL reaches you the forty-second annual Convention of the National W. C. T. U. will have adjourned and the part the Young People's Branch had in the success of the year will have been made known. As I write, I am hoping that the members of our Branch appreciate to the full extent the blessed privilege they enjoy. To be a part of so great and so altogether altruistic a body of women is a signal honor from the hand of God.

In this day of social activity, service is like a great wheel, with consecration as the hub and the various lines of endeavor as the spokes. We can but feel that just now there is a central spoke in the social wheel around which all others revolve—the spoke which represents the campaign for National Constitutional Prohibition. We know that with the annihilation of the liquor traffic will come a mighty impetus to all the other spokes in the wheel. What an important line of activity, then, you have elected to pursue. You are now practically launched on another Y. P. B. year of work and I give you, by way of admonition, these words of Lincoln: "Having chosen our course, let us renew our trust in God and go forward without fear and with manly hearts."

With the reading of the report of the Young People's Branch for the past year there should come to you the knowledge that the great movement for temperance and prohibition among young people is not confined to any particular locality, nor to city nor country. I hold fast to a vision of a great line of earnest, zealous, enthusiastic young people stretching from shore to shore, representing the young people fresh from school and college, the young men and young women already engaged in business, the fine specimens of young manhood and young womanhood which come from the farms of the land, those, too, who have not exactly leisure but unlimited time to serve, and even those in institutions where fortune has placed them but where God inspires them—all, with service written large in their lives and shining from their faces, marching under the white banner of purity and right. And I hold the vision of that line some day surrounding the Capitol at Washington. What a great day that will be! You who are already enlisted should not fail to go out at once and recruit others that they, too, may feel the pulse of conflict and the joy of service, for the line is swiftly marching on.

Another secretary will lead you next year and my sincerest wish is that her faith in the young people may grow as mine has grown. I pass on to her a duty which has been a joy—a responsibility which has been an uplift. I could not frame a message so complete and so inspiring as the one left us by that departed leader and lover of young people, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens—"Let us never lose sight of the fact that God is in the forefront of every conflict leading the hosts of right against the citadels of wrong. The call comes to us with renewed emphasis that *WE GO FORWARD*."

"Y. P. B. Special" Wins in Trip to Seattle

The general secretary is most pleased to give the following account of the successful working of "The Trip to Seattle," (the plan for which she outlined in the February UNION SIGNAL) furnished by Miss Alice J. Kester of the local Branch:

"The Millville (Pa.) Y. P. B. adopted the plan for the 'Trip to Seattle' and chose the 'Y. P. B. Special' and the 'Prohibition Whirlwind' as the trains. After selecting engineers, conductors and firemen for each train from among the members the others were divided into equal companies as passengers. The trip began the middle of March. It is 2,930 miles from Millville to Seattle. We followed the directions in THE SIGNAL except that we allowed seventy-five miles instead of fifty for new members. Sometimes one train was ahead and sometimes another. At each stop we had some one give an account of the place and surrounding country, which was exceedingly interesting and instructive.

"We reached Seattle in August, the 'Y. P. B. Special' being the first to reach its destination. It was, therefore, up to the 'Whirlwind' to furnish the banquet which it did September 28. It had been planned to have it on the lawn, but it poured and so it was necessary to hold it in the church. It was a splendid success, about seventy-five being present. It so happened that one of the passengers on the 'Whirlwind' had made the trip, going to the Exposition, also, and he gave an excellent toast on the subject. We also had a toast on 'Suffrage' and one on 'The Temperance Question,' reviewing the subject from 1865 to 1915. These, together with the supper, made a most enjoyable evening.

"We gained sixteen new members and created sentiment as we could have done in no other way. I hope the return trip will be insisted upon as it is an excellent idea. We interested those who had previously cared nothing for Y. P. B. work. We may make the return trip after the convention and by invitation take visitors with us.

"Altogether we think it the best thing the Y. P. B. has ever tried."

PRINCETON PRESIDENT SPEAKS

In a letter recently published in the *Alumni Weekly*, President John Grier Hibben of Princeton University makes a strong appeal to the alumni to discontinue liquor at their class gatherings. He says:

"I am profoundly convinced that the time has come for the alumni to consider most seriously the advisability of a general movement to discontinue the free serving of beer in the reunion tents. We must not allow Princeton to fall behind the conspicuous movements of the age in which we live. The spirit of self-restraint and self-control as regards drinking has grown so rapidly both abroad and in this country during the last year that it would be well for us to face the facts as they are and endeavor to create through a free and frank discussion a strong Princeton sentiment on this question. From my own observation and from letters which I have received from true and sincere friends of Princeton since commencement time, I am convinced that the fair name and honor of Princeton are at stake, and that we, as Princeton men, must see clear and think straight on this subject.

"I am writing this letter not merely in my official capacity, but also as an alumnus and as the president of the class of 1882, and speaking as one who has had for the past years a share in the responsibility of the conduct of our own class reunions.

"I wish to bring this matter to the very thoughtful consideration of all class presidents and secretaries who are contemplating reunions during the commencement of 1916."

TOBACCO AND CANCER

In an article having to do with cancer, its cause and cure, Dr. William A. Evans, in *The Chicago Tribune*, calls attention to the part which tobacco plays in producing cancer. He says in part:

"Among the more important cancers are those of the mouth—the lips, the tongue, and the gums. A large part of the cancers are located in these organs. Therefore, when a man of authority says that cancer of the lip and tongue is needless, should not be and, furthermore, tells how it can be prevented, we are disposed to listen to what he says and some of us will act on the advice.

"Dr. Robert Abbe says in the *New York Medical Journal* that in this country cancer of the tongue, nine times out of ten, is chargeable to tobacco. The most of the other tenth come from rough teeth, though a few cases are due to hot, burning drinks. Of cancer inside the cheek, thirteen out of 100 cases investigated resulted from the use of tobacco, many from the habit of holding a small quid between the teeth and the cheek. The irritation from the teeth is the leading cause of cancer on the inside of the cheek.

"Practically all the lip cancers are the result of smoking. Pipe smokers are more subject to lip cancer than are cigar or cigaret smokers. Women rarely have lip cancer.

"In 100 cases of cancer of the mouth investigated by Dr. Abbe, thirty-six were on the tongue; fifteen on the cheek; twenty-one on the gums; fourteen on the lip; fourteen in the throat. Ten were in women; ninety in men. The men were all heavy smokers.

"Dr. Abbe's experience is that of every other man. He has given his opinion to a great many smokers. Each smoker told of the danger is certain it does not apply in his case. 'Here am I, a heavy smoker for twenty years, and no trouble.' This means that the thing must be said and resaid until it is heeded."

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

AN APPEAL FROM SOUTH AMERICA

MAY THERE BE HEARTY RESPONSE

My Dear Friends:

This letter about the work of the young people of South America is especially designed to arouse your interest in their behalf.

True to my promise, I began my work with the young people of Montevideo soon after my arrival, and though regular monthly meetings with the women and children and scientific talks to thousands of children in the public schools have occupied much of my time, yet the work that I have felt to be the most worth while has been that among the young men and women of our Scientific Club.

We opened with a social, when Bacchus, converted, served a temperance drink to more than three hundred. Since that social last February, we have had regular monthly meetings with from one hundred and fifty to four hundred in attendance. Some prominent doctors and professors have delivered splendid lectures. We have had debates and concerts but the special feature of every meeting has been a model scientific lesson for the children—all present playing children, and thoroughly enjoying the lessons which were given by the dearest little woman I have ever known, the superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction. Sra. Minnie Gattinomi is her name. She is an English woman, wife of the native pastor, and mother of six children. In spite of her many home and church duties she finds time for the temperance work because her heart is thoroughly in it.

We call the union a "Scientific Club." Ninety were enrolled as charter members; since then the number has grown to 200. All of these are not, however, pledged abstainers. We invited those who were interested in the temperance cause, and who would help to promote it in every way possible to unite with us.

I am glad to say that the young people have most faithfully aided me in preparing attractive programs for our social and philanthropic gatherings, and are rendering especially valuable service in our temperance mass meetings in the penitentiary. They prepare pretty choruses and recitations and help to secure flowers and plants for the prisoners. When I tell you that never before has any diversion for the prisoners been allowed in the republic, you will not be surprised to hear of the tears of gratitude, and poems, and "discursos," and notes of thanks with which I am being deluged. The newspapers, too, write most flattering articles about our good work. Of the four hundred inmates three hundred and twenty have signed for total abstinence for life, most of them affirming, "Had we only been led to do this in childhood we would never have committed the horrible crimes which brought us here." The young people are so delighted with the work and the result that they are begging to visit all the prisons and correctional schools. I have a government permit to do so, but as yet have only found the time to visit three, one for men, the penitentiary for women, and the correctional school for five hundred girls. Our scientific literature was well received in all these institutions, our charts placed upon the walls and the promise given that the teachers would give the lessons to the inmates.

Dr. Joaquin Salterain, one of the most distinguished men of the republic, and the senator who presented a sweeping bill for prohibition some years ago, has consented to serve as honorary president of the Scientific Club, and to deliver a lecture for us. We are told that his name and influence are worth much in the republic, because of his high social standing, his literary ability, and wide reputation as the founder of the Anti-Tuberculosis League. We are elated at the thought of having him for president and are hoping for great good and a permanent organization which will command national respect through his influence. Other prominent senators and doctors have promised to co-operate with us. Dr. Salterain's charming wife went with me to the penitentiary three Sundays ago, and presented to each of the prisoners who had written to me a copy of her husband's poems.

The vegetarians of Uruguay, who have formed a "Liga Popular Anti Alcoholica," have volunteered to affiliate with our Scientific Club, and to pay their dues to the World's organization. Their president, Prof. Valeta, has lectured for us (and a magnificent lecture it was). He has published a fine booklet on "The Evils of Alcohol" and offers to us the columns of his tri-monthly magazine.

In reporting this larger organization I must not fail to tell you of our smaller, yet extremely interesting Y. P. B.—"Helping Hand Club" as they call themselves—all pledged abstainers who are doing a beautiful work.

The Branch came into existence in this way: Seeing so much poverty, and longing to aid in some way, as well as to advance the interests of our temperance cause, I proposed to the older girls of the Crandon Institute that we should give a temperance concert for the benefit of the poor. They and their parents agreed, several public school teachers co-operated with us and the concert was pronounced a great success. The public was so pleased with the rose drill, which I taught the Crandon girls, that they were invited to repeat it on four occasions, once for the benefit of the Y. M. C. A., once for their school, and twice for the poor.

The week following our first concert, the girls met to discuss how best to use our money. When one of them said, "Why can't we go on doing good all the time?" the others chimed in, "We will if Miss Norville will help us." I assured them that it was the thing I most desired to do, so a permanent organization was formed before we parted with seventeen charter members. The membership now numbers thirty, with several young men as honorary members. All are most enthusiastic workers. Since its organization the Branch has met every week to sew for the poor. On Christmas day these fine young girls, who had never before denied themselves pleasures for the sake of others, gave a beautiful "fiesta" for two hundred poor children, having worked like Trojans for days that the Christmas tree, the booths, and everything might be attractive. When putting on the finishing touches on Christmas eve, one of them, Rachel Vasquez, a beautiful young girl just blossoming into young womanhood, said: "They think we are babies, but we will show them that we can do something." And they did surprise everybody. After an interesting program they distributed toys, bags of candy, garments, and sacks of groceries to mothers that they had visited and found to be most needy and worthy. Then we adjourned to the patio, which had been beautifully decorated with flags and flowers, and served refreshments. When our grateful guests were retiring, the flower committee placed a jessamine or rose in the hand of each one. I'm not sure who were the happier that afternoon, the givers or the receivers.

Let me tell you this little story about the influence of Senorita Maria Carlota More Franco, who is at the head of the young people's society. Wine had always been taken in her home, and she had never signed the pledge. The day after she was elected president of the Branch she went to school wearing her white ribbon and urging the other girls to join in the good work. A few days later her little brother came running to meet me, saying, "I want to sign the pledge for always, and my mama says I'm not big enough. Don't you think I am?" I told him that I was just his age (eight years) when I signed the pledge with my little boy friend whose father was a drunkard, and said: "You tell your mama that I knew then just as well as I know now what I was doing—I was trying to help my little friend." He said, "All right, you bring my badge tomorrow." The next morning he came running to meet me, his happy face telling the tale before he had breath to cry out: "She said yes, and you may put her name down for a year. She is going to try it, too." Sra. More Franco, led by her children, has been a regular attendant upon our W. C. T. U. meetings since then.

A word about literature: It is my continued cry, my friends. I do need so much more than I have for the advancement of our cause. If the good people only realized the absolute dearth of all helps down here, I am sure they would at least send me some of the old literature they throw away. All that I have had for this great big continent during the past year would not be considered sufficient for a campaign in a little town of 1,000 inhabitants in the States. The people are not sufficiently interested to give of their means during these hard times, and I am compelled to ask those who really have the work at heart to help me to get a few leaflets put into Spanish.

The Y. P. B. literature is very attractive. The pamphlets, "A Word to the Y's of the World," and a "Brief Sketch of the Life of Frances Willard," would be most useful down here. I could easily place two hundred copies of each of them right away where I think they would bring forth fruit, and if I only had them in Spanish, I could place 1,000 each in the hands of young women in the universities and colleges who are just beginning to awaken, and to realize that they may have a part in the glorious uplift movement of the world. They would eagerly devour such reading and profit by it. Is it too much to ask the interest of the Y. P. B.'s of the United States in the publication of these two helps? I can get them translated, but I have not the funds for printing. Everything is shockingly high here. When I showed the Y. P. B. literature to a printer yesterday, he said that the paper alone for one copy of the "Sketch of Frances Willard's Life" would cost him thirty cents. The young people could not possibly put their money where it is more needed, and I confidently believe where it would bring forth a more abundant harvest. That God will turn the hearts of our dear young people towards the undeveloped, yet thoroughly worthy young people of South America is my earnest prayer.

HARDYNIA K. NORVILLE
Calle San Martin 245, Buenos Aires, Argentina

The Union Signal

Official Organ of the
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Published Weekly by the National Woman's Christain Temperance Union
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Evanston, Illinois, October 14, 1915

ATTENTION!

The October Campaign Edition will be a combination number, under dates of October 21 and 28 and will be issued Thursday, October 28. Report of the Seattle Convention will be given in the issues of November 4, 11, 18. The price is 10 cents for the three numbers, and we urge the placing of advance orders.

WHITE RIBBON SPECIAL LEAVES FOR SEATTLE

With great enthusiasm, and filled with the joy of conquest, two hundred and fifty delegates to the National W. C. T. U. Convention left Chicago at 7:15 on the evening of October 5 bound for Seattle, Washington. Fifty more white ribboners joined the party at Omaha. When this issue of THE UNION SIGNAL reaches our subscribers, the great Convention will already have adjourned and the National General Officers and other members of the Executive Committee with many of the delegates will be on their way to California where they will visit the Panama-Pacific and San Diego Expositions and attend the meeting of the National Temperance Council at San Francisco.

CHICAGO'S GREAT DRY PARADE

The greatest temperance demonstration that Chicago or the state of Illinois ever witnessed occurred Saturday, October 9, at two o'clock in the afternoon, when thousands of prohibition advocates of all creeds and predilections fell into line in a mammoth parade and marched over two miles to show their sympathy with the mighty cause of temperance. Further mention of this demonstration will appear in a later issue of THE UNION SIGNAL.

QUESTIONS EASILY ANSWERED

The difficulty and even impossibility of finding arguments against woman suffrage is the trying experience of the editors of papers who have opposed the movement and are not big enough to admit that they were wrong. They are thus forced into making absurd statements. A case in point is the *Rochester Post Express* which argued that it would be the height of folly to confer the vote on women and idiocy to crowd it on them before they want it, and to support this statement asked the following questions: "Has woman ever contributed anything of value to government or to the science of government; to law-making or to law-enforcement? Does woman know anything that man does not about running nations, cities, states? Why employ two persons to do a job when one of them knows as much as both and can do the work as well? Have we not enough voters already who vote on questions vital to the general welfare ignorantly, acting on the ideas of other people or as they are told by men in politics, for pelf?"

The mere propounding of such medieval queries reveals a deplorable ignorance of history. Has the gentleman forgotten the remarkable reigns of Queen Elizabeth and Queen Victoria, and the influence of other notable women in the European courts? But to come nearer home, the Rochester editor needs to be reminded that the tremendous wave of prohibition that has been sweeping the country, adding ten prohibition states during the past twelve months, is conceded to be in very large part due to the laws in every state of the nation providing for the teaching of scientific temperance in the public schools, and these laws were placed on the statute books of the forty-eight states by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. If the history of the laws relating to child labor, the age of consent, anti-vice and similar provisions could be traced, it would be found that some woman or group of women was back of them in every instance.

And so the New York editor questions whether women have contributed anything toward law-making or law-enforcement. One might quote pages to show that his estimate of the "weaker" sex is not shared by the statesmen of the last twenty-five years. It was a Congressman of Frances Willard's own state who said of her, "She possessed legislative qualities which in a statesman would have made his name historic." She made purer the moral atmosphere of a continent—almost a world. She rendered the life of a nation cleaner, the mind of a people saner."

When Lillian M. N. Stevens went to the other world, a member of Congress declared, "She has contributed more enduring and constructive service to the greatest cause in the world than has any man or woman I have ever known." Of one of our National leaders who has gone from us during the past year, Elizabeth P. Hutchinson, Governor Capper of Kansas spoke thus: "Her name is ineffaceably written in the history of prohibition and law-enforcement in this state and in the nation." To that great "general" of the Tennessee white ribboners who has just gone from us, Silena M. Holman, ex-Governor Hooper paid the tribute, "As a builder of a better state I honor her name; as the once trusted counselor of my official conduct I remember her with gratitude."

As to the question, "Do women know anything that men do not about running nations, cities or states?" one hesitates to answer with a negative or an affirmative. Men may have *known* how to run cities much better than they have demonstrated, but as a matter of fact there is overwhelming evidence to prove that the women have really done a great deal of admirable work in improving conditions in cities which however great may have been the knowledge of the men citizens, they never attempted or accomplished. To illustrate by reference to one striking personality outside of our organization (which by the way could furnish hundreds): The work of Jane Addams, familiarly known as "the first citizen of Chicago" in inaugurating and carrying forward movements for better sanitation and housing, the exposure of vice, the defeat of corrupt politicians and the securing of laws for ameliorating the conditions of women workers and the protection of girls, has not been equaled by any man. Enterprises of a similar character have been "mothered" in almost every city of the United States by the W. C. T. U.

To the Rochester editor's question, "Have we not enough voters already who vote on questions vital to the general welfare ignorantly, acting on the ideas of other people, or as they are told by men in politics, for pelf?" we can respond with a hearty affirmative although we consider it quite aside from the subject under discussion. If woman suffrage in the states where it has been tested has proved anything at all it is that women as a class are not bribable; that they are inclined to do their own thinking, and that they are basing that thinking on a careful study of the problems presented to them on election day. The large number of organizations for the study of civic problems that have sprung up during the last two years and their increasing popularity is proof that the women will use their ballots to decide the issues presented to them on their merits and will neither act on the ideas of other people nor listen to what men in politics may wish to tell them.

THE FINE ART OF BEING A GOOD CITIZEN

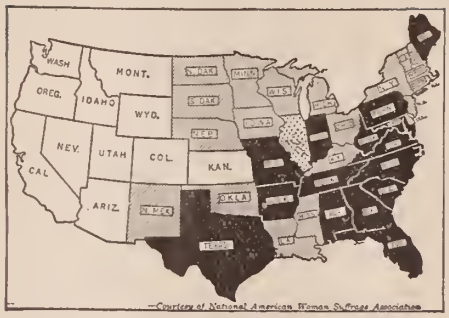
Serious consideration is being given by the National Bureau of Education to the establishing of courses in good citizenship in our public schools. A bulletin of the department explains that while civics are being taught in nearly every school and college, the study only familiarizes the pupil with the manipulation of the social machinery without impressing upon him the social ends for which the machinery should be used. "Consequently," says the bulletin, "the pupil upon leaving school uses his knowledge for ends which are most evident to him namely, his own selfish interests."

The movement is certainly timely, for while we are reminded every commencement season that the professions of law and medicine are overcrowded and that there is no room for the great army of young men and women who are turned out from the schools to practice these professions, we do not recall hearing any complaint that there is an oversupply of good citizens. Good citizenship is a profession—and why should it not be dignified by that name?—that is never overcrowded. At this moment there is room in the United States for a few million more good citizens doing steady work three hundred and sixty-five days in the year, and the compensation is the highest offered for any service—the satisfaction of doing a task that sorely needs to be done and the privilege of serving one's fellows. If the course suggested by the National Bureau of Education shall promote this work of training for good citizenship it will be of far-reaching value.

But many of our young people are barred from the privileges of colleges and cannot take advantage of these courses. An admirable agency to supplement work of this character is the Young People's Branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Every Branch in a very practical sense should be a good citizenship center for the education and training of the young people of the community in the duties and obligations of citizenship. They should be made to realize

NINETEEN PROHIBITION STATES

Maine
Kansas
Oklahoma
North Dakota
North Carolina
Georgia
Mississippi
Tennessee
Alabama
West Virginia
Virginia
Washington
Oregon
Colorado
Arizona
Iowa
Arkansas
Idaho
South Carolina



THIRTEEN SUFFRAGE STATES

Wyoming
Colorado
Idaho
Utah
Washington
California
Arizona
Kansas
Oregon
Alaska
Nevada
Montana
Illinois
New Jersey to Vote October 19

that the city of which they are a part stands in need of them and that they owe to it the best possible service. They should be enlisted in a campaign of investigation of the economic, social and moral conditions of their own community. They should discover for themselves the institutions that are harming it and that must be eliminated from the civic life. They should study the city from the standpoint of efficiency, seeking out what is responsible for the waste in human life, health, energy and money. The result of such original investigation cannot fail to be an enthusiastic advocacy of the cause which aims to do away with the greatest handicap of every state or nation, the legalized liquor traffic.

TEMPERANCE DAY AT THE PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION, OCTOBER 20

PARADE AND MEETING ON THE EXPOSITION GROUNDS

The National Temperance Council has arranged for a great Temperance day at the Panama Exposition, October 20. One of the most important features will be a parade and open air meeting on the Exposition grounds. Everybody interested in making this question one of live public interest will, of course, arrange to attend all the meetings, but especially to participate in the demonstration at the Exposition.

The parade will form at two o'clock Wednesday afternoon, October 20, *inside* the Fillmore gate and, escorted by Exposition officials and bands will proceed to the Court of Abundance. Here a commemoration medal will be presented by an Exposition official. Addresses will be delivered by Daniel A. Poling, president of the National Temperance Council and associate president of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, Mrs. Ella A. Boole, vice-president-at-large of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and others.

Conferences will be held in the morning at the First Congregational Church, San Francisco, beginning at ten o'clock. Live questions of practical scope will be discussed formally by conference leaders and informally by members of the conference. Some of the topics are "Education and Youth" by Mrs. Stella B. Irvine of California; "The Aims, Preparation and Use of Temperance Literature" by Rev. Irving Bristol of Sacramento; "Education by Exhibits" by Miss Edith M. Wills of Boston, who for three years has been in charge of the temperance exhibit of the Scientific Temperance Federation and this year is director of the exhibit of the Anti-Saloon League at the Panama Exposition.

Co-operation of temperance organizations will be discussed by Rev. D. M. Gandier of the California Anti-Saloon League and Mr. Harley Gill of the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association.

In the evening a mass meeting will be held in the First Congregational Church, San Francisco, at eight o'clock. Mr. Daniel Poling will preside. Addresses will be given by Miss Anna A. Gordon, president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and Hon. George F. Cotterill, former mayor of Seattle, and one of the vice-presidents of the National Temperance Council.

October 20 is the only day on which the temperance question is officially recognized as one of the many great movements which have had a part in the Panama-Pacific Exposition program. It follows quite closely the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union Convention at Seattle so that many delegates to the latter can avail themselves of this great opportunity.

Everybody in California and adjoining states who can possibly be in San Francisco at this time will make it a point not to miss any of the meetings which it is expected will make October 20 a great day.

CHICAGO'S FIRST DRY SUNDAY

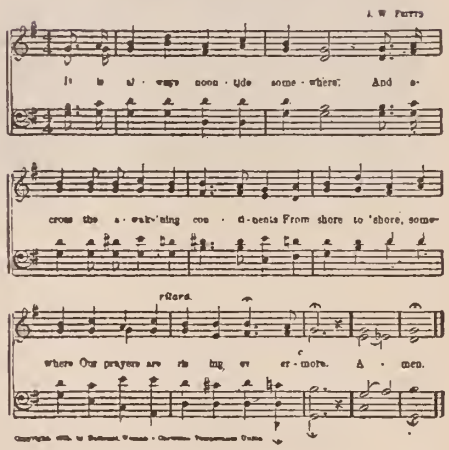
Mayor Thompson's edict ordering the strict enforcement of the Sunday closing law in Chicago brought to the city a new variety of Sunday, one highly gratifying to the law-abiding element of the population. On October 10, the date of the first try-out, 7,146 saloons were shut tight, only six failing to comply with the mayor's mandate.

"The closing order was wonderfully enforced," declared Chief of Police Healey, and police captains all over the city reported the quietest day in years, with almost no drunkenness and disorder. Only sixteen persons were arrested for drunkenness on Sunday, and on Saturday, the day of the big "Chicago Dry" parade, there were only forty-seven arrests for the same cause, making a total of sixty-three as compared with 243; the former average for these two days of the week. Throughout Sunday a note of triumph was sounded in the churches of the city and by those organizations which have long been working to secure the enforcement of this law which for nearly half a century has been on the statute books of the state of Illinois.

Premier Norris is said to have officially announced that the vote on prohibition in Manitoba will be taken next March, and if the referendum carries there will be no liquor licenses issued in the province after May 31, 1916.

Local merchants at Moorhead, Minnesota, estimate that since July 1, when the town outlawed the saloons, collections from families of laboring men have increased fifty per cent.

Time of Prayer—Noontide



MEDITATION CORNER

As we have . . . opportunity, let us do good unto all. Gal. 6:10.

Opportunities are swarming around us all the time, thicker than gnats at sundown. We walk through a cloud of them.
—*Henry van Dyke.*

Let the high praises of God be . . . a two edged sword in their hand. Ps. 149: 6.—How shall the praise of the Lord be a sword in my hand? It shall drive out, as an armed warrior, my doubts and gloom, and the doubts and gloom of those that hear me. It shall smite fear to the earth, and all worries. It shall slay despair. It shall cleave a way through the foes that most persistently oppose my progress,—the spiritual wickedness in high places!—*Amos R. Wells.*

One of the greatest of chemical discoverers, M. Berthelot, pressed on the attention of scientists the question of the possibility of tapping the central heat of the earth and making use of it as a perennial source of energy. If this should ever come to pass there will be power enough for all possible purposes. . . . But revelation shows a far grander thing; it shows how the central blue has been tapped, and how the fullness of the heavenly power has become available for the moral uses of man. . . . Let me not then faint. With the power of Christ perfected in my weakness, I am equal to every temptation, competent for every duty, equipped for every struggle, the master of every fear.—*W. L. Watkinson.*

WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY MEETS IN EVANSTON

Evanston has been the mecca the past week of 1,200 delegates to the annual meeting of the Northwestern Branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mrs. Edwin R. Graham of Evanston was unanimously re-elected president.

STATE W. C. T. U. CONVENTION CALENDAR

Alabama, Birmingham, Oct. 26-28.
Georgia, Covington, Oct. 26-29.
Arkansas, Forrest City, Oct. 27-31.
Louisiana, Alexandria, Oct. 30-Nov. 2.
Massachusetts, Northampton, Nov. 2-4.
Florida, Orlando, Nov. 9-12.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

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ASSISTANT RECORDING SECRETARY
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TREASURER
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*Promoted.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

RED LETTER DAYS

NOVEMBER 14—*World's Temperance Sunday.*

ACTING TREASURER'S REPORT

FRANCES E. WILLARD MEMORIAL FUND

FRANCES P. PARKS

The following contributions to this fund have been received since last report, in each case $2 unless otherwise specified:

District of Columbia No. 2: $2.
South Idaho: $19.50
Virginia: $18.
Oklahoma: $4.
Utah: $11.20.
Massachusetts: $317.20.
Montana: $10.
East Washington: $6.
Wyoming: $3.
Tennessee: $5.25, Winchester, Jackson, Trezervant. Total $11.25.
District of Columbia: $24.
Colorado: $8.
Illinois: $197.49.
North Dakota: $43.
Tennessee No. 2: $2.

Pennsylvania: Arendtsville, Crafton, Scott, Sharpsburg, Mt. Washington, Coraopolis, Hazel Glenn, Douglas $1, Friendship, Dayton, Aliquippa $1, Ambridge, Beaver, Patterson Heights, West Bridgewater, Rochester, Kutztown, Altoona, Duncansville $1, Athens, Canton, East Athens, Plains L. T. L. $1, Graham Terrace, Plains Butler Co. $4, Chicora, Evans City, Van Ormer, Dale $1, Wetherby, Phoenixville, Oxford, Miola $1, Clarion, Rimersburg, Strattonville, Dubois Y, Osceola $1, Catawissa, Berwick, Lemoyne, Newville, Steelton, Hummelstown, Hubert, Concord, Trainer $1, Frances Harper $1, Bethel, Rutledge-Mort L. T. L. $1, Bell Vernon, Buena Vista, Connellsville, Fairchance Y. P. B., Laurel Hill, Mill Run, Perryopolis, Pt. Marion, St. Connellsville $1, Uniontown, Marienville, Endeavor, Carmichaels, Mt. Morris, Pine Bank, Brave, Brock, Kirby, Centennial, Waynesburg, Orbisonia, Dudley, Mt. Union, Shirleysburg, Saltsburg $.40, Sykesville $4, Brookville, Cottage Union, Coolspring, Chestnut Grove, Big Run, Westville, Summerville, Punxsutawney, Port Royal, Carbondale, Scranton (West Side), East Earl, New Providence, Plain Grove, Macungie $1, Plains, Wilkes Barre (Anna Gordon), Jersey Shore (No. 1), Crosby, Custer City $1, Port Allegany, Bradford (Willard), Yeagerstown, Vira, Reedsville, Fredonia $1, Milroy, Ellen Chapel $.50, Belleville, Delaware Water Gap, Poplar Valley $.50, Middle Smithfield, East Stroudsburg, Worcester, Conshohocken, East Bangor $1, Dewart, Mt. Carmel, Elliottsburg, Mills $.50, Gordon $1.50, Selinsgrove $1, Sorrentown, Auburn Four Corners, Lebanon, Mansfield, Wellsboro $2.50, Liberty $1, Lawrenceville $.80, Elkland $.95, Tioga, Covington, Fallston, Smith's Ferry & Midland, New Brighton, Beaver Falls, Waynesburg (F. E. W.), Mifflinburg, East Branch $1, Glade Run $1, South Canaan, Branch $1, Jeanette, New Alexandria, Lemon, Allegheny, Oil City, Oil City S. S., Rocky Grove, Rouseville, Rockland, Reno, Siverly, Willard, Oil City Y. P. B. $.50, Willow Grove, Mary Schick (Adams County), York Springs, Gettysburg, Bendersville, Homewood, Swift, Queenstown, Leechburg, Kaylor, Manorville, Kittaning, Olivet, West Glade Run $.25, Bedford Union, Schellsburg, New Paris Union, Mohnton Union, Willard Memorial (Berks County), Lillian Stevens (Berks County), Stauffer, Mohrsville, North East, Towanda Y. P. B. $2.08, Newtown Y. P. B. $1, Connoquessing, Brouchton, Center Hall Y. P. B., Russelville, Cochranville, Oklahoma, Flemington, Lock Haven, Avis, Renovo, Millville W., Bloomsburg, Orangeville, Millville Y. P. B. $1, Enola, Harrisburg, E. Harrisburg, Penbrook, Highspire, Meede Y., Clifton, Middletown, Linwood, Lansdowne, Rutledge, Morton, Wayne, Chester, Swartzmore $3.50, Upper Darby, Broad St., Media $2.05, Darby $5, Union City, Jessie Ackerman (Erie County), Corry $1, Juneau, Clark Summit, Fleetville, Lancaster County Y. P. B. $9.53, Columbia, Ephrata, Landisville and Salunga, Ellwood City $3.50, Croton, South New Castle, Scotland, Willard Memorial (Lawrence County), Mahoningtown, Harlansburg, New Castle, Volant, Slippery Rock, Nassua, Allentown, Emaus, Somerset, Trinity, F. E. Willard (Lehigh County), West Pittston, Freeland, Pittston $2.50, Springfield, West Middlesex, Collegeville, Bryn Mawr $5, Lansdale, Norristown, Bridgeport $1, Port Providence, White Marsh, Willard (Montgomery County), Milton, Shamokin, McEwensville $1, Watsontown, Sunbury, West Philadelphia, L. M. N. Stevens (Philadelphia), Frankford, German, Franklin, Faithful, North Philadelphia, Berean, Tioga, Harriet S. French $5, Andrews Settlement, Austin, Cloudersport, Ellisburg, Galeton, Genesee, Harrison Valley, Shinglehouse, Ulysses, Pottsville, Mahoney City, Shenandoah, Ashland, Schuylkill Haven, Beavertown $1.20, Middleburg, Salisbury, Confluence, Meyersdale, Franklin Forks, Kingsley, Springville, Canonsburg, Gravity, Pleasant Valley, White Mills, Hamlin, Legonier, Meshoppen Falls, Rockwood, Somerset, Ford City $1.50. Total $576.26.

Wisconsin: Mt. Horeb, Carter, Neenah, Plattsville, Springville, Sun Prairie, Westfield, Sparta $1. Total $15.

New York: Almond, Nile, Cuba, Canaseraga, Richburg $3, Richburg Y. P. B. $1, Scio, Endicott L. T. L. $.50, Vestal Centre, Afton, New Berlin, Earlville $1, Clavetack, Copake, East Chatham, Hudson, Livingston, Philmont, Cortland Y. P. B. $1, Sidney W., Rhinebede W. $1, Akron, Buffalo, Niagara $7, Elizabethtown, Bombay, Fort Connington, Moira, Elba, Linden, Oak Field, Pavilion, Stafford $10, Hensonville, Bwohlyn Y. P. B. $1, Chittenango Y. P. B $1, Nelson $5, West Webster, Ames Y. P. B., Olcott L. T. L. $1, Middleport, Tuscarora, Wilson Y. P. B., Wright's Corners, East Syracuse Y. P. B. $1, Eastwood Y. P. B. $1, Marcellus Y. P. B. $1, Syracuse Central City, West End, Hizpah $1, Canandaigua, Honeoye, Reed Corners, South Bristol, South Farmington $1, Highland Falls Y. P. B. $1, Medina Y. P. B. $3, Sandy Creek Y. P. B. $1.25, Springfield Center Y. P. B., Corona, Hillsville, Lynbrook, Maspeth Y. P. B., Whitestone Y. P. B. $1, Queens-Nassau W. C. T. U. $6, Pottersville $1, West Glens Falls, Bloomfield, Mariners Harbor, New Springfield, Port Richmond, Pleasant Plaines, Prohibition Park, Central, Stapleton, Tottenville, Thacher, West New Brighton, Glenville, Pattersonville, Niskagina, Schenectady, Sailors Snug Harbor, F. E. Willard, Mount Pleasant, Scotia, Alton Y. P. B. $1, Red Creek West, Bridgeport, Fayette, Interlaken, Junius $3, Ovid, Seneca Falls, Tyre, Varick, Corning, Haskinsville, Kanona $5, Savona, Wallace Brookton Y. P. B. $1, Coddington Road Y. P. B. $1, West Groton Y. P. B., Kennedy's Corners, Lake Ridge, Nigers $1, Varna, Gardner, Milton, Marlboro L. T. L. $1, Sharvauguick Y. P. B., Katonah, Fort Plain, Bath (Co. H. S. & S. Home), Mahopac Falls, Medina L. T. L. $.25, Transit L. T. L. $.25, Delta, Verona, Niagara Falls, Willard, Peddleton $3, Culvert Road L. T. L. $.25, Broad Albin $.50, North Ridge, Middleville, West Frankfort $3, Beacon East Side $1, Cincuinaters, Homer $1, Virgil, Malta, Mechanicsville, Round Lake, Saratoga Springs, Dauby, Forest Home L. T. L. $.85, West Groton, Cold Springs L. T. L., Patterson L. T. L., Amsterdam, Canajohasse, Charlestown, Four Corners, Currytown, Rual Grove, Mulngs Corners, Highland $1, Flackville $1, Maine $1, Fillmore, Lockwood, Smithboro $1, Busti, Gerry Y. P. B. $1, Niobe, Sherman, Buffalo (South Side), Carmel L. T. L. $2.50, Plattsburgh, Schuyler Falls, West Chazy $1, East Auburn, East Auburn L. T. L., Montezuma $.25; Port Byron, Pulaski, Pendleton $.50, Canaan, Craryville $1, Martindale, South Danby L. T. L. $1, Argyle $3, Shushan, Decatur, Hartwich, Milford, Worcester, Geneva $5, Mohawk, Keck Center, Lebanon, North Brookfield, North Cohocton and Atlanta, Cornwall, East Leptondale, Highland Falls, Fort Montgomery, Pine Bush, Lamont $1, New Albion $1, Cossayuna $1. Total $347.10.

COLORADO'S "JUBILEE" CONVENTION

Special Correspondence

"Nothing succeeds like success." Never was this epigram more fully justified than at the "Jubilee" convention of Colorado W. C. T. U. held in Denver September 22-24. Never before has it been quite so apparent that the stage of unpopularity is passed and that we are riding now on the flood-tide of popular approval, as having "made good" at last in rum-ridden Colorado—a mining and cow-boy and tourist state with over 50,000 more men voters than women voters.

This popularity is evinced not alone by increasing attendance of outsiders and increasing space given us in the daily papers, but by the fact that mayors and other public men are no longer "suddenly called out of town" on Welcome Night. The "first lady of Colorado," Mrs. Carlson, wife of the governor, referred with pride to her white ribbon as she addressed the convention. The popular president of the big Denver Woman's Club, Mrs. Mabel Costigan, was also glad to display her kinship under the little bow.

But such is the fiber of the women who have brought these things to pass through long years of faith and patient toil that their heads are not turned by prosperity, neither do they rest on their oars.

Mrs. Bradbury of the Eighth district struck the keynote of the prevalent feeling, when in response to a call upon the district presidents for "A Backward Glimpse and a Forward Look," she said: "Our backward glimpse is toward loyalty and stick-to-itiveness and our forward look to *keeping it up*."

Trinity M. E. church, where the first Denver National Convention was held, housed the Colorado convention this year and those of us who were present then could almost see in retrospect the faces of Frances Willard, Lady Henry Somerset, Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Woodbridge—and the long list of dear, familiar faces that looked down upon us from the platform during those notable days. Who of us then expected to live to see a "dry Colorado" and National and World-wide Prohibition in sight? Truly, as Mrs. Costigan said in her address of welcome, "We have lived to see the impossible become possible and our dreams come true!"

The morning meetings were, as usual, devoted chiefly to reports and routine business, but even these were enlivened by occasional "original stunts"—as our secretary termed them. Notable among them were those used to present our state and National papers, viz; "An Original Playlette," in which Mrs. Cora White represented the mother engrossed with her UNION SIGNAL and Mrs. Hobart Johnston made a charming little daughter who sang the praises of her beloved *Young Crusader*, and a fair, white-robed angel—no other than Mrs. Stella Clans, president of Canon City union—appeared to anxious seekers after knowledge with copies of the state *Messenger* folded under her wings.

Wednesday afternoon, besides the "Forward Looks" of district presidents and honor unions, Miss Mabel Eigler of Denver gave the reading "Wanted—Manhood," with which she won the diamond medal, and a number of distinguished guests were introduced, among them ex-Judge Campbell of the Supreme court, ex-Judge Harry Riddle, a prohibition campaigner, Allison Stocker, state treasurer, Lawyer Ritter, who drafted our splendid enforcement law, and Dr. Mead, pastor of the convention church.

They Had White Ribbon Mothers

It is notable that a large majority of our distinguished brothers who welcome us nowadays refer to white ribbon mothers!

The feature of Wednesday evening, following the usual address of welcome, was the appearance of our beloved honorary president, Antoinette Hawley, who laid her cane upon the desk in front of her and stood as erect as in her former years while she gave her address on "The Price of Victory," with the wit, vigor and dramatic power of her youth no whit abated.

Thursday afternoon S. T. I., Anti-Narcotics and L. T. L. had right of way. Awards for prize essays were made in all three departments. The announcement that our next great battle is to be against the cigaret met with great applause, Superintendent Smiley of the Denver public schools having remarked in his address the evening before, "The greatest evil now existing in the world is the cigaret evil."

Rev. Guy Konkel, superintendent of the state Sunday School Association, spoke enthusiastically on "Co-operation" and was followed by Miss Rose Davison on "Our Cause Needs Young People." "The unions that cultivate the young people," she said, "are the unions that take on new life."

A drill on the new prohibition enforcement law was conducted by Mrs. Alice Disbrow, president of Denver Central union, and participated in by representatives from the fifteen largest unions in the state. It was ordered that this drill —in question and answer form—be printed in the convention number of the *Messenger* so that extra copies for distribution might be available.

"No Hope Any More"

Thursday evening was occupied by a spectacular demonstration of department work in charge of Miss Winona Jewell and the superintendents, ably assisted by Miss Rose Davison. Some quite remarkable talent was brought out in this demonstration, which was given before a large and appreciative audience. One man, evidently connected with the brewery trade, was overheard to whisper to a comrade, when the white ribbon recruits were on the platform, "There's no hope for us any more, Jack. When they begin from the cradle up, we may as well throw up the sponge."

Friday afternoon was "cram full" of good things. The Cottage Home reports elicited, as always, deepest interest and inquiry. Enthusiasm prevailed when the treasurer's report showed a balance in the treasury of over $3,000. But the women were saddened by the news that Mrs. Dinnie McDole Hays, our faithful Cottage Home solicitor, had fallen and broken both wrists. She sent word that she expected soon to be in the field again but was puzzled to know how she should carry those suit-cases!

Mrs. George A. Carlson, the governor's wife, gave a concise and helpful paper on the "Privileges of Motherhood," then came "Training for Pure Living" by Dr. Emma F. A. Drake, whose name is guarantee of the quality of the address. This was followed by "Prohibition and the World's Work," by Mrs. Ella Beecher Gittings.

The resolutions were presented and voted about the "best ever."

With the presentation of awards and banners to local and district unions and the splendid address of Governor Carlson on Friday evening, there came to a close the largest delegated convention Colorado has ever held and with the song of victory echoing in their hearts the women dispersed to their homes to begin immediately another year of hard work for the still greater victories which lure us on.

Convention Notes

The officers were re-elected with the exception of the corresponding secretary who had resigned during the year and whose place was filled by Mrs. Anna E. Keenan of Denver.

The "Thrift" department was greatly encouraged by the announcement that its work had been endorsed by resolution of the National Education Association.

Over $1,200 for state work was pledged in less than a half hour, many life members being created by the funds subscribed. Among those so honored was Mrs. Edna Bennett, sister of Mrs. Hungerford, and her office assistant.

"Colorado Day" was added to the Red Letter Day roster.

The Tenth district reported a town of one hundred inhabitants *all of whom except two* were members of the W. C. T. U. A gain of 405 in membership was reported for the state.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives said to Mrs. Hungerford, "By honorable lobbying, the W. C. T. U. placed our enforcement law on the statute books."

TEMPERANCE RALLIES IN KINGS COUNTY, NEW YORK

The Flatbush branch of Kings County (N. Y.) W. C. T. U. has a strong ally in the Seventh Day Adventist church which has been holding gospel meetings in a large, commodious tent in the central part of town It not only gave the use of the tent for temperance rallies but paid for the necessary advertising and divided the collections with the union. On the evening of September 21, Mrs. Ella A. Boole, vice-president-at-large of the National W. C. T. U., and Dr. W. G. Southerton of Brooklyn, spoke to nearly six hundred people. The following Sunday Professor Longacre of Washington, D. C., gave a stirring temperance address.

A DETERMINED WOMAN

Finally Found a Food that Helped Her.

"When I first read of the remarkable effects of Grape-Nuts food, I determined to secure some," says a Mo. woman.

"At that time there was none kept in this town, but my husband ordered some from a Chicago traveler.

"I had been greatly afflicted with sudden attacks of cramps, nausea, and vomiting. Tried all sorts of remedies and physicians, but obtained only temporary relief. As soon as I began to use Grape-Nuts the cramps disappeared and have never returned.

"My old attacks of sick stomach were a little slower to yield, but by continuing the food, that trouble has disappeared entirely. I am today perfectly well, can eat anything and everything I wish, without paying the penalty that I used to. We would not keep house without Grape-Nuts.

"My husband was so delighted with the benefits I received that he has been recommending Grape-Nuts to his customers and has built up a very large trade on the food. He sells it to many of the leading physicians of the county, who recommend Grape-Nuts very generally. There is some satisfaction in using a really scientifically prepared food." "There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

A HAPPY SOLUTION

GRACE BOTELER SANDERS

The president of the W. C. T. U. and the Girl stood by the door of the little rest-room which had been brought into being by the combined efforts of the temperance women, and looked out into the sweltering heat of the village street. None but the faithful souls who had labored long to make possible this place of rest in the very heart of the city knew of the sacrifices involved to found it; the long hours spent in seeking funds and findings and furnishings for it, in shopping expeditions to make a dollar go as far as it would. They had seen the sore need for a place of the kind they had established. The country mother, weary from buying yards of muslin and other household supplies, had no place to rest while she waited for the "gude man;" there was none for the high school miss or for the father or son. For the laggard or the drinker there were only the streets or the saloons. The founders of the rest-room had been a little discouraged at first because they found it was patronized only by a few old men and women. The men and boys still thronged the saloons and "held down" the street corners, very carefully avoiding the room which had been furnished for their benefit. There was nothing to do, the women decided, but to drive out the saloons. When the matter was once settled, there was no stopping the fair sex. When women will, they will! They waged a most successful campaign. A little later every saloon had been driven from Hilton. What next?

The two women looked helplessly out at the Saturday crowd which had come to town to enjoy the diversion of mingling with other revelers.

"If they only knew how we wanted them, they'd surely come in, it's so cool and comfy here," said the Girl as she transferred her gaze from the hot brick pavements of the street to the rest-room with its cool green carpets and hangings. "I don't see how they can stay away."

"Everybody to their notion!" The rasping voice at her elbow made the Girl whirl quickly only to see old Clint Everhart. She could not remember that she had ever seen him wholly sober. She did recall, however, quite clearly the story of a handsome, gifted young musician who had begun drinking in jest and continued to imbibe until he had tumbled so deeply into the gutter that his family had left him to grovel his life away. Although a wreck, he still had a bit of intelligence. "Everybody to their notion," he repeated. "You temperance women needn't think you can turn the whole world into a pack of sissies and old ladies. You're as bad as some of the preachers. You knock a man's props out and let him fall into the mud with nothing to take their place."

The Girl stared. The old man's usually faltering tongue ran on nimbly: "You thought you did something smart, didn't you, when you shut the saloons and brought in their place black despair. Do you think a lot of men are coming into this doll's nest to drink tea when they've been used to music and noise and a schooner of beer in cheerful company? Not much! They want something lively to make them forget the awful gnawing that's cutting out their vitals." The old man's face was contorted into a thousand grimaces expressive of suffering. "You give them a spoonful of tea and a sermon when they want whisky. Shame on such a substitution!"

The Girl's face showed her amazement. "The saloon is a refuge, a lunch counter, a bank—a friend who knows all your faults but loves you just the same," continued Clint Everhart. "You hypocrites take all these things from the poor laboring man and turn him into the streets!"

The old man's gesticulating arms fell. He would have walked out had not the Girl stepped forward and placed a detaining hand upon his arm.

"You criticise us but you don't tell us what to do," she said. "We want to help you. Put yourself in our place and tell us what *you* would do. If you will, we'll count no sacrifice too great to accomplish what you suggest."

Old Everhart's eyes suddenly filled with tears and his bloated face lost its ferocious look. "I believe you would," he said slowly, "but how can lambs such as you women know what wolves would enjoy. First I'd furnish something to drink." The Girl looked startled. "I don't mean the beer and whisky drinkers like myself are so crazy for," the old man continued, "but a substitute—ice-cold lemonade, for instance. I'd have it by the tubful and served by a man who would joke the way the bartenders do. It would cost something, but folks ought to be willing to spend money to save the souls of the men of this community. I'd try to get a lease on that old church," pointing to a tall building whose spires pierced the sky. "I used to go there before whisky ruined me. Even if I am a wreck it almost broke my heart when they closed the church doors because the neighborhood had changed and didn't seem to require it. They say they will never re-open it so you folks could fit it up for a club-room when these quarters get too small. God bless you women for giving us men a chance to keep straight." Suddenly tears rolled down his whisky-burned cheeks. "On afternoons and evenings I'd have music by the men themselves and the women could join in, and I'd have an employment agency and a medical dispensary, all free of charge, of course. Oh, I'd have all sorts of helpful things. You think all this is an impossibility? There are rich people in this village who could give the money for it and never miss it. But I guess I've said about enough."

The Girl watched the old man sorrowfully as he tottered away. Then she seated herself in a chair and gave herself up to her thoughts. Her pocket-book lay on a table near at hand and she opened it casually. Inside there were just five dollars. She thought of the wealth of a certain young man she knew and mentally compared his funds with her own. The money her purse contained she had saved to pay her carfare into the country where she had hoped to rest for a few weeks before her strenuous work as a teacher began again. If she used this money elsewhere she would have no rest—and yet—what else could she do? She *must* begin to put into practice some of Everhart's preachment.

The Girl suddenly rose. "If you want to go home, please do," she suggested to the president. "I don't mind staying alone."

"I'll be glad to, as I have many things at home which need my attention," responded the lady addressed, dropping a kiss on her assistant's brow. "It really doesn't seem much use for us both to stay, but I hate to leave you alone."

"You needn't mind that," the Girl laughed. "Please run right along."

As soon as her companion was gone, the Girl stepped to the phone, called up a grocery store and ordered two tubs, lemons and sugar. When the things were delivered she hired the grocer's boy to take the couch down into the basement of the building and bring up a counter and some shelving belonging to the union which had been stored away for a while. She sliced the lemons, squeezed the juice out of them, added sugar and water and tasted and stirred again and again, and when the drink was just to her taste she added ice from the water cooler. Suddenly old Everhart came back. "It's so hot," he said half apologetically, "and I remembered this nice cool room." Then his eyes opened wide with astonishment. "Why, you have the lemonade all ready for us. You must have been doing some hustling." The Girl smiled with pleasure as she handed him a glass of the delicious beverage. "That tastes good!" he exclaimed, as he greedily poured the contents down his burning throat. "Liquor only makes you hotter and sicker, I guess," he commented. "If the other boys only had some of this and a glimpse of you it would help to pull them out of purgatory."

"Call them in," smiled the Girl. "There are two tubs filled full of lemonade. You shall be the one to give it away. Call your friends in and tomorrow we'll have something else for them." He seized her hand and shook it hard. "Thank you," he muttered and made for the door.

And then they came in led by their friend and fellow sufferer from the ravages of drink. The lemonade at once proved popular. The tubs were emptied filled and emptied again and then the men, at the Girl's invitation, gathered around her and sang songs to her accompaniment.

Finally the Girl rose from the piano and as she did so—came face to face with the certain young man of her afternoon dreams. She was greatly excited but managed to give him a smile of greeting. "Why, Ned," she exclaimed "is it really you?" She could not hide the expression of pleasure in her face and the young man's eyes showed his joy in meeting her again. "You must have fallen heir to a fortune to be entertaining like this," he laughed. The Girl was too weary to note the admiration in his face and voice. "Don't!" she begged. "I spent my vacation money and will have to begin teaching again without my usual rest. I'm an impulsive sort of creature, you know. But oh, if only had plenty of money, what wonderful things I could do in the world for its sufferers."

"Why teach any longer, Alice?" said the young man tenderly. "I have money enough for us both. Be my wife and together we can spend our funds wisely Alice, you've known for some time that you're the only one for me. Why keep me waiting longer, dear?"

The girl turned her glowing face to her lover's. Her voice trembled as she said "I do love you well, Ned, and now actually love your money because of the good we can do with it."

"Time to close up, isn't it?" called Clint Everhart suddenly. The lovers who had forgotten the very existence of anyone but themselves, laughed softly and happily as they came back again to the practical affairs of earth.

NEW HAMPSHIRE'S JOYFUL TEMPERANCE FEAST

Special Correspondence

The city of Somersworth, beautiful for situation, was the mecca for New Hampshire white ribboners as they gathered for their forty-second annual meeting, September 15-17. The Congregational church, where the convention was held, was appropriately and artistically decorated. The vestry of the Methodist church, near by, was cozily and comfortably fitted up as a rest room and was greatly appreciated. The delegates and visitors received the *warmest* kind of a welcome, which lasted all through the convention. The installation of several electric fans, through the courtesy of the banks, was a welcome interruption to the program on Thursday afternoon, and a boon to the convention.

At the opening service Wednesday evening representative men and women extended greetings. Mayor F. H. Brown extended a most cordial welcome to the city. He declared that through National Prohibition and through that channel only will the evil of intemperance be stamped out and predicted a victory for the campaign within fifteen years, and he believes this outcome will be largely due to the practical, persistent, untiring and unwavering labors of women.

Rev. F. G. Woodworth, pastor of the hostess church, spoke of the early history of the organization, and the devotion and heroism of the pioneer workers. Mrs. Edith M. Russell greeted the visitors in behalf of the Woman's Club, and Mrs. Adelaide B. Webber spoke for the local union.

The address of the president, Mrs. Ellen R. Richardson, was greeted with applause. It dealt comprehensively with various phases of temperance work and recorded the victories enjoyed along many lines. Mrs. Richardson declared that the issue before the state and nation today is not conservation of forests and rivers and of animals but rather the conservation of children and of men and women. That so many women and children are driven into the industrial ranks she maintained is due chiefly to the liquor traffic and further declared that "alcohol stands in the highway of child progress." She laid stress upon the fact that prohibition of the liquor traffic and equal suffrage are marching side by side in the world's progress. The annual reports of the corresponding secretary and treasurer were full of interest and encouragement. The finances are in much better condition than last year, several new unions have been organized and there has been a net gain of 212 members. Dover union received the banner for the largest gain (125), and Strafford county received the county banner. Among the interesting numbers on Thursday's program was the "March of the County Presidents," "The Department Quiz," arranged and conducted by the corresponding secretary, Mrs. C. M. Abbott, and the "Suffrage Symposium" with addresses by Miss Kimball, president of the New Hampshire Equal Suffrage Association, and Mrs. Tandberg, president of the Equal Suffrage Club, Dover.

Our beloved National W. C. T. U. president, Miss Anna Adams Gordon, received a royal welcome when she arrived from Maine Thursday evening. On coming to the platform she was presented with a beautiful bouquet of carnations and ferns by a representative from the Portsmouth union. Portsmouth, white ribboners were happy to recall, was the birthplace of Miss Gordon's father. The children also welcomed her with banners and song as they marched up the center aisle, formed in front of the platform, listened intently as Miss Gordon addressed them briefly and then marched away singing "Saloons Must Go."

THE "CRACKED" PLEDGE

MRS. NELLIE H. BRADLEY

"Minnie, I think it is a very mean thing for a temperance girl to eat wine-jelly and brandy-sauce and strong mince-pie. *I* couldn't be paid to do it!" Merton Clark looked as though he meant just what he said.

"And *I* think you are not very polite to say I am doing a 'mean thing.' The pledge makes us promise not to *drink* any intoxicating beverage; it does not forbid us to eat a little in sauce and pies and things," said Minnie.

"P'ison things—that's a good name for food that is flavored with alcohol in any shape," replied Merton. "And if you keep on cracking your pledge so often by *eating* strong drink, you may *break* it sometime; so you'd better be careful, Minnie." With a wise look he ran off, while the girl gave her head an angry toss and went into the house.

The next morning, under the front door, she found a folded paper, which read:

"Touch not, taste not, handle not,
For the Bible says it stings,
I wouldn't give much for a pledge that's cracked
With wine-jelly, brandy-sauce, and all such p'isen things.

"My Advise."

"Merty wrote it, of course," she said, half angrily and half laughing. "I know he thinks that is very smart indeed, but he'd better keep his advice to himself till he learns how to spell it."

Her mother laughed heartily. "Merton is a fine boy, but he is a little crank on the temperance question. He learns it from his mother."

When Minnie and Merton next met it was at a young people's party, and, as they formed in line to march around the parlors, keeping step to gay music and the beating of their own happy hearts, Merton found that Minnie had been assigned as his partner. He offered his arm gallantly with a roguish look, half expecting a scolding, but she only gave him a little pinch, saying, "You old crank!" They marched into the dining-room and were seated at a table filled with the good things of the season, and beautifully decorated with lovely flowers. Beside each plate was a tiny glass of wine. It was soon noticed that Minnie and Merton left theirs untouched, and on being asked why, replied that they belonged to the Loyal Temperance Legion.

"I don't see why that should trouble Minnie," said one of the girls. "I have eaten pudding-sauce at her house so strong it made my head feel funny, and *she* dipped it up with a spoon and ate it, or, I should say, drank it; for it amounted to that." This caused a laugh, in which Minnie joined, though she felt uncomfortable enough.

"If you can do that, I don't see the harm in drinking a little glass of wine," said one.

"It looks odd to see only two out of twenty refuse wine," said another.

Minnie had never drank any wine, but she had been accustomed to eat something almost daily that was flavored with it, and had learned to love the taste, so the bright, ruby liquid in that little glass was a temptation; she really wanted to drink it, and she did not like to appear odd, so she raised it to her lips and set it down empty, then blushed with shame as Merton exclaimed:

"O Minnie! How *could* you?"

"Now Merton," said one of the boys, "you surely do not wish to make us think you are setting yourself up as being better than all the rest of the company. Prove to us you are not by drinking that mere thimbleful of wine."

All eyes were turned on him, and a lovely girl next to him, lifted the glass playfully to his lips. His face flushed and he trembled, but he gently pushed away the tempting hand, and arose, saying firmly: "I am not setting myself up to be better than any one else, but I have solemnly promised, God helping me, to drink no intoxicating liquors, and I would not break that pledge, even if I were the only one in the whole world."

There was a deep silence for a moment and then every pair of hands but one was applauding Merton's firmness and courage, and that pair hid Minnie's burning cheeks—she was overwhelmed with shame.

"If I have done anything worth applauding, why don't you show it by taking the same stand I have on this question? It is a shame for young girls and boys like those in this company to be drinking wine. Who knows how many of you may become drunkards if you don't stop now! Who will sign the same pledge I have signed?" Taking from his pocket half a dozen of the beautiful cards issued by the National W. C. T. U., he gave them a light toss and they went fluttering over the table like bright-winged birds. The young hostess caught one ere it fell. "I shall never taste wine again, nor set it before my friends," she exclaimed. "Who will follow me?"

Eight responded, five girls and three boys, and five more promised to think seriously about the matter; and before they parted that night, fifteen were pledged to total abstinence, among them Minnie, who, before a month had passed, persuaded her mother to banish everything in the way of alcoholic flavoring. Many people, young and old, forget how easily *cracked* things are broken!

Large Audience Gathers to Hear National President

The large and appreciative audience gave rapt attention as Miss Gordon delivered an able and intensely interesting address dealing with prohibition and its wonderful progress in the land and in the world. Among other things she commented upon the vision which has come to several foreign countries during the present great war leading them to put the ban on liquor through realization that alcoholic beverages lead to waste and inefficiency.

It was a great privilege to have Miss Gordon with us all day Friday. She endeared herself to all by her gracious words and kindly deeds. A touching incident occurred at the close of the thank-offering service at noon when Miss Gordon asked if she might have a part in it, saying that she had a little verse she would like to say and a little offering she would like to give. She quoted Exodus 20-12 and then made Miss Bates, daughter of our recording secretary, a life member of the state union. It was a pleasure to Miss Gordon to meet at the convention the mother of Bishop Walter T. Sumner a long-time white ribboner.

The officers, with the exception of the recording secretary, were unanimously re-elected. Mrs. Leonora H. Bates, who has served most acceptably and efficiently for thirteen years, declined to hold office longer, and Mrs. Ida E. Davis of Rochester was elected in her place. While it was with reluctance and deep regret that Mrs. Bates' resignation was accepted, the state is to be congratulated on securing Mrs. Davis, an efficient member of the advisory committee for several years, to fill the responsible position. Mrs. Bates was given a life membership in the National W. C. T. U., Miss Gordon presenting the gift for the state.

Wisconsin's Glorious Harvest Home

Special Correspondence

Never were the sheaves at Wisconsin's annual ingathering so rich, so abundant! In the brief eleven months to which the time for the race was limited, the splendid corps of white ribboners put forth all its energies, permitted nothing to distract its attention, looked not backward, neither to the right hand nor the left, but with eyes fixed steadfastly on the "mark for the prize," patiently looked toward the goal of its hopes, and behold instead of the one thousand new members it had sought to enroll, it came to its home-coming feast with a toll of eleven hundred and seventy-six. The resultant enthusiasm pervaded the entire convention. The officers, the organizers, the leaders of the work in the Badger state have heard the Voice that spoke to Moses in Horeb, "Certainly I will be with thee! I have surely seen the affliction of my people!" This splendid membership gain is not all that has been accomplished. The state has to its credit thirty-four new unions, two dozen or more life and memorial memberships, and splendid department work along all lines, especially that of Scientific Temperance Instruction, a large increase in the number of contests held and essays written being reported. The state press has become a valuable factor in the work of the organization, papers which formerly were unwilling to admit temperance material now welcoming it, and the "temperance column" and other material from W. C. T. U. sources thus finding their way into many homes and other places from which they had hitherto been excluded. At least forty-two Wisconsin papers, headed by the splendid *State Journal* of Madison, refuse liquor advertising. Much literature has been distributed during the year, more copies of the state annual Report taken (and studied. owing to the ingenious "Quiz" conducted by the recording secretary); and there has been a large increase in SIGNAL and *Crusader* subscriptions. In the coming year this will be augmented, no doubt, because of the wise plan recently adopted of giving these subscriptions as prizes for membership gains. The ardent and strenuous labor on the part of officers, superintendents, organizers and others contributed to make this great advancement.

Eau Claire, the beautiful city at the "meeting of the waters," amid the most picturesque scenery in a state famous for varied and beautiful scenery, for the fifth time extended hospitable hands to Wisconsin's representatives who came in greatly increased numbers, for the voting membership was 195, with a number of visitors. This time prominent city officials appeared on the platform to express welcome, among them the mayor, who optimistically assured the great throng of listeners that the time is coming *soon* when the nation will be "dry." Another, speaking for the City Civic and Commerce Association, prophesied the speedy coming of suffrage for woman, as well as prohibition. This cheering hope was echoed with emphasis by the press representative, the speaker for the patriotic societies, and others. Very pleasing is the recognition by the schools that they have no better friend than the W. C. T. U. whose co-operation through the S. T. I. department they greatly appreciate.

Among other noteworthy features of this notable gathering was the banquet on Friday night, when the state president, Mrs. W. A. Lawson, in her own gracious manner and with many a *bon mot* introduced the speakers, who responded variously to the toast: "A Saloonless Nation. Why? How? When? By Whom?"

The president's annual address was widely commented upon as her finest effort. It was strong, chaste, eloquent—a wide survey of the wonderful work of the year in Wisconsin, in the nation, in the world, and an optimistic vision of what may—what must be done if we would "go forward."

The discussion of "The Problem of the Young People," by Mrs. B. C. Howell, and of "The Status of Woman Suffrage," by Mrs. Vie H. Campbell, are merely high lights of a fine program to which many contributed. The matron's gold medal contest was a demonstration of the value of that department of work. Even more soul stirring was the cantata given by the young people and children of the city, and which must have had a deep influence on every auditor.

Sunday was a most memorable occasion with Mrs. Lulu Loveland Shepard as the "bright particular star." Only those who have heard her can form any idea of the feast she spread before her audiences as with inimitable combination of humor and pathos, of pointed satire and gentle reproof, of tender pleading and stern demand, she depicted "The Shadow Life" and "The Passing of the Bottle." Only eternity can reveal all that the blessed waves of influence going out from the convention meant to Eau Claire and to the entire state of Wisconsin.

The officers were re-elected.

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Full account of the great National W. C. T. U. Convention held in Seattle will be given in the issues of November 4, 11, 18. These three issues mailed to one address, 10 cents.

Please order early.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Evanston, Illinois

North Dakota's Record-Breaking Convention

Special Correspondence

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of North Dakota has just closed the best year in its history. Notwithstanding the failure of last year's suffrage campaign and the selling out of suffrage interests by unprincipled politicians at the last legislature, we are rejoicing in a gain of 748 new members. All financial obligations are met, with a good balance in the treasury. It was therefore with happy hearts, and gratitude to our divine Leader, that, on September 23-27, we met for our twenty-sixth annual convention in the hospitable, enterprising city of Carrington. The enrollment of delegates was the largest in years.

Local arrangements for the entertainment of delegates were very complete, and greatly appreciated. On the opening evening an elaborate banquet was served. State President Elizabeth Preston Anderson acted as toast-mistress. Welcomes were cordially extended by leading citizens, and fitting responses were made by Mrs. Kate S. Wilder, Mrs. Callie E. Coates and Mrs. Lillie B. Bowers. A consecration service, in charge of Miss Marie Danielson, opened the convention proper. The memorial service for promoted comrades was conducted by Mrs. Anna M. Warren.

The splendid address of the state president was enthusiastically received, and the recommendations and comprehensive plans outlined for next year were readily adopted by the convention. Rev. F. L. Watkins of the State Enforcement League gave a strong address on "National Prohibition An Asset of Prohibition North Dakota." The Hobson resolution was unanimously adopted by the audience. "A Saloonless Nation in 1920" was most heartily sung. Interesting demonstrations were in charge of the state vice-president, Mrs. Abbie W. H. Best.

The convention was most fortunate in its guests of honor, Mrs. Culla J. Vayhinger, president of the Indiana W. C. T. U., and Mrs. Ross Hayes Schachner, National Y. P. B. secretary. Their addresses were excellent, inspiring their hearers to fresh zeal and consecration.

A grand gold suffrage contest, the first of its kind in the United States, was arranged by the Medal Contest superintendent, Miss Emma Lockwood. The medal was presented to Miss Grace Moarkrud. Miss Mary M. Carey delighted the audience with an illuminating address on "The Progress of Prohibition in the United States." "The Need of a Y. P. B." was ably discussed by Miss Ethel E. Halcrow, state Y. P. B. secretary. The report of Miss Gladys M. Powell, state L. T. L. secretary, showed marked increase of interest in this important Branch. The state superintendent of Franchise, Mrs. Ella M. Shippy, spoke on "The Next Step in the Suffrage Campaign," and was followed by Rev. Nelle M. Osmun, who gave "Views of a Voter in Montana." Mrs. Callie E. Coates spoke on "Peace," and Mrs. Lillie B. Bowers on "The Call to Women."

Supervisors of Y. P. B. work at state schools were appointed, Mrs. Alice V. Hull being supervisor at the State University, Grand Forks, and Mrs. Anna Wanner Sweetman at the Agricultural College, Fargo.

Reports of the field-workers, Mrs. Wilder and Mrs. Bowers, were most interesting. Mrs. Anderson and Mrs. Best had also visited several districts, creating much interest. During the past year, fifteen unions have made a gain of 100 per cent in active membership, and thirteen unions a gain of 50 per cent. The prize banner, presented to the state by Mrs. J. M. Johnson, was awarded to Edgeley for the greatest number of new members, the pennant for greatest gain per cent being won by the Ray union. The largest union in the state is the Fargo Scandinavian, with 225 paid members. Thirteenth district made the greatest gain in active membership, and was therefore entitled to the fifty dollars offered as a prize. Four women won their railroad fare to the state convention, each gaining twenty or more new members.

Amenia has the largest list of subscribers to THE UNION SIGNAL and *Young Crusader*. The largest L. T. L. is at Cooperstown, with 100 paid members. Grand Forks distributed most literature, 108,000 pages.

Mr. Edgar H. Gustafson of the State University won the prize for the best temperance essay by university men. The prize for best high school essay went to Miss Winnifred I. Noyes, and for best essay from grades to Miss Alpha Noben. Miss Clara Knudson won the prize for best essay on "Anti-Narcotics." The medal contest banner was won by Kintyre.

Sunday services were especially helpful. In the morning a white ribbon love feast was conducted by Mrs. Best, and the convention sermon was preached by Mrs. Vayhinger. A young people's rally in the afternoon was addressed by Mrs. Schachner, and in the evening strong addresses were made by her and by Mrs. Vayhinger.

The state officers were re-elected.

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National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

Evanston, Illinois

PROHIBITION RALLY IN NEWFOUNDLAND

A prohibition rally, held September 22 at St. Johns, Newfoundland, under the auspices of the W. C. T. U., was a distinct success. The speaker of the evening was Mrs. Emma H. Howland of Massachusetts, a National W. C. T. U. organizer. The St. Johns *Daily News* has this to say of her: "Mrs. Howland is a pleasing speaker with a clear, well modulated voice, a good command of language and a wealth of ideas. Her address, throughout, was sympathetic and helpful, with a total absence of anything like dictation. She brought a message from co-workers in the United States, and delivered it with a tact and delicacy that was thoroughly appreciated and enjoyed by the large and interested audience."

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IOWA CONVENTION SCENE OF ENTHUSIASM — PROHIBITION AND SUFFRAGE POPULAR TOPICS

Special Correspondence

The forty-second annual convention of the W. C. T. U. of Iowa, held at Iowa City, September 28-October 1, was most successful. The great university of the state and the Commercial Club of Iowa City united in honoring this earnest body of women. President McBride and his wife gave a reeeption to the convention and everything possible was done for the comfort of the city's guests. The keynote of the convention was consecration and earnest effort for equal suffrage. This is a crucial year in Iowa both for suffrage and the constitutional prohibitory amendment. Great enthusiasm prevailed whenever these two subjects were mentioned. Among the many guests of the convention was Mrs. Nelle Burger, state president of Missouri, who was the convention speaker, giving two excellent addresses and helping in various ways. Mrs. Heald, Nebraska's former president, was a visitor for two days. Miss Flora Dunlap, president of Iowa Equal Suffrage Association, gave an excellent address on "The Responsibility of Iowa Women." Iowa's Attorney-General, George W. Cosson, was present. Miss Mary F. Anderson of Massachusetts, whom Iowa women have learned to love for her work's sake, won all hearts as in her sweet Scotch she pleaded with the women to do more work for the Young People's Branch. On the closing day two fine addresses were given by Professor Joy along the line of "The Philosophy of Life." Our own Mrs. Patterson and Miss Berthe Bowers, who have been so helpful in other states, were always ready to do and serve, rising to the occasion whenever needed. Every day the presence of the Spirit was felt in our midst and each delegate returned to her home resolved in her own heart to give more of herself to this, the Master's own work.

The gain in membership was 1,899 and Iowa W. C. T. U. now numbers 10,002. The officers were all re-elected.

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Louisiana	13
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Wisconsin	11
Maine	11
Minnesota	11
Mississippi	11
North Dakota	10
Oregon	10
Vermont	10
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Idaho (S.)	10
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Kansas	9
Iowa	9
Montana	9
Georgia	9
Massachusetts	8
Indiana	8
Kentucky	8
Nebraska	8
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Mrs. Lizzie J. Fesmire, Indiana.....376
Mrs. Augusta R. Brigham, Massachusetts 367
Mrs. Nellie J. Doig, Florida.....351
Mrs. M. E. Patterson, Iowa.....347
Miss Margaret L. Sargent, Maine.....347
Miss Addie A. Austin, Illinois.....308
Mrs. Mabel Ruseling, Wisconsin.....259
Mrs. Adrianna Hungerford, Colorado..251
Mrs. Margaret B. Platt, Washington (W.) 235
Mrs. Katherine D. Hauck, Pennsylvania 231
Mrs. Sara H. Hoge, Virginia.....223
Mrs. Emma L. Starrett, Nebraska....214
Mrs. Alice G. Young, Kansas.....200
Mrs. Daisy Hughes Phipps, Texas....177
Mrs. Nellie L. Berry, California (N.)..172
Mrs. Dora E. W. Spratt, Connecticut..162
Miss E. M. Francis, Rhode Island....155
Mrs. Fannie A. Drummond, Ohio.....153
Mrs. M. J. Rust, Minnesota.....150
Mrs. Mary H. Erskine, South Dakota.131
Miss L. Evelyn Busick, Maryland.....130
Mrs. Clara S. Morrill, New Hampshire.128
Mrs. Hattie Wilson, Oregon.....118
Mrs. Wm. B. Gibb, District of Columbia 105
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Miss Mae Halcrow, North Dakota.....100
Mrs. Julia R. Gunn, Kentucky..... 98
Miss Margaret J. Bilz, Michigan..... 73
Mrs. W. S. Hite, Tennessee..... 64
Mrs. H. B. Blair, Montana..... 63
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Of this last a new revised edition has just left the press. It also embodies the latest statistics and statements concerning prohibition in Kansas by the Governors, Stubbs, Hodges and Capper and by the legislature of the state. Send orders to

J. G. EVERT, BOX B, HILLSBORO, KANS.

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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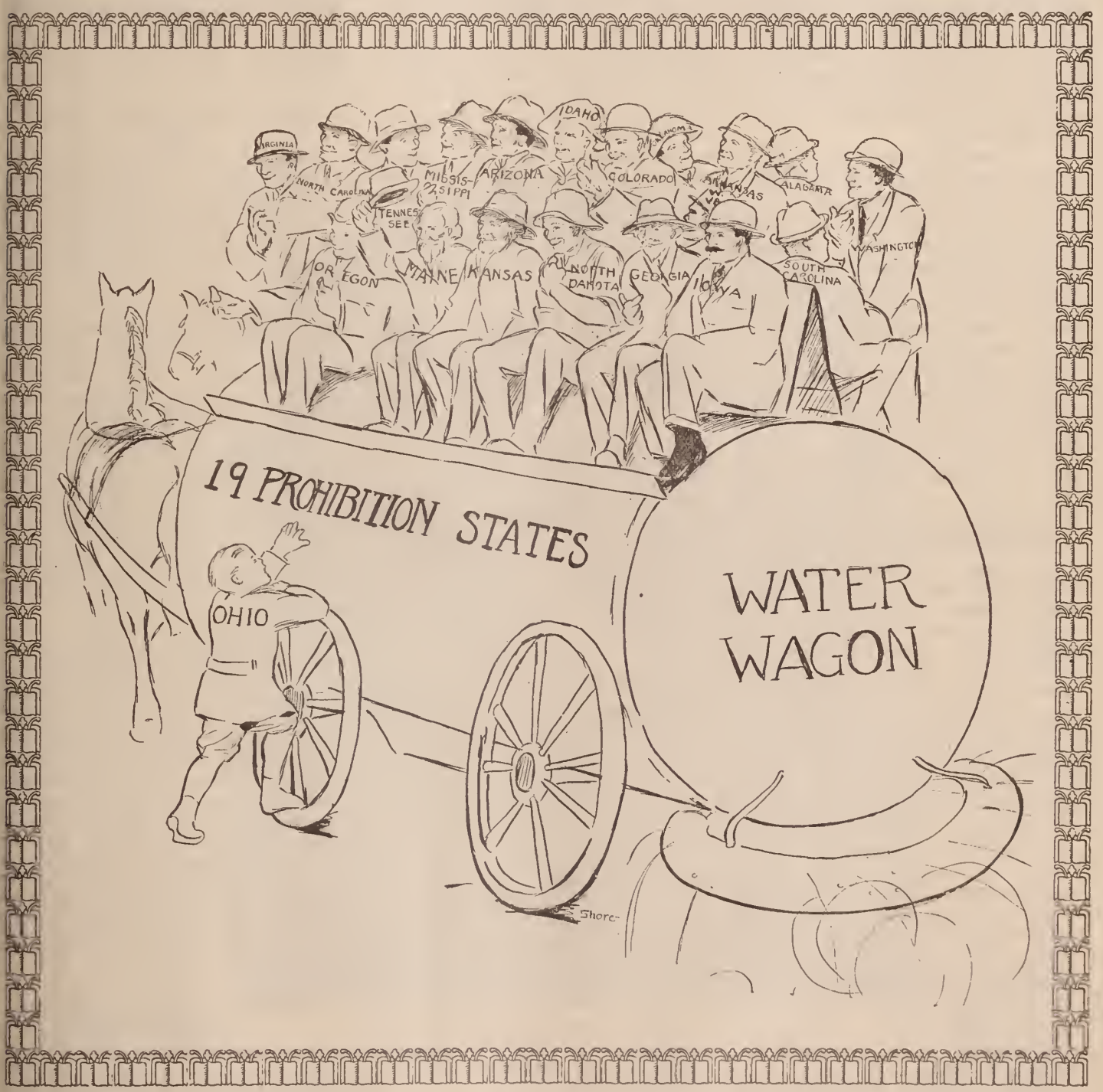


CAMPAIGN EDITION

SPECIAL ARTICLES

Campaigners Crossing the Continent—Prohibition Eminently Satisfactory to Des Moines—Prohibition Progress in Trans-Atlantic Lands—Medical Men Denounce Alcohol—Chicago on Parade for Dry City—State Conventions.

ANOTHER MINNESOTA TOWN DRY

New Canada, Minn., has outlawed its two saloons by a vote of 72 to 37 against a proposition to evade the roadhouse law by incorporating part of the community into a village.

ILLINOIS LIQUOR MEN FAIL TO KNOCK OUT SUFFRAGE

Another victory for woman suffrage has been scored in Illinois. The supreme court of the state denied to attorneys of the liquor interests in the Macomb case the right to file a brief attacking the suffrage act. This, it is believed, settles for all time the constitutionality of the Illinois suffrage act.

PIKE COUNTY (KY.) STAYS DRY

Pike county, Kentucky, which on May 15 of this year voted 4,686 to 553 against the licensing of saloons is dry. The court of appeals in an opinion by Judge Hurt, affirmed the Pike circuit court in holding the local option election valid. One of the criticisms of the election made in the suit of the liquor men was that there was not an equal division of precinct election officers between wets and drys. The court held that "the fact that they were all chosen from those favoring prohibition would not be a valid reason for setting aside the election."

WILL HELP IN NEBRASKA'S STATE-WIDE PROHIBITION CAMPAIGN

At a recent Billy Sunday meeting in Omaha, 9,000 men, standing, gave their silent pledge to vote against the liquor traffic in Nebraska. Among the men who pledged their support to prohibition, state-wide and nation-wide, was Congressman C. O. Lobeck, who has hitherto been listed as opposed to the submission of a national prohibitory constitutional amendment and classed as opposed to state prohibition. The tabernacle rocked with the volley of applause which greeted the appeal to the men of Omaha to vote right. More than a thousand dollars was raised at the meeting toward the prohibition campaign in Douglas county.

"SUBMARINE ATTACK ON BOOZE"

The Ben Franklin Mutual Casualty Insurance Company in sending out advertising matter from its offices in Chicago includes a copy of Safety Bulletin No. 5 of the Illinois Steel Company, which, under the above caption, reads as follows:

"For the married man who cannot get along without drinks, the following is suggested as a means of freedom from bondage to saloons:

"Start a saloon in your own home. Be the only customer (you'll have no license to pay). Go to your wife and give her two dollars to buy a gallon of whisky, and remember there are sixty-nine drinks in a gallon. Buy your drinks from no one but your wife, and by the time that the first gallon is gone she will have eight dollars to put into the bank and two dollars to start business again.

"Should you live ten years and continue to buy booze from her, and then die with snakes in your boots, she will have enough money to bury you decently, educate your children, buy a house and lot, and marry a decent man, and quit thinking about you entirely.

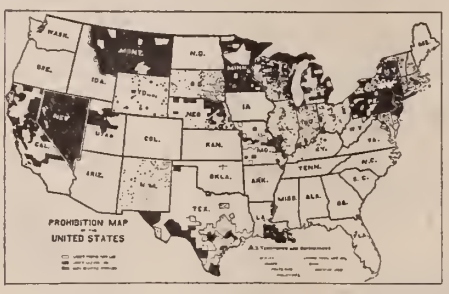
"Note—Most compensation laws specifically provide that no compensation shall be paid to any employe who is injured while under the influence of intoxicants."

ILLINOIS CAPITAL CLOSES VICE DISTRICT

The segregated district of Springfield, Ill., was closed by order of the sheriff, Dr. J. A. Wheeler, who took this action in the interest of public health. The order covers all of Sangamon county as well as the capital city.

MONTANA COUNTY OUTLAWS SALOONS

An overwhelming victory for the foes of John Barleycorn was won recently in Richland county, Montana, which gave a vote of two to one against the liquor traffic in this, the first county option election in the state. The liquor men put up a hard fight with five orators working overtime to hold the territory. Montana, one of the blackest states on the prohibition map, is waking up, and the days of the liquor traffic in the state are numbered.



NINETEEN PROHIBITION STATES

Maine	West Virginia
Kansas	Virginia
Oklahoma	Washington
North Dakota	Oregon
North Carolina	Colorado
Georgia	Arizona
Mississippi	Iowa
Tennessee	Arkansas
Alabama	Idaho
South Carolina	

MOORHEAD (MINN.) SALOON MEN FIND OTHER EMPLOYMENT

Moorhead, Minn., has satisfactorily solved the question of unemployment due to the closing of its saloons. State Senator F. H. Peterson recently explained the situation in these words:

"The election put out of the liquor trade at Moorhead probably three hundred men, including the employers.

"Those who were wedded to the business, of course, had to seek employment elsewhere, but many of them have elected to stay—and go into other lines of work. And for such there has been abundance of work at a good wage. There has been no man in Moorhead able and willing to work who could not get employment.

Banks Prosperous

"The banks have not suffered. The savings accounts have increased in number and amount and one of the banks is increasing its capital from $25,000 to $60,000."

Senator Peterson quoted from police records to show the enormous decrease in drunkenness in Moorhead after the saloons were closed. For July, August and September, 1915, there were 88 arrests for this cause as compared with 2,165 for the same three months of 1914, or approximately twenty-five times as many arrests for drunkenness with the saloons open.

COUNTY DRY BY ONE VOTE

Calhoun county, Texas, voted dry by one vote, the count being 277 to 276. A recount is believed probable.

INDIANS SIGN TOTAL ABSTINENCE PLEDGE

The federal authorities on the Indian reservation at Cheyenne River, Wyoming, have circulated among the thousands of Indians in that vicinity a pledge to abstain from intoxicating liquors, and it is reported that practically every Indian has signed it.

FORMER BREWERY WILL MAKE YEAST

Negotiations are under way, it is understood, between the Magnus Brewery of Cedar Rapids and the National Yeast Company to convert the brewery into a yeast plant when the new state-wide prohibition law goes into effect the first of the year.

WET LABOR LEADER WORKING FOR A DRY OHIO

Howard Keating of Akron, a member of the American Federation of Labor and a speaker for the liquor interests in Ohio's campaign last fall, has notified the wet committee of Summit county that he will espouse the cause of state-wide prohibition this year. The labor leader says that he has devoted considerable time to the study of the liquor question and is convinced that he has been a champion on the wrong side, and he now proposes to face about.

INDIAN BUREAU CLOSES SALOONS IN MINNESOTA TOWNS

Saloons in five more Minnesota towns have been closed by action of the United States Indian Bureau, thus making Crow Wing county entirely dry. The towns are Ironton, Cuyuna, Riverton, Manganese and Deerwood, each of which had one saloon with the exception of the last named which had two. There are a few more towns covered by the Indian treaty of 1855 in which liquor is still sold, but the demand for the closing of the saloons in all this territory is so general that it will probably be but a short time until the liquor interests must relinquish their hold entirely.

REALTY MEN WILL BANQUET WITHOUT LIQUOR

The cocktail, "harbinger for generations of the quail on toast, the advance guard of the oysters, the pioneer of the soup, the bugler of the roast beef rare, the introduction to the anchovies, and the clarion call to coffee," will have no place on the banquet table of the Cook County real estate board on Nov. 16. In commenting on the decision to omit intoxicating beverages from the banquet menu R. W. Wolfe, president of the real estate board, said:

"We decided, in connection with our banquet that modern spirit opposes alcohol. Business men of depth and soundness in their dealings cannot afford to set an example of frivolity and 'high life.' It is not consistent with good judgment.

"The saloons have been closed on Sunday and this is only another evidence that liquor and business cannot mingle satisfactorily. We voted against the cocktail because we are consistent business men."

CAMPAIGNERS CROSSING THE CONTINENT

White Ribbon Special En Route to National W. C. T. U. Convention at Seattle

Editorial Correspondence

"John Barleycorn, you have been the curse of man;
You stole his very soul, you fiend, deny it if you can.
Now all the nations on the earth have raised the battle cry:
'John Barleycorn, good-by.'"

This stirring challenge rang out from a group of women standing on the rear platform of the observation car of the White Ribbon Special as it pulled out of the Chicago & North Western station, on Tuesday evening, October 5, promptly at 7:15. To the crowd of onlookers it interpreted the electric sign which blazed from the rear of the train: "White Ribbon Special, W. C. T. U., Seattle."

That it was a very special "Special" even those not members of the organization realized and acknowledged after mingling for a few minutes with the two hundred delegates from the east, the south, the middle west, who had come to Chicago to join the official party and travel to the Pacific Coast for the great annual meeting. The company was composed of especially choice women leaders in social, religious and legislative affairs in the states from which they came; women of recognized ability and consecration. Among them were Miss Anna Adams Gordon, president of the National W. C. T. U.; Mrs. Ella A. Boole, National vice-president-at-large; Mrs. Frances P. Parks, National corresponding secretary; Mrs. Sara H. Hoge, National assistant recording secretary; the presidents of many states, National superintendents and National organizers, lecturers and evangelists, the National musical director and the National press correspondent. It was as well a body of women bent on a special mission—the King's business. The very atmosphere was that of a crusade for righteousness. From the hour of starting to the arrival in Seattle, the conversation was largely of campaign enterprises. The travelers talked of them by day and dreamed of them by night. They were indeed the popular topic at every meal. For breakfast the menu was largely campaign experiences; for luncheon, campaign stories and jokes; and for dinner, campaign plans and arguments. Even the pains of these travelers on the Special, if they ever confessed to any, were said to be cam-*paigns*.

However, notwithstanding the campaign atmosphere, the individuals who made up the party were not all of a militant type. On the contrary, they were most thoroughly feminine. The discussions of battles against the forces of evil were interspersed with truly womanly references to home affairs. In the same breath with a new remedy for children's colds was the suggestion of a tried and tested panacea for curing a serious affliction of the body politic. With up-to date advice on a good recipe for pumpkin pies or mince meat was a formula for conducting a prohibition campaign. A reference to the change of fashions in clothes was likely to call forth sage comment on the rapidly changing fashions in the character of the officials of city and state in the communities where women have been given the vote.

Leaving Chicago, Tuesday, October 5, 1915

All along the route, at virtually every stop, newspaper reporters were waiting to interview the General Officers and delegates. Especially were they interested in getting their opinions on the action of Mayor Thompson in issuing an edict closing the saloons of Chicago in accordance with the state law. A telegram of congratulation was sent from the official train by the National president, Miss Gordon, to Mayor Thompson, the text of which was given in last week's UNION SIGNAL.

The route of the Special was through campaign states and every stop was an opportunity for an impromptu meeting with speeches and songs. Upon arrival at Omaha, Wednesday morning, there was in waiting a company of white ribboners with beautiful flowers, the gift of Mr. Hummell of the city council of Omaha, and president of its park board. Each delegate was also presented with an ornamental pin in the shape of a key with the significant lettering, "Omaha, the key to the situation." These were the gift of Mr. John L. McCague, president of the chamber of commerce. The Nebraska white ribboners are jubilantly enthusiastic over the outlook for a victorious state-wide campaign. They have received assurance from ex-secretary of state William J. Bryan, that he will help them, and they have as the leader of the Dry Federation, Mr. Charles Bryan, the brother of William J. Bryan. At the present time "Billy" Sunday is in Omaha holding a series of meetings and helping to create and crystallize sentiment against the liquor traffic. A popular song heard at the railway station was an adaptation of one used by the popular evangelist, and ran thus:

"Drive out the rum shops where you are,
Drive out the rum shops where you are,
Fathers save your daughters,
Mothers, save your sons.
Drive out the rum shops where you are."

At Omaha the train was divided into two sections. It was with regret that the passengers on the Special learned that neither Mrs. Mamie M. Claflin, president of Nebraska W. C. T. U., nor Mrs. Frances B. Heald, former state president, were to accompany the party to the convention city.

The next stop was at Cheyenne, Wyoming, and notwithstanding the fact that the train was unavoidably delayed over an hour and instead of arriving at 8 o'clock in the evening, as expected, pulled in at 9:15, a company of Wyoming white ribboners with Dr. Ellen J. Wetlaufer, former state president, and Mrs. Anna Allison, the newly elected state president, at their head were waiting with automobiles for the General Officers and speakers on the evening's program. However, these leaders democratically requested the privilege of marching with the other delegates to the place of meeting, and led by one of the city's excellent bands, these two hundred and fifty "soldiers of the cross" marched two by two to the spacious high school gymnasium. Before them, as they advanced up the street to the strains of spirited music, was the brilliantly lighted state capitol, bringing forcibly to mind the recent declaration of the state's chief executive, Governor Kendrick, that he deemed it high time for Wyoming to inaugurate and

(Continued on Page Eight)

PROHIBITION EMINENTLY SATISFACTORY TO DES MOINES

Des Moines, Iowa, in company with other cities or towns which have outlawed the liquor traffic, has been grossly misrepresented by the liquor interests. While the closing of the saloons has resulted in benefit both moral and financial to the entire city, the liquorites picture it as a "has-been" town, which signed its death warrant when it severed its connection with alcohol, a town overgrown with moss, suffering from loss of trade and with a deficit of revenue that can never be overcome. As a matter of fact Des Moines finds itself materially benefited by the absence of saloons, although prohibition has prevailed for less than a year. There are loyal citizens in plenty who are willing to tell of improved conditions.

B. F. Williams, president of the Des Moines chamber of commerce, has expressed his satisfaction with conditions in Des Moines in the following words:

"Des Moines is happy and satisfied without saloons. If the question were resubmitted, I believe it would carry by a much larger vote than it did last winter. Conditions have shown marked improvement, and will be still better when state prohibition takes effect in January, shutting off the bootleggers' supplies from nearby cities.

"By voting out saloons, we cut off a revenue of $103,000. But the tax levy was increased this year only 1.4 mills, which nets less than $33,000. This levy included provision for some extensive improvements, showing that our finances are not cramped.

"The fact is, we find the saving we can effect in our police department, through the decreased need for police supervision, and the saving in our bill for charity and the care of the poverty-stricken, the lessened expense in our courts and other things, will fully make up for the decrease of revenue through the loss of saloon licenses.

"We haven't lost a convention that I know of by being a dry town. This year we entertained 2,500 members of the Missouri Valley Medical association for the first time.

"In the matter of business and collections business is better than it was before. Restaurants are doing a better business and there is a larger attendance at the moving picture houses. The city railway has contracted to spend $1,500,000 for improvements. We expect state-wide prohibition very shortly and I favor the spread of the movement for economic and business reasons.

"The abolition of the saloon didn't cause so much as a flurry in Des Moines. And it is not exactly complimentary or fair to that city to hold it up as a horrible example of the failure of prohibition. Des Moines is perfectly satisfied."

"I do not believe saloons will ever be operated in Des Moines again," said George B. Peak, president of the Central Life Assurance society of the United States, in summing up what he conceives to be the attitude of the people of the Iowa capital as a result of their experience as citizens of a dry municipality. "The people of this city realize that the condition is far better without the saloons than with them. Of course, the saloonkeepers have protested against the closing up of their business, but when their business is the injuring of others, it certainly should be closed.

"The eighty-six places of business were all vacated in one day. A large majority of these places have been filled with other lines of business, some of them groceries, some furniture stores, some automobile supply houses.

"We believe the closing of the saloon improved every other line of business. Many of the families that every winter were subjects of charity are now self-supporting and depositing their savings in the savings banks."

Figures in the county auditor's office show that less than half as many applications for commitment to the state home for inebriates have been filed this year as last.

Mayor Hanna, by co-operating with the police, has obtained figures showing the amount of liquor brought into Des Moines by railroads. Each day the chief of police has a deputy examine the express company records. This information is used in searching for blindpiggers and bootleggers.

"Last year Des Moines spent $2,000,000 for liquor," said the mayor. "The records of shipment this year show that less than one-sixteenth as much liquor has been brought in this year. This year $2,000,000 is going into legitimate channels of trade and Des Moines is feeling the effect. Business is better. Collections are better. Men, women and children are better."

DRY COUNTY HAS LARGE BALANCE

The treasurer of Kalamazoo county, Mich., the county in which is situated the city of the same name, reports a balance of $25,728 for the year ending Sept. 30, 1915. This balance is significant when it is remembered that the county went dry on May 1 of this year and thereby forfeited $20,000 in liquor license revenue. For the year ending Sept. 30, 1914, the balance amounted to only $6,878.30, practically $19,000 less than 1915, although the county treasurer received for 1914 the liquor license revenue which was forfeited the following year.

LOW TAX RATE IN DRY BUTLER

The jail in a dry town is very sure to be almost if not quite an empty building. Butler, Mo., is seriously considering doing away with this institution. Butler has prospered amazingly without the liquor license revenue—a fact exploited in a recent number of the *Kansas City Star* in the following terms:

"Butler today is a better, richer and more prosperous town than ever. The merchants carry better stocks, the business houses are neater, cleaner and better; the people live in better and more attractive homes and enjoy life in more rational and healthful ways. There are fewer idle people and merchants have fewer bad debts.

"When the saloons were voted out Butler had a bonded debt of something like $20,000 on its electric light plant, and notwithstanding the 'revenue' from its four saloons, it was a hard matter to meet interest payments, and the liquidation of the principal seemed a long way off. Since the closing of the saloons the debt has been paid and many needed public improvements have been made, and all without increasing the tax rate one penny. In fact the tax rate is now lower than ever before."

MISSOURI AND KANSAS NOT TO BE COMPARED

"Missouri is a grand old state, but you shouldn't compare it with prohibition Kansas," said Dr. Louis Albert Banks, the Maryland lecturer and author, in an address in St. Joseph on "John Barleycorn's Fight Against the Stars."

"Why, thirty-three years ago Missouri could have bought the whole state of Kansas on the auction block," continued Doctor Banks. "Missouri now has $20 in the savings banks for each individual within its confines. Pretty good! But the last child born in Kansas has $114 stored away in a Kansas savings bank.

"In all of Kansas there are only 654 people so poor that they must be cared for at public expense. You have whole towns with that many. There are fifty counties in Kansas that have not had a grand jury for from five to ten years. In Missouri it takes from fifty to one hundred farmers to buy an automobile, while, bless you, in prohibition Kansas one farmer in every four owns a car."

Men and Women, Awake!

HON. WEBSTER DAVIS

MEMBER OF PRESIDENT McKINLEY'S CABINET

Men and women, awake! The hour has come when this great land is to take on a newer and higher form of nationality. We are going to have a sober nation. We are going to have a saloonless republic. We are going to have a stainless flag. We hail the future with joy and hope!

Prohibition Progress in Trans-Atlantic Lands

More and more is it becoming apparent in Europe that in times of stress and national danger intoxicants of whatever kind are a hindrance and a menace. From Russia, which, by order of the Czar, for fifteen months has been free from the manufacture and sale of vodka, come jubilant words concerning the good effects of prohibition. Instead of suffering from the great burden of war, Russia is prosperous and contented. Its savings are increasing amazingly, its peasants are steady and industrious, and its men are kind fathers and husbands now that vodka no more holds sway over them. Concerning the well-being and prosperity of Russia, a writer in the *Toledo Blade* has this to say:

"I must confess that I went to Russia consumed with curiosity to see how the Russians were playing the game. Were they enduring this restriction on their self-indulgence merely as a necessary evil growing out of the war? Did they protest openly or in secret? Were the wage-earning classes sulky, and was there much exercise of ingenuity in order to evade the rigor of the law?

"For the severity with which the enactment is carried out, and its impartial application to all classes, I was hardly prepared. I had expected that the *traktirs* and spirit shops would be closed, or turned into temperance bars, but it certainly came as a splendid surprise to find that those who frequent the most luxurious restaurants in the capitals were also required to share in the self-sacrifice of the masses. One of the first restaurants I went into was the famous Cafe de Paris, in Petrograd. It was thronged with men of all ages; prosperous business men, government officials, officers in military and naval uniforms, taking their midday meal. How indignant they would all have been a year ago if they had been told that their appetite would be as good and their digestive functions work as well without a glass or two of vodka with the *zakouska* and a bottle of wine with the more substantial courses! Yet how 'fit' and cheerful they all looked—clearer in complexion, trimmer in figure, brighter-eyed than formerly! And the hum of conversation was as convivial as of old.

"As with many modern miracles, the full significance of this one was brought home through the simple things of life. First I noted the general air of well-being and physical firmness among the people; then I marked the transformation in the various classes with which I came in contact. Take, for example, the cab drivers, the *izvostichiks*, a hard-drinking set of men in old days.

"Many a time in Moscow I have watched them draw up in a quiet *cul-de-sac* and make a midday meal of two salted cucumbers washed down by great gulps of vodka. The way in which they put the bottle to their lips, tilted back their heads, and let the stuff slide down their throats, proved a long induration to the 'firewater' habit. They were an untidy set of fellows. Yet recently I have sat in cabs behind well-washed necks and well-brushed clothes, and the hands that took my money, and occasionally deigned to give me change, were at least as clean as those of the average taxicabbies in London.

"But while the great towns show wonderful signs of regeneration, it is in rural Russia that we witness the miracle in its most beneficent activity. The emancipation of the serfs in 1861 was not a greater boon for Russia than the emancipation of her peasants from the tyranny of vodka in 1914. A year's abstinence has transformed life in the villages. The Russian peasants are new men and—most hopeful sign of all—they are conscious of the fact."

The Traitor

Adapted from *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*

Great Britain's Drastic Regulations

While Russia is the only country which has enacted entire prohibition, the sale and manufacture of liquor in Great Britain has been materially restricted. At present public houses are open for the sale of intoxicants for five and one-half hours daily, two and one-half hours at midday and three hours in the evening: Twelve to two-thirty and six-thirty to nine-thirty. No credit is allowed, and no treating.

The "off-trade" ceases at eight-thirty, except as to spirits, which in the first five days of the week may only be sold for outside consumption between twelve noon and two-thirty; and in the "off" and spirit trade, there is total prohibition on Saturdays and Sundays.

On October 11 a law forbidding treating in public houses, hotels and clubs in London went into effect. The measure provides for a heavy fine and imprisonment for violation of the law.

In the populous industrial and munitions district of Liverpool, Glasgow, Newcastle and Barrow, hours for the sale of liquor are practically the same as in London. If these places stand the restrictions in war time, we may assume that there will be no difficulty in retaining them in times of peace.

France has taken drastic measures to restrict the use of intoxicants. Absinthe has been entirely prohibited, and the new regulations governing the sale of alcohol throughout France prohibit wine shops from selling any form of alcohol before noon. Sales to women and children at any hour are forbidden.

Germany is finding out that alcohol must give way in the interest of efficiency, and everywhere total abstinence is being urged. In the district of Berlin and the province of Brandenburg spirits may not be sold to soldiers, and the sale everywhere has been greatly curtailed. Concerning the rules against intoxicants in the Zeppelin service Commander Mathy has said, "Zippelins have neither bar nor kitchen. We have got to have clear heads up there, and cool, steady nerves, nerves that spirits do not furnish. A Zeppelin is the strictest Sunday School institution there is—no drink nor smoke."

In Sweden, since the beginning of the war, and indeed for some time before, there has been a steady and systematic curtailment of the sale of liquor, and it seems but a step to the entire prohibition of the liquor traffic in Sweden. According to a late report the Stockholm system of allowing each citizen only a fixed quantity of spirituous drink, which was inaugurated just after the war started, has now been extended to thirty-one of the one hundred districts in Sweden, and according to a government order will, after January 1, 1916, apply to the whole of Sweden.

Legislation in Other Lands

In Austria-Hungary liquor may be sold only between nine and five in the daytime and none can be sold on Sunday or holidays.

Milan, Italy, has withdrawn 1,800 licenses and this drastic beginning is thought to be merely a first step in the campaign.

Switzerland has suspended the sale of drink under government auspices, and no licenses are now granted to distillers.

MEDICAL MEN DENOUNCE ALCOHOL

Alcohol which for hundreds of years has enjoyed a top-notch position on the drug shelf of the world has been unceremoniously removed, the process being accompanied by many unflattering comments from scientists who have analyzed and scrutinized and metaphorically dissected in their laboratories it and its victims. Not only has alcohol been excluded from the United States Pharmacopoeia, but physicians in increasing numbers in every section of the country and from every school are denying that it has any medicinal virtue and declaring it is always a poison, and that one of the duties of the up-to-date physician is to educate the public concerning its true nature and effects and to work for prohibition legislation.

At a meeting of the Minnesota Medical association held recently in St. Paul, Dr. J. T. Rogers, president, advocated a campaign against alcohol by the physicians of his state. He said in part:

"It becomes of paramount importance to the medical profession to use its influance in a vigorous campaign of enlightenment of the public from a scientifie standpoint. If further argument were needed to convince you of the necessity for immediate and vigorous action, one has only to point to our insane asylums, poorhouses, hospitals, institutions for defectives and our slums."

This meeting also passed strong resolutions in favor of temperance and prohibition.

At the American Institute of Homeopathy which met recently in Chicago, Dr. E. Arthur Carr declared that Homeopathic physicians are ready to espouse the cause of national prohibition. Dr. G. D. Cameron of Chagrin Falls, O., in a plea that the dangers of alcohol be taught more thoroughly in our public schools had this to say:

"The utter desolation alcohol creates in the home makes it like war. Like war, it digs the untimely grave. It pauperizes. Through heredity it creates the neurotic. It damns and degenerates wherever it comes in contact with the human tissue. It paves the way for tuberculosis and is first assistant in disseminating the diseases of vice. Let the forces of enlightenment array themselves where the enemies of society are making their strongest attack. The schools should teach that good health is life's greatest asset."

Twenty-five of twenty-eight Minneapolis physicians whose names were taken at random from the telephone directory by a reporter for the *Minneapolis Journal* expressed themselves as strongly opposed to alcohol in every form. Below are the statements of some of the physicians:

Habit-Forming Drug

Richard Olding Beard, M. D., assistant dean of the medical school and associate professor of physiology, University of Minnesota:

"Scientists differ as to the fractional value of alcohol as a food. Physicians differ upon the minor value of alcohol as a medicine. Scientific and medical men agree that alcohol is a drug and that it belongs to the group of habit-forming drugs which beget pleasurable but destructive effects. All of them agree that alcohol predisposes the user to disease and is a common cause of insanity. All of them agree that the habitual and even moderate use of alcohol induces tissue changes which lead to chronic disorders and to early death.

"Alcohol undermines the judgment and perverts the moral sense. It is the advance agent of violence, vice and crime. It promotes poverty and fills prisons and penitentiaries. The offspring of the alcoholic bears an hereditary taint and is handicapped by a nervous system prone to insanity, epilepsy and other major faults."

Dr. S. B. Maxeiner: "The so-called moderate user of liquor, though he never indulges to excess, is apt to be the man whose system shows the most degenerate changes. Under the present increased standard demanded by employers, the employed can ill afford to be classed even as a moderate user of alcoholics."

Seriously Affects Posterity

Dr. H. H. Thompson: "An increasingly large percentage of inmates of our asylums, we are finding, were alcoholics or show a history of clearly defined alcoholic parentage. This is of tremendous importance, since it is well understood how close is the relationship of insanity and crime.

"Heredity depends upon the ductless glands of parents. It is a fact that the descendants of alcoholics enter life heavily handicapped if not permanently impaired and only too often become charges of the state. Myxodema and nervous diseases such as idiocy and epilepsy are of constant occurrence among these. The frequency of premature old age among alcoholics is explained by the effect of alcohol on the ductless glands. Among alcoholics tuberculosis is frequent and in pneumonia and acute fevers the mortality rate is very high because of the diminution of the powers of resistance to infection."

The Foe of Efficiency

Dr. D. Edmund Smith: "Efficiency is the watchword today in the economic world. The greatest foe to mental and physical efficiency is the moderate use of alcohol. The power of the body to resist disease depends upon the quantity of a chemical substance in the cells of the tissues called antibodies. The antibodies, producing immunity, are easily destroyed by the presence of alcohol in the system, hence it is that even moderate drinkers do not withstand infectious diseases nor severe physical strain as well as non-users."

Dr. G. D. Head expressed his opinion as follows: "The moderate, steady drinker causes more serious damage to his organs than the man who takes his drinking bouts in sprees. The man who drinks to excess periodically harms not so much himself as those about him. It is the steady, moderate user of spirituous liquor that develops the organic diseases of the liver, the heart and the brain. In these persons the effect of disease creeps on so slowly and insidiously that the steady drinker who takes his few glasses of beer, wine or whisky from day to day is scarcely aware of the serious condition which is slowly developing within the organs of his body."

Dr. Henry Williams, of New York, an eminent specialist in nervous and mental diseases, has summed up his investigations concerning alcohol in these words:

"I am bound to believe, on the evidence, that if you take alcohol habitually in any quantity whatever, it is to some extent a menace to you. If you do this, I am bound to believe in the light of what science has revealed:

Five Reasons Worth Learning

"1. That you are tangibly threatening the physical structures of your stomach, your liver and kidneys, your heart, your blood vessels, your nerves, and brain;

"2. That you are unequivocally decreasing your capacity for working in any field, be it physical, intellectual, or artistic.

"3. That you are in some measure lowering the grade of your mind, dulling your higher esthetic sense, and taking the finer edge off your morals.

"4. That you are distinctly lessening your chances for maintaining health and attaining long life; and,

"5. That you are entailing upon your descendants yet unborn a bond of incalculable misery."

No Such Thing as a "Medicinal" Whisky

Alcohol puts to sleep the sentinels that guard your body from disease. Policy holders are warned against advertisements extolling the virtue of whisky in disease. The callous cruelty of such advertisements lies in the fact that they appeal to the very people who are most injured by the use of alcohol—sufferers from rheumatism, chronic kidney disease, nervous subjects, etc. THERE IS NO SUCH THING AS A "MEDICINAL" WHISKY.

—From Bulletin No. 5, issued by the Postal Life Insurance Co., New York

Courtesy of the Chicago Daily News

Seen in the Chicago Parade

CHICAGO ON PARADE FOR DRY CITY

Courtesy of the Chicago Evening Post

Lady Bountiful Float

A powerful demonstration of the strength of the anti-liquor forces in the second largest city in the United States was the parade of the Chicago Dry Federation on the afternoon of Saturday, October 9, "Chicago Day," a fitting occasion for a demonstration indicative of the best thought and purpose of the citizens of the Illinois metropolis. Despite a nipping October wind which blew directly off the lake the sun shone with vigor, and Chicagoans in large numbers turned out to march and sing and ride for temperance. For three hours the opponents of Old King Alcohol made the loop district echo with the tramp of feet as they exultantly marched between throngs of people which everywhere lined the sidewalks and looked down from balconies of adjoining buildings. Traffic was stopped in a considerable part of the city, and Chicago gave itself up to a consideration of the demonstration of that element of the city's population which is aiming to make Chicago dry at the spring election.

In addition to the 6,000 marchers there were 105 floats carrying 2,500 people, ten bands and 270 automobiles with their burden of temperance enthusiasts. Horsemen and horsewomen led each of the twelve divisions of the procession, and bands were interspersed at regular intervals.

Thirty-five of the Chicago police headed the procession as it started. Closely following came the Salvation Army band and the grand marshal, Rev. A. R. Clark, with Bishop Samuel Fallows, Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones and Rev. A. C. Miller.

Ministers of Rock River Conference Among Marchers

A cohort of 400 Methodist ministers of the Rock River conference with Bishop W. F. McDowell, Bishop Theodore S. Henderson and Dr. Charles M. Stuart, president of Garrett Biblical Institute, in the lead was next in line. Hon. W. W. Bennett, Rockford's prohibition mayor and a possible candidate for governor of Illinois, rode in one of the first automobiles.

The cross streets for many blocks were crowded to overflowing with marchers, floats and automobiles, representing the Anti-Saloon League, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Young People's Civic League, the Chicago Law and Order League, the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., Moody Bible Institute, Baptist Missionary Training School, McCormick Seminary, the Salvation Army, Catholic temperance societies, the churches and Sunday schools and many other organizations, each battalion eagerly awaiting its turn to fall in line.

PARADE PLACARDS

"A beef joint beats a booze joint."

"The path of misery leads from the saloon door."

"You can't buy dry goods with money spent for wet goods."

"The cause of drunkenness is license; the cure is total abstinence."

"One home in four must furnish a boy for the saloon. What about your boy?"

"Chicago knows enough to come in out of the wet."

"We'll make the water wagon our jitney bus."

"A dry Chicago means a clean Chicago."

"Who gets your next pay envelope?"

"The saloon is the poor man's club that kicks him out after he has paid his dues."

"Nineteen dry states. Come on in, Illinois! The water's fine."

"The last to be hired, the first to be fired—the boozer."

"Nothing to drink Sunday; clear head Monday."

"When you down booze, that is personal liberty; when booze downs you, that is slavery."

Variation in Floats

The liquor demon with its brood of black-shrouded satellites—drunkenness, poverty, gambling, insanity, robbery, murder, disease and death—presented with shuddering reality the evil traffic in intoxicants. Drunkards' families were portrayed—the man intoxicated, the woman at the wash tub, the children untidy and poorly dressed. A number of floats named the nineteen prohibition states by placard and otherwise. At intervals through the parade were water wagons bearing the words, "Safe Place." The Y. W. C. A. and the Eleanor Club for Girls were represented by beautiful floats while that of Lady Bountiful, pictured on this page, was decorated with money obtained through the sale of jewels belonging to a woman whose life had been saddened by liquor's dread touch.

Saloon Victims in Line

Real patrons of the saloons, hired for the occasion, demonstrated what the saloon does to those who patronize it. Children of drinking parents, poorly dressed and forlorn, marched under the banner, "Booze never did us any good." Boy Scouts in uniform, men representing the missions of Chicago and other righteous enterprises carried appropriate banners and announced, as they marched, that "Chicago's Going Dry."

Campaign Songs Popular

The rousing songs and rally cries of the marchers aroused answering enthusiasm as waving pennants joyfully predicted the downfall of alcohol in Chicago. Until throats were hoarse and nearly incapable of speech the songs rang out. For example:

"Chicago's going dry, Chicago's going dry,
Pass along the watchword, Chicago's going dry,
Chicago's going dry, Chicago's going dry,
Pass along the watchword, Chicago's going dry.

"Rally, rally, all Chicago,
Rally, rally, all Chicago,
Rally, rally, all Chicago,
The whisky shops must go!"

Two men on the sidewalk carrying a case of beer found themselves singing a battle-cry of the drys, and they left behind them a wake of smiles. Words which predicted the victory of prohibition in Chicago were also sung to the tunes of college and stein songs, and everywhere along the sidewalk the watchers joined in the familiar strains.

Courtesy o jthe Chicago Evening Post

Liquor and Its Brood

The Union Signal

Official Organ of the
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Published Weekly by the National Woman's Christain Temperance Union
Evanston, Illinois

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF, MISS ANNA A. GORDON
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CIRCULATION MANAGER, MISS ADDIE A. AUSTIN

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Evanston, Illinois, October 21-28, 1915

TO SUBSCRIBERS

We wish to assure subscribers who may notice that this week's issue is a combination number, October 21-28, that every subscriber will receive the full fifty-two issues for the year. The November 4 issue will contain the first installment of the report of the National W. C. T. U. Convention—the address of the president and the reports of the National corresponding secretary and the acting treasurer, with other valuable and interesting matter relating to the great meeting at Seattle. The three Convention report numbers will be sent for 10 cents. We urge the placing of advance orders.

DRYS WELCOME MAYOR THOMPSON

A host of citizens, eager to show their appreciation of Mayor William Hale Thompson's action in ordering the enforcement in Chicago of the state law closing saloons on Sunday, was at the station to welcome the city executive on his return from a trip to the Pacific Coa Later he spoke at two great mass meetings where his declarations that he meant to stand firm for the enforcement of the law were greeted with ringing cheers. Sunday closing has resulted in a weekly estimated saving to saloon patrons of $400,000, the usual Sunday drink bill of Chicago. Arrests for drunkenness and crime have been greatly reduced.

NEW YORK SUFFRAGE PARADE

An enthusiastic suffrage parade took place in New York on the afternoon of Saturday, October 23. About 32,000 people were in line, 10,000 of them men. The larger part of the population of Manhattan viewed the pageant. Armies of suffrage supporters came from all five boroughs, from New Jersey and from many upstate counties to show the voters their duty. Mayor Mitchel and other prominent city officials watched the parade until the close of the spectacle, which ended by moonlight. New Jersey suffragists walked under a banner inscribed: "Delayed but not defeated." New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts vote on suffrage November 2

Campaigners Crossing the Continent

(Continued from Page Three)

carry through to victory a state-wide prohibition campaign. The key-note of the meeting that evening was "Wyoming is going dry" and every speaker voiced words of encouragement and prophecy along that line. After a message of greeting by a prominent attorney of the city, Miss Gordon, as the presiding officer, introduced Mrs. Boole, Mrs. Parks, Mrs. Beauchamp, Mrs. Hoge, Mrs. Stevenson and Mrs. Livingston, who gave short, pointed, trenchant speeches. Nineteen of the young women of the official party, each representing a prohibition state, rendered with telling effect the chorus of "John Barleycorn, Goodby," and "It's a Short, Short Way to Prohibition."

A good rest on Wednesday night in the luxurious sleepers of the Union Pacific prepared the travelers for the continuous moving picture presented for their enjoyment all day Thursday. This wonderful panorama, the constantly varying and always beautiful scenery of the great American desert with frequent oases of cultivated farmland, the lonely habitations and the thriving villages and towns, the distant snow-clad mountains, the mountain streams, the extensive sheep and cattle ranches—all these kept interest at the high water mark all day.

At three o'clock in the afternoon the train reached Pocatello, Idaho. The Idaho white ribbon sisters, with characteristic thoughtfulness and generosity, came down to "cheer the weary travelers on their way" and brought with them a wagon-load of luscious Idaho fruit—apples, pears, peaches, plums, grapes. These they distributed in generous measure, and everybody went on their way with hands full of fruit and hearts full of gratitude. The time of the stay at Pocatello being limited, a meeting was held on the station platform, an improvised rostrum being provided for the speakers. Mrs. Barrett, of the Pocatello W. C. T. U., introduced Mr. D. C. Gray, a member of the state legislature, who presented Miss Gordon. He referred to the inspiration he had received many years ago from meeting and listening to Frances Willard. Minute women of the W. C. T. U., who can give in a two or three minute speech an immense amount of c centrated logic, wisdom and eloquence, then were introduced by Miss Gordon and spoke most delightfully. The presence in the audience of a company of fresh-faced high school boys and girls gave the speakers an opportunity to address the future citizens of the state. A genius at leading in the yell was the young man who headed the high school students, and so well did he do his work that Miss Gordon and Mrs. Frances Graham called him to the platform to stand with the as he helped to voice the white ribbon cheer Before the meeting was over the speakers added to the young folks' yells two significant ones: "Beer is bad. Whisky's worse. I drink water, Safety first." And "There's one saloon that I can close. It lies between my chin and nose." These were given with great enthusiasm by the young folks. During almost the entire meeting, there sat at the feet of Miss Gordon a dear little lad, to whom she gave the beautiful silk flag that she carried, and as the speakers referred to our future citizens and the purpose of the W. C. T. U. to make a clean state and nation for the boys and girls, the presence of the little child in the midst served to emphasize and make more impressive their remarks.

James Whitcomb Riley Meeting

Thursday, October 7, being the birthday of the Hoosier poet, James Whitcomb Riley, it was planned to celebrate it on the Special. As many as could be accommodated gathered in one of the centrally located cars. Selections from the poet were given by talented young women, and Mrs. Frances W. Graham, our versatile National musical director, Miss Gordon, Mrs. Carolyn P. Lindsay, Miss Rose Davison and others entertained the company with impersonations, readings, and stories.

Early in the trip the inmates of each car were organized, and there was observed the noon-tide hour of prayer and, as the evening hour approached, a brief vesper service.

The travelers on the Special constantly realized, and always with gratitude, that they were being "personally conducted" —in a very generous interpretation of the words. From Chicago to Cheyenne, they were accompanied by Mr. H. A. Gross, general passenger agent of the Chicago & North Western Railroad, who extended every courtesy possible. He gave to each member of the party a dainty little notebook bearing upon its cover the emblem of the organization, the white ribbon, and the names of the General Officers. Beautiful fragrant blossoms adorned the observation car all through the trip. From Cheyenne we were under the personal conduct of Mr. J. O. Goodsell, city passenger agent of the Union Pacific, who spared no pains to make every one comfortable and happy. The white ribboners were especially interested in the cards to be found not only in the dining car but in prominent places elsewhere, giving a most attractive list of non-alcoholic beverages as follows:

Apollinaris water; White Rock water; Shasta water; Idan-ha water; Poland spring water; Celestins French vichy; Hathorn water; Buffalo Lithia water (still); Manitou water; Manitou ginger champagne; Ginger ale, imported; Club soda, imported; Sheboygan ginger ale; Sarsaparilla, imported; Red and White Calwa, a pure, health-giving non-alcoholic beverage, made from California wine grapes; Grape juice; Oregon loganberry juice; Oregon loganberry juice high ball; sparkling apple j ; lemonade, mineral water; lemonade, plain. In regard to this list, Mr. Goodsell explained that the railroads all over the country were finding it most inconvenient and undesirable to serve alcoholic beverages in dining cars. With the spread of dry territory, he stated, it was impossible to do this for any considerable distance without breaking the law, and that they were gradually abandoning the serving of these drinks in favor of the non-alcoholic beverages. In order to serve notice to this effect on passengers and patrons and to bring these new and appetizing drinks to their attention, they are giving prominence to these lists.

On Oregon Ground

Oregon's sunshine, Oregon's invigorating mountain air, Oregon's matchless scenery greeted the travelers as they opened their eyes the next morning. At Pendleton, famous for its "round-ups" and cowboys, was the first stop, and here the passengers were again "showered" with fruit, luscious apples being thrust into willing hands. Dr. Tape, head of the Hot Lake Sanitarium, and Mrs. Tape joined the Special at Pendleton, as did also Mr. Atkinson of the O. W. R. & N. R. R., and added much to the pleasure of the travelers by pointing out locations of special interest along the way. Dr. Tape's sanitarium will be remembered as the place where our loved National treasurer, Mrs. Elizabeth P. Hutchinson, was so tenderly cared for during the last months of her earthly life.

The National W. C. T. U. Convention at Seattle, Washington, which has just closed, was one of the most successful and inspiring in the history of the organization. A net increase in membership of 29,711 was shown. Delegations from all parts of the United States were present and gains and advancement in every department of work were reported. Plymouth Congregational church was filled at each meeting with enthusiastic audiences. The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Miss Anna A. Gordon; vice-president-at-large, Mrs. Ella A. Boole; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Frances P. Parks; recording secretary, Mrs. Elizabeth P. Anderson; assistant recording secretary, Mrs. Sara H. Hoge; treasurer, Mrs. Margaret C. Munns.

Oregon President Joins Party at The Dalles

Not content to greet us at Portland and offer there the abundant hospitality for which Oregon is noted, Mrs. Jennie M. Kemp, president of the Oregon W. C. T. U., came on to The Dalles to meet the Special. Mrs. Kemp was for so many years a member of the National W. C. T. U. Headquarters family that the arrival partook of an ovation for her. The citizens of The Dalles had provided a sumptuous luncheon for the entire party. They were escorted to the armory and seated at long tables decorated with beautiful Oregon fruit and blossoms. At the head of one table sat the mayor of The Dalles, Dr. J. E. Anderson, a member of the state legislature and the "father of Oregon's prohibition bill." After the delegates had partaken of a most delicious luncheon, Dr. Anderson and Dr. Evans, the minister of one of the local churches, spoke words of welcome, to which Miss Gordon and Mrs. Boole responded. As the guests rose to leave, they were invited to carry with them the abundant and luscious fruit which adorned the tables, and the procession that marched through the streets of the hospitable and progressive city resembled a harvest home festival, for each person bore in her hands a cluster of purple grapes, or a sun-kissed apple or pear.

Portland Greets the Travelers

With happiest memories of the great convention held three years ago in the city of Portland, the travelers on the Special approached the City of Roses. Most of the delegates went straight through to Portland and were met at the station by automobiles which, through the courtesy of citizens and automobile manufacturers, were provided for the purpose of giving the visitors a ride over the beautiful metropolis of Oregon. We understand that Mrs. Helen Ayer Davenport of the Portland W. C. T. U. was the moving spirit in this happy scheme for the pleasure of the delegates. By special arrangement the General Officers and a few others of the party were taken in automobiles from Multnomah Falls to Portland, over the Columbia Highway, through thirty miles of indescribably beautiful scenery. This highway is one of the most magnificent roadways of the world, constructed of bitulithic pavement which makes a perfectly smooth and lasting roadbed. The road follows the course of the beautiful Columbia river and is expected to extend to the eastern boundary of Oregon. This section of the party was taken directly to the Portland Surgical Hospital, from which dear Elizabeth Hutchinson only a few months ago said her good-by to this world. In the party were some of her most intimate friends and associates from National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Kansas and other states. It was a rare privilege to them to meet Dr. Erickson, the superintendent of the hospital, and the nurses who ministered so tenderly and lovingly to the dear one. To Mrs. Jennie Kemp, one of Mrs. Hutchinson's long time and intimate friends, came the happy thought not long ago to install in this hospital a memorial library to Mrs. Hutchinson, its volumes to be circulated among the patients in the hospital. Already there have been given and are now in the library over fifty volumes and any one who desires to help in this memorial and thereby have a part in relieving the tedium and loneliness of the sick and the convalescent, may send the money to Mrs. Kemp, who will expend it in the purchase of some suitable volume.

Portland Banquets White Ribboners

Oregon has a royal way of doing things. The Chamber of Commerce and the Multnomah W. C. T. U. arranged for the visiting white ribboners a most delightful reception and banquet. The beautiful rooms of the Chamber of Commerce were decorated with blossoms and vines. At the banquet which followed the reception, the table decorations were especially unique and artistic, the dahlia in all its multitude of varieties being used for this purpose. The tables intended for the different delegations were indicated by place-cards having the different state flowers painted upon them. The dahlias, of which there was a great abundance, were presented by the owner of an immense dahlia farm, who not only gave the flowers but sent a man to arrange them.

Great credit for the perfect arrangements for the banquet is due Mrs. G. L. Buland, Scientific Temperance Instruction superintendent for the Oregon W. C. T. U. After a delicious five-course menu, Mrs. Jennie M. Kemp, president of the state W. C. T. U., who presided, introduced Mayor Albee as the mayor whom the women had elected and who was never called out of town when the W. C. T. U. wanted him to speak. The burst of applause that greeted him testified to the fame of Portland's mayor all over the United States. Many recalled, no doubt, Mayor Albee's participation in the great Christian Citizenship parade a few years ago when, with his Bible class of young men, each of whom carried a Bible, he marched at the head of a great company through the streets of the city.

"My first recollections were of the white ribbon," said the mayor. "As a child I was in close contact with it. Both of my grandmothers wore it and I remember it from earliest days. It is something to have an ancestry of that kind even if one cannot do much on one's own account. I can claim something through my grandmothers even though I did not select them." "It is always pleasant to be in a gathering of this size," he remarked further, "where I do not have to turn down my glass. I welcome you most heartily to Portland and to Oregon—to Oregon which will be dry in a few weeks."

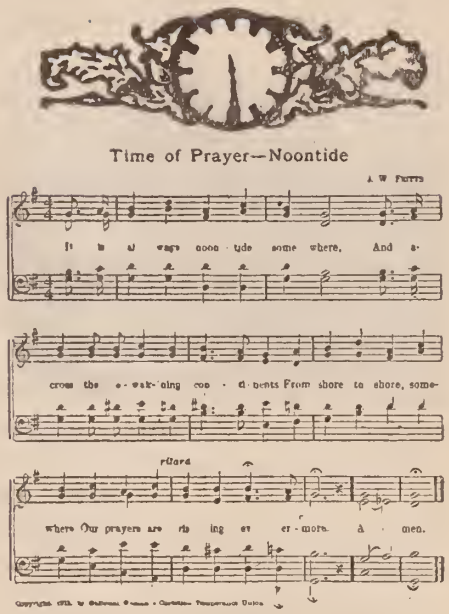
Mr. C. M. Clark, vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce, congratulated the organization on its success, and Mr. Phil S. Bates, president of the federated state societies, traced the history of the temperance movement in Oregon down to its present happy state and prophesied that the time would be short until John Barleycorn would be an outlaw everywhere.

Mrs. Robert Tate spoke for the Pacific Coast Child Welfare Commission, paying a beautiful tribute to the white ribbon organization and to its leaders, Frances E. Willard and Miss Gordon.

Mrs. Mattie Sleeth, president of Multnomah county W. C. T. U., in a most original and witty speech told of the two milleniums that Oregon had experienced since they had last entertained the National Convention, the milleniums of suffrage and prohibition.

Greatly to the regret of the guests, Governor Withycombe, who had expected to be present, was out of the city on that evening, but as Mrs. Kemp stated, his heart was with us, as was evidenced by the fact that only two days before he had delivered at the state W. C. T. U. convention a ringing speech for

(Continued on Page Fourteen)



GET SOMEBODY ELSE

The Lord had a job for me,
But I had so much to do
I said, "You get somebody else,
Or wait till I get through."
I don't know how the Lord came out,
But He seemed to get along;
But I felt a kind o' sneakin'-like—
Knowed I'd done God wrong.

One day I needed the Lord,
Needed Him right away,
But He never answered me at all,
And I could hear Him say
Down in my accusing heart,
"Nigger, I'se got too much to do;
You get somebody else,
Or wait till I get through."

Now, when the Lord He have a job for me,
I never tries to shirk;
I drops what I have on hand,
And does the good Lord's work.
And my affairs can run along,
Or wait till I get through;
Nobody else can do the work
That God marked out for you.

—PAUL LAWRENCE DUNBAR.

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RED LETTER DAYS

NOVEMBER 14—*World's Temperance Sunday.*

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FRANCES E. WILLARD MEMORIAL FUND

LILLIAN STEVENS CAMPAIGN FUND

FRANCES P. PARKS

The following contributions to these funds have been received since last report, in each case $2 unless otherwise specified:

Alabama: Hartselle, Huntsville, Union Springs, Fort Payne $3.40, S. S. Decatur, East Lake, Blaine (West End). Total $15.40.

Oregon: Woodburn, Belleone, Drain, Walloma, Highland, Philomath, Grants Pass. Total $14.

Minnesota: Willmar, Ida Y. P. B., Central, St. Paul, Redwood Falls, Truman, Vernon Center, Glenwood, Austin, Cherry Grove, Nashville, Orono, Fergus Falls, Worthington, Mabel, Arlington Hills—St. Paul, Hoffman, Hanley Falls, Crookston, Frazee, Huickley, Monticello, Myrtle Watson—Minneapolis, Granada, Brainerd, Backus, Clinton, Roosevelt, Eureka, Eighth Ward L. T. L. $.50. Total $57.

Maine: Wayne, Milltown, Belfast, Searsmont $1, Smyrna Mills, Mechanic Falls, Friendship $1, South Orrington, Thomaston, Union, Lincoln, Monroe, Cumberland Mills L. T. L. $1. Total $23.

West Washington: Olympia (West), Oak Harbor, Fir Grove, Rolling Bay, Seattle (South Park), Camas $2.50, Laurel $1, Seattle Central $3, North Anacortis, Concrete, Sedro Woolley, Chehalis, South Anacortis, Fairhaven, Everett, Willard, Burlington, North Bend, Woodland Park, Des Moines. Total $38.50

Georgia: Augusta, Brunswick, Claxton, Union Pacart, Sandersville $3, Columbus Rose Hill, Ashburn, Barnesville L. T. L. $1.20, Bainbridge, Dublin, Dowson, Douglasville, Quitman, Thomaston, Chauncey, Atlanta, Savannah, Macon $1, Buena Vista, Zebulon, Calquitt, Norcross, Griffin, Patterson, Thomasville, Eastmon $2.75, Oxford $2.05, Statesboro, Tennelle, Davisboro, Ellonville (Susie S. Smith) $1.50, Rome, Blaenshor. Total $63.50.

Kentucky: Mount Sterling, Louisville (East End, Central), Eminence, Winchester No. 2. Total $8.50.

South Dakota: $43, Wagner. Total $45.

Rhode Island: $5, Portsmouth, Willard Y. P. B. Total $9.

Florida: Redland, Madison, Rappon Springs, Stark, Inverness. Total $10.

North Carolina: $5, Bethal, Stoneville, Washington, Ashville, Weldon, $.50, Spencer $2.50, Rockford $1. Total $17.

New Hampshire: Franklin $6, Concord $5, Keene $3, Dover $3, Portsmouth $3, West Unity $1, Acworth $1, Candia $1, Stratham $2.60, Claremont, Whitefield, Antrim, Boscowen, Sunapee, Newfield, Hampton Falls, Marlboro, Hollis, Warner, Epping, Lakeport, Meredith, Pittsfield, Laconia, Gonic, Peterboro, Greenville, Littleton, Lebanon, E. Manchester, Errol, Manchester, Rochester, Danville, Plymouth, Exeter, Newmarket, Nashua, West Rindge, Fitzwilliam $1.50, Kenne Y. P. B. and Hinsdale $1, Center Sandwich, East Colebrook, Hampton, Epson. Total $97.10.

New Jersey: Florence, Bradley Beach, Plainfield, Silver Lake, Greenwich, Shiloh, Paterson, Passaic, Oak Ridge, Freehold $1, Deerfield $1, Paulsboro $1, Jersey City (Eliz. G. Freeman L. T. L.) $1, Bergen Point (Vivirs Y. P. B) $1, Newark No. 1, Roseville Y. P. B. $2.50, Orange (Harriett Williams) L. T. L. $.25, Stanhope, Vailsburg, Summit, Newark No. 2, Rutherford, Peapack & Gladstone Y. P. B. Bedminster & Far Hills L. T. L. $1, Roselle & Roselle Park, Butler & Bloomingdale, Columbus, Riverside, Bridgeboro $1, Jacobstown, Florence Y. P. B., Mauricetown $1, Bridgeton No. 1, Port Norris, West Hoboken (Palisades), Jersey City (Goodwin Y. P. B.) $3, Union Chapel, Mendham, Madison, Atlantic City No. 1, Tucherton, Washington, Blairstown, West Collingswood, Englishtown, Keyport. Total $83.75.

Ohio: Nevada, Wakeman, La Fayette $1, Miss Rose Davison, Plain City $1, Gomer $1.45, Branch City, Burbank, Ashville, Tiro, Cuyahoga Falls, Cora Daniels Union, Slater Y. P. B. $3, Uhrichsville, Collins $1, Richwood $1.36, Leesburg, Valley Grove, Collins Y. P. B. $1, Cambridge $2.50, Dresdon, Wafakoneta, Bluffton $6.52, Johnston, Wauseon, Martel Y. P. B., New Richmond, Cook. Total $56.83.

Connecticut: Old Mystic, S. Wellington, Hartford, Woodbury, Winsted, New Britain $4, Plymouth $.50, Sterling $1, Willimantic L. T. L. $.75. Total $16.25.

Mississippi: W. $38.65, Y. P. B. $7.25, L. T. L. $1. Total $46.90.

Utah: $11.20.

Arkansas: Siloam Springs, Mansfield. Total $4.

Indiana: Darlington $1, Vanderburg county $8.71, Oak Chapel, Grant, Moores Hill, Cold Spring $1.50, Richmond McCall, South Bend (Chapin Park), Everton (Fayette county) $1.10, Aarron Worth (Grant county) $1.50, Millersburg (Elkhart county) $1, Union City (Frances Willard) $1, Logansport, Fairview (Clay county), Roanoke (Huntington county) $1.25, Hartford City, Center (Wayne county), Francesville, Lillian M. N. Stevens (Henry county), Indianapolis (Thurman). Total $39.06.

Kansas: Ashland, Augusta $1.30, Burr Oak, Burdette, Caldwell, Chikaskia, Council Grove, Conway Springs, Downs, Eskridge $5, Fairview, Ft. Scott (South Side), Greensburg, Goodland, Gridley, Garland, Horton $1, Haviland, Highland, Iola, Kansas City (Argentine, Grandview), Lyons, Lakin, Manhattan (Willard), Minneola, Mound City, Nickerson $.50, North Branch, Oakland, Pratt, Phillipsburg, Pretty Prairie, Rosedale, Ransom, Ransom L. T. L. $1, Severy, Topeka (West Side, North), Wichita (Central, Gordon, Stevens, Y. P. B.), Yates Center $1, Harveyville, Alta Vista, Nortonville. Total $91.80.

Louisiana: $25.30.
North California: $12.
Iowa: $65.
South Carolina: $4.15.
Vermont: $5.
South-Carolina No. 2: $8.50.
Maryland: $22.50.
West Virginia: $11.
Arizona: $12.50.
North Idaho: $10.
Nevada: $4.
Missouri: Bronough $1.40.
Delaware: $4.

Campaign Fund

Mrs. Ella H. Thacher: $100.
Ruth J. Frank: $1.
Kansas City Pledges: $50.12.
New York: $70.66.
Maine: $75.90.
North Dakota: $25.45.
Minnesota: $30.57.
Oklahoma: $17.85.
Wisconsin: $7.40.
Ohio: $7.
Iowa (1/2): $38.
Louisiana:. $3.65.
Illinois: $16.49.
Kentucky: $4.35.
Rhode Island: $11.50.
South Carolina: $7.54.
South Carolina No. 2: $1.
Vermont: $1.
West Virginia: $5.50.
Georgia: $6.30.
North Idaho: $2.50.
Virginia: $22.35, Christine Tinling $50. Total $72.35.
Connecticut: Willimantic (W., L. T. L $1), Scotland, Plymouth $.50, Norwic' $5. Total $10.50.
South Idaho: $5.
Missouri: $68.81.
Connecticut: $10.50.
Texas: $6.25.
Kansas: $36.75.
Maryland: $2.
New Jersey: $22.55.
Massachusetts: $113.61.
Alabama: $7.40 (½).
Colorado: $2.20.
Illinois: $13.72.

Pennsylvania: Sharpsburg & Etna Kittanning $1, Smith's Ferry and Mid land $1, New Brighton $1, Aliquippa $5 Ambridge, Fallston $3, Patterson Height and Riverview $3, North East, Altoon $1, Duncansville $.50, Canton $1, Ulste

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

PENNSYLVANIA RECORD REVEALS REMARKABLE PROGRESS

Special Correspondence

Would not any state be proud to receive the following telegram from our National president and well-beloved friend, Miss Anna Adams Gordon? "Heartiest congratulations on being again our banner state in membership. To have duplicated your magnificent gain of last year and once more carry off the laurels is a great tribute to leaders as well as to rank and file. Warm welcome and whole-souled appreciation await you at the National Convention in Seattle." The gain in membership was 6,172, making a total of 43,511.

The forty-first annual convention of the Pennsylvania W. C. T. U. was a record-breaker in attendance, prompt dispatch of business (that the delegates might be enabled to reach the National Convention in due time), earnestness, splendid array of good speakers, and full delegations.

Among the speakers, besides our own Mrs. George, Madam Layyah Barakat, Mrs. A. B. Parsels, and Miss Amanda Landes, were Honorable Richmond P. Hobson, Honorable M. Clyde Kelly, Mr. Daniel Poling, Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, Mrs. Lulu L. Shepard, Mrs. Mary Harris Armor, Mrs. Mecca Marie Varney and Mrs. Oliver W. Stewart. It is needless to say that the three brothers named arose to the occasion and did not forget fully to endorse woman suffrage.

Sixteen white ribboners spoke in the various churches on Sunday. Madam Barakat preached the convention sermon and gave two interesting and helpful Bible readings.

The address of the president was able and eloquent, portraying the wonderful advance made by temperance forces all over the world and the triumphs scored by the women voters in driving out saloons. Mrs. George called for still more earnest effort to secure the adoption of the amendment on November 2.

Mrs. E. P. Griest, superintendent of Franchise, in conducting the exercises of the hour, said: "The program calls this a 'franchise demonstration,' but the real franchise demonstration will be on November 2, when the men of the state will demonstrate their chivalry by voting 'yes' on the suffrage amendment."

Mrs. Leah Cobb Marion, the efficient treasurer, reported gratifying results.

After many years of faithful work Mrs. Elma M. Preston has stepped aside with the title of honorary secretary of the Young People's Branch and by her wise counsel is helping the new secretary, Miss Edna M. Smiley, who conducted the conference of this branch and proved that the girls were well able to "speak out in meeting."

Saturday afternoon saw the most enthusiastic event of the convention when over one hundred L. T. L.'s gave their songs, rally cries and recitations. The chorus of the final number, "Glory, Glory Hallelujah! The Nation's Going Dry," had to be repeated and repeated indefinitely.

The superintendents' conference was presided over by Mrs. Ella B. Black, National and state superintendent of Work Among Foreign Speaking People. An interesting object at the convention was the large map arranged by the corresponding secretary, Mrs. S. B. Norrish, showing the sixty-seven counties divided into five classes.

The one definite task enjoined upon the women is to work for the suffrage amendment up to election day, November 2.

The officers were re-elected.

WYOMING CONVENTION A SENTIMENT MAKER

Special Correspondence

The crowning event of the thirty-second convention of the Wyoming W. C. T. U. at Laramie was the reception given at its close by the faculty of the state university in the Women's Hall. The spacious rooms were tastefully decorated and delicious refreshments were served by the young ladies of the Domestic Science department.

The convention was attended by a much larger delegation than ever before in the history of the state. Mrs. Lora S. La Mance, Dr. Emma Drake and Mrs. Adrianna Hungerford were the speakers, and special music was arranged by Mrs. Sawyer and Mrs. Hettie Lewis Van Tyne. Enthusiastic mass meetings were held in the various churches, the mayor, the pastors, the Woman's Club, the superintendent of public schools and the university all co-operating with the W. C. T. U. to make it a complete success. The meetings were well reported in the local press by Mrs. Van Tyne, and much valuable information was thus disseminated which will greatly assist in the campaign for state-wide prohibition. Dr. Ellen J. Wetlaufer, who for nine years has been the efficient president, was made honorary president by acclamation, and Mrs. Anna Allison of Cheyenne was elected president for the ensuing year.

Wyoming has gained one hundred per cent in new members during the year. The convention created prohibition sentiment to a marked degree.

UTAH WHITE RIBBONERS CELEBRATE SILVER JUBILEE

Special Correspondence

The twenty-fifth annual convention of the Utah W. C. T. U. was held in the beautiful little city of Mt. Pleasant. It was the best and most enthusiastic meeting yet held. The local union had made complete arrangements for the comfort of the delegates and the weather was glorious.

The Mt. Pleasant L. T. L., under the leadership of Miss Winnifred Jensen and Miss Sargent, gave a most commendable and highly appreciated entertainment. "Columbia's Washday" made a hit with the crowd that packed the North Ward meeting house to overflowing. Mrs. H. W. Pratt, who planned it, acted the part of Columbia, and Mrs. C. A. Root was at the wash-tub. As state after state was hung upon the line, cheer after cheer broke from the audience, and when poor old Utah was shown with smut and smudge all over it, Columbia suggested to the audience that it would be a good thing to put Utah in a new governor compound!

Mrs. Shepard delivered one of her famous addresses, "The Traffic Doomed," which called out time and again the most vociferous applause. She also spoke at the Presbyterian Academy and to the high school students.

Mrs. G. W. Martin, a former state president, gave a most interesting "Look Backward" over the early history of the W. C. T. U. in Utah, and this was followed by a "Look Forward" by the state officers.

Mrs. Ormsby of Portland, Oregon, gave an inspiring and helpful address on "Temperance Teaching in the Sabbath School." A number of Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist mission teachers contributed to the success of the different meetings.

The officers elected are as follows: President, Mrs. Lulu Loveland Shepard; vice-president, Mrs. C. A. Walker; corresponding secretary, Miss Leota S. Kennedy; recording secretary, Mrs. H. W. Pratt; treasurer, Mrs. Q. R. Craft.

RHODE ISLAND W. C. T. U. IN SESSION

Special Correspondence

Rhode Island held its forty-first annual convention in the M. E. church of Westerly. Delightful weather, artistic decorations, unlimited hospitality and a large delegation of representatives from local unions made the convention one of the best in the history of the state. The usual reports of department superintendents were dispensed with and the work illustrated by a mammoth poster parade around the church and across the platform.

The National and state papers were represented by demonstrations, that of THE UNION SIGNAL being quite spectacular. It was in the form of a charade, the first word being illustrated by a class of young ladies, who sang a chorus in which the word "Union" was prominent. The next word, "Signal," was given by a squad of Boy Scouts, who signaled with flags. The completed word, UNION SIGNAL, was represented by a lady dressed in a costume made of covers of the paper itself.

The treasurer's report showed the state membership to be 1,848, the largest for many years.

The speaker for the first evening was Mrs. Anna C. M. Tillinghast of Massachusetts, who gave a stirring and masterly address on "The So-called Advantages of the Liquor Traffic." The second evening a treat was provided for the audience in the form of a reading from "The Man Who Forgot," by Miss Adelaide Patterson, teacher of elocution at the state normal school.

The decorations were very attractive. Nineteen white streamers bearing the names of the prohibition states extended from the center of the ceiling to the sides of the church and attracted much attention.

HARD ON CHILDREN

When Teacher Has Coffee Habit

"Best is best, and best will ever live." When a person feels this way about Postum they are glad to give testimony for the benefit of others.

A school teacher down in Miss. says: "I had been a coffee drinker since my childhood, and the last few years it had injured me seriously.

"One cup of coffee taken at breakfast would cause me to become so nervous that I could scarcely go through with the day's duties, and this nervousness was often accompanied by deep depression of spirits and heart palpitation.

"I am a teacher by profession, and when under the influence of coffee had to struggle against crossness when in the school room.

"When talking this over with my physician, he suggested that I try Postum, so I purchased a package and made it carefully according to directions; found it excellent of flavor, and nourishing.

"In a short time I noticed very gratifying effects. My nervousness disappeared, I was not irritated by my pupils, life seemed full of sunshine, and my heart troubled me no longer.

"I attribute my change in health and spirits to Postum alone."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum comes in two forms:

Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

Both kinds are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

NEW YORK CONVENTION A RECORD BREAKER

Special Correspondence

The forty-second annual convention of the New York W. C. T. U., held in Ithaca, the home of Cornell University, was a wonderful success. The president, Mrs. Ella A. Boole, as always, proved a most remarkable presiding officer. She kept everything moving right along with plenty of snap. No time was lost and a remarkable amount of work was accomplished. The Ithaca women left no stone unturned to entertain the convention well. The decorations of the church were unique. Above the center of the platform hung a large electrically illuminated white ribbon. Banners and flags were everywhere and a profusion of palms and flowers. Suspended in mid-air from the church to the opposite side of the street was a large convention sign, which attracted the notice of people approaching from every direction. During an intermission every afternoon tea was served to all delegates and friends by the missionary societies of Ithaca.

The convention was the largest in the history of the state. The delegates numbered five hundred and thirty-five, and at almost every session there were about one thousand people in the audience.

At an "Efficiency Congress," presided over by Mrs. Harriet S. Pritchard, chairman of the board of superintendents, each superintendent had an opportunity to present her department, in addition to the usual time accorded her during the convention proper.

The annual address of Mrs. Ella A. Boole was masterful. Some one said of it: "There was never a more complete or comprehensive president's address." She touched on all phases of the year's work in the prohibition field and many of the recommendations adopted by the convention were proposed by her. "There is not one phase of progress indicated in the happenings of the past year which is not covered by some of our departments of work," said Mrs. Boole. "The Do-Everything policy of the W. C. T. U. is vindicated and the need of today is continued emphasis on department work. Let us do all we can to win the ballot, and then let us study how to use it in such a way that we shall contribute to the moral advancement of state and nation."

Mrs. Boole's financial plan was joyfully received and adopted. New York state is to raise a mile of dimes, $8,800, for temperance work in the state. Cards which will hold ten dimes each are to be furnished. Every union before January 1, 1916, is to fill as many cards as will represent one-fifth of its membership.

The corresponding secretary reported the total number of local unions as 1,068; the total number of paid members, 40,460; honorary members, 1,052; total amount of money raised for all purposes, $53,327.36.

Mrs. Ellen L. Tenney, the state treasurer, reported the largest membership in the history of the organization—40,460, a gain of 3,733 during the year. The total receipts for the year were $37,562.

Ithaca has been the gracious hostess of the state convention three different years, and the steady growth in membership is amazing. It now has the largest membership of any local union in the United States—773.

On Welcome Night there were cordial greetings from many influential people, among them Dr. Schurman, president of Cornell University, Mayor Thomas Tree, Prof. Frank D. Boynton, superintendent of schools, and Rev. A. R. Lambert, D. D., pastor of the convention church. They all declared themselves for prohibition. Mayor Tree's address was decidedly spiritual. On invitation delegates and friends visited the university where President Schurman met with them in Sage Chapel and later they were entertained in Bailey Hall, where Professor Quarrels played for them the wonderful organ.

Of the year's work some items deserve special mention. On Poster Day, with Mrs. Frances W. Graham in charge, 5,000 posters were scattered broadcast over the state. In three large exhibitions in New York City, the W. C. T. U. had booths. At the "Made in U. S. A." display, the exhibit won a bronze medal. Later at the Woman's Industrial Exhibition the same exhibit was used and is now a permanent one. Temperance Day was well observed at the last exposition and Mrs. Boole gave an address and presided at one of the sessions. The permanent exhibit was used at the state fair and also adorned one of the large rooms of the convention church.

Mrs. Maude B. Perkins, Y. P. B. general secretary, reported a great gain in membership. Thirteen counties made one hundred per cent, or over, in general efficiency work and eight counties had seventy-five per cent or over. Of the 3,656 Y. P. B. members, 1,788 are young men, 600 of whom are triple pledged. Five Branches met the requirements for National standard excellence.

Miss Helen I. Root, L. T. L. general secretary, reported a phenomenal gain in membership of forty per cent. There are now 10,378 members of the L. T. L., 7,492 of them triple pledged. There are eighty new L. T. L.'s. Fourteen counties received L. T. L. pennants for general efficiency. There were more than 5,000 new children enrolled in the L. T. L. this year.

Much was made of woman suffrage all through the convention. The suffrage button was in evidence everywhere. Miss Helen Eacker and Dr. Lavinia R. Davis were the speakers during the suffrage hour.

One of the leading speakers of the convention was Mrs. Katharine Lent Stevenson, president of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U. On Sunday afternoon Daniel Poling spoke to a crowded house, his subject being, "The Mothers of Men." He stirred his audience to the depths. Miss Esther Elizabeth Winchester gave an impressive talk on "Prohibition in Maine." Mrs. Helen L. Bullock talked on "Dollar Dues."

Sunday noon a mass meeting of the children was held with Miss Root as speaker, and Miss Mildred Moody, Y. P. B. vice-president, spoke to the young people at night.

At the convention roll-call Tioga county figured conspicuously, as it has recently done away with the sale of liquor. The delegates waving American flags and singing "Tioga Has Gone Dry," entered the auditorium led by their president.

The state pledged five hundred dollars to erect a memorial fountain to Frances E. Willard in the place of her birth, Churchville, N. Y.

It was decided to urge the passage of a new bill prepared by the temperance forces to be introduced in the legislature this winter, which provides that the question to be voted upon on petition of twenty-five per cent of the voters shall be, "Shall this town, village, city, county or state become prohibition territory?" Strong resolutions on total abstinence, prohibition, franchise, peace, young people's work, press and other subjects were passed.

Resolutions of appreciation of the work of Mrs. Emma Graves Dietrick, for twenty-two years state superintendent of Anti-Narcotics, who is leaving the state to make her home in Montana, and of the services of Mrs. Mary B. Wood, who is giving up the presidency of Tompkins county, were adopted by the convention. During Mrs. Wood's eight years as county president the membership increased from 400 to 2,222.

The officers were re-elected.

Massachusetts' Great Suffrage Parade

DR. LOUISE C. PURINGTON

It was called a "Victory" parade, a victory by faith; a prophecy of victory on election day.

The writer does not know how many cities and towns there are in Massachusetts, but it is easy to believe every one was represented in the miles of men and women who took part; miles of waving yellow banners and flowers and floats and the purple for "Victory." Hundreds of thousands of interested observers formed walls at the sides along Boston's narrow streets. Not only every town, but about every profession, every organization, was represented: everything almost, in one way or another except the saloon.

There was a great moral purpose about it that must have impressed those who think; it was not simply a passing "show" but in most respects a consecration to a sublime purpose.

Alice Stone Blackwell, president of the Suffrage association, was there and reviewed the procession as did also the governor and mayor. Lucy Stone's carriage was in the line. How many miles it has traveled for suffrage! Lucy Stone, Julia Ward Howe, Mary A. Livermore are claimed in their initiative by Massachusetts and what a remarkable trio they are! There are still not a few of us who attend with reverent steps their annual pilgrimage to the State House and their annual plea for a right, the wonder to them being that they had to *ask for it*.

The same daily papers that were teeming with an account of this demonstration announced: "The Fifth Cargo of Rum for Africa Is on Its Way"—a total of 100 000 000 gallons in the five cargoes, the shipments beginning in May. The reason given that large shipments of rum have begun again to Africa is that "the stoppage by the war of English and German trade with merchants on the West Coast prompted Boston merchants to begin again; more will be forwarded."

There are other victims of war besides those who die on the battlefields or in the trenches. Which is worse, to be killed outright or slowly and surely by physical, mental, and moral deterioration?

The red rose woman, as does the saloonkeeper, believes woman should *not* have the vote; the white ribbon woman believes she should. If unity in conviction and effort makes friends, it is easy to discover why the white ribbon army is not in this alliance. The W. C. T. U. is the avowed enemy of alcoholics.

HAVE YOU HEARD THE GREAT PROHIBITION SONG—"*COUNT ON ME?*" 90,000 SOLD
Send ten cents for 96 PAGE HYMN BOOK containing it
Wm. E. Marks, 1603 West St., Wilmington, Delaware

"ON WITH THE WORK," OKLAHOMA CONVENTION CRY

Special Correspondence

Every section of the state was well represented at the Oklahoma W. C. T. U. convention held in Oklahoma City and it was large in point of numbers. The program was rich, rare and racy and the enthusiasm of the delegates reached high-water mark.

The state corresponding secretary's report showed that the local unions had accomplished many things worth while. "Efficiency" was the slogan suggested for the coming year. The state treasurer's report indicated a balance on the right side and a gain of two hundred members.

The fine address of the state president, Mrs. Abbie B. Hillerman, gave to the convention a high but harmonious note.

Many pleasant surprises were perpetrated. Fourteen loyal souls were "surprised" to be made life members of the state organization. Welcome night, with splendid addresses, soul stirring music and the demonstration, "Get in Out of the Wet"; Medal Contest night, with an excellent program and splendid financial results; the "Temperance Clinic," where all sorts of W. C. T. U. ailments were diagnosed and the remedy applied and the demonstrations interspersed throughout the convention furnished an interesting and varied program.

All local arrangements were complete and satisfactory. The convention was held in the beautiful new Christian church which is provided with every accommodation. Many business houses, by placards and in other ways, welcomed the convention and the citizens treated the delegates to an auto ride. The music was under the efficient leadership of Mrs. Maude L. Wilcox, our new musical director. "Victory" was sung by Miss Frances Alborn and "A Saloonless Nation by 1920" by a male quartet from the Apollo Club.

NEW JERSEY COMRADES JUBILANT

Special Correspondence

It is not often at a three days' convention that everything turns out just as planned, but that is what happened at the New Jersey convention held at Montclair, September 28-October 1. The state membership now numbers 11,876, a gain of 756 over and above all losses.

The convention was welcomed to the town of Montclair by the mayor. Rev. Charles S Mills spoke for the churches, and Superintendent Don C. Bliss for the board of education. The evening speakers were Daniel A. Poling, who gave his famous address on "Mothers of Men," Rev. Dr Charles Scanlon, who spoke on "The Battle of the Ages," and Mrs. Katherine Lent Stevenson, whose subject was, "Who Are These Arrayed in White?" A delightful reception was given Mrs. Stevenson at the home of Mrs. W. G. Frost.

Good music, in charge of Mrs. Lee Cooke Smith, was furnished throughout the convention The crowning feature of the state gathering was the parade. The two hundred and thirty delegates, with scores of visitors, marched through the principal streets of the town, accompanied by an escort of police, the Boy Scouts prominent men, decorated autos, several very beautiful floats, a band from the Salvation Army of New York, a fife and drum corps and a company of Scotch lipers in costume. Montclair is in the midst of a no-license campaign, and the floats and autos bore banners and posters appropriate to the work. Six young women dressed in the costume of the figure on the Dutch cleanser advertisement, bore banners inscribed with the words: "We'll make Montclair spick and span."

Delegates who were to attend the great National W C T U Convention at Seattle were regarded with envious eyes by those who would like to go, but could not, but who at the same time consoled themselves with the thought that they would be able to do the next best thing, which is to read all about it in our great paper, THE UNION SIGNAL. The officers were reelected.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM MARKS MONTANA GATHERING

Special Correspondence

The thirty-second annual convention of the Montana W. C. T. U., which met in Livingston, was one of rejoicing and enthusiasm because the paid membership had increased 500, making over 2,200 paid members. Forty-five new unions have been organized during the year.

The speakers of the convention were Mrs. Edith Smith Davis, Mrs. Ross Hayes Schachner, Rev. J. E. Parker of Helena, and Miss Gladys Hannon of Oregon. Miss Sue Bragstad directed the music, instructing and conducting several choruses.

Among those present were all of the officers, including Rev. Alice Barnes Hoag and Mrs. Alma C. Gilpatrick, charter members, the latter being one of the first state officers.

Mrs. M. W. Alderson, President Montana W. C. T. U.

The Livingston people were very hospitable and the press exceedingly courteous, giving complete and accurate accounts of all sessions. The program was exceptionally fine and the attendance excellent. The local union gave the visiting ladies a luncheon and also a banquet. The business men arranged an automobile ride through the valley.

On the opening night there was an entertainment by the Loyal Temperance Legion of seventy-two members—the banner legion of the state. Mrs. James Killorn was the winner at the diamond medal contest the last evening.

The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. M. W. Alderson; vice-president, Mrs. Ira D. Snell; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Cora M. Marsh; recording secretary, Mrs. W. H. L. Marshall; treasurer, Mrs. W. C. Dawes.

CONNECTICUT COMRADES IN ANNUAL MEETING

Special Correspondence

The efforts and achievements of the Connecticut W. C. T. U for the year have passed into history. More than 250 000 pages of literature have been distributed; many more prize essays have been written than last year; a large number of medal contests have carried their lessons to homes and audiences; six National lecturers have delivered their messages to appreciative audiences throughout the state; petitions for the Hobson resolution have been freely circulated and kindly received; very nearly five hundred columns of W. C. T. U. matter have been printed by the newspapers of the state; several thousand anti-cigaret and cold water blotters have been given to the children; a thousand posters placed where tens of thousands could read them, and nearly two thousand children have been organized and taught that alcohol is a poison. These items are indicative of the encouragement the Connecticut white ribboner received at the fortieth annual convention of the Connecticut W. C. T. U., held in New Haven. Mrs. Emily Clark Scott, daughter of a former president of the Ohio W. C. T. U., was the genial and efficient general chairman of the local committees.

A most cordial welcome was given the convention by the mayor of the city, by several of the clergymen, and by Mrs. Scott. A gracious response was voiced by Mrs. M. G. Purinton, president of the Hartford union. The treasurer reported the total receipts for the year as $3,159.23, with disbursements $2,875.27. Thirty-one unions had gained twenty per cent or more in membership—net gain in the state, 269.

Mrs. Caroline B. Buell, state president, in her comprehensive annual address referred briefly to the different phases of the work of the W. C. T. U. departments, the lights and shadows of the struggle for the total prohibition of the liquor traffic by law; also the defeat of the bill to give women the vote on the license question.

Among the speakers were Mr. E. L. G. Hohenthal, state chairman of the Prohibition party, and W. H. Anderson, president of the New York Anti-Saloon League. A taking L. T. L. demonstration was conducted by Mrs. Nettleton. The music was under the direction of Mrs. Nellie Rule Arnold of Meriden. Windham county received the banner for the greatest increase in membership and Willimantic L. T. L., with an increase in membership of 133⅓ per cent, received the legion banner. Mrs. Caroline B. Buell, of East Hampton, was elected president for the twelfth time.

FEED CHILDREN

On Properly Selected Food. It Pays Big Dividends

If parents will give just a little intelligent thought to the feeding of their children the difference in the health of the little folks will pay, many times over, for the small trouble.

A mother writes: "Our children are all so much better and stronger than they ever were before we made a change in the character of the food. We have quit using potatoes three times a day with coffee and so much meat.

"Now we give the little folks some fruit, either fresh, stewed, or canned some Grape-Nuts with cream, occasionally some soft boiled eggs, and some Postum for breakfast and supper. Then for dinner they have some meat and vegetables.

"It would be hard to fully describe the change in the children, they have grown so sturdy and strong, and we attribute this change to the food elements that, I understand, exist in Grape-Nuts and Postum.

"A short time ago my baby was teething and had a great deal of stomach and bowel trouble. Nothing seemed to agree with him until I tried Grape-Nuts softened and mixed with rich milk and he improved rapidly and got sturdy and well."

"There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

CAMPAIGNERS CROSSING THE CONTINENT

(Continued from Page Nine)

prohibition. It was a source of disappointment, also, that Mr. Piper of the Portland *Oregonian*, who was to have been one of the speakers, was unable to be present. A letter from him expressing his profound regret at his absence and his deep appreciation of the work of the W. C. T. U. was read. His mother was a W. C. T. U. woman and he stated that he was deeply interested in the work, and the workers, whom he bade God-speed. Responses to the delightful greetings were made by Miss Gordon, Mrs. Katharine Lent Stevenson, Mrs. Frances P. Parks, Mrs. Sara H. Hoge, Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp and Mrs. Nelle G. Burger. Tender were the words of Mrs. Ella A. Boole in her presentation of the Elizabeth P. Hutchinson Library, and touching was the speech of acceptance by Mrs. Nellie Erickson. Exquisite music was furnished by Portland musicians and Mrs. W. A. Lawson, president of the Wisconsin W. C. T. U. Altogether the only way to describe the evening, so filled was it with wit and wisdom of the highest order, is to say that it was precisely what one might expect of our Oregon friends, who always excel in anything they undertake, and embroider their achievements with such uniqueness and charm that one is never quite content until she returns to taste again the joy of their hospitality.

That the delectable dainties served by the Portland chef agreed with the travelers was evidenced by the rested faces of the white ribboners as they arose Saturday morning to find themselves in the Convention city, Seattle, "the seaport of success," where they were met by Mrs. Platt, Mrs. Munns, Mrs. Hatcher and other hostesses. Boy Scouts were at hand, eager to serve, and beautiful lassies placed fragrant posies in the hands of the women as they passed through the station, on their way to the Lincoln Hotel, National Convention Headquarters.

The second installment of the fascinating convention story, telling of the great meetings in Plymouth Congregational Church, will appear in next week's paper.

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

MRS. M. J. WELLS, Albion, Pa., a pioneer temperance worker. Although she had passed her eighty-seventh year she was still actively interested in the work of the union.

MRS. C. H. OBER, Chagrin Falls, Ohio, for many years a faithful member of the W. C. T. U.

MRS. TIMOTHY DONSEREAUX, Chagrin Falls, Ohio, one of the early crusaders. Although eighty-three years of age at the time of her home-going she enthusiastically retained her former interest in the temperance cause.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL FAVORS PROHIBITION

United States Marshal for Minnesota, Wm. H. Grimshaw, in explaining why he favors prohibition, says: "As United States marshal I have taken hundreds of fellows to prison in my time, and I have talked with them about their troubles. In ninety per cent of the cases, or to be absolutely conservative I will say seventy-five per cent, they have told me that the beginning of their downfall was booze. As an officer of the law I am voting and working against crime."

NEW SONG **PEACE, PROHIBITION AND EQUALITY**

By J. G. DAILEY, Author and Composer of "A SALOONLESS NATION IN 1920"
Octavo, words and music — **One Dime each** (no stamps), **$1.00 per dozen**, post-paid

J. G. DAILEY MUSIC CO., 4734 Kingsessing Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

INDIANA'S HARVEST HOME A JUBILEE

Special Correspondence

Indiana's state W. C. T. U. convention held at Muncie was large in attendance and optimistic in spirit. Its voting strength was 659, and it attracted hundreds of visitors. Our Muncie comrades made our stay a delight. The very air was filled with the spirit of welcome to the largest dry city in the state. The church was beautifully decorated with flowers, and bannerettes bearing the words, "National Prohibition," and yellow pennants proclaiming "Votes for Women," were conspicuous everywhere.

The corresponding secretary's report showed fifty-two new local and four new county unions organized during the year. The treasurer announced a membership of 10,473, a gain of 884.

The address of the president, Mrs. Culla J. Vayhinger, was a masterly review of the events of the past year, especially the titanic struggle that is shaking the very foundations of European civilization, and its effect upon the prohibition movement. She exploited the year's victories for suffrage and prohibition and made some splendid recommendations for the prosecution of further work.

Friday night after a band concert by the boys' band of Muncie, the convention was formally welcomed by Harry Kitselman, president of the Commercial Club, on behalf of the city, and by Mrs. Katie Waller on behalf of the W. C. T. U. Mrs. Elizabeth Stanley made a most happy response. Dr. Ira Landrith gave the principal address of the evening. He said: "Seventy-five per cent of the territory of the United States is now dry and I am tired of seeing a wet tail wag a dry dog."

Friday morning each of the department superintendents gave a five-minute talk on "What You Can Do in Your Community in My Department." Some excellent suggestions were made.

Friday night Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, National superintendent of Franchise, delivered a most excellent address on "Modern Reform." She reviewed the slow but steady process by which women have won their way in the educational and industrial world, swept away the flimsy arguments used against ballots for women, and showed that woman, having "made good" in whatever she has undertaken, will be able to purify politics when given the instrument by which to make her influence effective. The audience was deeply impressed by Mrs. Livingston's address.

Caught 51 Rats One Week

Trap resets itself. 22 inches high. Will last for years. Can't get out of order. Weighs 7 pounds. 12 rats caught one day. Cheese is used, doing away with poisons. This trap does its work, never fails and is always ready for the next rat. When rats and mice pass device they die. Rats are disease carriers, also cause fires. These catchers should be in every school building. Rat catcher sent prepaid on request of $3. Mouse catcher 10 inches high, $1. Money back if not satisfied.

H. D. SWARTS, Inventor and Manufacturer
Universal Rat and Mouse Traps, Box 566, Scranton, Pa.

VIRGINIA CONVENTION AN INSPIRING OCCASION

The convention of the Virginia W. C. T. U., which took place in Lynchburg, was the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in the state. The consecrated efforts put forth to increase the membership resulted in a goodly gain. A local paper commented on the convention as follows:

"The proceedings of the convention of the Virginia Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which has been sitting in Lynchburg, have served to forcibly remind of the vital measure in which the mothers, the wives, the daughters of men contributed to the cause of moral uplift and social advance.

"The work of this organization has borne splendid fruit in the past—it is destined to prove an invaluable force for good in the future. It has proceeded with superb patience; with unquailing courage—consecrating heart, energy and effort to its splendid mission. Naturally, therefore, the W. C. T. U. has waxed mighty; its radius of influence has been steadily expanding; its activities have aided invaluably in promoting the cause of temperance reform in Virginia and in insuring the triumph of prohibition in the election of last September, as well as the very happy prospects of efficient prohibition legislation by the next general assembly. Thus do its leaders and members merit, and we believe are ungrudgingly rendered, tribute of high honor by Virginians generally, as a powerful, positive, active and achieving force for civic righteousness.

"Lynchburg has been greatly honored in having the representatives of so noble a federation assembled in its midst—and it is essentially gratified in the assurance that their proceedings have been attended with agreeable incident and propitious consequence."

The officers were re-elected, the state president, Mrs. Sara H. Hoge, entering upon her seventeenth year of service.

READY

TOPICAL PROGRAM

FOR

1916

Arranged for general use by the local unions, containing programs for two meetings each month with blank for filling in name of hostess and place of meeting.

Price 5c Each, Per Hundred $1.00

A complete package of helps for each meeting together with one copy of the Topical Program will be mailed for

50 CENTS

Kindly ORDER EARLY that you may have the complete year of programs, as the first given is November.

National W. C. T. U. Publishing House
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

KANSAS CONVENTION HOSTS GATHER

Jubilant Note Sounded

Special Correspondence

Never did the Kansas Woman's Christian Temperance Union hold a more enthusiastic convention than this year at Newton. To outsiders who listened to the department reports the work done was little short of marvelous in its scope and in its sum total.

Arrangements had been made to have the state officers attend the schools for the first observance of "Frances Willard Day," Miss Willard's birthday, set apart by the last legislature for the study in all schools, of the history and benefits of prohibition in Kansas. Mrs. Lillian Mitchner, state president, gave a most enthusiastic talk at the high school, and Mrs. Emma W. Grover, state vice-president, spoke at the Mennonite college to a large body of earnest students. The other officers were assigned to various schools. The addresses given were thoroughly enjoyed by both teachers and pupils. Kansas W. C. T. U. is grateful for this splendid opportunity of bringing before the young people of the state the real facts concerning the prohibitory law.

The "Welcome" program consisted of brief but to-the-point talks by men and women representing the organizations of Newton, a splendid address by Governor Arthur Capper and most enjoyable musical numbers by Newton talent. The response for the convention was made by Mrs. Emma W. Grover, state vice-president, who reviewed briefly the plans and purposes of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. She made a powerful plea for united effort leading to emancipation for this nation and for the whole world from the yoke of "King Alcohol." Governor Capper told of the numerous benefits Kansas has received as the result of prohibition, and predicted national prohibition within ten years. He gave the W. C. T. U. much of the credit for bringing about a saloonless state and paid glowing tribute to the zeal and faithfulness of white ribboners in making Kansas truly great through the moral uplift of the people. At the close of this wonderful meeting, nearly a thousand people remained to shake hands with the governor and the W. C. T. U. state officers.

One of the most important matters before the convention was the consideration of an amendment to the constitution, eliminating the districts. It was adopted.

On children's night two hundred and fifty of the school children participated in the exercises, which consisted of songs, marches and drills, all of which were exceedingly pleasing to the audience of more than fifteen hundred people.

A beautiful memorial service was conducted by Miss Mary E. Dobbs, state corresponding secretary, in honor of the comrades who have been promoted during the past year. Short, tender addresses, telling of the life and labor of Mrs. Elizabeth P. Hutchinson, who for so many years was prominent in W. C. T. U. work in Kansas and later served as National treasurer, were made by those who had been associated with her.

The program the last evening was exceptionally fine. A prelude was given by Mr. Harold Butler, dean of the School of Fine Arts of the University of Kansas; a brief address by Professor Nevins on "Community Music," and selections by Mrs. Butler, who is a charming reader. The speaker of the evening, ex-Governor Hoch, was introduced by Mrs. Mitchner as a life member of the W. C. T. U. of Kansas. He showed his loyalty to the white ribboners in glowing words of tribute, and stated that some of the best laws on the statute books of Kansas were put there through their influence. His address dealt largely with the European war, its causes and what he believes will be some of the results.

One of the delightful features of the convention was the singing of "It's a Short Way to Prohibition" by Mr. Bert Mitchner, son of the beloved state president, and her little grandson.

There was much rejoicing when the state treasurer announced that the gain in membership had reached five hundred.

The officers were re-elected and the work is full of promise for the future. Mrs. Mitchner enters upon the seventh year of her work as state president with the loyal, loving support of the other officers and the unions throughout the state. Strong resolutions were adopted and far-reaching plans made for the coming months.

LILLIAN STEVENS CAMPAIGN FUND

(Continued from Page Ten)

$2.60, Solebury $.40, Plains $1.60, Jacksville $2.50, Van Ormer $1, Avondale $1.35, East Brady $5, Osceola $1, Flemington, Lemoyne $1, Ridley Park $2.50, Trainer $1, Bethel $1, Mount Pleasant $1, Brownsville $9, Mill Run $1, Perryopolis $1.07, Point Marion $1, Mount Morris $1.50, Pine Bank $4, Waynesburg, Pine Flats, Sykesville, Carbondale $1, Lancaster $5, New Holland, Bessemer $1, Mahoningtown $1, New Castle (Central) $1, West Pittston, Dallas $1, Reedsville $1.25, Delaware Water Gap $1, Poplar Valley $.25, East Bangor $1, Mansfield $1, Lewisburg, $4.50, Allenwood $.60, Garland $1.85, Warren (Central) $10, Jeanette $5, New Florence $1.50, Willow Grove $4.50, Queenstown, Leechburg $1.20, Manorville $.95, Dayton $8.35, Russelville, Fr. Cr. Valley $1, Spring City, Cochranville $3, Toughkenamon $1.40, Birwyn, Clifton, Lansdowne $5, Wayne $5, Chester, E. Lansdowne $1, Johnsonburg, Lancaster County Y. P. B. $18, Landisville and Salunga $1, Willard Memorial (Lawrence County) $1.50, Wilmington, Collegeville $1.20, Bryn Mawr, Port Providence, West Philadelphia, Lillian M. N. Stevens (Philadelphia) $4.50, Tioga, Potter County $4, Little Meadows $1, Clifford, F. E. Willard (York County) $1. Total $201.57.

New Hampshire: $73.73, Mrs. Mary Stanley $1, Mrs. C. J. Ayer $1, Mrs. J. F. Draper $1, Rev. H. G. Ives $1, Mrs. E. P. Carter $1, Clara N. Buron $1, Newport $.60. Total $80.33.

You Can Weigh Exactly What You Should

You can, *I know* you can, because I have *reduced* 32,000 women and have *built up* that many more—scientifically, naturally, without drugs, in the privacy of their own rooms.

You Can Be So Well!

—if you only knew *how* well! I build up your vitality—at the same time I strengthen your heart action; teach you how to breathe, to stand, walk and relieve such ailments as

Nervousness, Torpid Liver, Constipation, Indigestion, Etc.

One pupil writes: "I weigh 83 pounds less, and I have gained wonderfully in strength."

Another says: "Last May I weighed 100 pounds, this May I weigh 126 and oh! I feel SO WELL."

Won't you sit down and write now for my interesting booklet? You are welcome to it. It is FREE. Don't wait, you may forget it. I have had a wonderful experience and I should like to tell you about it.

Susanna Cocroft

Dept. 37, 624 Michigan Boulevard, Chicago

Rand, McNally & Co. have just published Miss Cocroft's new book, "Beauty a Duty." For sale at all booksellers. Beautifully bound. *Price $2.00.*

HERE AND THERE

The W. C. T. U. of Dexter, Mo., recently dedicated two public drinking fountains, the gift of the union to the city. The exercises which began at one fountain and were concluded at the other, were participated in by the pastors of the city and the officers of the local union. Short speeches were made by Mrs. Carrie Lee Carter Stokes, National organizer and lecturer, and a charter member of the Dexter W. C. T. U. She contrasted the saloonless city of today with Dexter as it was formerly when it had five flourishing dramshops. Later in the week the union tendered to Mrs. Stokes a large reception.

Mrs. Mary McArthur Tuttle, daughter of "Mother" Thompson, has issued an attractive leaflet telling of the early days of the Ohio Crusade and her personal interest in it as a young girl. The leaflet is for sale by Mrs. Tuttle at Hillsboro, O.

The above picture represents an artistic booth conducted by the New York W. C. T. U. in the Manufacturers and Liberal Arts Building at the New York State Fair held in Syracuse in September. Several of the attractive framed posters adorning the walls were made by Mrs. Carolyn P. Lindsay, National superintendent of Fairs and Open Air Meetings. Thousands of pages of literature were distributed; also blotters and picture post-cards on which were printed facts regarding the liquor traffic. About 125,000 people viewed the exhibit. Mrs. Fannie L. Cochran, state superintendent of Fairs and Open Air Meetings, who was in charge of the booth, is seen seated at the right of the picture and at the left is Mrs. Ella A. Boole, New York state president and National vice-president-at-large, who delivered a most inspiring address during the fair.

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT

The Union Signal	$1.00 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly)	25c a year
The Young Crusader	25c a year

Sample Copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request
Single Copies, 2c each . . . Per 100, $1.75

Subscriptions to Foreign Countries

The Union Signal	$1.52 a year
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Address Evanston, Ill.

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List of those who have sent or have had credited to them by friends 100 or more subscriptions to *The Young Crusader*.

Miss Helen Isabel Root, New York...713
Mrs. Ida M. Mix, Indiana.....606
Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, Washington (W.) 397
Mrs. Augusta R. Brigham, Massachusetts 324
Miss Margaret L. Sargent, Maine....259
Mrs. Hattie Wilson, Oregon.....239
Mrs. Nellie M. Reek, Colorado.....219
Mrs. W. Ruth Van Clarke, Iowa.....206
Mrs. Ellen A. Dayton Blair, California (S.) 187
Miss Addie A. Austin, Illinois.....176
Mrs. Dora E. W. Spratt, Connecticut.175
Mrs. Louisa J. Cobb, California (N.)..172
Mrs. J. C. Kelley, Virginia.....172
Mrs. Mollie B. Blount, Missouri.....153
Mrs. C. V. Ray, Maryland.....138
Mrs. May Wills Freeman, Florida....123
Mrs. William B. Gibb, District of Columbia 118
Mrs. Geo. P. Greene, Georgia.....114
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Miss Margaret J. Bilz, Michigan.....103
Miss Bessie Eckman, Pennsylvania...100

PREMIUM AWARDS

The gold watches offered for subscriptions to *The Young Crusader* are awarded as follows:

Indiana—Mrs. Ida M. Mix, 536 subscriptions, one hunting case watch.

New York—Miss Helen I. Root, 448 subscriptions, one hunting case watch.

West Washington—Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, 382 subscriptions, one open face watch.

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4. Indiana 759
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8. Michigan 624
9. Kansas 499
10. Minnesota 491

RATS

H. D. Swarts of Scranton, Pa., has invented a rat catcher that caught over 100 rats in one month in one establishment. See his advertisement in this issue.

You Will Want the CONVENTION NUMBERS of the UNION SIGNAL FOR YOURSELF and FRIENDS

Full account of the great National W. C. T. U. Convention held in Seattle will be given in the issues of November 4, 11, 18. These three issues mailed to one address, 10 cents.

Please order early.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Evanston, Illinois

CALIFORNIA (NORTHERN) HOLDS ENTHUSIASTIC CONVENTION

Special Correspondence

Our successful state W. C. T. U. convention was larger in its voting capacity than any held before, the advance not being by a spasmodic or sudden gain, but by a steady, healthy growth as the years go by. The officers were re-elected with the exception of the treasurer, whose death occurred during the year. Mrs. Ina A. Orvis was elected to the office. The recent death of Mrs. Emily Hoppin, editor of the state paper, also called on "the reserves," and Mrs. S. A. Huston, the publisher of the paper, was elected editor.

The dominant note of the convention was "Prohibition for State and Nation." Arrangements were perfected for the campaign of 1916, under the "Campaign Federation" of all the temperance forces. Mrs. Addie G. Estes of our organization is to be the superintendent of the women's department. The volunteers of the last campaign are veterans now. New volunteers are pouring in, and it is safe to say that neither side has ever before presented so solid a front. Preparation is in the air.

Reports of all work were highly satisfactory, the whole convention seemed ready for action, and it was heart cheering to see so many alert, enthusiastic young people among the delegates.

While prohibition was the chief subject emphasized there were departments of such immediate interest as to require a hearing, Peace and Arbitration, among others. Mr. Robert C. Root, a director of the American Peace Society, gave an address, and His Excellency, Mirza Ali Kuli Khan, spoke most effectively on "International Brotherhood."

The enforcement of the Red Light law is a matter of great importance, many of the counties in the state reporting successful efforts in that line. The great cities still demand endeavor and constant outlay to maintain the necessary and continuous fight in and out of courts. Mr. Bascom Johnson, executive secretary of the Law Enforcement League, presented the work of his organization.

Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett gave an address on "Twenty-five Years' Experience in Rescue Work." It contained many suggestive and helpful facts. The whole convention was full of good things.

NEW PROGRAM FOR World's Temperance Sunday

Prepared by Stella B. Irvine for the National W. C. T. U.

A complete program for the Sunday school hour, containing responsive service, prayer in unison, addresses, the Triumph song, by Anna A. Gordon, and Prohibition Victory, by Stella B. Irvine.

Price, 30 cents per hundred

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union
Evanston, Illinois

A Food FOR Children — A Tonic FOR Grown-ups

For three generations *Scott's Emulsion* has been recognized as the sensible treatment for any cold because its rich, blood-making nourishment, strengthens both throat and lungs while it fortifies the body against the rigors of winter.

Scott's Emulsion after meals means *fewer* colds, *richer* blood, *stronger* lungs, *better* health.

IT IS FREE FROM ALCOHOL

14-94 SCOTT & BOWNE, BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

AWAY WITH ALCOHOL!

Speaking of the effect of intoxicants upon those who drink Prof. Max Gruber of the Royal Institute of Munich, has declared:

"It is scientifically established that even small amounts of alcohol weaken and paralyze our powers of observation, memory and judgment, the command of our intellect, our wills, and our reason, our impulses, our brains, our body; cut down the gains from exercise, the endurance of hardships, the ability to resist external injuries. . . . Away with alcoholic drinks as a means of nourishment or enjoyment. All physicians who do not incessantly warn and admonish in this direction and who do not precede their orders with good example fail to do their duty."

NINETEEN Prohibition States

MAINE, KANSAS, OKLAHOMA, NORTH DAKOTA, NO. CAROLINA, GEORGIA, MISSISSIPPI, TENNESSEE, ALABAMA, WEST VIRGINIA, VIRGINIA, WASHINGTON, OREGON, COLORADO, ARIZONA, IOWA, ARKANSAS, IDAHO, SOUTH CAROLINA

Prohibition State Pennants

A strong paper pennant. Size 5½x17 inches, with name of state and date of passage of prohibitory law. Printed in flag blue. Set of 19 pennants, 25 cents.

(No orders filled for less than one set.)

Estimates cheerfully furnished to states desiring 2,000 of one kind.

National W. C. T. U. Publishing House
Evanston, Illinois

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$150.00 SALARY FOR 60 DAYS WORK PAID LADY in each town to distribute free circulars and take orders for White Ribbon Concentrated Flavoring. J. S. ZIEGLER CO., 76 East Harrison, CHICAGO

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XLI EVANSTON, ILL., NOVEMBER 4, 1915 No. 44

Forty-Second Annual Convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Seattle, Washington, October 9-14, 1915

CONVENTION GROUP SHOWING GENERAL OFFICERS IN SECOND ROW

REPORT OF SEATTLE CONVENTION

PART I

A "Mountain Top" Convention—Welcome Night—President's Annual Address—Report of National Corresponding Secretary—Treasurer's Report—Resolutions—Plans for National Constitutional Prohibition.

A MOUNTAIN-TOP CONVENTION

PRAISE AND THANKSGIVING THE DOMINANT NOTE OF THE GREAT GATHERING AT SEATTLE

"The doxology is always in order in this Convention. We are never too busy to sing, 'Praise God From Whom All Blessings Flow,'" remarked the president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union on one occasion during the great meeting at Seattle when a delegate arose and asked for this expression from the audience. The spirit of the white ribboners was pre-eminently the spirit of praise. The theme of prayer, song, reports and addresses was, "Praise the Lord Who Helps Us; the Nation's Going Dry." The wonderful meeting might well be characterized as "a mountain-top" convention, both literally and in the spiritual significance of the words, for frequently and fervently was sounded as its dominant note thanksgiving for the unprecedented victories of the past year—very definite answers to prayers and fulfillment of prophecies. Constantly were the delegates reminded that not only had the number of prohibition states increased to nineteen during the past year, but also that notwithstanding the general financial depression in various sections of the country, the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union held its membership gain of last year of over 30,000 and added to it this year 29,711 more members. The W. C. T. U. year closed also with a very satisfactory financial condition of organization affairs, reports showing large contributions to the Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund and the Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund, and a creditable net profit for the official papers and the Publishing department.

The forty-second annual convention was unique in many respects. It had long been realized that the selection of Seattle as a meeting place would insure success. Not only is the city a place of unusual scenic attractions, but the state of Washington, having achieved the two things for which all the states are striving—state-wide prohibition and woman suffrage—its largest city (which has proven in every respect a "seaport of success") is especially interesting to white ribboners.

"Seattle is a fitting place for such a gathering," declared the *Post-Intelligencer* in an editorial on "Our W. C. T. U. Visitors." "Here in this new state and this coast metropolis, woman is a recognized factor in affairs, denied none of those rights for which she is appealing in vain in other states and cities. Here those rights are not only granted—freely granted, not begrudged—but the beneficent exercise of them is just as freely and fully recognized and appreciated."

The time set for the convention was especially propitious, for the weather, with the exception of one day, when it rained for a few hours, was clear, cool and sunshiny, and the atmosphere was so invigorating that, as one delegate remarked, "The somewhat strenuous five days' work of the convention was accomplished with a minimum of weariness and a maximum of ease."

Attendance Large

Notwithstanding the fact that prohibition and suffrage campaigns prevented many members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union from coming to Seattle, the attendance was most gratifying. Four hundred and thirty-five delegates were present, each representing a constituency of five hundred dues-paying members. However, nearly every state in the Union and the territory of Alaska, as well as Canada and foreign countries, were represented by delegates or visitors. The seating capacity of Plymouth Congregational Church was taxed to the utmost, men and women standing at many of the meetings.

In order to accommodate the large audiences, on Sunday evening two simultaneous mass meetings were held, one at the Plymouth Congregational Church and the other at the First Methodist Episcopal Church; and on the evening of the grand diamond medal contest, when a small admission fee was charged, many were turned away. Even the business meetings for the discussion of purely organization matters were largely attended by Seattle friends and, judging by the comments of the local newspapers, were greatly appreciated. "Many national conventions might learn something by watching the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union elect its officers," said the *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*. "Numerous dreaded details, among them the inevitable nomination speech, were eliminated, and the matter was handled with extraordinary celerity. When the question of choosing leaders for the coming year came up there was no myriad of pleas for recognition from the floor. The delegates knew so well for whom they wanted to vote that when the nominating ballots were counted in each instance a member had received a majority so overwhelming that a motion to cast the final ballot for this person carried unanimously."

Practical Problems Dealt With

The convention will long be remembered as one that dealt in a peculiarly practical fashion with department and campaign problems. The institutes held Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday forenoons gave opportunity for questions and answers, and the discussions as to ways and means were most helpful and inspiring. Note-books and pencils were much in evidence and an enthusiastic student voiced the sentiments of many when she said, "After hearing that discussion I can hardly wait to get home to put the plans into effect. I want to plunge right into a prohibition or suffrage campaign."

Eloquence From the Platform

The convention was notable for its strong platform utterances. Oratory of an unusually high and uplifting character was that of Mr. Daniel A. Poling, acting president of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, and Dr. William T. Foster, president of Reed College, Portland, Oregon, on Sunday evening. (Reports of these speeches will be given later). No address, however, called forth more enthusiasm and applause than did that of the National president. It was characterized by white ribboners and visitors as a masterly, statesmanlike document, valuable both as a review of the history of the past year and as a literary production.

Possibly not as many speakers outside of the organization are on the programs of our conventions as on those of other great bodies. The W. C. T. U. has so many forceful speakers and the delegates so enjoy listening to them that there seems little need of much other talent. This was demonstrated in the Sunday afternoon meeting by the reception accorded the able and eloquent addresses of Mrs. Culla J. Vayhinger, Mrs. Nannie Webb Curtis and Mrs. Ella M. George. That the public generally was of the same opinion was evidenced by a remark overheard at the press table during the discussion of certain proposed amendments to the constitution. "I have attended countless conventions," said the reporter, "but I have never heard such intelligent speeches from the floor of any convention."

Surprises are one of the most enjoyable features of a National W. C. T. U. Convention. Among the unexpected and greatly appreciated numbers on the Seattle program were spirited addresses by Congressman Bryan of the state of Washington, and Hon. George Cotterill, international councilor of the Good Templars, the man who served Seattle as "reform mayor."

World's W. C. T. U. Night

Never has there been a more charming and picturesque presentation of our World's W. C. T. U. work than that given by the more than twenty little people garbed in the costume of as many different countries, who brought messages concerning the L. T. L. work. Two noted speakers from China were unavoidably absent by reason of injuries sustained in an automobile accident, but these vacancies were filled in a most interesting manner by Miss Ellen Stone, Miss Griffin of Australia, and comrades from the Dominion of Canada.

The Hope of the Future

Older members of the organization noted with keen joy and satisfaction the large number of young people at the Convention, many mothers being accompanied by their daughters. The Young People's Branch and the Loyal Temperance Legion Branch gave a unique demonstration of living pictures in connection with the reports of the general secretaries, and conducted every morning a helpful conference.

Impressions of Press and Public.

The large additions to the membership of Seattle unions is the best indication of the impression made by the convention on that city. The wonder-working influence of the organization was explained by the press as due to its enthusiasm. "White ribboners are long on enthusiasm," declared a prominent Seattle daily. "Although members of the W. C. T. U. are generally credited with being staid and set in their ways, there is something of collegiate enthusiasm about them. This phase of their energy is given outlet every day in the white ribbon cheer, which is given with all the vim and vocal power of students to show their approval of some member or action of their organization." That the press recognized the power back of this exuberance at its true worth one doubts not for it referred cordially and with discrimination to "the devoted Christian women who make up the strong-hearted Woman's Christian Temperance Union whose names are household words and whose influence for good is widely felt."

Welcome Night

Seattle did not wait until Saturday evening, described on the official program as Welcome Night, to extend cordial greetings to those it was pleased to term "its distinguished guests." Some of the city's worthiest and most winsome representatives were at the railway station in the early morning hours to meet and greet the White Ribbon Special. With the W. C. T. U. hostesses were the Boy Scouts to escort the delegates and carry their baggage, and bright-faced

WELCOME NIGHT

GREETINGS FROM THE MAYOR, THE CHURCHES, EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS AND W. C. T. U.

lassies presented beautiful blossoms. Comfortable conveyances carried the delegates to their various places of entertainment and promptly after breakfast they gathered in the Evangelistic conference at the Convention church. During the forenoon the Official Board was in session and in the afternoon the Executive Committee met for its deliberations. At four o'clock automobiles were at the church to take the delegates on a tour of the city. The visitors noted with appreciation the decorations of some of the large stores in their honor, especially those of the Bon Marche.

On Saturday evening a magnificent audience filled the beautiful auditorium of Plymouth Congregational Church, which was decorated with palms and flowers. The service opened with an organ solo, "Chorus of Angels," by Dwight Heaton Seymour, who is a master of the instrument. The keynote of the convention was sounded in the singing of "The Triumph Song," written by the National W. C. T. U. president, "Lord God of Hosts, to Thee We Give the Glory." The reading of a message from the Scriptures and prayer by Dr. Hugh G. Ross, pastor of the Convention Church, was followed by inspiring music from the First Methodist Episcopal Church choir under the leadership of Dr. Ferdinand Dunkley, director.

Miss Anna A. Gordon, National president, presided with her accustomed ease and grace. To the disappointment of all, His Excellency, Governor Ernest Lister, was unable to be present to extend greetings for the state of Washington. A letter of regret from him was read by Mrs. Frances P. Parks, National corresponding secretary.

Mayor Hiram C. Gill, who has recently declared his intention of doing his utmost to enforce the prohibition law, welcomed the Convention to the city.

Mayor Gill In Part

No opportunity to give a welcome in my official life has ever afforded me the gratification that this does. There are a lot of us people that sometimes have been regarded as more or less men of sand because we could not believe in the methods of the consummation of an end, but who do believe as sincerely as any of you in the desirability of that end, and it is getting kind of popular among statesmen these days to have been "dry" from time immemorial. I am frank to say I cannot claim that distinction. There never has been a time when I would not gladly have been "dry" had I thought it was possible to make the whole United States nationally dry, as it undoubtedly should be made.

I have stated (and I have been properly roasted for it from many sources, as being a "political would be," and all sorts of things that I am not), that in two months the liquor law of this state would be enforced, and it will be. It will be because the public sentiment of this city will make possible that enforcement. It will be for another reason that in 1909 certain gentlemen of the state of Washington, at the state legislature, certain prosecuting attorneys, were delegated to draw up a criminal code, and they wanted to take a crack at some official somewhere, and they passed an act—I don't think there are very many people that know about it, but it is there. It provides that when any mayor, prosecuting attorney, sheriff or other officer having in charge the enforcement of any criminal statute is notified of a violation thereof and fails to do the best he can to enforce it he is guilty of gross misdemeanor and should serve one year in the jail and forfeit his job. Giving me credit for the worst intentions in the world, you can see why I am going to enforce that act. Also, I am confident that there are enough people who are interested in its enforcement to see to it that we all know about where anything is going wrong.

No act will ever be enforced by any official in its entirety, however good his intention is, unless he has a wholesome public sentiment back of him and keeps awake. A person who talks about a reversion back, in this state, to the saloon is crazy.

You all know from the vote of the state last November that you are welcome, but in Governor Lister's absence, and speaking in his behalf, I am glad to say that he thinks the same way on this subject that I do—that anybody who is afraid to face the existing condition, or looks upon it in any other way but with a hope of the benefit which we know will come, is a moral coward. Just come back in another year, or give us two years at the most, and then hold your annual convention here, and we will show you a state and every municipality in it which has met all the requirements of the law which has been passed through your efforts, aided and abetted by the one great thing, the younger generation who voted with you.

The greetings of the churches was ably voiced by Rev. Adna Wright Leonard, D. D., pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal church.

CHAIRMEN OF SEATTLE CONVENTION COMMITTEES

First Row—Left to Right—Mrs. S. L. W. Clark, Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, Mrs. Margaret B. Platt, Mrs. Florence Smith, Mrs. Lilly C. Dana.

Second Row—Mrs. Mary M. Wade, Mrs. Lillie Manney, Mrs. Mary. L. Stilwell, Mrs. W. D. T. McCullough, Mrs. Lola J. Flagg, Mrs. Della Somers.

Third Row—Mrs. E. S. Wood, Mrs. Elizabeth Thayer, Mrs. Sue N. Wright, Mrs. E. P. Mayfield, Mrs. Emma Morrison, Mrs. Minnie E. Woodward, Mrs. Sadie Ellis, Mrs. G. W. Crane.

Dr. Leonard In Part

I am a prohibitionist by birth and by conviction. I regard myself as highly honored in that I am asked to represent the Ministerial Federation of this city in extending to you our welcome. I regard it as significant, first because of the men whom I am privileged to represent, men who have common interests in the tasks of life with you, men who are defenders of the home, also the champions of the best things in the community; and I regard it as a signal honor to extend this welcome because you and we have fought together against the efforts of evil in this city, in this state, and in this nation.

I do not forget the time not far back, —it seems to me it was in the days of 1884 and 1885—in Springfield, Ohio, when my father was a candidate for governor and polled what was, up to that time, the largest vote for governor on a prohibition ticket; and though a mere child, I recall that after the returns had come in, the party that was in power, or seeking to gain it, disappointed and angry at the stand my father had taken, surrounded the parsonage at night and threw lighted barrels and boxes soaked in kerosene on the veranda and set fire to the barn, so that the fire department had to be called to extinguish the flames. I remember the little family prayer service when the mob was calling for father to come out that they might wreak their hatred upon him in violence. There, with my sainted mother and we children about him, he offered a prayer which I do not remember but the spirit of which will abide with me so long as time lasts. I vowed to God then that if He would give me life and strength and years of manhood I would never let an opportunity go by to strike the infernal saloon business the mightiest blow that I could wield. I have carried out that vow and any one who knows me knows well that so far as the saloon is concerned there is no compromise and there never can be a compromise.

So I was cradled in the arms of the W. C. T. U., my mother, and I learned my

first lessons in prohibition at the feet of a sire who never knew defeat or retreat. Years passed and I went back to be the pastor of that very church in connection with which the exciting incident I have related took place. At the close of my first sermon a little woman waited for me outside the building. I remembered her at once as in days gone by she had held me upon her lap. She was a little bit of a mite, with white hair, and her form was bent. Calling me by name, she pulled me close down where she might speak to me and said, "Adna, Adna, preach Jesus, preach Jesus and fight the saloon like the devil." That woman was Mother Stewart of Clark county, Springfield, Ohio, and the message of the dear old lady lingers with me yet. In the fires of political reform that passion has burned deep within me. The same spirit and the same passion are characteristic of the men of the Ministerial Federation. You know, sisters of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, that we have fought together.

I welcome you because of what you have done in connection with the liquor traffic and the passing of the present prohibition legislation. I am frank to say to you that had it not been for the work the women of this state did in taking about the petitions and influencing votes we could not have carried prohibition for this state. By your influence, by your efforts, by your sacrifices, and by your performances, the state of Washington today owes more to the W. C. T. U. than to any other organization within its borders.

We have long been struggling to rid this state of the iniquitous liquor traffic, and this one thing remains true: The saloon was never voted out until woman was given the franchise. The state of Washington approves of giving women the ballot so definitely that she will never return to the old order. And woman will be educated by your organization which appreciates all the privileges that are hers.

By what you have done for the city of Seattle, and for the state of Washington, and the United States of America, and especially by your introduction of scientific teaching of the effects of alcohol on the human system, and many other very definite and powerful lines of propaganda, you have made one of the greatest steps toward nation-wide prohibition of any organization in the United States of America.

Mrs. Preston

The state of Washington has as its state superintendent of public instruction a woman, Mrs. Josephine Preston, who is in sympathy with W. C. T. U. work. Mrs. Preston referred to the large percentage of defective and delinquent children who must be dealt with by the public schools, the first cause of whose trouble can be traced to the liquor evil. She expressed her appreciation of the work the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is doing to abolish this foe of child life and said, "One of the most important organizations that has stood out in the final test, when women are working together to help in community life and in moulding public sentiment, is the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the United States. I am very glad to be here tonight, and I know that the citizens of the state of Washington are glad to have you with us. On behalf of the educators, I extend to you a hearty welcome to the state of Washington and to Seattle. I am sure if a vote were taken of the people who represent the educational interests of the state on the question of prohibition that you would find a very large percentage of both men and women standing for the boys and the girls and for character building and all those things—standing shoulder to shoulder, hoping and praying that in the state of Washington we are from January 1 to get along without liquor."

A burst of applause and the white ribbon cheer greeted Mrs. Margaret B. Platt, president of West Washington W. C. T. U., when she advanced to give a greeting. The knowledge of the months of arduous labor on the part of herself and her co-workers made her words of welcome doubly eloquent.

Mrs. Platt
In Part

The world over we love our own the best; east and west and north and south, all the wide world over, the woman who wears the white ribbon is loved and welcomed as our very own. And so, as the representative of West Washington W. C. T. U., I bring to you tonight, and it is quite a privilege, the love and the welcome which we give our very own, for you are ours.

Since last you came to be with us in annual convention, many notable things have taken place in the progress of reform. You have heard of them tonight. This great state of ours has written equality into her constitution since last you were here, having finally placed the ballot in the hands of her women citizens—an act of justice too long delayed. Since last you were here, the people have decreed that vice shall no longer be permitted to flaunt her shame upon our people, and the moral standard as a whole has been elevated to higher and higher levels, because this ballot was put in the hands of the womanhood of the state.

Then, we had another battle—the great fight for prohibition, which began back there thirty years ago or more. It was in truth a thirty years war—and how these splendid women rallied to the standard, and as the older workers fell out and passed away, the reserves came in and filled up the ranks, again, again, and again; and we who have worked together all these years to elevate this standard are now rejoicing together—rejoicing that tonight we may meet in a state and in a city that has written prohibition into its laws and that on the first of January every saloon shall close its doors and the liquor traffic shall go. And there shall not be any blind pigs in our alleys, because the governor has said so, and the mayor has said so, and the prosecuting attorneys of the state have said so, and the sheriff has said so, and we all have said so and so it shall be.

We of the west believe in conservation. We believe in the conservation of our sweetest, our most priceless, our loveliest possessions—our boys and girls. We believe in the conservation of the family, which is the richest wealth and the greatest pride of the state, and so for this reason we have striven together these years to make this a state that is fit to bring up the children in, standing forever and always struggling for the home and the child, and that is what made the organization what it is, and has given it its power throughout the country and the world.

On behalf of the W. C. T. U. of this state, after these years of toil and endeavor, of service and labor, marching shoulder to shoulder, and keeping step through four decades of history, writing equal suffrage, equal standard of morals, and prohibition of the liquor traffic into the laws of our state, this Western Washington W. C. T. U. comes to you tonight with love and with thanksgiving and with hope and with welcome. We are glad to have you here.

Responses

The cordial words from Seattle friends were responded to by Mrs. Florence D. Richard, president of Ohio, the Crusade state, and Mrs. Ross Hayes Schachner, general secretary of the Young People's Branch.

Mrs. Richard
In Part

I am sure I ought to speak well tonight, if never before, for it is a great event to be welcomed in a prohibition state where women vote. I wonder if the women who knelt so many years ago before the saloons in the Crusade state and prayed and sang that they might be forever closed, realized that those songs and prayers would cross the continent and echo and re-echo until nineteen states should have voted out the liquor traffic? But God heard those prayers and God answered those women, a few of whom are living yet, and those who have gone on surely, we believe, know tonight that we are gaining ground. We are so glad to be welcomed by a mayor. So many of them are away from home when a Woman's Christian Temperance Union desires their presence at a meeting, but in a woman suffrage state, of course, the mayor comes out and does not stay at home, even though he may sometimes wish the women would. I am glad, too, that we are welcomed tonight by the ministers, and that the time is almost past when, as some one has said, "The saloons paint their windows so that the public cannot see in and the churches paint theirs so they cannot see out." I have been wondering why it was that the state of Ohio was asked to respond to the welcomes, but I think perhaps it may be because Ohio needed the inspiration of these welcomes to make the state dry November 2, 1915. Ohio is a most difficult proposition in which to secure statewide prohibition. The temperance people are now spelling Cincinnati with a big "S" instead of a "C" and pronouncing the last of it with the broad "a" (naughty). Dr. Kramer, one of the most eminent surgeons of the United States, a student of Sir Victor Horsley, in a recent speech explained why Cincinnati did not get a Federal reserve bank. The report of the government was to this effect: "We find that over forty per cent of the wealth of Cincinnati is tied up in too uncertain an enterprise," or, in other words, the liquid assets of Cincinnati are too great for the government to risk a Federal reserve bank in its hands. Don't you think we are gaining ground when the government considers liquor an uncertain enterprise? Uncertain it certainly is because we are surely marching on to National Constitutional Prohibition.

Mrs. Schachner
In Part

It is well that we chose to meet with you this glorious year of 1915, for nothing but the boundless, limitless West could have contained our joy over the ten sovereign states added to the dry line within a year. And fitting indeed that we should come to celebrate in the section that gave us four dry states. Some of us were a bit afraid that in your intensity of enthusiasm you would succeed in drying up even the Pacific before we had the opportunity to view it. Now that we shall soon gaze upon its waters we say, "Go ahead and do your worst. Beyond lie more worlds to conquer."

I herewith extend to you who so abundantly welcomed us a most cordial invitation to come over and help the rest of us celebrate when we hang up on the dry line. We don't know just when it will be, but it's liable to happen most any day.

Our slogan for many a day has been "On to Washington." What if for the time being we substitute the Washington of the West for the Washington of the East so long as it means the fulfillment of a dream—and so long as we remain, it's "Washington, our Washington."

Annual Address of National President, Miss Anna A. Gordon, Reviewing Prohibition Victories of Past Year

In the forward march of our world-wide temperance reform, the year 1915 will shine out as one of unparalleled advancement—a year whose progress presages the speedy downfall of the legalized liquor traffic.

Looking backward over the past twenty months and forward to the year 1916 one might epitomize the temperance movement in retrospect and prospect as "a movement of victorious yesterdays and confident tomorrows." These months chronicle an unprecedented number of prohibition victories. The temperance transformation of Russia; the anti-liquor measures in effect in German, French and English military circles; the complete abolition of alcohol in the United States Navy and in the Panama Canal Zone; the outlawing of the liquor traffic in Virginia, Colorado, Oregon, Washington, Arizona, Arkansas, Idaho, Iowa, Alabama and South Carolina; the majority vote for state-wide prohibition in both branches of Utah's legislature; the triumph of the enemies of the saloon in a large number of counties and cities; the upholding by the United States Supreme Court of the constitutionality of the prohibition provision of the Indian treaties—making one-fifth of Minnesota dry; the victorious prohibition elections in forty-five of Minnesota's counties; the battle royal for prohibition in the District of Columbia; the total abstinence rules enforced by many industrial and railroad corporations; the decrease at the rate of $1,250,000 a month of the internal revenue collections on distilled spirits despite the fact that wines are paying a high tax as a result of the emergency war tax law enacted by the last Congress; the enactment in prohibition states of stricter enforcement laws; the discussion of total abstinence and prohibition by press and popular magazines, and the marked decrease of their liquor advertising; the growth of anti-alcohol sentiment in the medical world—these, with the endorsement of National Constitutional Prohibition by hundreds of influential organizations and the outspoken declarations of men prominent in the official and political life of the United States and other nations in favor of prohibition and total abstinence, have given a marvelous impetus to the movement for the banishment of John Barleycorn from the business, the social, and the political life of the civilized world. The majority vote on the Sheppard-Hobson bill in the United States House of Representatives on December 22, 1914, even though it fell short of a decisive victory, was a triumph for nation-wide prohibition.

No wonder the distiller dreams disconcerting dreams; no wonder the brewer beholds visions that terrify! Lined up against the financial and political power of the liquor traffic are the combined temperance forces of the church, the home and the school. In behalf of health, morality, efficiency, and economy, these great influential temperance forces are proclaiming with a publicity that constantly accelerates its pace, "The Liquor Traffic Must Go!"

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Sixteen years ago the Silver Anniversary Convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union was held in the First Presbyterian Church of this great and gracious metropolis of the Northwest. It was the first national convention of any kind to meet in the Evergreen State, and right royal was our welcome. Our beloved Lillian M. N. Stevens here presided for the first time as the elected president of the National W. C. T. U. Her ringing message to the convention closed with these significant words: "We hope when the full record of Seattle's glory is published, it will appear that the W. C. T. U. convention of 1899 proved a help and a blessing to the community, and may this declaration

Miss Anna A. Gordon, President National W. C. T. U.

when it is made be writ large and refer to a city that has outlawed the liquor traffic."

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What an inspiring sight it would be could we assemble on some sunlit slope of this wide western country all the W. C. T. U. members in the United States, including beloved comrades from our new possessions, Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Philippines, Panama and the Canal Zone—the splendid rank and file of true-hearted women whose consecrated purpose is expressed in the tiny knot of

Mrs. Ella A. Boole, Vice-President-at-Large National W. C. T. U.

white ribbon each wears above her faithful heart. See them—five hundred thousand strong—pass in review, and estimate if you can the power and the patriotism that the vast concourse represents! First are the women who have borne the burden and the heat of the day of small things, the veterans who held aloft our banner when friends were few and faith was sorely tested. With reverent gratitude we hail them! With cheer upon cheer we salute them—these women who dared! Here come the campaigners recruited in later years, the splendid fighters of today; campaigners in the fertile fields of science, the medical world, religious, philanthropic and social circles; campaigners in the halls of legislation; mothers, sisters, daughters, all animated with one divine purpose to protect the home, to purify the springs of national life, to safeguard the boys and girls, to rear a nation of abstainers from alcoholic drinks, to free a nation from the legalized liquor traffic.

Look again as the gleaming multitude is reinforced by the militant host of the Young People's Branch, quick of step, joyous in heart, devoted in action, glad to be on the firing line in the tremendous battle for a sober nation and a redeemed republic.

Hark! Another division singing as they come—our Loyal Temperance Legion boys and girls. Our souls are stirred to their depths as this happy-faced throng takes its place in this vast assemblage of the W. C. T. U. forces of our glorious country. The veterans turn to them with hope and satisfaction, saying: "When we make our final prayer, little people, we will pass along to you all the work we tried to do, little people!"

This is not altogether a fanciful picture. These beloved comrades, these young recruits, and these little soldiers newly mustered in, are very truly with us in spirit as we gather in our annual meeting. We greet 35,000 new members, who, during the past year, have heard the inspiring call to the colors and have trooped into our peaceful army. Gratefully we bid them welcome. Exceedingly we prize the influence and activity they bring to our growing organization.

It is a sacred privilege to count one in the ranks of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union—to become an inheritor of its radiant past, a participant in its luminous present and a builder in its brightening future. No matter how numerous or how varied the great interests that may claim a Christian woman's time and sympathy, she should have abundant room in her heart for the temperance reform and give to it some of her best activities.

We are proud today to call the honor roll of nineteen commonwealths, each wearing in the crown of her statehood the bright jewel of prohibition. The grand old state of Maine, the first to catch the morning light of each returning day, set the goodly fashion—in 1851. Stout-hearted Kansas followed—in 1880. Prosperous North Dakota—in 1889. Georgia led her sisters of the sunny south, and Oklahoma was born free from the liquor traffic—in 1907. Fair Mississippi and the stannch "Old North State" joined the enviable sisterhood—in 1908. Brave Tennessee took her place—in 1909. West Virginia, the sturdy "Mountain State," overwhelmed her foe—in 1913. A year ago, in our Atlanta convention, with joyous acclaim we welcomed five states that during the year 1914 voted out the legalized liquor traffic—Virginia, Colorado, Oregon, Washington, Arizona. Today we greet with cheers of gratitude and words of heartiest congratulation five additional prohibition states — Arkansas, Idaho, Iowa, Alabama, South Carolina! Hard fought were their battles, well earned their glorious triumphs! Hail, sister states beloved! (At this point the guard of honor, representing the nineteen prohibition states, in silence filed upon the

Convention Guard of Honor, the Nineteen Prohibition States

platform and stood during the reading of the remainder of the address. See picture, pages 6 and 7.) God be praised for nineteen states that have, and that hold, the beneficent law of prohibition; one state more than half the number necessary to ratify a National Constitutional Prohibition Amendment!

Our hearts beat high with hope for redoubtable Ohio and fervently we pray for success in her battle of the ballots on November 2. May victory on March 7, 1916, crown the prohibition campaign now being waged by plucky Vermont, and may we also welcome to the charmed circle of prohibition commonwealths the great states of Montana and South Dakota which, in 1916, vote on this momentous question. California, Florida, Kentucky, Indiana, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Texas, Wyoming and other near-prohibition states are fast approaching the mountain-top of state-wide prohibition. What an inestimable privilege it is to live and to lend a hand in these wonderful days!

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Victorious Progress Toward National Constitutional Prohibition

Today the allied temperance forces, including practically all church denominations, are in the final stage of the great struggle for nation-wide prohibition through an amendment to the constitution of the United States.

White ribboners ever will recall with grateful pride the history of this marvelous nation-wide movement, which from the first they have actively aided. On December 27, 1876, the first bill for National Constitutional Prohibition was introduced into the United States Congress by Hon. Henry W. Blair, Senator from New Hampshire, and it was introduced by him at each succeeding Congress as long as he remained a member.

In 1911 our revered National president, Lillian M. N. Stevens, made her famous proclamation for National Constitutional Prohibition. In December of the same year, Congressman Richmond Pearson Hobson of Alabama introduced into the Sixty-third Congress a resolution providing for a referendum to the states on the question of a prohibition amendment to the United States Constitution. He has introduced a similar resolution each year in the House of Representatives, and in the Senate the measure has been ably championed by Senator Morris Sheppard of Texas.

The Congress and the whole nation have been tremendously stirred by memorable congressional hearings, and mammoth mass meetings held by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and other temperance organizations in Washington, D. C. The cry of the women and the men of the allied forces of the liquor traffic has been "On to Washington." December 22, 1914, was a red letter day for the conquering temperance hosts. Upon that day occurred the first discussion by Congress of the fateful question of nation-wide prohibition.

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Fifteen state delegations, including the noble men from our hostess state, voted solidly for the Hobson bill; ten more gave two-thirds or more votes for it, and only seven of the forty-eight voted solidly against it. One hundred and ninety-seven members of the House of Representatives favored submitting the question of National Constitutional Prohibition to the state legislatures. A poll of the press on the action of the House is gratifying, for a majority of the metropolitan dailies believe that the test of strength on December 22, 1914, portends National Constitutional Prohibition. We honor Richmond Pearson Hobson and the one hundred and ninety-six National Representatives who with him voted "aye" on the referendum bill.

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Why was the question of national prohibition discussed for the first time in our republic's history in the United States Congress last December? Because back of the majority in the House are the temperance constituents of these congressmen. Sixty million people, or sixty-five per cent of the population living in territory that has outlawed the liquor traffic, demand the submission of the amendment to the states. Eighty per cent of the area of the United States has outlawed the traffic in intoxicants. The predominating sentiment of this country is against the saloon and the liquor traffic. The fact that a two-thirds majority vote was not obtained at this, the first trial of National Constitutional Prohibition in the United States Congress, does not daunt us. The united temperance forces of this nation will patiently continue their righteous clamor until the United States Congress hears and heeds and hands over to the sovereign people of the states of this Republic this mighty question, which will not be settled until it is settled right.

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Because the alcohol disease is the deepest-seated, most chronic organic disease known to the body politic and body social, the permanent cure must be not only organic state legislation, but organic national legislation. The object of a national prohibition amendment is to destroy the agency that debauches the youth of the land. The W. C. T. U. agrees with Congressman Richmond Pearson Hobson when he asserts: "The liquor trust is wise enough to know that it cannot perpetuate its sway by depending on debauching grown people, so it uses an organic method of teaching the young to drink. We apply exactly the same method to destroy the traffic. We do not try to make old drinkers stop drinking, but we do aim effectively to put a stop to the systematic, organized debauching of our youth through thousands and tens of thousands of agencies throughout the land."

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union agrees with Senator Morris Sheppard of Texas that first of all we are Americans, and secondly, that we are citizens of states. The liquor men delightedly agree with those who oppose on the ground of states' rights our national constitutional amendment. Senator Sheppard truly says: "We believe that we are entitled to have this tremendous question submitted to the American people acting through the American states. All that we ask is the American privilege and the American right of presenting our cause in the proper form of American constitutional opinion."

Nineteen hundred sixteen is to be a year of paramount importance for the cause which the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was organized to promote. It behooves the temperance forces everywhere to be alert in seeing that temperance men are nominated in the primaries and elected to the state legislatures and to Congress. We are many women of many minds, but we are all of one mind in our effort and enthusiasm for National Constitutional Prohibition. While as a national organization we are non-sectarian in religion and non-partisan in politics, as individual members of the W. C. T. U. we represent all religious denominations and all political parties. We thank all voters who at the ballot box register their convictions in favor of prohibitory laws, local, county, state and national. We glory in the challenge of the Christian Endeavorers to the Goliath of the liquor traffic—"A Saloonless Nation in 1920" and "A Saloonless World in 1930." The smooth stone of the ballot from the sling of this young David, who goes forth in the name of the Lord of Hosts, will be sure of aim and will smite the giant, Alcohol, that defies the armies of the Lord. With a David on the battlefield and a "Daniel" at the polling booth the Christian Endeavorers are bound to be victorious.

In this mighty onward march of prohibition the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, since its organization in 1874, has been a leading factor. This is due to our society's perfect machinery, wonderful unity, unparalleled devotion, and to its heroic, hard work along educational, scientific, economic, social and spiritual lines. This seed-sowing has resulted in much of the present wonderful harvest. We thank God for the hosts of glad reapers now working side by side in the whitening fields.

"At Attention" During Reading of President's Address

With motherly pride the W. C. T. U. recognizes the kindred organizations of stalwart brothers, sons and husbands, under the banners of the Prohibition Party, the Anti-Saloon League, the International Reform Bureau, the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association, the Flying Squadron and many others. With these and with all others we gladly co-operate in the National Temperance Council and in a national legislative program.

Across our continent already gleams the white way of prohibition. Good roads are the order of the day. We have a Lincoln highway from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Let the allied temperance forces complete a transcontinental highway from Washington to Washington; a highway in which the wayfaring man shall not err; a highway safe for the feet of little children; a good road of prohibition named in honor of the father of our country—the Washington prohibition highway.

The World Will Banish John Barleycorn

The extraordinary gain for prohibition in Russia, France, Germany, England, Italy and in all the vast areas involved in the European war, is unprecedented. The ruler of each belligerent nation realizes that his greatest enemy is alcoholic drink and declares that "booze must be hit and it must be hit hard." Leading articles in magazines and newspapers not only discuss the war, but also the revolt against alcohol and bring to the front the amazing assertion, "The world will banish John Barleycorn."

By one official edict, Nicholas II, Czar of Russia, emancipated that nation from the thralldom of vodka. Later, even the use of wine was proscribed. Russia thus lost an annual vodka revenue of many million dollars, but she gained a larger revenue through the morality and the efficiency of her people. She lost cash paid into liquor shops, but she gained deposits paid into savings banks. After seven months of nation-wide prohibition these banks had received 147 per cent more money on deposit than ever before. When announcing this astounding economic fact to the Imperial Council, the comptroller of the treasury, Kharitonoff, affirmed: "Russia without vodka and with the war is better off than Russia with vodka without the war." The returns of Russia's savings banks reported by the finance minister, M. Bark, to the beginning of July, 1915, show $900,000,000 above last year, which sum nearly equals the amount lost through the prohibition of the sale of vodka.

Russia's drunkards, criminals, suicides and paupers are being replaced by sober, efficient workmen and happy homes; by well-clad and well-fed men, women and children whose universal cry is, "Don't re-open the vodka shops." When, a year ago, the Czar announced that the sale of vodka by the government would never be resumed, millions of peasants, both men and women, exclaimed with joyful tears, "Thank God!"

There is reason to believe that the Czar, on the reëstablishment of peace, will continue his prohibition policy. He has declared that he adopted this plan because the success of the vodka monopoly was based on the ruin of the spiritual and economic forces of the people, and that in the future the government must depend for revenue "on the inexhaustible wealth of the country and the productive labor of its inhabitants."

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As Russia interdicts vodka, so France, as a war measure, has prohibited the manufacture and sale of absinthe. General Joffre, convinced that drinking soldiers endangered the safety of the country, has forbidden the sale within the war zone of all alcoholic liquors. There are 500,000 saloons in France and the government derives from the liquor business a yearly revenue of $120,000,000. The French minister of finance would like to see a reform of the legislation on all alcoholic liquors. With foresighted wisdom he realizes that this is not alone a financial question, but also a great moral question—"one," affirms M. Ribot, "which will be forced on all governments consequent on the enormous evils flowing from alcohol," and he asks that the French Chamber "will take such steps as will do honor to itself and the nation." M. Poincare, president of France, writing to a temperance society assured its members that to pledge himself to abstain from all spirituous liquors during the war would be very easy, for he never indulged in alcoholic beverages.

In Switzerland, Holland and Belgium the sale of absinthe has been interdicted. In Germany, army recruits are warned by the government against the use of beer, because it is injurious and causes nearly all army excesses and disturbances. An official pamphlet tells the soldiers, "There is no justification for calling beer 'liquid bread.'" It is pertinent to recall the Kaiser's teetotal speech to cadets, made in November, 1910. He then said, "The next war, the next naval encounter, will require of you sound nerves. These are undermined by alcohol, endangered from youth up, by its use. You will later have opportunity to see the marine targets and the action of modern guns on ships and will be able therefore to infer the conditions in battle; you will see horrible devastation and all kinds of pictures; then the need will be strong nerves and cool heads. If you educate the people to give up alcohol I shall have sound and sensible subjects."

Another nation in the throes of a struggle against alcoholic drink, declared by eminent men and women to be the country's bitterest enemy, is the kingdom of Great Britain. King George the Fifth, Queen Mary, Hon. Lloyd George, minister of munitions, and Lord Kitchener, commander-in-chief of the army, are the leaders in this battle against John Barleycorn, and with them are Britain's white ribboners, led by Rosalind, Countess of Carlisle, our Scottish comrades, and hosts of clergymen, physicians, and heads of corporations. At the annual council of the British Women's Temperance Association, Lady Carlisle, the president, in speaking of the King as a teetotaller, said: "The great King of England stepped into the arena where public opinion is visioned. It is the man at the top of the social fabric who is speaking to all in the country not too blind to see. Regardless of what aristocracy would think, he went down to the workers and said, 'I, your King, will show you an excellent way; come on and stand for old England by giving up the drink.'" After reading the King's proclamation of April 6 that no wines, no spirits, no beer will be consumed in any of his Majesty's houses, the following resolution, written by Lady Carlisle, was adopted by a rising vote: "The National British Women's Temperance Association assembled in council hails with uplifted heart and with loyal homage the King's resolve to set an example to his people by giving up the use of all alcoholic drink himself and by banishing it from his royal palaces, and the British temperance women fervently pray that millions of men and women may answer this call from the King, so that he, who deeply loves the country over which he reigns, may realize how great would be the glory of leading the nation all his life through, whether in time of war or in time of peace, far away from the old drink curse which has marred England's greatness, into the safe and blessed paths of national sobriety and righteousness." Ten thousand English churches observed April 18 and 25 as "King's Pledge Sundays."

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Japanese companies have not lagged behind other nations in erecting breweries and are flooding not only Japan but China and Korea with beer. In our western hemisphere we have welcomed the glad tidings from Alberta and Saskatchewan, provinces in Canada that have driven out the liquor traffic, and as loyal Pan-Americans we long to help the drinking millions in South America. Bishop Homer C. Stuntz of the Methodist Church, in masterly addresses, has vividly pictured the great need in South America of Christian education and of temperance teaching and training. In the light of all these wonderful prohibition triumphs who shall say that in the next fifteen years we may not see the nations of both hemispheres redeemed from the curse of drink.

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Evanston, Illinois, November 4, 1915

GENERAL OFFICERS AND SECRETARIES ELECTED AT SEATTLE CONVENTION

President, Miss Anna A. Gordon; vice-president-at-large, Mrs. Ella A. Boole; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Frances P. Parks; recording secretary, Mrs. Elizabeth P. Anderson; assistant recording secretary, Mrs. Sara H. Hoge; treasurer, Mrs. Margaret C. Munns; general secretary Young People's Branch, Miss Mary Frances Willard Anderson; general secretary Loyal Temperance Legion Branch, Miss Mary B. Ervin.

Last January Iceland outlawed the drink traffic and "as long as water stays on the sea," the women of Iceland are reported to have said, "liquor will be barred from Iceland." The Roumanian government has cut down the number of saloons in its country nearly fifty per cent. The parliament of Italy has passed an act forbidding the sale, except within very narrow limits and rigid conditions, of all liquors. In Holland the number of saloons has been reduced nearly one-half, and campaigns for nation-wide prohibition are now being urged in Sweden and Norway, Australia and New Zealand. South Africa's white ribboners are rapidly gaining total abstinence ground by their heroic endeavors. The banishing of vodka and later of all alcoholic liquors from Russia, and the exterminating of absinthe from France, were so spectacular that they have attracted the attention of the world, but the fact that other nations have quietly and unostentatiously been climbing on the water wagon may have been lost sight of.

In forty countries of the world the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has its representatives or organizations through which it is creating sentiment which will help mightily to a fulfillment of the prediction, "A Saloonless World in 1930." Our World's W. C. T. U. officers, Rosalind, Countess of Carlisle, Miss Agnes E. Slack and Mrs. Mary E. Sanderson, are in our sympathetic thought in these dark days of sorrow and anxiety. We thank God that in letters coming to us from every section of the war zone there runs like a golden thread the tender love of W. C. T. U. comrades for one another, a love so strong that it will survive the awful shock and strain of the deplorable, devastating European war. We must be prepared for a mighty work that will be the privilege of the World's W. C. T. U. when the war is ended. Then we shall realize afresh the strength of the white ribbon bond and bless God anew for this great gift of His bestowing.

To our World's officers and to all W. C. T. U. leaders and comrades the world around, for whom our earnest united prayers are rising evermore, we send loving salutations. The generous gifts of Lady Carlisle and of Mrs. Caroline McDowell, superintendent of the World's Missionary Fund department in the National W. C. T. U., are making it possible for us to extend our educational and organizing enterprises in China, Japan, India, Burma, South Africa and South America. The pioneer "round-the-world" missionaries went out from the United States and are forever enshrined in our grateful hearts. With peculiar affection our hearts go out to our own white ribbon representatives in other lands, Miss Flora E. Strout of Maryland, in Rangoon, Burma, and Miss Hardynia K. Norville of Alabama, in Montevideo, Uruguay. Well may we feel a pride in those from our own home ranks who have been or now are World's W. C. T. U. leaders in distant lands. The consecrated toil of our gifted and faithful standard bearers of the World's W. C. T. U. in China, Japan, India, Burma, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Mexico and South America is bearing rich fruit. Our departments of Co-operation with Missionary Societies, and World's Missionary Fund are making sentiment for this great international advance.

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Total Abstinence Advance

Total abstinence is no longer a ridiculed fanaticism. It sits in regal state on the throne of empires and of kingdoms, and in republics sways, in ever increasing measure, the voting citizenship. It safeguards the soldier, the sailor, the aviator, and the crew of the submarine. It gives a clear brain to the railroad man, the athlete, the autoist, and the commercial, industrial and agricultural worker. It says, "The first man to be taken off and the last man to be taken on is the man who drinks."

Total abstinence framed "Rule G," enforced by every railroad of the country. "Rule G" places a reliable man in charge of a transcontinental express train, or of a safety block-signal worth ten million dollars. At the San Francisco Exposition the railroad section of a twentieth century transportation parade was a temperance object lesson.

Total abstinence has driven whisky and brandy out of the United States Pharmacopœia, thus declaring them to be neither drugs nor medicine. Law-breaking drug stores are taking notice that it requires a saloon license to sell these alcoholic liquors.

Total abstinence has caused many physicians and State Medical Societies to deal John Barleycorn solar plexus blows. It has led the National Society of Neurologists and Alienists to condemn unqualifiedly the use of alcoholic beverages, and to recommend that the various state legislatures take steps to eliminate such use.

Total abstinence has convinced captains of industry that the "water wagon" is the only "universal safety device."

Total abstinence declares that even moderate drinking is an untold risk. It teaches the young that rational self-control means absolutely no drinking of alcoholics. It gives to society an example safe and beneficent for each one to follow. Its scientific and illuminating truths reveal the terrible ills that alcohol brings to body and soul; it impresses these truths on the young minds of millions of school children in every state, territory, and the District of Columbia. It is the popular subject of thousands of essays written by boys and girls whose slogan is, "Where There's Drink There's Danger."

It controls the rulings of many life insurance societies who affirm: "We prefer total abstainers to those who imbibe even moderately." "The mortality is heavier among drinkers than non-drinkers." "We do not insure the lives of persons engaged in the sale or manufacture of intoxicating liquor." "Not even the war has been the subject of as much consideration among insurance men as has the liquor question."

Total abstinence organized the National Abstainers' Union, under the Federated Council of Churches of Christ in America, which represents over seventeen and a half million communicant members. It secured on the latest World's Temperance Sunday, 1,000,000 signatures to the temperance pledge. At the W. C. T. U., Young People's Branch, and Loyal Temperance Legion meetings held this year, the number of pledge signers has been encouragingly increased.

To warring nations total abstinence utters the warning cry, "The nation that keeps sober is the nation that will win." The teetotal pledge circulated among British troops at the front reads: "Recognizing that, as army, navy and medical leaders have stated, alcoholic drink is detrimental to health and efficiency, I promise, God helping me, to be teetotal while on service for my country."

Total abstinence enshrined in the hearts of patriotic men and women caused a bottle of water to be used at the christening of the battleship Arizona. Water is the symbol of life. Is it not an absurdity and an anachronism to use at the christening of any ship a bottle of alcoholic liquor, the symbol of disease, destruction and death?

Total abstinence has increased in ten years the sale of milk in New York City fifty per cent, and decreased the sale of beer. It dominated the New York City Health Department and caused it to declare an educational war on alcoholic drink. Commissioner Goldwater, when inaugurating this campaign, said: "The Health Board will fight the rich man's champagne as well as the poor man's beer." By means of posters, illustrated lectures and moving pictures, the ravages of alcohol are being shown, and the wise and fearless commissioner announces that "It is as necessary to battle drink as to fight an epidemic."

Total abstinence caused the state of Kansas to make liquor drinkers or cigaret

smokers ineligible to office. This ruling applies to teachers and to the professional class as well as to industrial workers and day laborers. Kansas leads the nation in refusing to employ brains muddled by alcohol.

Total abstinence proudly presides over wineless banqueting boards and famous nuptial feasts.

It holds high place beside "Truth," as an ideal advocated by the members of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the world.

Total abstinence has received the unqualified endorsement of many leading educators, who have reached the conclusion that alcohol is an unmitigated evil, and who assert "that a man who takes alcohol in even a moderate degree is harming himself physically, mentally, morally and economically."

Total abstinence laid its compelling hand on the youth of our country when the Associated College Newspaper Publishers in their convention a few weeks ago at Columbia University voted to bar liquor advertisements from their publications.

Total abstinence recently so controlled the state convention of Georgia bankers that in the interest of efficiency they resolved to exclude wine from their future banquets. Total abstinence caused the Georgia Weekly Press Association and the Georgia police chiefs to take even stronger action; the Press Association renounced the use at their meetings of intoxicants of any kind including near beer; and the police chiefs, realizing that "the dignity of sobriety is becoming to an officer sworn to enforce the prohibitory law," determined not to allow intoxicating beverages to be served at any of their entertainments.

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Total abstinence has reared a generation of voters inimical to the traffic in alcoholic liquors. To the people of this Christian republic it is saying, I, Total Abstinence, will give to you health, wealth, efficiency and prosperity. To the oppressed millions who shall seek America's hospitable shores I will be a lifegiver and a powerful protector.

Suffrage Success

Westward went the descendants of the brave women who first set foot upon Plymouth Rock, and still farther west—far over the Rockies—ventured the sons and daughters of the women who in motherly fashion rocked the old colonial cradle of liberty! California has erected a statue at the Panama Exposition to immortalize the "Pioneer Mother." The inscription at the base of the monument reads: "Over rude paths, with hunger and risk, she pressed on toward the vision of the better country. To an assemblage of men busied with the perishable rewards of the day, she brought the three-fold leaven of enduring society, faith, gentleness and home, with nurture of children."

It is the virile sons of these undaunted pioneers who have given western women the ballot. How grandly these great states between the Rockies and the Pacific have blossomed out for woman suffrage! Since our last national convention Nevada and Montana women have become voting citizens, making with Wyoming, Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Washington, California, Kansas, Oregon, Arizona and Illinois twelve states and the territory of Alaska where women enjoy the privileges of citizenship. Especially fragrant with good deeds are those ideal commonwealths, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Colorado, Arizona and Kansas, in which the pure white lilies of prohibition mingle with the shining yellow chrysanthemums of suffrage!

With great rejoicing the women everywhere have watched this swift-moving suffrage sentiment extending eastward, embracing Illinois on its way to the Atlantic coast. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts are the storm centers of suffrage campaigns, and the eventful day of decision draws near. About five million registered voters, out of a male population of nearly seven millions, will have the opportunity to grant or to deny the right of franchise to the nearly seven million women of voting age living in these four conservative commonwealths. Let us send to these

Mrs. Frances P. Parks, National Corresponding Secretary

eastern campaigners, to our sisters in Iowa, South Dakota and West Virginia, whose suffrage campaigns will end in 1916, our warmest greeting, and our assured hope that soon we shall hail them as fellow citizens. If Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts and New Jersey vote in favor of suffrage for women they increase three-fold the woman's vote in the United States. In Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas,

Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, Newly Elected National Treasurer

Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah and Wyoming, according to the 1910 census, woman's vote numbers 3,676,532. In only six states are there more women than men. These are Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Maryland, District of Columbia, North Carolina and South Carolina. For the whole of the United States there are one hundred and six men to every one hundred women.

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Three women state senators in as many states are demonstrating the ability of the feminine mind to help solve the problems of legislative bodies—Miss Kathryn Clark of Oregon, Miss Helen Robinson of Colorado, and Mrs. Frances Willard Munds of Arizona. Frances E. Willard's namesake recently occupied the speaker's chair during the consideration of a bill to amend the law relating to the fees and salaries of county officers. Within a year equal suffrage has been endorsed by the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the National Grange, the National Education Association, the American Federation of Labor, the National Woman's Trades Union League, and by a great number of religious bodies of different denominations.

In the last Congress the nation-wide suffrage amendment won a majority vote in the Senate. Although it received only a minority vote in the House, the fact that the bill was introduced and debated scores a marked advance in suffrage legislation. The text of the amendment for which 174 Congressmen voted January 12, and which has been submitted to Congress each year since 1875, is as follows: "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied by the United States, or by any state, on account of sex."

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The Federal Commission on Industrial Relations, appointed by President Wilson to investigate the causes of social and industrial unrest, has recently made its report. Among the recommendations of the Commission is a strong argument urging equal political rights for women as one of the means by which women in industry may obtain living wages.

Today we rejoice in a world wave for woman suffrage. Women have full franchise in Australia, New Zealand, Finland, Norway, Iceland and the Isle of Man. Woman's vote in Australia and New Zealand is said by prominent government officials to have "screwed up the moral tone of the communities." The countries (not including the United States) where women have municipal suffrage are, England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, Canada, Sweden, Denmark and the Union of South Africa. Outside the United States, one hundred million people live in countries in which women vote in municipal elections. The preamble to the constitution of the World's W. C. T. U., written in 1883 and adopted by over forty federated countries, includes a declaration in favor of the ballot for women. "No sex in citizenship" was one of the earliest watchwords in our organization.

Woman suffrage is a legitimate part of the program of the National W. C. T. U., but is not obligatory on any state or local union. Woman suffrage meets in the legalized liquor traffic its greatest foe. Well disposed men and women who oppose votes for women little realize that they are in line with the allied liquor interests. The liquor organizations have been spending thousands of dollars to defeat at the polls the suffrage amendments submitted to male voters. In secret circulars sent to their henchmen the distillers and brewers emphatically declare that women, if given the ballot, will vote out the saloons and utterly destroy the liquor business.

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Peace

The birth of Jesus Christ was heralded by an angelic chorus whose heavenly song bids us rejoice because the coming of Christ presages to the peoples of a world saddened by sin, suffering and strife, the wonderful benediction of peace. "Peace on earth, good-will to men" is Christianity's fundamental principle. Notwithstanding the hatred between nations engendered by the most terrible war of all history, we believe that millions of our fellow-beings cherish

toward one another thoughts of love and good-will. This spirit abounding more and more will bring peace, and eventually will cause the governments of the world to acknowledge Christ as "King of kings" and "Lord of lords." The World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in the love of God and humanity, has ever strongly advocated peace and the establishment of courts of national and international arbitration which shall banish war from the world.

For our white ribbon comrades in Germany, England, Scotland, France, Belgium, British India, South Africa and Canada, many of whom have soldier husbands or soldier sons on the battle line, we have profound sympathy. Through official correspondence we hear of their ministries to the bereaved and their self-sacrificing generosity to the suffering. One of them expressed the thought of all when she wrote: "I value those silent waves of sympathy that are so needed when all the air breathes strife and unrest. We are indeed in the storm. It is not only the outward storm and tension that so stirs us; it is the shaking of the foundation of much that has seemed unshakable."

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union was born in prayer and has ever been nurtured in the faith of a firm reliance on God. Throughout the world we are very closely united in our supplications for one another and for world-wide peace. Not alone at the noontide hour should our fervent petitions ascend to God. Let the spirit of prayer pervade all our deeds on the busiest days. Only thus shall our aching hearts be comforted; only thus shall we be constrained to walk in God-directed paths; only thus shall we fully realize the consoling truth that as one great household we are all safely sheltered in the love of God.

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For the first time in history an International Peace Congress composed wholly of women has been held. This conference met April 28 to 30 at The Hague. It was composed of more than a thousand delegates from sixteen countries, who represented the half of humanity that is the greater sufferer from war. Miss Jane Addams of Chicago, chairman of the American delegation and presiding officer of the conference, was one of a committee that later visited all the warring countries and officially presented to governmental leaders the peace resolutions adopted by the Congress.

A republic is composed of federated states. In the same manner the nations of the world can be federated. Such a federation, having in its councils women as well as men and dominated by Christ's Golden Rule, will maintain a just and lasting international peace. "Nation with nation, land with land, unarmed shall live as comrades free; in every heart and brain shall throb the pulse of one fraternity."

Our Young People Afield

It is a joy to look into the faces of the members of our Young People's Branch. We feel the throb of your sympathetic souls—the grip of your high purpose. Clear in brain, strong in body, stout of heart, with eager, willing hands our young people are vital factors in the mighty contest to free our nation from the drink curse. The moral dynamite, the new patriotism, represented in our consecrated young people, profoundly stirs my soul. These new patriots live for their country, and seek a peace that shall be international. They are welfare workers and with us contend not only for total abstinence and prohibition, but for civic righteousness, national and international, for a single standard of purity for men and women, for an eight-hour day, for a living wage, for equal pay for equal work, for industrial training as an economic necessity, for the abolishment of child labor, for the increase of children's municipal playgrounds and gardens, and for greater educational, ethical and spiritual advantages.

Young Vanderbilt's holy impulse as he faced death on the sinking Lusitania was to lower to the hastily launched lifeboats the many helpless little children on the fated British liner. He and his valet—to whom he addressed the quick command, "Find the kiddies first"—were soon carrying in their strong arms, two by two, and handing down the side of the giant ship, scores of little children, whose gay happiness had lightened the anxiety of the hazardous voyage. A noble deed, an act of the holiest self-sacrifice! A golden deed that deepens our faith in the possible triumph of one's highest ideals in a crisis of supreme moment! This young scion of a family of fabulous wealth, in the closing scene of his life's drama, has set humanity an example of heroism, priceless in its worth—an example that shall live forever. To each of us he has bequeathed an immortal appeal: "Save the kiddies first."

To the members of the Young People's Branch, young Christian soldiers on the firing line of many moral battles of many mighty reforms, comes the clarion call, "Save the children first!" See that they are speedily lifted into the life boat of a pure environment. On life's perilous voyage give them a better chance to reach the haven of "a sound mind in a sound body." Upon you, dear young comrades, rests the responsibility of training and shielding the little people of the present generation. As I catch the responsive glow in your eager faces, I know you will be equal to this opportunity that pulsates with the divine possibility of redeeming from the curses threatening its destruction, our great nation.

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Young Americans

A baby boy's cry in a happy home on the Atlantic coast was plainly heard four thousand miles away by a proud father who was visiting the Panama-Pacific Exposition. The cry, carried so far by the magic telephone, was the voice of a welcome child, cradled in comfort. Unheralded, unheard, except by poor, pathetic mothers, the cries of countless, defrauded, neglected children are making their pitiful appeal. These little ones are the innocent victims of an iniquitous liquor trust that protects the saloon instead of protecting the home. "Safety First" is a stirring slogan, worthy of the brains of the city fathers with whom it originated, but "Safety Always" is a splendid home slogan. It is the appeal to civic authorities of millions of mothers who demand for themselves and for their children sanitary homes and safe streets.

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Julia Lathrop, who might be called the federal mother of our nation's boys and girls, is most happily and ably defending their interests. She has practical conferences with civic and national officials. "If mothers and women generally could have a share in the civic housekeeping, would three million babies die every year?" is one of her pertinent questions. There are thirteen million women engaged in the great business of rearing thirty million children. What other national interest is of greater importance? The Children's Bureau, through Miss Lathrop, confirms the sad fact, long realized by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, that strong drink is a terrible handicap in the child life of our republic. State and local white ribboners who live in license territory are shocked to find how many children, deprived through strong drink of parental love and care, are supported by charity; and how many, deprived of their birthright, are classed among delinquents, defectives and degenerates.

The sad revelations of Juvenile Courts, now established in twenty-six states, emphasize the vital necessity of everywhere protecting children. Boys and girls, many of them of foreign birth, suffer from home neglect, bad companionship and vicious environment. Loyalty to our country's righteous institutions and strict obedience to her laws are a prime need of the hour. The youth of our country must be rooted and grounded in the principles of intelligent patriotism. In our young people's and children's societies we must emphasize the vital importance of reverence for law and respect for authority, and must vigorously denounce all forms of lawlessness.

The liquor fraternity, it is cheering to know, say they are irritated "by the temperance parades of white-garbed school children that in so many elections have been instrumental in appealing to the judgment of the voters." * * * * Evidently, in the opinion of the agitated and alarmed liquor leaders, the public appeal to the voters made by our boys and girls through petition, parade and public meeting, is well nigh irresistible. Thousands of children in the Sunday schools have petitioned state legislatures and the National Congress in behalf of state and national prohibition, and their enthusiastic activities will continue.

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It is not difficult for the student of temperance history to account for the deep conviction and the earnest work of many men and women who today are foremost in the great struggle against the drink monopoly. The boy who two score years ago was taught by a W. C. T. U. mother at the twilight hour to offer his child-like prayer for the temperance cause, as her hand rested tenderly upon his little head, is today a temperance warrior battling against home's most relentless foe. Boys and girls who twenty-five and thirty years ago were taught by white ribboners to shout, "Tremble, King Alcohol, we shall grow up!" and whose heads, hearts, hands and feet received temperance training in public school, Sunday school, and Loyal Temperance Legion, are grown up, and are rapidly dethroning King Alcohol. Thousands of children are actively with us in the mighty campaigns of these victory-crowned days. As Young Campaigners for Prohibition they are making their full share of the righteous sentiment that is driving the saloon and the liquor traffic from localities and from states.

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This year by action of the state legislature, September 28, or the school day in each year nearest that date, has been designated in Kansas as Frances E. Willard Day. The pen with which Governor Capper signed the bill is now one of the prized exhibits at Frances E. Willard's old home in Evanston. Mrs. Lillian M. Mitchner, president of Kansas W. C. T. U., who witnessed the signing of the bill and was presented with the pen, generously sent it to Rest Cottage. This bill establishing Frances E. Willard Day was the pet measure of the W. C. T. U. in the 1915 legislative session. A suitable program for the observance of the day has been prepared by the W. C. T. U. state officers, and the teachers of public schools will be asked to plan the exercises according to this outline.

Three other states—Alabama, New Mexico and Tennessee—have a similar temperance day in the public schools, and in the last two states it is known as Frances E. Willard Day. Alabama and New Mexico secured the day through their State Boards of Education. Tennessee followed Kansas in establishing such a day through legislative enactment.

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The educational posters, designed and posted last year by the members of the Poster Advertising Association on more than three thousand plants of the United States and Canada, have been the admiration and uplift of thousands, both young

National President Calls Attention to the Tremendous Gain in W. C. T. U. Membership for the Year 1915 of 29,711. Spirit of Patriotism Exalted. "Let each Patriotic Heart," urged Miss Gordon, "be Linked to God by Cables of Faith and Prayer."

and old. Our thanks are due the Poster Advertising Association for the educational propaganda of these billboard posters. Their ethical and religious teaching of patriotism, courage and goodwill are poster-sermons which harmonize acceptably with God's handiwork in nature, and surely cannot disfigure a man-made city.

The municipal Christmas tree, a choice gift of many cities to their little ones, is guiding them toward high ideals of life and of service. Watching the long procession of carol singers last Christmas Eve in my prohibition home city of Evanston, Illinois, listening to the strains of "Holy Night" from a trumpet in a near-by belfry, noting the throngs gathering from east, west, north and south attracted by the brilliantly lighted tree and its shining star, I had long thoughts and grateful of the trend of the times in this glowing century. The day is speedily coming when the municipal heart will beat true to the "child in the midst," and when all cities that furnish their boys and girls a Christmas tree crowned with the "Star of Bethlehem" will cease to darken the lives of these little ones by placing in their pathway the degrading, demoralizing, life-destroying saloon. "The Christ child has mates—childhood shall be forever on the earth; and no man who has hurt or lightly priced so much as one sweet hair on one sweet infant's head but shall be cursed."

Temperance teaching and training of the children make deep and lasting sentiment for prohibition and for its enforcement. Mighty is the prohibition edict of the Czar of all the Russias, but mightier far will be the United States prohibition edict. This will come, not through the proclamation of one ruler, but through that of millions of enlightened American citizens, "kings over themselves," who at the ballot box will choose for our beloved republic the inestimable blessing of nation-wide prohibition.

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With a message already too long, I realize that many topics of throbbing interest—topics closely related to our organization—have not been touched upon. Two of these—the vast labor question and the encouraging progress in the promotion of purity through education and legislation—will be ably discussed by specialists in our morning institutes. We should be wide-awake to the importance of industrial problems, for wage-earning men and women constitute a large part of our population. The W. C. T. U. has always maintained a helpful attitude toward the people who are not capitalists, but who by their industry have increased the material prosperity of our nation. In our declaration of principles is this statement: "We believe in a living wage; an eight hour day; and in justice as opposed to greed." W. C. T. U. women have many opportunities to circulate literature giving information on the relation of total abstinence to industrial efficiency. The recent report of the Federal Industrial Relations Commission shows the difficulty of agreement on any specific remedies for industrial discontent. Annihilate the liquor traffic and much of the discontent will disappear. The sober workingman and his family will be well housed, well fed, and well clothed.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union believes in one standard of purity for both men and women. The vital importance of training the child in the principles of purity and total abstinence is the fundamental thought of our preventive and educational work—in purity lines. "Self-knowledge, self-reverence, self-control, these three alone lead life to sovereign power," was the strong, poetic utterance of a seer who nobly won the victor's

Mrs. Elizabeth P. Anderson, National Recording Secretary

crown. Our youth sadly need to be taught this self-reverence, and also reverence for home, church, school, city and nation. Our growing boys and girls are the favored beneficiaries of a great, patriotic past and they must be the enthusiastic leaders of a grand and happy future. Experts who deal with the purity

Mrs. Sara H. Hoge, National Assistant Recording Secretary

question from the legislative standpoint tell us that we shall never wholly control the social evil until we annihilate the drink traffic. Our activities for social purity along preventive, educational and legislative lines should be sane, steady and systematic.

Prohibition victories bring responsibilities well-nigh overpowering in the weight of their importance to the community, the nation and the world. A prohibition victory places in the hands of law abiding citizens a weapon that only through constant, vigorous use can be kept brightly burnished. We do not expect a trolley car to make much progress unless it runs on a well laid track and is supplied from a central battery with electric power. Neither can we expect a prohibitory law to enforce itself. The law must run on the well laid track of an educated public sentiment, and the power that propels it must come from an electric battery of fearless, law enforcing officials. Alas, that any community should be lulled into apathy and indifference by the fact that open saloons do not legally exist in their midst. Woe to the locality where a prohibitory law administers moral chloroform instead of proving a tonic to civic, moral and spiritual activities.

Today we have a glowing lineup of nineteen prohibition states. These states each and every one must be held by the temperance forces and new territory constantly added. The liquor trade is enraged to the point of desperation and will spare neither money, misrepresentation nor multiplied activities to wrest from its hated invaders the heights of prohibition they have already gained. They will endeavor to prevent any further redemption of the swamps and sewers of liquordom that breed disease and death for our republic—nay, threaten the very existence of our nation.

It means much, beloved comrades, that we have held the tremendous 1914 gain of 30,878 members and can report a net gain of 29,711 members for 1915—a W. C. T. U. year of less than eleven months. The European situation threatened to seriously cripple our finances; our hearts have prompted us to give generously to the sufferers from this accursed, cruel war; and heavy demands have been made upon us for our own poor and unemployed. To secure new members and to diligently push our work in her own locality has called out the consecrated effort of each white ribboner. We express our heartfelt gratitude to the heroic rank and file who have responded so grandly to new opportunities, and have shouldered so bravely difficult responsibilities. White ribboners are not easily dismayed. They have proved themselves equal to sudden and overwhelming crises. Always they have made a record worthy of our high calling in Christ Jesus our Lord.

The spirit of humanity, of brotherhood, of co-operation, is rapidly developing, and its mighty, mutual benefit is becoming better understood. Rejoicingly and reverently we catch President Wilson's vision of the patriots of our republic, fused, melted, welded, into one great pulsating heart, "the heart of America that shall interpret the heart of the world." Let each temperance patriot wear in his heart the flag of our country. Let each patriotic heart be linked to God by cables of faith and prayer. So shall we speedily win our fight for a sober nation, and the purified heart of America shall worthily interpret the heart of the world.

NOTE: The recommendations of the National president will be given in the next issue of the convention report.

Report of National Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Frances P. Parks—A Survey of W. C. T. U. Work in the Various States

It were useless to endeavor to report the amount of work accomplished at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters the past year. The comprehensive plans adopted by the Atlanta Convention for continuing the campaign for National Constitutional Prohibition meant work for Headquarters in every department. From the uniform program for January 14, National Constitutional Prohibition Amendment Day, to the Sunday school program for World's Temperance Sunday, there has been a stream of special campaign supplies pouring out of the Publishing House. With THE UNION SIGNAL growing in favor week by week, and the Publicity Bureau supplying an ever widening circle of newspapers with up-to-date prohibition news, it will not be questioned that the editorial force and the workers in Circulation and Literature departments have been kept busy. Just how Miss Gordon accomplishes all she does, sought as she is day and night by callers of all conditions and pressed by world-wide correspondence, is a mystery to those who are associated with her at National Headquarters; but she shares their responsibilities, too, never seeming to count these a burden. And at any time the great national issue has demanded her presence elsewhere, in Washington for a conference with leaders of the temperance forces or in state W. C. T. U. conventions, our National president has been there to inspire and encourage with her unfailing optimism and her broad outlook. There has been sadness in our hearts because of a vacant chair in the Household of Faith. We think of Mrs. Hutchinson as not far away, but where "infinite joy shall atone for the pain."

The Memorial Fund

The Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund, established to increase the membership and power of the W. C. T. U., has not failed in its mission the past year. Eighteen states received appropriations from this fund. One hundred dollars was appropriated to make it possible for Mrs. Hatcher to visit Alaska and hold a territorial convention. South Carolina, Ohio, Vermont, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, and California have had the benefit of the special campaign literature offer. The attractive National Headquarters, established in the Hotel Driscoll, Washington, D. C., in December, and maintained by an appropriation from the Memorial Fund, is the realization of a long recognized need of the organization. Three great departments, Work Among Foreign Speaking People, Work Among Colored People, and Work Among Indians, are financed from this fund. It should be a matter of pride with every local union in the United States to contribute two dollars annually to the Memorial Fund.

Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund

We trust the plan for raising a National campaign fund, recommended by the Atlanta Convention, will be continued, namely: "That each local union be asked to hold a public meeting not later than March; an offering to be taken for the Campaign Fund, this money to be sent through regular channels to the state W. C. T. U. treasurer, who shall transmit one-half to the National treasurer, this fund to be known in both state and National as the Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund.

"That the Young People's Branches be urged to have a share in the campaign by adapting to their work plans proposed for the W. C. T. U. and by enlisting other young people to become active and intelligent workers."

Subscription envelopes, prepared by the National W. C. T. U., are furnished to the state W. C. T. U. at cost, to be sent free to every local union agreeing to place them in the hands of all members and as many others as possible, with the suggestion that every local union send a contribution to the fund averaging ten cents per member. It must be admitted by all loyal white ribboners that this is a light tax to put upon the members of an organization pledged to work for the advancement of the cause for which Lillian Stevens "dared hope almost everything." We must have a campaign fund that shall adequately bear its part in placing prohibition in the constitution of the United States. To carry out this simple plan insures a campaign fund for 1916 of more than $30,000 on the membership reported to this Convention. Reckoning as we do that one-third of the membership dues were uncollected for one reason and another, gives a reasonable expectation that the sum raised by this method would be at least $40,000. Our opponents were never so alert and aggressive. They are spending millions in the attempt to defeat the amendment and prevent the question from going to the states. The Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association appropriated $50,000,000 for the campaign, more than $1,000,000 for each state in the Union, and other liquor associations are piling up funds for the same purpose. But not upon the might and power of the dollar, necessary "sinew of war" though it be, does the triumph of righteousness depend. We know, and the liquor people know, that invisible forces are working with and for the temperance hosts, and that victory is sure. Let us remember that we are on the Lord's side and that back of every dollar put into the Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund is the spirit and power of the living God. That friends of the cause are only waiting to know you will act as their agents in using their money as they would desire, is proved by a notable gift of $1,200 to the Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund, the donors requesting that the money be transferred to the Arizona Dry Federation to aid in the law enforcement campaign in that state, a request promptly granted.

W. C. T. U. Exhibits

In the preparation of an educational exhibit to be installed at the Panama-Pacific Exposition early in the year, we received valuable assistance from the committee appointed by the convention of 1913. When contract for making much of the material to be included was given to a Providence firm of exhibit specialists, Mrs. Rooke very kindly consented to serve as the local consulting member of the exhibit committee. Mrs. Dorr rendered valuable assistance in securing volunteer demonstrators from Oakland, Berkeley and San Francisco unions who have faithfully aided Miss Mary E. Brown, superintendent of the exhibit by appointment of the National Officers. To the efficiency of these comrades we owe her presence in the convention. Northern California headquarters has been in use as a popular annex to our exhibit booth. Attractive furnishings which have made the booth more comfortable for the workers have been the gift of Northern California W. C. T. U. Visitors to the exhibit have been enthusiastic in their praise of its competent and tactful management by Miss Brown. This great undertaking has proved so successful that the wisdom of the convention in authorizing such an exhibit has been fully established and the generous assistance of the World's W. C. T. U. proved to be a warranted investment of effort and money. The Panama-Pacific International Exposition is, without question, the greatest, most comprehensive and stupendous exposition ever held. To have gained recognition at all would have been an honor worthy of congratulation. The jury of awards, in giving the grand prize to this exhibit, considered four questions: What is the object of the organization? What means have been used in reaching that object? What has been accomplished thus far? What are the prospects for the future? Another recognition was given the W. C. T. U. by including the exhibit in a survey made for a souvenir book presented to the National Education Association and International Congress of Education at the joint meeting held in Oakland in August. Only exhibits valuable from an educational standpoint were included in the book, which is to be used as a textbook in the schools of the United States.

The exhibit method of securing publicity for the W. C. T. U. has been successfully employed by the Southern California union in an attractive headquarters and rest room installed at the San Diego Exposition. The New York W. C. T. U. had a notable exhibit in the Grand Central Palace, New York City, in March, as a feature of the "Made-In-United States" Exposition. The exhibit was installed a month later in the Woman's Industrial Exposition at the same location, and proved a most successful attraction at the state fair in August. The W. C. T. U. exhibit at the Ohio state fair, modeled on the Panama-Pacific exhibit, was visited by thousands of people and made an effective appeal to voters.

Interstate Campaign Conferences

Efficiency is the watchword of the present time and the need of reaching the highest possible degree of efficiency in prohibition campaigns led the General Officers to arrange for two group meetings last spring, at which campaign methods were discussed. The first Interstate Campaign Conference was held at Jacksonville, Florida, in March. All of the southern states were officially represented, with the exception of Texas and Tennessee. The conference, which was presided over by Mrs. Sara H. Hoge, National assistant recording secretary, was a great sentiment maker and set forth practical plans and ideas of immense value to the earnest, wide-awake campaigner.

The Interstate Campaign Conference of the Northwest met in Boise, Idaho, in April, and by its enthusiasm further emphasized the value of the plan for get-together meetings of state W. C. T. U. workers. Colorado furnished the presiding officer, Mrs. Adrianna Hungerford; the other states represented were Oregon, Wyoming, North Idaho, Nevada, Utah and Montana, with South Idaho acting as hostess. The delegations in attendance at the conference represented 10,744 white ribbon voters. In this particular it was probably the most unique gathering of women on record. Liquor people, it is said, consider one white ribboner and her influence equal to seven votes.

Chautauquas

At Chautauqua, New York, the birthplace of Chautauquas and of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the usual high standard of excellence was maintained in all programs given under the auspices of the National W. C. T. U. Mrs. Mary B. Wilson was again in charge of our work there and the popular hostess

of National W. C. T. U. headquarters in Kellogg Hall.

The student of social forces has discovered the value of the Chautauqua institution as an educator, an enlightener, a promoter, an entertainer and an all-round public good. The W. C. T. U learned that lesson early and pre-empted a place on the Chautauqua platform which becomes broader as the Chautauqua idea grows. In a general way, what was done at the Mother Chautauqua was duplicated by state unions in hundreds of Chautauquas —the popular "Feast of the Tabernacles."

Our Field Workers

Now a word about organizing work. Of the thirty-eight organizers, thirty have been actively in the field and have reported new unions organized and old unions strengthened. They have assisted in campaigns for prohibition and woman suffrage. They are an heroic and devoted set of women, deserving support and commendation. Mrs. Howland, who has won an enviable reputation as a campaigner, accepted a recent urgent call to assist in a prohibition campaign in Newfoundland, though her heart was set on attending this Convention. She has reached St. Johns and the liquorites have commenced their attacks upon her, calling her "interloper," saying she is not welcome, etc. She is the guest of our consul, James Sackett Benedict, and his wife. Mrs. Benedict is president of the W. C. T. U. The liquor men say Consul Benedict should tell the United States government that Mrs. Howland is not wanted in Newfoundland. There is also a veiled threat that Mr. Benedict will be recalled if too active an interest is exhibited in the campaign. Mrs. Armor is campaigning in Ohio, but her heart is here. She made a wonderful speech as a substitute for ex-Secretary of State Bryan at the International Christian Endeavor convention held in Chicago. The great audience of 15,000 rose as one person on her call for the vote on National Constitutional Prohibition. I promised then to tell you that wherever Mary Harris Armor may be today she has on "the whole armor" and is fighting our battle in God's name and for His honor and glory. Mrs. Viola Romans, secretary of the Board of Organizers and Lecturers, announced for an address on "Our National Defenses" in this Convention, has found "Our State Defenses" a more urgent call to duty and will be constantly in service until the polls close in Ohio on November second.

Expansion of the W. C T. U.

The history of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, its marvelous growth in numbers and in power, does not need to be reviewed in this presence, but, if time permitted, we fain would bring to your remembrance the chapters written since the first annual convention held on the Pacific Coast met in the hospitable city of Seattle, to celebrate the silver anniversary of the organization. Twenty-five years of honorable warfare had been crowned by no small measure of success, for the white banner of prohibition had been set up by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in every state and territory of the Union. But today Washington alone counts nearly as many members as in 1899 were enlisted in all the coast states. "A little leaven hath leavened the whole lump," and largely through the efforts of the women, first woman suffrage and then state-wide prohibition became an issue.

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With its system of organization and plan of work duplicated in all the states and territories, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union needed and found adaptations which made possible its expansion in the North, South, East and West, thus vindicating the methods which have been pursued for the past forty years. By its "Do Everything Policy," the gigantic tree of the liquor traffic has been girdled and is doomed.

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White States

With increasing confidence in their ability to secure recognition from the law makers, the white ribboners of Maine, Kansas, North Dakota, Georgia, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Mississippi, North Carolina and West Virginia have pressed their claims for better legislation in all matters pertaining to the home and childhood. Being possessed of full citizenship, the Kansas W. C. T. U. unhesitatingly asked the state legislature for consideration and passage of certain bills, sending out a neat card, bearing the following request:

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union which represents 10,000 earnest, Christian women of Kansas, is very much interested in the public welfare of the state, and would therefore earnestly solicit your support in behalf of the following bills:

1. Mother's Compensation Bill.
2. Minimum Wage for Women and Girls under "Board" already established.
3. Division of Child Hygiene under State Board of Health.
4. Temperance Day in Public Schools.
5. Tax Exemption of two hundred dollars for all householders.
6. Humane Education in Public Schools.
7. Equal Property Rights for Married Men and Married Women.

A splendid educational law and three good anti-liquor bills.

All these bills passed both houses and became laws, and Kansas now has the distinction of being the first state to establish by legislative action a Frances Willard Day in the public schools.

Georgia furnishes an apt illustration of a prohibition state beset by outside and inside influences represented by secret liquor agencies and open lobbies in the legislature seeking to thwart existing laws and to prevent the enactment of more stringent measures. The W. C. T. U. labors unceasingly to strengthen prohibition sentiment. The appeal to Governor Harris to include a prohibition measure in his call for an extra session of the legislature, made by the W. C. T. U., supported by thousands of good people outside of the organization, has been granted.

The white banner of prohibition so long held aloft in Tennessee by the devoted hands of Silena Holman will be carried more steadily by her successor because of the legislation secured in the last legislature by this dauntless leader. A measure providing for the observance of a Frances Willard Day, which passed the legislature, will do much to educate the younger generation of the state to an appreciation of the value of the prohibitory law. Sorrowing, but undismayed, the Tennessee W. C. T. U. will take as their rally cry her parting words: "Let all that is done be for the good of the work!"

New White States

To the roll-call of prohibition states, Virginia, Washington, Oregon, Arizona and Colorado answered for the first time with a heartsome "Here" at the Atlanta Convention. The year 1915 has seen the list of new white states swelled by the addition of Alabama, Arkansas, Idaho, Iowa and South Carolina, while Ohio is pressing hard to join the sisterhood. As each of these states swung into line, Old Glory floated triumphantly in front of National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, and our hearts thrilled with admiration for the brave comrades who had helped to place another prohibition star in this historic flag. As in the hostess state of Washington, these comrades with infinite pains and patience had "girdled the tree"; they had builded in the hearts of their fellow citizens a mighty faith in their just cause; they had boldly prophesied that the people would rise in their majesty and kill the liquor traffic; they had used their utmost influence to secure the election of temperance men to official positions, and had continued with unabated zeal their educational campaigns. Local unions had secured the co-operation of churches in the observance of National Constitutional Prohibition Amendment Day, and on this occasion many votes for state-wide prohibition were won. Picnics, fairs, medal contests and open-air meetings were utilized to present the truth to the masses. The young people and the children helped in public demonstrations and parades. The increasing friendliness of the press made possible the reaching of ever-widening circles with social and economic arguments for outlawing the liquor traffic; carefully selected legislative committees camped at state capitals while liquor bills were under consideration, and in no instance was there a failure to give an expression of appreciation on the part of the women when the desired legislation was secured.

The year has witnessed some unusual scenes in these new white states, as in Iowa, when on the evening of the day the governor affixed his signature to the death warrant of Iowa's saloons, he paid an eloquent tribute to the organized white ribboners and their work in bringing about this long-deferred victory over the liquor trade; as in Oregon, when the speaker of the house of representatives, in recognition of the part the women had taken in the campaign, commissioned the president of the state W. C. T. U. to carry the prohibition bill to the senate and from there to the governor for his signature; as in Arizona, when our white ribbon comrade, Mrs. Frances Willard Munds, state senator, was called to the chair on two occasions when important matters were under consideration by the legislature in committee of the whole.

In Colorado the most strenuous work of the year was legislative and resulted in the enactment of a very inclusive and exclusive enforcement law. White ribboners proved to be efficient lobbyists, and when Denver tried to take advantage of the "home rule" amendment and grant licenses extending into 1916, the question was carried to the supreme court, and at the request of the state officials the W. C. T. U. retained two prominent lawyers to prepare "friendly briefs." This situation illustrates the need of an "emergency fund" for the defense of prohibition.

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Near-White States

California, South Dakota, Vermont, Montana and Nebraska and the territory of Alaska have already launched campaigns which will culminate in elections in 1916. Nothing daunted by the failure to receive prohibition in 1914, the citizens of the Golden State plan for a long pull, a strong pull and a steady pull, as well as a pull together, in a combination of prohibition forces to be known as the Dry Federation. Mrs. Addie Garwood Estes, vice-president of the Northern California W. C. T. U., has been appointed superintendent of Woman's Work in the Dry Federation.

Montana is doing fine preliminary work this year in preparation for the definite state-wide campaign into which she is to be plunged. She is aiming to standardize the local unions so as to conserve every effort made and to secure that essential to successful endeavor—team work.

The Nebraska W. C. T. U. will have charge of all petition work in the campaign to be conducted by the federated temperance forces of that state.

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In Vermont the temperance and religious forces have united on a campaign plan which gives to each organization its definite work. The W. C. T. U. makes the county union the unit in its financial plan, and there is already a friendly rivalry to bring "our" county up to require-

ments without drawing upon the state campaign fund.

The new territorial union is well represented in this convention and without doubt our Alaska comrades will glean from the discussion of campaign methods much that can be adapted and applied to the Northland, and the indications are that with the help of voting women Alaska will eliminate the liquor traffic at the next general election.

Whitening States

State-wide prohibition bills have been introduced in Utah, New York, Delaware, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Texas, Wyoming, Michigan and Indiana. The Utah legislature voted for state-wide prohibition, but the bill was vetoed by Governor Spry, after the close of the session, otherwise it would undoubtedly have been passed over his veto. It is safe to say that the voice of Utah will be heard again on this question. In anticipation of the hearing on the New York bill, set for March 10, the Allied Forces for Civic and Moral Betterment voted to designate February 22 and October 12 as "poster days." All temperance, philanthropic and religious organizations were asked on these dates to put up temperance posters. The W. C. T. U., in addition to its own work, was requested to present the matter to the churches, urging them to secure special posters from their own temperance committee. Five thousand sets of six posters each, issued by the National W. C. T. U., were ordered for February 22, and at the rate orders are being booked in the Publishing House, twice as many posters will be displayed on October 12 in New York. This plan is commended for securing concerted action and great publicity at little expense.

The Minnesota W. C. T. U. has taken an active part in the county option campaigns which have put the saloons out of business in forty-five counties. Their aim has been to increase the number of efficient workers by enlarging the membership, and to keep the work before the public through the press, posters, medal contests, open-air meetings, street parades and other demonstrations. On September 28, "All-over the State Campaign Day" was observed.

The recent emphatic declaration of Governor Kendrick of Wyoming in favor of state-wide prohibition and asserting that he believed it time his state entered into such a campaign, has given a new impetus to the movement. The president of Wyoming W. C. T. U., profiting by a lesson in campaign methods received at the Western Interstate Campaign Conference last spring, made a tour of her state with the western Y. P. B. field secretary, Mrs. Linnie Carl, and conducted in each county seat a conference in which she urged the co-operation of leading men and women.

Florida secured from the last legislature some drastic anti-liquor legislation, depriving the saloons of almost all the features which would make them attractive as social drinking centers. It also strengthened its S. T. I. law. Prohibition sentiment in the state is growing.

Michigan concentrated its efforts on legislative work and an increase of membership, making a large gain. During the session of the legislature, the speaker of the house by regular appointment arranged for the W. C. T. U. reporter to enjoy all the privileges accorded the representatives of the leading papers of the state. The state-wide prohibition bill introduced in March did not pass, but the discussion over this and other bills was worth the effort expended by the temperance forces. Every one of the twelve districts made a net gain in membership and sixty counties were organized. Michigan has set its goal for 20,000 members by next June.

Illinois continues to demonstrate the power of the woman voter to secure cleaner municipal conditions and a larger area of law enforcement. It is estimated that there are 1,000,000 qualified women voters in the state and of this number at least seventy-five per cent have rendered a good account of themselves, voting against the saloon, vicious candidates and graft propositions. Chicago women have not as yet voted upon the licensing of saloons but will next spring cast votes against the continuance of over 7,000 saloons. Outside of Chicago, 1,396 saloons have been voted out, leaving 3,500 down state yet to be cared for. Special agitation is directed toward a constitutional convention.

Every local union in the District of Columbia reported a gain in membership. Prohibition sentiment was fostered by working with and through other organizations and the posting of prohibition maps in all school buildings, which are to be kept up-to-date by a committee appointed for that purpose. The loyal co-operation of the No. 2 District union is encouraged and appreciated.

Suffrage Campaign States

The W. C. T. U. is carrying on a definite part of the work in the suffrage campaigns of Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, and Massachusetts, where the vote is soon to be taken, and it will be prominent in the suffrage campaigns of 1916.

Massachusetts' equal suffrage campaign is not led by the W. C. T. U., but in some sections the white ribboners of the Old Bay State have co-operated with the suffrage societies. In others they have worked independently. Each local union held a suffrage meeting, W. C. T. U. enrollment blanks were circulated and our popular suffrage campaign leaflets have been widely distributed. The W. C. T. U. has had a fine opportunity to show the attitude of the liquor forces to the ballot in the hands of the women and has made good use of it. A communication from a paid agent of "the trade," bearing the heading, "Woman Suffrage Most Bitterly Opposed in Every Way to the Liquor Traffic and all Forms of Liquor License" fell into their hands. It was photographed and sent broadcast over the state.

The long-drawn-out battle with the liquor forces supported by brewery money has convinced the Missouri W. C. T. U. that the next step must be an effort to obtain the ballot for women. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Equal Suffrage Association have joined in a compact to call another election upon woman suffrage by means of the initiative, in 1916.

Strength in Numbers

When you remember that great battles have been won by a reinforcement of two or three hundred, and that Thermopylae was held by one man, you will realize the significance of a great membership gain, and that in a year of marked financial depression. Even before the National W. C. T. U. set its goal at 50,000 new members, many state unions had determined to enter upon membership crusades.

The concrete result is a gain of 35,771 members reported by forty-two states. The Jubilee program, closing the convention Thursday evening, will be provided by the presidents of the following successful states in the National membership contest: Gain of over one hundred, District of Columbia, Idaho South, Connecticut, Kentucky, Maine, New Hampshire, Delaware, Oklahoma; over two hundred, Rhode Island, Wyoming and Arkansas No. 2; over three hundred, South Carolina; over four hundred, Colorado; over five hundred, Maryland, Kansas and Montana; over six hundred, Virginia; over seven hundred, New Jersey, Minnesota and North Dakota; over eight hundred, Indiana, Nebraska; over eleven hundred, Tennessee and Wisconsin; over fourteen hundred, Massachusetts; over two thousand, Missouri and Michigan and Iowa; over three thousand, New York; over five thousand, Ohio; Pennsylvania again leading with a net gain of 6,172.

The following states made gains under one hundred: Florida, District of Columbia No. 2, Nevada, West Virginia, New Mexico, Georgia, Idaho North, Louisiana No. 2 and Utah.

A new colored state union has been organized in Maryland with the approval and help of the white state union and dues have been paid for 220 members. Since the Atlanta Convention the colored state union in North Carolina paid dues for two years, giving it a membership of 270 on our record. These members count on the right side of the ledger, but cannot justly be included in the same class with states making a net gain over last year's membership.

With the average gain made in forty-two states maintained in all the states, the National membership goal of 50,000 would have been passed with nearly a thousand for good measure. Unfortunately, there were sections of the country, notably the Pacific coast states, where the obstacles proved insurmountable and eighteen states report an aggregate loss in membership which reduces the National net gain to 29,711. Your superintendent of Organization respectfully and with due appreciation of the labor and devotion involved, recommends setting the membership goal for 1916 at 75,000 net gain. Let us undertake great things, ask great things and expect great things of God and the people!

MOTHER'S "NOTIONS"
Good for Young People to Follow

"My little grandson often comes up to show me how large the muscles of his arms are.

"He was a delicate child, but has developed into a strong, healthy boy and Postum has been the principal factor.

"I was induced to give him the Postum because of my own experience with it.

"I am sixty years old, and have been a victim of nervous dyspepsia for many years. Have tried all sorts of medicines and had treatment from many physicians, but no permanent relief came.

"I used to read the Postum advertisements in our paper. At first I gave but little attention to them, but finally something in one of the advertisements made me conclude to try Postum.

"I was very particular to have it prepared strictly according to directions, and used good, rich cream. It was very nice indeed, and about bedtime I said to the members of the family that I believed I felt better. One of them laughed and said: 'That's another of mother's notions,' but the notion has not left me yet.

"I continued to improve right along after leaving off coffee and taking Postum, and now after three years' use I feel so well that I am almost young again. I know Postum was the cause of the change in my health, and I cannot say too much in its favor. I wish I could persuade all nervous people to use it."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum comes in two forms:

Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

Both kinds are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

TREASURER'S REPORT

FRANCES P. PARKS, Acting Treasurer

GENERAL NATIONAL RECEIPTS

Cash on hand, Oct. 29, 1914	$14,368.78	
Time Deposits, Interest Bearing	28,232.00	
		$ 42,600.78
W. Dues	$31,899.82	
Y. P. B. Dues	1,013.62	
L. T. L. Dues	920.46	
Life and Memorial Membership Fees	650.00	
World's W. C. T. U. Membership Fees	900.00	
Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund	9,387.72	
Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund	4,903.27	
Anna A. Gordon Missionary Fund	140.57	
World's W. C. T. U. Missionary Fund	58.50	
World's Y. P. B. Missionary Fund	141.18	
Japanese Headquarters Bldg. Fund	132.00	
Atlanta Collections	317.70	
Bequests	4,000.00	
Miscellaneous	271.08	
Exchange	6.45	
Interest	1,208.96	
From World's Treas. for Panama-Pacific Exhibit	1,059.23	
Total	$ 57,010.56	

LITERATURE RECEIPTS

Publications	$15,357.35	
Miscellaneous	8,619.34	
Superintendents' Stock	3,496.17	
Exchange	26.15	
Total	$27,499.01	

UNION SIGNAL RECEIPTS

Union Signal Subscriptions	$22,092.87	
Young Crusader Subscriptions	4,133.04	
Philanthropy Fund	9.00	
Advertising	1,241.06	
Exchange	41.24	
Miscellaneous	224.62	
Total	$27,741.83	
Total receipts		112,251.40
Grand Total		$154,852.18

GENERAL NATIONAL DISBURSEMENTS

World's W. C. T. U. Dues	$ 3,291.34
Contributions to World's W. C. T. U.:	
World's Life Membership Fees	900.00
World's W. C. T. U. Missionary Fund	58.50
World's Y. Missionary Fund	141.18
Anna A. Gordon Missionary Fund	140.57
Japanese Building Fund	132.00
Convention Expenses, Atlanta	871.14
F. E. W. Memorial Fund	5,651.12
Appropriations	13,880.00
Printing	580.57
Telephone, Telegraph, Express	227.93
Salaries	5,341.60
Headquarters Fund	2,652.87
Campaign Fund	2,181.02
Panama-Pacific Exposition	3,341.82
Property Expenses	616.47
Postage	414.69
Y. P. B.	342.47
L. T. L.	190.33
Press and Publicity	1,556.63
Miscellaneous	2,333.41
Furniture and Fixtures	107.47
War Tax	.29
Total	$44,953.42

LITERATURE DISBURSEMENTS

Printing	$ 6,481.13
Postage	2,436.55
Telephone, Telegraph, Express	2,497.35
Salaries	5,434.50
Miscellaneous	1,090.14
Exchange	65.35
Superintendents' Literature	1,534.16
Miscellaneous Literature	4,265.91
Convention Expenses	137.23
Furniture and Fixtures	82.57
War Tax	73.28
Property Expenses	89.70
Total	$24,187.87

UNION SIGNAL DISBURSEMENTS

Printing Union Signal and Young Crusader	$14,606.00	
Miscellaneous Printing	93.13	
Postage	1,951.88	
Articles and Illustrations for Papers	1,038.52	
Premiums and Prizes	371.15	
Convention Expenses	60.38	
Salaries	6,037.13	
Telephone, Telegraph, Express	153.71	
Exchange	47.00	
Furniture and Fixtures	148.55	
Miscellaneous	951.72	
Total	$25,459.17	
Total Disbursements		$94,600.46
Time Deposits (Interest bearing)	$42,356.81	
Cash on hand	17,894.91	60,251.72
Grand Total		$154,852.18

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY CONVENTION

PREAMBLE

Reverently acknowledging the guidance and help of our Heavenly Father in the work of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union during the past year, we come to this Forty-second Annual Convention with joy because of the daily verification of the truth of the promise "the way of the wicked He turneth upside down."

We rejoice because of the advance made in every line of our work; for the action of the American Insurance Union in classing saloon-keepers and bartenders as equally hazardous risks with soldiers and railroad men and their refusal to loan money on property in any way connected with liquor interests; for the recognition given by many colleges to the importance of the study of alcohol in its scientific and social aspects; for the action excluding brandy and whisky from the list of drugs in the National Pharmacopoeia; for the increasing friendliness of the press toward the prohibition movement; for the victory of state-wide prohibition in Alabama, Iowa, Idaho, Arkansas, and South Carolina; for the increased interest in Congress on the question of National Constitutional Prohibition culminating in the majority vote in the House of Representatives.

WORLD VIEW

The result of the edict of the Czar has proven the truth of our contention that prohibition is of greatest value in improving moral and material conditions.

We rejoice in the advancement of all nations toward the desired goal of prohibition.

PEACE

We heartily commend an appeal to reason in the settlement of human difficulties and we are in accord with the efforts being made to establish a World's Peace Commission to offer programs of peace that will be acceptable to all nations.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES

We believe that total abstinence for the individual and prohibition for the state and nation constitute the only rational solution of the liquor problem.

We believe in equal political rights for men and women and that the ballot in the hands of women is a weapon for the destruction of the liquor traffic.

We believe that society in conformity with God's law should maintain a single standard of morals for men and women.

We believe in a living wage and in equal pay for equal service; in justice as opposed to greed of gain.

We therefore declare our purpose to work during the coming year with increased zeal and deeper devotion for the promotion of the foregoing principles and the accomplishment of our ultimate aim—constitutional prohibition for the state and nation, and for the establishment of a righteous nation.

THANKS

Our thanks are due to our efficient transportation committee, to the officials and trainmen of the various roads over which we traveled; for the arrangements made for our comfort and pleasure, and to the friends in various places who brightened the way with social courtesies; for the interest of the press of Seattle; to our hostesses, the West Washington and Seattle Unions, and to all citizens of this city who have in any way contributed to the pleasure and success of this Convention.

You Can Weigh Exactly What You Should

You can, *I know* you can, because I have *reduced* 32,000 women and have *built up* that many more—scientifically, naturally, without drugs, in the privacy of their own rooms.

You Can Be So Well!

—if you only knew *how* well! I build up your vitality—at the same time I strengthen your heart action; teach you how to breathe, to stand, walk and relieve such ailments as

Nervousness, Torpid Liver, Constipation, Indigestion, Etc.

One pupil writes: "I weigh 83 pounds less, and I have gained wonderfully in strength."

Another says: "Last May I weighed 200 pounds, this May I weigh 126 and oh! I feel SO WELL."

Won't you sit down and write now for my interesting booklet? You are welcome to it. It is FREE. Don't wait, you may forget it. I have had a wonderful experience and I should like to tell you about it.

Susanna Cocroft

Dept. 27, 624 Michigan Boulevard, Chicago

Rand, McNally & Co. have just published Miss Cocroft's new book, "Beauty a Duty." For sale at all booksellers. Beautifully bound. *Price $2.00.*

HAVE YOU HEARD THE GREAT PROHIBITION SONG—"COUNT ON ME?" 90,000 SOLD
Send ten cents for 96 PAGE HYMN BOOK containing it
Wm. E. Marks, 1603 West St., Wilmington, Delaware

$150.00 SALARY FOR 60 DAYS WORK PAID LADY
n each town to distribute free circulars and take orders for White Ribbon Concentrated Flavoring.
J. S. ZIEGLER CO., 7G East Harrison, CHICAGO

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WE have trained thousands of women in their own homes to earn $10 to $25 a week as nurses. Send for "How I Became a Nurse" — 248 pages with actual experiences. *48 illustrated lesson pages free.*

Fourteenth Year.

The Chautauqua School of Nursing
513 Main St., Jamestown, N. Y.

TREASURER'S REPORT
(Continued from Page Fifteen)

GENERAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION, AS OF SEPTEMBER 25, 1915

Resources—		
The Willard.....	$ 6,000.00	
Literature Building	13,600.05	
Literature Stock.	15,321.29	
Furniture and Fixtures	5,991.23	
U. S. and Y. C. Subscription List	5,000.00	
Time Deposits, Interest Bearing.	42,356.81	
Cash on hand....	17,894.91	
		$106,164.29
Liabilities—		
Bequest Fund....	$32,232.00	
National Account	17,650.94	
Surplus	56,281.35	
		$106,164.29

	Receipts	Disbursements
National	$57,010.56	$44,953.42
U. S. and Y. C.....	27,741.83	25,459.17
Literature	27,499.01	24,187.87
Balance to Nat'l Acct		17,650.94
	$112,251.40	$112,251.40

I hereby certify that I have carefully examined the books and vouchers of the Treasurer of the National W. C. T. U. and find them correct, and that the above statements correctly show the financial condition of the organization as of September 25, 1915.

E. F. PIERCE, Auditor

Evanston, Ill., Oct. 4, 1915.

You Will Want the CONVENTION NUMBERS of the UNION SIGNAL
FOR YOURSELF and FRIENDS

Full account of the great National W. C. T. U. Convention held in Seattle will be given in the issues of November 4, 11, 18. These three issues mailed to one address, 10 cents.

Please order early.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Evanston, Illinois

Caught 51 Rats One Week

Trap resets itself. 22 inches high. Will last for years. Can't get out of order. Weighs 7 pounds. 12 rats caught one day. Cheese is used, doing away with poisons. This trap does its work, never fails and is always ready for the next rat. When rats and mice pass device they die. Rats are disease carriers, also cause fires. These catchers should be in every school building. Rat catcher sent prepaid on request of $3. Mouse catcher 10 inches high, $1. Money back if not satisfied.

H. D. SWARTS, Inventor and Manufacturer
Universal Rat and Mouse Traps, Box 566, Scranton, Pa.

CAMPAIGN PLANS
for
National Constitutional Prohibition

Adopted by National Woman's Christian Temperance Union Convention, Seattle, 1915

1. That Thursday, December 2, be observed by the local unions as a day of prayer for National Constitutional Prohibition, a program for the service to be prepared by the National W. C. T. U.

2. That we request the ministers of the country to offer special prayer in their churches on Sunday, December 5, for the Sixty-fourth Congress, which will convene on the day following, that its members may be Divinely guided in their action upon the resolution for National Constitutional Prohibition.

3. That the National W. C. T. U. hold a mass meeting in the interest of National Constitutional Prohibition, in Washington, D. C., on Sunday, December 12, 1915.

4. That State Officers call upon their local unions to hold mass meetings on the same day, December 12, 1915, and the widest publicity be given these meetings through the press. That a resolution for National Constitutional Prohibition be adopted at these meetings and telegrams sent from the meetings to Senators and Representatives in Congress, urging their support of the resolution.

That offerings be taken at these meetings for the Lillian M. N. Stevens Campaign Fund, and the money sent through the regular channels to the State W. C. T. U. Treasurer, who shall forward one-half of the amount to the National Treasurer.

5. That the December issue of State W. C. T. U. papers be made a campaign edition for National Constitutional Prohibition.

6. That the Y. P. B.'s be urged to increased activity in all lines of campaign work embodied in the National Plan; and that local unions invite the active co-operation of the Young People's Societies of the churches in every line of work for National Constitutional Prohibition.

7. That the Loyal Temperance Legions have part in public meetings, demonstrations and parades; and that greater effort be made to enlist Young Campaigners for National Constitutional Prohibition.

8. That the General Officers of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union be requested to recommend some definite work each month for the local unions, announcement to be made in the campaign issue of The Union Signal of the preceding month and advance copy of same to be sent to State papers.

9. That Campaign Institutes be held in the interest of National Constitutional Prohibition at the state capitals; also County Institutes at county seats, for the education and inspiration of our workers and the general public; that we invite the co-operation of other temperance societies in these Institutes.

10. That special campaign material be furnished in the press paragraphs of the Publicity Bureau, and be sent out free of charge—State Presidents to furnish the lists of such papers as will use the material.

11. That parades, street meetings, park meetings, medal contests, rallies and other public demonstrations be held frequently, securing the co-operation of Sunday Schools, particularly adult classes; and we urge the circulation of the Sunday School petition for National Constitutional Prohibition.

12. That we emphasize in all suffrage campaigns the relation of woman's ballot to the destruction of the liquor traffic.

13. That we emphasize the use of posters and the value of poster parades, and recommend July 4 and October 12 as National Poster Days.

14. That National Superintendents recommend department plans adopted for campaign use.

15. That speakers of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union present in public addresses the status of and reasons for National Constitutional Prohibition; that they secure the endorsement of the resolution for National Constitutional Prohibition and send the same to National W. C. T. U. Headquarters.

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XLI EVANSTON, ILL., NOVEMBER 11, 1915 No. 45

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NATIONAL TEMPERANCE COUNCIL ON THE GROUNDS OF THE PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION BEFORE THE PARADE AND MEETING AT THE COURT OF ABUNDANCE, OCTOBER 20, 1915

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION

Seattle, Washington, October 9-14, 1915.

PART II

Reviewing the Year's Work—A Day of Inspiring Platform Addresses—Election Day at the Convention—An Evening with the World's W. C. T. U.—Jubilee Night—Recommendations by National President.

Meetings of National Temperance Council—Launching State-wide Prohibition Campaign in California in Meetings at San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego.

Ohio's Deferred Victory

Another "victory" for the Ohio personal liberty forces like the one of November 2 will prove the destruction of the liquor business in the Crusade state. The defeat of the so-called stability amendment, forbidding the submission of a constitutional amendment which has been defeated twice at the polls until six years after its second defeat, and the greatly reduced majority against the state-wide prohibition amendment, are indications that are prophetic of victory when the issue again comes before the people. In reply to a request for an explanation of the result of the election, Mrs. Florence D. Richard, president of the Ohio W. C. T. U., wired:

"The defeated brewers' Stability League amendment cut in two wet majority of a year ago. 84,000 wet majority last year; 40,000 this year. Seventy-four of the eighty-eight counties voted for prohibition. Cincinnati alone keeps state in wet column. City vote was very heavy, rural vote light. There is nothing discouraging in the result."

A former president of Ohio W. C. T. U., Mrs. Frances Ensign Fuller, writes, "We feel that the result of the November 2 election is only a delayed victory and will press on undaunted until Ohio is a prohibition state."

The explanation of Mrs. Mary Harris Armor, who has been doing valuable campaign work in the state, sizes up the situation, "If Ohio goes wet and stays wet, there is only one reason for it—there are too many suits of clothes walking the streets without men in them!"

Mayor Terms "Personal Liberty" Parade Anarchistic

Mayor Thompson emphatically declined to review the "personal liberty and home rule" parade, which took place Sunday, November 7, in Chicago. Referring to it in an address delivered at the Church of the Redeemer that evening, he said, "They had a great parade today—great, possibly, in numbers—that is the only way I would call it great. If it was a protest against law enforcement, it was anarchistic! This agitation concerning the parade," added the mayor, "has embittered a large number of people against the liquor interests."

John Sullivan as Temperance Reformer

John Sullivan has signed a contract for a five-year lecture tour, his theme to be total abstinence from the viewpoint of a pugilist. As quoted in a recent number of *The Outlook*, he says, "I am leaving the farm to say to the young men of the United States: 'Leave liquor alone. Liquor leads to bad companions. Bad companions lead to evil places. Evil places lead to disease and disease destroys the home and the nation.'"

"Safety First" and the Drinking Chauffeur

At the National Safety Council, meeting in Philadelphia recently, J. C. Rose, chief claim agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, insisted that no man who takes one drink of liquor should be licensed to drive a motor car.

Yale Soon in Dry Column

The legal advisers of Yale University have advised the corporation that the liquor law, which goes into effect November 1, will prevent the clubs and societies at Yale from serving alcoholic liquors to their members; in other words, Yale will be put in the "dry" column.

Why Women of Eastern States Were Denied the Ballot

The result of the election October 19 in New Jersey and November 2 in Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania, was not altogether unexpected. Three of these states, because of their large foreign population, were particularly difficult to educate on the "votes for women" question. These voters not being broadly intelligent on this subject can be manipulated by the corrupt politicians who are, it is admitted, responsible for the delayed victory for suffrage. The *New York Tribune's* explanation of the result of the New Jersey election undoubtedly explains conditions in the other three states as well. "The story of the amendment's defeat is the story of scattered efforts against well-oiled political machines. Most of the hostile politicians frankly admitted the reason why they opposed the granting of the franchise was not because women were incompetent to vote, but because they believed they could not control them as easily as the men."

The *Chicago Tribune*, in listing certain reasons for "what happened to the suffrage cause in the east," says, "It is a certainty that liquor had something to do with it. The demon rum always pays the woman the compliment of being afraid of her."

As a matter of fact, the losers in this election were not the suffragists, but their opponents. "We have lost nothing and our opponents have won nothing," remarked Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, president of the National Suffrage Association, on the morning after the election, "for they lost all the votes we have won. We are the only victors. We shall recommence our battle for equal rights the first thing tomorrow." This is the spirit of every advocate of the woman movement, and the question will never be settled in the east, the west, the north or the south until it is settled right.

What Mayor Thompson's Friends Tell Him as to Benefits of Sunday Closing

At a luncheon at the Union League Club the other day, Mayor Thompson of Chicago confided to some of his friends that he had been receiving some gratifying information concerning the results of his Sunday closing order.

"Since I ordered the Sunday closing law enforced," said the mayor, "I've been interested in information that has come to me through various channels. For instance, a superintendent of the Pullman company wrote me, saying that the Monday after the lid went on was the first Monday in many years that an accident had not happened in the Pullman shops. He seemed to think it was because the men came to work in better shape—the hangovers were absent.

"Charles McCulloch spoke of the remarkable difference in the Monday work of 1,500 employes under his charge. Other employers have written me similarly.

"I've seen statements that $350,000 would be lost in business; that is, it would have been spent on liquor if there were no lid. Yet the shop keepers and the State street stores showed a remarkable record on the first Monday after closing. The business broke all records for any Monday sale in any October in all times past."

Saloon Licenses in Chicago For Reduced Prices

Since the enforcement of the Sunday closing law in Chicago by Mayor William Hale Thompson, it is reported that the price of saloon licenses has noticeably decreased. Many license assignments, which have hitherto sold for from $2,000 to $2,500, have been offered for as low as $500.

"Current History" Numbers on Seattle Convention Program

Never has a National W. C. T. U. Convention been enlivened by so many interesting "current history" numbers on the program. Telegrams received by leaders of the delegations and through the courtesy of the Associated Press representatives told of victories for prohibition and law enforcement and upon being read from the platform by the presiding officer called forth enthusiastic applause.

One day the chair announced word had just been received that the National Association of Railway Commissioners, then in session in San Francisco, had recommended that the states enact laws prohibiting the drinking of liquor on railway trains. The convention immediately ordered the sending of a telegram of congratulation to the association.

On another occasion there was read a telegram sent by the *Chicago Herald* in reply to an inquiry made by Miss Helen L. Hood, president of the Illinois W. C. T. U., which told of the beneficial results of the enforcement of the Sunday-closing order by Mayor Thompson. The message was as follows:

"Only six saloons open in Chicago yesterday. The 7,146 others locked and barred, their curtains raised, screens removed and interiors in plain view. Twenty thousand saloon employes had day with families. Forty-seven arrested for drunkenness Saturday and sixteen Sunday; usual number of arrests for drunkenness for same two days, 243; no suicides, usual number two to three. Movie theaters filled to capacity. Church attendance considerably increased. Cafes practically deserted. Reported saloons on outskirts of city did increasing business. Hotels and clubs not centers of law violations. Hotel owners said exceedingly small number of guests stored liquors in rooms. Private lockers in clubs suffered little invasion. No arrests ordered during the day for keeping open. Violators' names taken and evidence secured to be presented to mayor. Police captains all over city reported quietest day in years. Almost no disorder. Sunday closing looks like big success. Large employers reported Monday that working forces displayed highly increased efficiency as compared with other Mondays. Chief of Police Healey predicts that there will be little or no difficulty in enforcing the law and that Sunday closing in Chicago has come to stay."

Another piece of live news came in the form of a telegram from Springfield, Ill., dated October 13, to the effect that the second attempt to have the Illinois woman suffrage law declared unconstitutional met with defeat when the state supreme court refused permission to Chicago attorneys to file a brief relating to the suffrage law in connection with another suit.

Upon learning from Mrs. Mary W. Alderson, president of the Montana W. C. T. U., that on that day Richland county, Montana, was to vote on the question of outlawing the saloons, the convention suspended business to engage in prayer for a victory for the prohibition vote. Great was the rejoicing the next day when a telegram was received announcing that by a vote of two to one the liquor interests had been defeated, Richland being the first county in Montana to take such action—and the women voters had a large part in it.

CONVENTION SERMON SPIRITUALLY UPLIFTING

DR. HUGH ROSS' IMPRESSIVE PRESENTATION OF CHRISTIAN RESPONSIBILITY

An inspirational message of profound significance was the Convention sermon delivered Sunday morning, October 10, by Rev. Hugh G. Ross, pastor of Plymouth Congregational Church, taking as his text, First Corinthians 6:20, "Ye are not your own for ye are bought with a price. Therefore, glorify God in your body." Dr. Ross said in part:

"There is perhaps no greater difference between the unchristian world and that made possible by the coming of Christ, than the different conception of the body in pagan lands and in Christian lands. In our religion the body is regarded as an essential part of the personality of the individual. The sublime interpretation of the body has a bearing of the utmost importance upon our thought today as we are dealing with a special aspect of Christian morality—the doctrine of temperance. First, we have no right to abuse our bodies. My body, in short, is not my own, for I have been bought with a price. It is truer to say that my body belongs to Christ than that it belongs to me. This body has been bought at a great price in order to be the conscious, worthy instrument of his high purpose. It is too late in the day for me to have to argue that intemperance and indulgence in alcoholic beverages are indeed injurious to life.

"Sometimes a medical man, anxious for a little cheap and transient notoriety, appears on the platform or in the public press to argue against this position, but I need not say to you that the great body of the medical profession is on the other side; that practially every reputable doctor in Europe and in America today believes that intemperance is one of the gravest of national scourges, largely because of its effect upon the body. We do not need to go to the medical men at all; we do not need the opinions of these experts on the body; we have only to spend a few hours wandering through the slums of our great cities or the hospitals and homes for incurables, or going through our asylums for the insane, to have proved to us beyond the possibility of a doubt that a vast portion of these wrecks and crippled human specimens are there because of intemperance, which, as we all know, has an absolutely disastrous effect upon the human body.

"When I lived in South Africa I had among my friends a man who for years had been the chief engineer on a small steamer which went on expeditions into the Arctic seas. One day he told me that upon a certain occasion it was found there was something wrong with the propeller of the steamer, and accordingly one of the men was lowered down over the stern to ascertain the trouble, but he had hardly gone when he asked to be brought up. Another man was sent down, but long before he had completed his task he had to be brought up. Thus one man after another was lowered and lifted up until at last this very man who was telling me the story decided that he would have to undertake the work himself, and down he went and remained until the task was finished, and he was hauled up to the deck of the little steamer none the worse for the experience. As he finished his tale my friend turned to me and with a twinkle in his eye said, 'Do you think it strange that the only man in that ship who could stand the exposure in the sea that day was the only man of the crew who was a total abstainer?' If total abstinence does not promote the vigor of the body, how could such a story be true?

"Secondly, if I have no right to abuse my body, neither have I the right to make my body the instrument of temptation to others. This applies to those who distinguish between those who totally abstain and those who say they are temperate. 'Why should I desist because it may possibly injure another?' asks some one. There is one place where you will find it impossible to use that argument, and that is at the cross of Jesus Christ. There is nothing we learn there more clearly than this, that by his death Jesus has set the consideration of others at the very central place of our Christian life. You cannot be a Christian without placing consideration for the interests of others where Jesus placed it, and that is at the center of all you do and are.

"Once there was a lad who went from England to South Africa to seek his fortune and in his pocket he carried a letter of introduction from his father, a splendid Christian man of Great Britain, to an old school companion in Cape Town. He landed lonely and homesick and immediately made inquiries for his father's friend. He found him and was invited to join the family for the noon-day meal. The old friend of the boy's father asked the lad if he would have a little wine, and the boy accepted, and for the first time in his life tasted liquor. Today that young man is nothing but a piece of useless driftwood floating on the sea of time. His father's radiant home across the waters has been forgotten and dishonored through that one act—the act of a man who had not yet learned to consider other people.

"No, I have no right to abuse my own body and to make it a channel of temptation to others. Neither have I any right to make my body an agency for needless and disastrous limitation to other lives. If alcoholic liquors are deleterious to my body, it likewise follows that it must be deleterious to the descendants of my body, and there are thousands of men and women in the world today who from the very moment of their birth and long before the moment of their birth were deprived of a full, rich, ripe moral opportunity because of a brain and nervous system weakened not by anything which they have done, but by the foolish, inconsiderate, fatal indulgence of their parents in the generations that had gone before. Your children and your children's children are dependent, to a very large extent, for their moral opportunity later on upon the sort of life you prospective parents are living today.

"We are surrounded by a great cloud of witnesses, not merely those who have gone before, but the eager, anxious witnesses who are to come after us when we ourselves are dead and gone. Use your imagination and think of those thousands and tens of thousands of human souls pressing down through the great eternal spaces to the shores of time, looking eagerly towards you and me, inspecting with an awful anxiety our daily, nightly conduct, knowing that if we are foolish they must be forever handicapped, that if we do not consider them they may be destroyed before they are born. And after all our arguments have been used, I know of no argument that is so unspeakably awful and solemn as this, that Jesus Christ has indeed entrusted to you and to me in a tremendously real sense, not only the welfare of the children who are in our homes today, but the welfare of all the generations that are to follow.

"I have said these things in order to remind you of how tremendously significant a task is set before us. There is not a man or a woman who shall come after us who shall not be affected for good or for evil by the attitude we take, and if this thing is so extremely important, then let there not be one among us who shall stand aside from this great crusade. Let us give our wealth; let us give our strength, let us give all we can give for this great cause."

In closing, Dr. Ross said, in addressing the delegates, "In the name of this church, I bid you a very hearty welcome to this building and we pray that in all your deliberations at this time you may be conscious of the rich guidance of Him whose kingdom of righteousness and peace and joy you are so eagerly striving to extend and that in whatever further enterprise you may be led to undertake, you may have His abundant and abiding blessing."

PROGRAM FOR DAY OF PRAYER FOR NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION

NOTE.—The Sixty-fourth Congress meets on December 6 with many new members in the House and some in the Senate. Work for the submission of a prohibition amendment must be undertaken anew as all bills which failed to pass the Sixty-third Congress died and all petitions lapsed March 4. 1915.

At the National W. C. T. U. Convention in Seattle, campaign plans were adopted and December 2 was designated as a day of prayer for National Constitutional Prohibition. Accordingly every local W. C. T. U. in the United States is called upon to assemble its members for prayer Thursday, December 2, morning or afternoon. Invite others like-minded to join in the service.

PROGRAM

Singing—(Tune, "*Manoah*")

Lord, while for all mankind we pray,
Of every clime and coast,
O hear us for our native land,
The land we love the most.

O guard our shores from every foe;
With peace our borders bless,
Our cities with prosperity,
Our fields with plenteousness.

Scripture Lesson—Matthew 17:14-21; 18:19; and 28:18.

Prayer—For guidance for our leaders in planning the campaign.

Prayer—For the Spirit of God to rest upon all the people that they may feel personal responsibility in making the appeal to Congress for National Constitutional Prohibition through letters, telegrams, petitions and resolutions.

Prayer—For members of Congress individually and collectively, that inspired by patriotism and true citizenship they may work and vote for the submission of the Prohibition Amendment.

Prayer—For God's blessing on the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and kindred organizations as agencies in laying foundations for the destruction of the liquor traffic and in building public sentiment for National Constitutional Prohibition.

Read in unison, all standing, Psalms 93:1-4; 25:1-5; 27:1-6 and 12-14.

The Aaronic Benediction.

This program is issued by the General Officers of the National W. C. T. U. Copies may be purchased from the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Ill. Price per hundred, 25 cents; per thousand, $2.00.

Campaign plans adopted by the National W. C. T. U. Convention at Seattle include the holding of mass meetings by local unions on Sunday, December 12, in the interests of National Constitutional Prohibition. The prayer topics here given may be appropriately used as subjects for addresses on that occasion. Further suggestions with regard to the December 12 meetings will be found in THE UNION SIGNAL of November 18.

SUNDAY A DAY OF INSPIRING PLATFORM ADDRESSES

DANIEL A. POLING, DR. WILLIAM T. FOSTER, MRS. NANNIE W. CURTIS, MRS. ELLA M. GEORGE AND MRS. CULLA J. VAYHINGER GIVE ELOQUENT MESSAGES

Sufficient information, education, inspiration and exultation were packed into the addresses delivered on Sunday from the pulpit of the convention church to launch and carry through to success a dozen state-wide campaigns. Morning, afternoon and evening the floor and galleries of Plymouth church were filled not only with the delegates, but interested visitors from Seattle and vicinity.

At the afternoon meeting Mrs. Ella A. Boole, National vice-president-at-large, presided and introduced as the speakers, Mrs. Culla J. Vayhinger, who spoke on "The Conquering Christianity," Mrs. Nannie W. Curtis, who took as her theme, "Conservation of Human Life," and Mrs. Ella M. George, whose message was "Woman's Part in World Evangelization."

Two Successful Simultaneous Mass Meetings

"War Against Women" and "The Five Great Discoveries" were the themes, respectively, of Dr. William Trufant Foster and Mr. Daniel A. Poling, on Sunday evening at the two mass meetings, at which both spoke, one being held in the Plymouth Congregational church and the other in the First Methodist Episcopal church.

"It must be increasingly true as these dominant social reforms go forward, that women are to play more important parts," said Dr. Foster, in announcing his text as "He maketh wars to cease unto the ends of the earth." "It is therefore a great satisfaction to me to have this opportunity to speak on the subject assigned to me at a convention of women, for it is no mere accident that the movement which is in rapid acceleration the world over for international arbitration and the end of warfare, and the movement which is in still more rapid progress for the extermination of the liquor traffic are going hand in hand with the almost startlingly rapid development of the place of woman in political life."

Mr. Poling, acting president of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, is deservedly popular with W. C. T. U. audiences and when introduced by the National president, Miss Gordon, as a product of a white ribbon home, he responded, "No honor has come to me that I prize quite as highly as that distinction. I am a Christian Endeavorer, but before I was Christian Endeavorer I was a member of this organization, for I was born into it. My mother wears over her heart the white ribbon and it was at her knee that I learned to hate John Barleycorn."

The limitations of space prevent quoting at length from the addresses of Dr. Foster and Mr. Poling. These will be given in the next issue.

REVIEWING THE YEAR'S WORK

MONDAY DEVOTED TO PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS AND REPORTS

There were welcomes galore Saturday evening and inspirational addresses not a few on Sunday, but the Convention did not actually "get a-going" until Monday morning, when promptly at 9:30 it was called to order by Miss Anna A. Gordon, the National president.

The realization of the ties of Christian sisterhood that bind together the women of our great organization is never more keen than in the sacred hours at the opening of the Convention. The singing of the Crusade hymn, "Give to the wind thy fears. Hope and be undismayed;" the reading in unison of the Crusade psalm, "The Lord relieveth the fatherless and the widow, but the way of the wicked he turneth upside down;" the presence on the platform of some of the "saints courageous" who participated in the Crusade movement—all these impressive preliminaries to the roll-call by the recording secretary, make the response to one's name seem indeed what we believe it should be—a re-consecration to a cause, the history of which is so radiant with the self-sacrifice and heroism of unselfish souls.

"Ready for service" was the interpretation an onlooker would have put upon the clear, earnest "Present" or "Here" from this or that delegate as her name was called, and the interpretation would have been correct.

Then came the reading of the Annual Address of the National president, Miss Anna A. Gordon, the larger part of which was given in last week's UNION SIGNAL.

If the measure of appreciation and interest of the delegates could be judged by their eager following of Miss Gordon's clear and comprehensive review of the triumphs of righteousness during the past year, it was all that any speaker could desire. Frequent and spontaneous bursts of applause were additional evidence of the enjoyment of the masterly address. A unique spectacular feature at the point where she referred to the nineteen victorious prohibition states, was the appearance on the platform, in dignified single file, of nineteen young girls in simple Grecian robes, their hair bound with a fillet of white, each bearing across her breast the name of a prohibition state. This "guard of honor" stood "at attention" just back of Miss Gordon while she read the remainder of her address.

As the prolonged applause of an audience which completely filled the auditorium (many standing throughout the reading) died away, Mrs. Florence Richard, president of Ohio W. C. T. U., moved that "this splendid, statesmanlike address, so complete in its entirety," be accepted with a rising vote of thanks.

And then there were the flowers—there were always flowers at the Seattle Convention—fragrant blossoms more eloquent than words, of love and appreciation. This time they came from California and were presented by Mrs. Stella B. Irvine, with the gracious message, "to one the fragrance of whose life has come into other lives."

Memorial Service

The memorial service that followed was a sacred time. Among the many loved women who have been called home during the past year were Elizabeth P. Hutchinson, Silena M. Holman, Lucy S. Blanchard, Anna M. Palmer and Cora E. Seberry. Tender were the words uttered, followed by the singing of the hymn, "For all the saints who from their labors rest, who thee by faith before the world confessed."

It was Miss Gordon's beautiful thought to close the morning with the "noontide hour of prayer" song, sweetly rendered with reverence and understanding by four winsome little Seattle lassies.

Mrs. Parks' Report

The interest at the Monday afternoon session centered in the report of the National corresponding secretary and that of the acting treasurer. The comprehensive survey of the campaign activities in the different states, given by Mrs. Frances P. Parks, brought to the audience a new realization of the wonderful work being done by our state organizations in "making the map all white." A remarkable record of gains in membership, establishment of new unions, contributions to the Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund and the Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund, and general satisfactory conditions of the finances of every department of the work was shown by the reports of the corresponding secretary and the treasurer, given at length in last week's SIGNAL. Enthusiastic applause was accorded Mrs. Parks upon their presentation and they were adopted with a rising vote of thanks.

Convention Group in Front of Plymouth Congregational Church, Seattle, Wash.

AN EVENING WITH THE WORLD'S W. C. T. U.

MESSAGES FROM MANY NATIONS

Notwithstanding the dangers and difficulties of travel on the high seas in these troublous days, nearly every nation was represented on the platform on World's W. C. T. U. Night and every one of the twenty-five representatives brought from her "ain countree" what purported to be a written communication that showed no marks of having been officially censored. However, it was not of war these little foreigners wrote, but of peace—a peace that comes as the result of clean and righteous living and the training of the little people of other lands to lives of abstinence and self control. No more picturesque scene can be imagined than the twenty-five wee lads and lassies dressed in the costumes of as many nations who were introduced from the platform by Miss Anna A. Gordon, who is not only the president of the National W. C. T. U. but also secretary of the Loyal Temperance Legion of the World's W. C. T. U.

As each tiny tot handed the presiding officer a letter she read aloud the message telling of the progress of the work in that particular country. "The Maple Leaf Forever" was sung with spirit and patriotic fervor by the little representative from Canada. Just before the children filed from the platform the little voices rang out with fine effect in the following verse:

"Little white ribboners
Dear are we.
Round the wide world we live,
Don't you see?
We are as happy
As happy can be
Greeting our friends in
The land of the free."

Responding with an encore to enthusiastic applause, they sang:

"There is but one sky above us.
We are all one household true,
Loyal Temperance Legion children,
W. C. T. U.

Two noted leaders in W. C. T. U. work in China, Dr. Mary Stone, president of the W. C. T. U. of China, and Miss Jennie V. Hughes, were prevented by injuries sustained in an automobile accident from being present, much to the regret of the audience. The resources of the organization, however, are equal to such a disarrangement of its program and Miss Ellen Stone, formerly of Bulgaria, known the nation over for her tragic experience at the hands of bandits, was listened to with interest. She said in part:

"From Bulgaria and Macedonia has for years come a most enthusiastic response to the prohibition movement with reference to intoxicating drinks. It has been all the more wonderful that in a grape-growing and consequently wine-producing country, awakened peasants should have resorted to the drastic measure of driving out the saloon-keeper, who from time immemorial had been a fixture in every community, whether village, town, or city. More than one has said to me, 'When we found that we could not withstand his temptations to us to drink, and that, becoming increasingly helpless from the use of his wines, we were by degrees mortgaging our farm-utensils, our cattle, and even our farms, we arose and drove out the saloon-keeper!' They know now what their great neighbor, Russia, has done, and approve the better way—to cast out all alcoholic beverages by imperial decree. Years since, Bulgarian women, quick to follow the example of their Western sisters, petitioned their national assembly for the prohibition of the traffic in alcohol. They have for many years had their National Temperance Society, with its own publication, beside a frequent column in the *Zornitsa*, the mission paper, which is the only religious weekly for six million Bulgarians. At the same time, Bulgaria has been an auxiliary of the World's W. C. T. U. The ministry of education has taken a real interest in forwarding temperance literature to all teachers, physicians, and other professional men and women in the country,—an invaluable aid. An occasional grant of money from the treasury of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union has enabled our veteran missionary, Dr. James F. Clarke of Sofia, to devote the ripeness of his upwards of four-score years to the preparation and circulation of more temperance literature, posters as well as tracts, whose appearance is eagerly awaited. Her Majesty, Queen Eleanora, a Lutheran in her Christian faith, has manifested a tender regard for our veteran of service among the Bulgarians for fifty-three years,—not only sending to him and to his devoted daughter, our American kindergartner, gifts of flowers and fruits, but also coming in person to call upon them. Bulgaria has for long years had its military academy at Sofia under prohibitory regulations, ensuring the graduation of young officers to command its army, who are of the finest type, mentally and physically; of military officers who are honored and beloved by the soldiers committed to their charge. By arrangement with the tiny kingdom of Montenegro, which maintains no military academy, its cadets are also received into the Bulgarian academy; hence this temperance habit characterizes the officers in the army of that kingdom as well as in Bulgaria."

Other speakers were Mrs. Spofford and Mrs. T. B. Andrews, who brought greetings from Canada, and Miss Griffin, who told of the progress of the movement in New Zealand.

The closing number of the program was a solo in Japanese by Mr. S. Sasaki, which evoked such applause that he responded to an encore and with fine effect gave the national anthem of Japan.

Miss Gordon paid a tribute during the evening to the Countess of Carlisle, president of the World's W. C. T. U., and to Mrs. Caroline E. McDowell, through whose generosity every gift of $100 to the missionary work is doubled.

BUSINESS TRANSACTED

It takes a long, long time to amend the constitution of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, thought some of the delegates on Tuesday afternoon, when changes in that historic document were under discussion. At the Atlanta convention Mrs. Elizabeth P. Hutchinson gave notice that next year she or some one in her place would move to amend article VI of the constitution to read as follows: "The annual or biennial meeting shall be held at such place as may be agreed upon at the previous annual or biennial meeting or by the Executive Committee. Said meeting shall be held in May or June, unless for good reasons the General Officers shall decide upon some other time, in which case said decision must be ratified or endorsed by a two-thirds vote of the Official Board."

Upon Mrs. Jennie M. Kemp, president of the Oregon W. C. T. U., making this motion in Mrs. Hutchinson's place, there was precipitated a spirited, although thoroughly amicable discussion as to the desirability of such a change. Those favoring the amendment advanced the argument of its being in the interest of economy, as special railroad rates could be secured; in the interest of efficiency, as nearly every one goes on a summer vacation and W. C. T. U. conventions are now held so early that many of the white ribboners are not back from vacations; and third, in the interest of "Safety First," because of the many fall campaigns every year and the need of the women being at home.

The opponents of the amendment, Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of the New York W. C. T. U., and others, argued that such a radical change in the machinery of the organization would be disastrous.

The final vote on the question resulted in a decision to leave undisturbed the article of the constitution providing for the time of meeting.

Thereupon Mrs. Kemp gave notice that next year she or someone in her place would move again to amend Article VI of the constitution to read as given above.

The motion made by Mrs. Beauchamp that the preamble of the National Constitution be amended by striking out the clause, "For its extinction and for the entire prohibition," inserting in lieu thereof, "To secure the legal prohibition and complete banishment," was carried by a majority vote.

The motion made by Mrs. Nelle Burger, president of the Missouri W. C. T. U., to amend Article V of the constitution by striking out the words "five hundred" as the membership represented by one delegate to the National Convention, and inserting in its place "eight hundred," when put to a vote, was lost.

The motion made by Mrs. Elizabeth P. Anderson to amend Article IV of the constitution to provide for the insertion after the word "superintendents" of the words "director of the Bureau of Publicity," making the director a member of the Executive Committee, was carried.

Because of the lateness of the hour it was impossible on that afternoon to consider the report of the committee on Resolutions, presented by its chairman, Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, president of the Iowa W. C. T. U., but this report was read and on the following day was adopted as published in last week's SIGNAL.

The plans for National Constitutional Prohibition, already given, were adopted by a unanimous vote.

ELECTION DAY AT THE CONVENTION

The reporters for the local papers are usually more than a trifle disappointed over the elections at a National W. C. T. U. Convention. They come with pencils and wits well sharpened anticipating and hoping for some sensational incident or exploitation of feminine politics that will make a good story. It must be acknowledged, however, that usually they frankly admit and are quick to acknowledge that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union knows how to transact its business and elect its officers "decently and in order" and that the proceedings have a dignity often lacking in meetings of similar nature. Perhaps the reason of this is the prayer that always precedes the election, a prayer not alone uttered by some one from the platform but a spirit of prayer that broods over the convention. This year the faith and confidence in Divine guidance was voiced by Mrs. Margaret D. Ellis in the words, "We are thy children. This is thy work. We want to do it as thou shalt direct."

The result of the election was the retention in office for another year of the five General Officers, Miss Anna A. Gordon, Mrs. Ella A. Boole, Mrs. Frances P. Parks, Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson and Mrs. Sara H. Hoge, evincing appreciation of their devoted and efficient service to the organization. Mrs. Margaret C. Munns was elected National treasurer.

In accepting the presidency for another year Miss Gordon said:

"Dear comrades, I love the blessed and strenuous work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and am upheld and comforted by the strong loving comradeship of our white ribboners. It touches me very deeply that you have asked me to go with you into the thick of our great fight another year. I realize my unworthiness. I pray for God's guidance. I could not accept this election if it were not for my firm faith in God and in you. When in 1883 Miss Willard and I first came to the far western states, a saintly woman advanced in years, gave Miss Willard her name as a member of the W. C. T. U. with the remark: 'I really don't know what you want me to do; but I reckon it will be something like my going to prayer meeting alone on a dark night. I carry my lantern and when I have taken one step I am there, and my lantern is there, and I have light to see the next step!' From the depths of my heart I pray that our entire white ribbon army marching shoulder to shoulder, heart to heart, toward the goal of our hopes and prayers, may take no step which is not illumined by light from heaven."

The Convention requested the corresponding secretary to send to Miss Elizabeth P. Gordon and to Mr. Frederick Gordon telegrams announcing the re-election of their sister. A procession of friends, led by Mrs. Margaret B. Platt, president of the hostess state, came upon the platform bearing floral love tokens—among them the presidents of the Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire W. C. T. U.'s. Flowers from the Gordon family were presented by Miss Lella M. Sewall. Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher placed around her shoulders the folds of a silken flag, to replace the colors Miss Gordon had given the day before to the Alaska delegation to crown their victorious prohibition totem pole. In acknowledging these gifts, Miss Gordon graciously quoted the words of Lucy Larcom, "The best that any mortal has is that which other mortals share."

In accepting the office of National vice-president-at-large, Mrs. Ella A. Boole said, "I thank you very much for the confidence you have shown in electing me again to the office of vice-president of the National W. C. T. U. I would not be fair to the work or to myself did I not say that it has been a great pleasure to serve you this past year, to serve with our National president. Her desire for co-operation has made it delightful and I have counted it one of the pleasures of my life to stand in this relation to the organization. Being the president of one of the largest states has made the carrying of a National and state position somewhat difficult but I have tried to enter every open door and with God's help I shall try to give you better service this coming year."

At the close of Mrs. Boole's remarks beautiful roses were placed in her hands by Mrs. Frances W. Graham with the assurance that the magnificent gain in membership in New York was evidence that the National vice-president-at-large had not neglected her duties as state president. The hostess state also showered her with chrysanthemums.

Mrs. Parks in acknowledging her re-election as National corresponding secretary reminded the convention, "This is the seventh time you have honored me by this expression of your confidence and at six of these conventions there was by my side a loved friend and comrade to whom you paid the same tribute. I cannot tell you what it has meant to me to go through this convention without her. I thank you for asking me to serve you another year. I will do what I can and that something is typified by this gift just received which I hold in my hand, a fountain pen—I will write to you."

Flowers from the ones she fondly calls "her girls," the National organizers and lecturers, and from the hostess state of Washington were piled high upon Mrs. Parks' table.

Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson in responding to her re-election as National recording secretary, said she considered it one of the greatest privileges of her life to have served with such women as Frances E. Willard, Lillian M. N. Stevens, Anna A. Gordon and all the rest of the blessed women who make up the W. C. T. U. North Dakota comrades, who characterized Mrs. Anderson as "the foremost citizen of the state, who has done more than any one else to help keep the prohibition law," and Washington white ribboners brought to her fragrant posies.

"Washington comrades present flowers to one of Virginia's sweetest flowers," was the word that went with the exquisite blossoms that came to Mrs. Sara H. Hoge as she gracefully told of her joy in the service of the National W. C. T. U. and her appreciation of her re-election as National assistant recording secretary.

When Mrs. Margaret C. Munns stepped forward to acknowledge her election she was greeted by a chorus of West Washington voices who hailed her in song as "Our beloved Margaret Munns." "I certainly thank you for the honor and responsibility you have given to me," said Mrs. Munns. "Years ago I consecrated my life to the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and I said that wherever the Lord wanted me to go I would go and I would do what he wanted me to do. I shall serve you just as faithfully as I know how and I assure you I shall give the very best that is in me, for every power God has given to me is consecrated to the W. C. T. U."

West Washington comrades, somewhat tearful at giving up their loved leader, showered Mrs. Munns with flowers and Mrs. Margaret B. Platt presented a bouquet "to the National treasurer from her most loving and loyal constituent."

Later Mrs. Munns was the recipient of a beautiful lavaliere set with pearls and a diamond from the white ribboners of West Washington.

A suggestion made from the floor that letters of appreciation be sent to the families of the General Officers, thanking them for so generously giving them to the work of the National W. C. T. U. met with hearty approval. Messages of sympathy were also ordered sent to Mrs. Gertrude Stevens Leavitt, daughter of Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, and to Mrs. Mabel Roberts, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth P. Hutchinson.

GRAND DIAMOND MEDAL CONTEST

The auditorium of Plymouth church was not large enough to contain the people who wanted to hear the contestants for the grand diamond medal. Although it was the only evening when an admission fee was charged and Plymouth church is one of the largest in the city, with a seating capacity of about 1,500, many were turned away.

The contestants were six in number: Miss Christiana Willby of Colorado, Mrs. Mattie White Colvin of New York, Mrs. J. G. Sloan of California, Mrs. Homan Simonson of Seattle, Mrs. Mattie Allison of Washington, and Mrs. Mabel Smith Oulman of Minnesota.

Never, we feel sure, did judges have more difficulty in deciding to whom should be awarded the medal. The selections were uniformly interesting and the interpretation exceptionally fine. Mrs. Adelia E. Carman, National superintendent of the Medal Contest department, who presided, was frequently obliged to check the spontaneous applause that was called forth by the masterly presentation of the themes chosen.

The medal was presented by Mrs. Florence D. Richard, president of Ohio W. C. T. U., who proved to be a genius in carrying out the instructions of a great novelist to writers of stories—"Make them laugh, make them cry, make them wait." She kept the audience in suspense for over a quarter of an hour before she announced the name of the successful contestant, Mrs. Mattie White Colvin of New York. Mrs. Colvin is the wife of one of the leaders of the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association, and both she and her husband have long been active in temperance work.

While waiting for the decision of the judges, Mrs. Carman asked all who had taken part in medal contests to rise and the number of people who immediately sprang to their feet was significant. She then asked all who had in any way taken part in contests, not only as contestants but as judges to stand, and practically the whole audience seemed to arise in response to her query. Over $300 was realized from the sale of tickets for the contest.

THE HOPE OF THE FUTURE

WORK OF THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH AND LOYAL TEMPERANCE LEGION BRANCH

Nothing in the outlook for the future is so hopeful as the steady, rapid growth of the departments of work among our young people. Most significant were the reports of the general secretaries of the Young People's and Loyal Temperance Legion Branches, which we give below in part:

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

MRS. ROSS HAYES SCHACHNER, General Secretary

With greater truth than ever before I can say of our young men and young women: "They are coming to the rescue, they are coming in their might. And the homes they build tomorrow shall be guarded by the right." I am most proud to report to you that in this day of many things, with all manner of demands upon their time and talents, there are, notwithstanding, a great body of young people who dare—and willingly dare—to step out and say, "As for us we will not only pledge ourselves to individual abstinence, but to do all in our power to discourage the use of intoxicating liquors and the traffic in them, that young people at home and abroad may be redeemed and conserved."

Today in our young people's ranks there are 10,136 young women paid members and 11,627 young men—a total of 21,763 total abstaining young Americans who love their country enough to engage in the peaceful warfare for its upbuilding.

(At this point Mrs. Schachner presented to the Convention her associates, Miss Anderson and Mrs. Carl.)

May I introduce those who have helped so largely in spreading our work this year: Mary Frances Willard Anderson is our eastern Y. P. B. field secretary. Wherever she has been they want her back. Mrs. Linnie Carl, our western field secretary, has left a trail of successes behind her. These two young women have covered eleven states and more than 30,000 miles, have presented Branch work before fifteen conventions and institutes, eighteen young people's societies, fifteen colleges and many more schools. They have delivered 224 public addresses, through which they have reached more than 50,000 people, of whom 22,000 were young people; have organized thirty unions and thirty-two Y. P. B.'s, have increased the W. C. T. U. membership by 420 and the Y. P. B. membership by 475 young women and 250 young men. I wish Mrs. Fanny R. Danser of Skaneateles, N. Y.,—the promoter of the Y. P. B. Missionary Fund—were here that you might see the one who has worked so valiantly that there was contributed this year to the fund $141.18—more than twice as much as last year. The young people are now answering the call of Miss Norville of South America to furnish literature for the young people of that land.

There are 486 Y. P. B. members who are regular subscribers to THE UNION SIGNAL and are, therefore, becoming more and more intelligent.

At the six state Y. P. B. meetings held there was a total voting delegation of 775. Can you conceive of the potential force of those young men and women—your allies?

April was a great month in the annals of Y. P. B-dom. One hundred and twenty-nine Branches throughout the states observed it with special work in behalf of membership and prohibition, and 299 members were gained during these thirty days. Two hundred and one Branches have been organized this year; 3,220 business meetings have been held, 1,424 social meetings and 560 public meetings, and 220 Branches are taking the study course. Eighty Branches are conducting L. T. L.'s—and so the good work goes on. These wide-awake young people raised $4,597.34. A Y. P. B. is a paying investment in more than one sense of the word.

Mary Frances Willard Anderson, Newly Elected General Secretary Young People's Branch

LOYAL TEMPERANCE LEGION BRANCH

MISS MARY B. ERVIN, General Secretary

It is a genuine joy to report the year's yielding of our magnificent Loyal Temperance Legion Branch, a mighty conquering host for righteousness throughout the length and breadth of our land. Never were our leaders more consecrated and progressive, never were our legioners more active and enthusiastic, never was the appreciation of the value and need of the work among the boys and girls more apparent than today.

Mary B. Ervin, General Secretary Loyal Temperance Legion Branch

Our Young Campaigners for Prohibition have done valiant service in the various state and local campaigns for the abolition of the liquor traffic and they are universally recognized as among the most potent factors at work in creating prohibition sentiment, which is today sounding the death-knell of John Barleycorn.

Our new study course, which was adopted at the opening of the year, has been heartily received and has greatly added to the interest and attractiveness of our work. Miss Christine Tinling, the author of these manuals, generously prepared a list of review questions upon each lesson, furnishing a valuable contribution and meeting a real need of local leaders. Our 1915 Hand Book, containing programs especially adapted to the new course of study, proved so popular that the supply was exhausted some weeks ago.

The early dates of the National Convention have peculiarly affected reports—local, county, state and national—but have in no wise lessened the worth of the real work accomplished. More than 500 new legions have been organized this year, reaching thousands of boys and girls. Over 50,000 bouquets have been distributed and more than half a million pages of temperance literature have been sown by the children's hands. Dues, amounting to $920.46 paid into the national treasury show the L. T. L. membership to be 18,409. The Branch contributed to the Anna A. Gordon Missionary Fund $140.57—an increase of $40.33 over the preceding year.

My first year as general secretary of the Loyal Temperance Legion Branch has been a blessed year of joyous service in the Master's name, and I desire to express my personal appreciation of the loyal support and hearty co-operation extended to me by our splendid L. T. L. leaders and white ribboners everywhere. Their practical suggestions, their personal efforts and their absolute devotion to our cause have been the real factors at work in making our L. T. L. year so successful a one. My prayer is that the new year may bring greater and better things for the training and safeguarding of the youth of our land and that workers in the ranks of our local unions and our Young People's Branches may feel a peculiar call to lead out in this most blessed work.

That the day of National Constitutional Prohibition may be hastened and our aspirations more surely realized, a mighty campaign should be inaugurated in every city and hamlet for the enlistment of youthful soldiers as Young Campaigners for Prohibition, who with the training afforded by our Loyal Temperance Legion will develop into citizens who will help make and keep our nation dry. We are confidently expecting every local union to supply its share of these recruits. To this end I would leave with you the message recently sounded by our beloved National W. C. T. U. chieftain, Miss Anna Gordon: "Let our infinite tenderness and sympathy for Christ's little ones lead us to keep close to them and to set for them in all things an example safe to follow. Let us win them as workers for our cause today, and as well equipped leaders of the temperance reform in the glorious tomorrow of National Constitutional Prohibition!"

The Union Signal

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Evanston, Illinois, November 11, 1915

Resolution for National Constitutional Prohibition

Since more than 6,000,000 petitioners have duly exercised their constitutional right of petition and formally requested Congress, in the simple exercise of its constitutional duty in such a case, to submit to the states for ratification or rejection an amendment to the federal constitution, known in the Sixty-third Congress as the Sheppard-Hobson Amendment, which would prohibit citizens from entering into the transaction of selling or preparing for sale intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes, an amendment which would prohibit private individuals and corporations from conducting a public business for private profit at the expense of the highest public welfare;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by this meeting of ..... that the duty of Congress to submit an amendment for National Constitutional Prohibition to the states for ratification or rejection is now the paramount public duty and will remain the paramount duty until performed, and we appeal to all United States Senators and Members of Congress and we hereby pledge this meeting and the citizens it represents, and we invoke the co-operation of all patriotic citizens who love their country and their fellow-men to use every legitimate and honorable means to inspire the performance of this duty on the part of Congress at the earliest practicable date.

After action has been taken notification of same should be sent to the corresponding secretary of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Evanston, Ill., to Members of Congress from the state, to the speaker of the House of Representatives, and to the president of the Senate of the United States.

Changes In Official Board and Executive Committee

National Treasurer

Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Evanston, Illinois.

State Presidents

Idaho (North)—Mrs. Ella M. Farmin, Sandpoint.
Tennessee—Mrs. Mary P. Bang, 710 Russell St., Nashville.
Wyoming—Mrs. Anna Allison, Cheyenne.

General Y. P. B. Secretary

Miss Mary Frances Willard Anderson, 79 Trowbridge St., Cambridge, Mass.

Y. P. B. Field Secretaries

Mrs. Linnie Carl, 1218 Kirby St., Portland, Ore.
Miss Zoe Atchison, Iola, Kan.
Mrs. Maude B. Perkins, East Syracuse, N. Y.

Associate L. T. L. Secretary

Mrs. Carrie V. Ray, 516 Park Ave., Baltimore, Md.

National Superintendents

Press—Mrs. Susan McWhirter Ostrom, 2338 Ashland Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.
Temperance and Labor—Mrs. Lucia H. F. Additon, 415 Yamhill St., Portland, Ore.
Unfermented Wine (merged with Evangelistic)—Mrs. Mary E. Kuhl, 92 E. 11th Ave., Columbus, O.
Moral Education and Race Betterment (new department) — including Purity, Curfew and Policewomen, Miss Mary E. Brown, 3187 Arcade Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

National Organizers and Lecturers

Mrs. Anna C. M. Tillinghast, Beverly, Mass.
Mrs. Ella A. Gleason, 541 Massachusetts Ave., Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Linnie Carl, 1218 Kirby St., Portland, Ore.
Miss Mary Frances Willard Anderson, 79 Trowbridge St., Cambridge, Mass.
Mrs. Effie Lambert Lawrence, North Lubec, Maine.

Lecturer

Dr. Emma F. A. Drake, 321 N. 17th St., Kansas City, Kan.

NOTE: *Other changes will be given in next week's paper.*

PERSONAL MENTION

On Saturday, November 6, Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, the newly elected treasurer of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, arrived in Evanston, her future home. Miss Anna A. Gordon and Mrs. Frances P. Parks returned last week from the Pacific Coast, and Mrs. Elizabeth P. Anderson is in Evanston attending to the preparation of the Annual Report. The General Officers are busily occupied carrying out the plans made at the recent National Convention in Seattle.

Mrs. Ella A. Boole, National vice-president-at-large, in order to keep previously-made engagements at state conventions in the east and south, was obliged to leave the official party at San Francisco, much to the regret of her friends in Southern California, who had hoped to have her as a speaker at the Los Angeles meetings.

We learn with deep regret that Mrs. Katharine L. Stevenson, president of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U., found it necessary to stop in Des Moines, Iowa, on her way home from the Pacific coast, to submit to surgical treatment. Reports received indicate that she is steadily improving.

The invitation for the next National Convention to meet in Indianapolis was accepted at the post-executive meeting at Seattle. The Convention will probably not be held until after the November elections.

You will want the Convention Numbers of THE UNION SIGNAL for yourself and friends. The issues of November 4, 11 and 18 will be mailed to one address for 10 cents. Please order early.

OUR NEW TREASURER

Mrs. Margaret Cairns Munns, newly elected treasurer of the National W. C. T. U., may well be called a white ribboner by inheritance as well as by "confession of faith." The daughter of Rev. James A. and Sarah S. Cairns, she inherited with her sturdy Scotch-English temperament, a devotion to the Church and its ideals that early brought her into the ranks of the chief reform organization of the times.

The formative years of her childhood were spent in Kansas. The example of a white ribbon mother led the young girl into definite work in the local union of Snohomish, Wash., where, in 1894, she was elected to the presidency. In 1895 Margaret Cairns became the wife of George A. Munns, a prominent attorney of Snohomish, and their home was transferred to California. Only two years of happiness were granted to the young couple, when the husband went to the "Far Country," leaving an infant son who tarried but a few months to solace the grieving wife. Utterly bereft in the loss of both husband and son, Margaret Munns returned to her father's home in Washington to take up the burden of a life now wholly consecrated to the service of humanity.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union claimed her first allegiance, and she became the recording secretary of King county in 1899. That same year she was elected assistant recording secretary of the state union, and in 1900 she was called to the larger work of the state corresponding secretary and editor of *The White Ribbon Bulletin.* For fifteen consecutive years she has filled these offices with marvelous ability and devotion, and her enthusiasm for every department of our many-sided work has been a potent factor in the development of the organization in West Washington. During these years her activities and responsibilities have widened into national scope. She has served the National W. C. T. U. Editorial Association both as president and secretary and for the past five years she has been the efficient superintendent of the department of Institutes for the National W. C. T. U., and during the past year she has been the chairman of the Board of Superintendents.

Thirty-one years of Margaret Munns' purposeful life have been spent on the Pacific Coast—years filled to overflowing with manifold activities. A college-bred woman of broad vision and sympathetic comprehension of all questions pertaining to the welfare of women, she has filled a large place in organizations with aims kindred to our own. As parliamentarian for the State Federation of Women's Clubs, she is widely and favorably known in club circles. However sympathetic and cordial her relations to all other good causes have been, the W. C. T. U. has claimed her deepest consecration, and she is ably fitted for the larger sphere of usefulness in our organization to which she is now called.

Recommendations by National President in Her Annual Address

Encouraged by the majority vote for National Constitutional Prohibition passed by the House of Representatives of the Sixty-third Congress, I recommend that we persistently work to secure in the Sixty-fourth Congress the victorious passage of the "Hobson Resolution." This resolution should be presented to churches, Sunday schools, public meetings of all kinds, and a careful record made of the number voting in favor of the resolution. In addition to sending to our National corresponding secretary a record of the number in each public assembly adopting the resolution, notification should be sent to the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate in case of all state conventions or assemblies adopting the resolution. In all our plans to influence the approaching session of the Sixty-fourth Congress harmonious action with the allied temperance forces is necessary to success. While the National W. C. T. U. is independent in plans and in finance, I recommend that we heartily co-operate with other temperance organizations.

That we make December 12 a campaign rally day for National Constitutional Prohibition; that we request ministers of all denominations to preach on that date on behalf of National Constitutional Prohibition—notice of such sermons to be given on December 5; that we request Sunday schools, especially adult classes, and all church young people's societies to arrange for speeches, demonstrations or stereopticon lectures on this vital subject; that we ask churches, societies and influential voters to send to their respective Congressmen and Senators resolutions, letters and telegrams urging them to vote for National Constitutional Prohibition; that we request friendly newspapers and periodicals to bring this question before their readers and to co-operate with the allied temperance forces, especially during the weeks of December 5 to 21.

That the National W. C. T. U. hold annually a great meeting in Washington, D. C., on the second Sunday in December and in connection with it arrange for addresses by leading speakers in the churches at Washington.

That we continue to oppose all efforts for the restoration of the sale of alcoholic liquors in the United States Army and Navy, or in any place from which they have been banished.

That we petition for legislation to prevent the use of the United States mails in advertising alcoholic beverages.

That the National W. C. T. U. heartily commend the steamship and railway companies which do not permit the sale or serving of alcoholic beverages and that we petition all others to fall into line for dry water, as well as dry land.

That we continue our efforts to secure an amendment to the Federal constitution forever prohibiting polygamy.

I earnestly recommend campaign conferences, local, county, state and interstate, for comparison of views and the careful study of campaign plans. Such meetings should create added enthusiasm for all lines of W. C. T. U. work, while primarily promoting campaign methods and law enforcement plans. An opportune time for a state campaign conference might be the occasion of a gathering of W. C. T. U. leaders at the state capital for the inauguration of a legislative program.

That we adopt the campaign educational idea of the Sunday School Association. Just prior to election day give to each member of the Sunday school a sample ballot with printed directions as to its use. Give each boy and girl a campaign leaflet asking each to promise that during the week preceding election he or she will read it to ten adults.

That at all large public meetings the speaker should be accompanied to the platform by a guard of honor consisting of young women bearing the banners of the prohibition states.

That, following the example of white ribboners in some of our campaign states, we occupy front seats at meetings held to oppose state and national prohibition, and that we wear conspicuous white ribbon bows.

That in all campaigns, local, county, state and national, we make all possible use of our Young People's Branch and the Young Campaigners for Prohibition. Let us give them a prominent part in public meetings, parades, etc.

That prohibition states and localities celebrate their prohibition birthdays. There could be many appropriate birthday gifts. The children could participate by marching with suitable mottoes, floats, rally cries, and songs.

That each state union endeavor to secure a state law requiring the observance in the public schools of an annual temperance day. The text of the bill obtained this year in Kansas is an excellent model for other states to follow.

That our leading speakers endeavor to obtain a few minutes to present the total abstinence and prohibition cause at places where large crowds gather or where many persons are employed.

Following the example of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the District of Columbia, I recommend the presentation to public schools of the prohibition map of the United States.

That we urge a wider observance of Flag Day in 1916, linking with a suggested patriotic program the consideration of total abstinence and prohibition.

That each county or state appoint a Poster Day, the success of which is guaranteed by diligent publicity and careful preparation in co-operation with all good forces.

That we make general pledge-signing a feature of our public meetings and continue to make prominent our educational work with the young in the public schools, the Sunday schools and the Loyal Temperance Legion.

That local unions study and agitate the question of substitutes for the saloon. Attractive social centers, both in license and in prohibition localities, are greatly needed.

That we give publicity to the new Federal anti-drug law which went into effect March 1, 1915, and is known officially as the Harrison Narcotic Law. It is believed by physicians to be the most far-reaching law relative to drugs ever enacted in this or any other country. The substance of the bill is as follows: "On and after March 1, 1915, every person who produces, imports, manufactures, compounds, deals in, dispenses, sells, distributes or gives away opium or coca leaves or any compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, or preparation thereof, shall register with the collector of internal revenue of the district his name or style, place of business, and place or places where such business is to be carried on. Also on or before July 1, annually thereafter, every person who produces, imports, manufactures, compounds, deals in, dispenses, sells, distributes or gives away any of the aforesaid drugs shall pay to the said collector a special tax at the rate of $1 per annum."

That we make widely known the encouraging fact that the United States government recently began a crusade against alcoholic medical preparations, which, while masquerading as medicines, are in reality used as beverages in dry territory where wines and liquors are not to be had. According to the *Washington* (D. C.) *Times*, a list of 246 preparations which have been examined in the Internal Revenue office and found "to be insufficiently medicated to render them unfit for use as a beverage," or which, in other words, can be taken by the wine or whisky glassful as well as by the teaspoon, was given to each Internal Revenue collector. All collectors were advised that a special tax will be required for the sale of any of the preparations named in the list, even though such sales should be for medicinal and not bibulous use. Moreover, collectors are instructed to aid the bureau in its crusade by securing and forwarding the bureau officers in Washington samples of preparations which they have reason to believe are or may be used as beverages.

That we diligently meet the unscientific and untrue statements of the brewery monopoly concerning beer. Circulate our leaflets containing the refutations of leading scientists and physicians. "It is my aim to win the American people over to our side, to make them all lovers of beer and teach them to have respect for the brewing industry and for the brewer," wrote a prominent brewer of the United States to a member of "the trade" not long since, in urging an educational campaign in the interests of the drink. "This work has got to be done systematically," he continued, "and the best interests of our country will have to lend their assistance. It may cost us a million of dollars and even more, but what of it if thereby we elevate our position!"

That as a large increase in immigration may be expected at the cessation of hostilities in Europe, we plan with renewed vigilance to protect from evil influences our new Americans and to aid them to wisely use the advantages of our many good institutions; that we give them our literature in their own languages, send temperance items to their newspapers, invite them to become members of the W. C. T. U., and show these strangers in a strange land the neighborly kindness for which their hearts are hungry. Many of these friends are men and women of high culture and education and would decidedly grace and strengthen our organization. I hope many local unions will plan to act upon the suggestion of the commissioner of immigration at Ellis Island and make the Fourth of

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JUBILEE NIGHT

SPECIAL RECOGNITION OF STATES MAKING LARGE MEMBERSHIP GAINS

If you want to learn the secret of renewing your youth, attend a Jubilee Night performance at a National W. C. T. U. Convention. Although the almond tree flourishes on the heads of many of the leaders and the rank and file of our great organization, they still possess the exuberance and enthusiasm of youth. They have solved the age-old problem of keeping perpetually young by working with and for the children and young people and giving themselves so completely to the service for others, that they forget to grow old.

In accordance with a time-honored custom the program of the last night of the Convention—termed Jubilee night—is provided and presented by presidents of states having made a net gain of one hundred or over in membership. The following states were this year entitled to claim this honor: District of Columbia, Idaho South, Connecticut, Kentucky, Maine, New Hampshire, Delaware, Oklahoma; over two hundred, Rhode Island, Wyoming and Arkansas No. 2; over three hundred, South Carolina; over four hundred, Colorado; over five hundred, Maryland, Kansas and Montana; over six hundred, Virginia; over seven hundred, New Jersey, Minnesota and North Dakota; over eight hundred, Indiana, Nebraska; over eleven hundred, Tennessee and Wisconsin; over fourteen hundred, Massachusetts; over two thousand, Missouri and Michigan and Iowa; over three thousand, New York; over five thousand, Ohio; Pennsylvania again leading with a net gain of 6,172.

Special recognition was given also to the states having made smaller gains: Florida, District of Columbia No. 2, Nevada, West Virginia, New Mexico, Georgia, Idaho North, Louisiana No. 2 and Utah.

The program opened with a procession, led by the guard of honor, representing the nineteen prohibition states, who marched down the aisle and upon the platform, to the music of "John Barleycorn, goodby."

Every state whether her gain had been great or small had an optimistic message. Alaska was there with her fine delegation of territorial officers. South Carolina, adorned in cotton bolls, was radiant with happiness over her recent victory, which she assured the audience was acknowledged to be largely the result of the faithful work of white ribboners. Montana's very black map, suddenly transformed to whiteness, and displayed by the Montana delegation, was prophetic of what is almost certain to happen next year. Kansas, now facetiously termed by some "the state of perfection," modestly reminded the audience that while the other states were still climbing, she was on the pinnacle, and was indeed the only commonwealth in which every political party had put in its platform a plank endorsing not only state-wide prohibition and suffrage but also national prohibition and national woman suffrage.

Virginia rejoiced that while represented at the Convention by only one delegate, the assistant National recording secretary, she could report a gain of nearly seven hundred, a prohibition law on her statute books, and a legislature whose personnel gave every reason to hope it would enact strong enforcement laws.

Colorado vociferously replied in answer to the question, "Will Colorado enforce her prohibition law?" "Colorado will enforce her prohibition law and the supreme court of the state will decide that public sentiment does not make it possible to sell liquor in a dry state."

To the inspiring tune of "Dixie," the New Jersey delegation informed the audience that suffrage and prohibition are bound to win in the "Jersey blue" state. "New Jersey Shall Be Redeemed," was their slogan.

Nebraska's theme was "Nebraska Shall Go Dry" and her confidence that she will conquer was shown in the motto she bore lifted high above her head, "Be strong and of good courage for the battle is not yours but God's."

Undaunted by the inability to outlaw the saloons from her big metropolis of Minneapolis last month, Minnesota expressed the determination to clean up her big city by the enactment of a state-wide prohibitory law.

North Dakota, having delved deep into mathematical problems, announced as the result of her computation that North Dakota had made the largest gain of any state in proportion to her population and was therefore, as a matter of actual fact, the banner state.

Indiana's representative, the state president, took the opportunity to invite the next convention to meet in her capital city, Indianapolis, and in tuneful measures announced her policy for the future.

"It's a long lane that has no turning
Hoosier dram-shops must go.
We'll vote them out on election morning;
It's the quickest way we know.
Good-by, dilly dally,
Face the question square.
We'll win the battle with our prohi votes
When the women get there."

After these the states making a gain of from 1,000 to 6,000 came upon the platform as follows:

Tennessee, coming up with 1,114 new members gave credit for this gain to their honored promoted leader, Mrs. Silena M. Holman, "the first citizen of their state."

In obedience to the request of her fellow delegates from the state of Wisconsin, Mrs. Lawson, state president, sang the ever popular song for the children, "Out from the hearthstone the children go."

The leader of the Massachusetts delegation, Mrs. K. L. Stevenson, remarked, "We are reminded of what Daniel Webster said years ago, 'Massachusetts, there she stands,' and the only fault which we of Massachusetts have is that she continues to stand, when we want her to move, but I am glad to say that there are some indications that she is moving in the right direction." Massachusetts boasted of having among her daughters the National president, Miss Gordon, the National Y. P. B. secretary, Miss Mary F. W. Anderson, National Press correspondent, Miss Eva K. Foster, National superintendent, Miss Lella M. Sewall and National lecturer, Miss Ellen Stone.

Each of Missouri's delegation recounted some triumph achieved during the past year, laying special emphasis on the fact that through the efforts of the women a state law had been passed providing for policewomen in every city of over 5,000 inhabitants.

Michigan created much amusement by telling in its recital of triumphs past and prospective of a representative in its legislature whose name is Straight, who lives on Church Street, in the city of Coldwater.

Iowa reviewed in a most interesting fashion the history of her wonderful legislative successes, which on January 1 will make the state saloonless.

New York's delegation came on the platform equipped with umbrellas. The state has the fine record of having been able to report a gain in membership every year for more than sixteen years. Its present membership is 40,460, with a gain this year of 3,733. With accompaniment of song the delegates encircled their popular leader, Mrs. Boole, with bands of white ribbon in maypole fashion.

The Ohio delegates equipped for

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RECOMMENDATIONS BY NATIONAL PRESIDENT

(Continued from Page Nine)

July a special occasion for welcoming newly naturalized citizens, the day to be known as "Americanization Day." A reception with patriotic music, the reciting of the pledge of allegiance, the presentation of small American flags and other exercises would make an enjoyable program.

That special publicity be given to the prohibition pronouncements of prominent labor leaders. Material to offset the misleading, untrue statements of the liquor men concerning economic loss under prohibition can be obtained from the National W. C. T. U., Evanston, Ill.

That we appoint a delegate to represent the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union at the Conference on Christian Work in Latin America to meet in Panama in 1916.

That local unions co-operate with women's missionary societies and acquaint these devoted co-workers with the wonderful opportunities for World's W. C. T. U. work. That we co-operate with women's clubs, especially in their constructive and corrective civic work.

That our valuable National official organs, THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader*, be given due prominence in local meetings, institutes and conventions, and that the campaign edition of THE UNION SIGNAL be freely used in campaigns; that *The Temperance Educational Quarterly*, our ably conducted scientific journal, be placed in colleges and with *The Young Crusader* be brought to the attention of teachers in normal and public schools.

That each state W. C. T. U. consider the advisability of adopting a by-law providing that no white ribboner who is not a subscriber to THE UNION SIGNAL, either by her own payment or that of another, shall be eligible to the offices of state superintendent, district, county, or local president, nor shall she be elected a delegate to a National Convention.

That we make wide use of W. C. T. U. stereopticon slides, charts, placards and posters for exhibits and public meetings and that we freely use the literature to be obtained of our own National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Ill.

To a most encouraging degree the women all over our states are coming into close touch one with another. Our viewpoint in work for constitutional prohibition is national as well as state. Let us be eager to study and to apply one another's methods and let us send to campaign states cheering, helpful messages.

In 1924 will come the jubilee year of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. I recommend the appointment of a committee to lay foundation plans for a fitting observance of the fiftieth year of our organization—plans that shall include the raising of a thank-offering Jubilee Fund.

Group of White Ribboners at Panama-Pacific Exposition on National Temperance Council Day

JUBILEE NIGHT

(Continued from Page Ten)

work, with brushes and brooms, stated they had opened a dry cleaning establishment and intended to continue the enterprise until the whole state was clean and every saloon was wiped from her fair face. It reported a gain of 5,260.

Pennsylvania holding a banner displaying its gain of 6,172 in big figures, and its total membership, 43,511, called the world to notice how it was growing. It presented this fine increase to Mother National with the hope that the gain might help in carrying on the work of the organization even more successfully than in the past.

There is one number on a Jubilee Night program that is always looked forward to with anticipations of delight and remembered long afterwards with joy—the singing of "Victory" by Mrs. Frances W. Graham. Never did it ring out with more triumphant prophecy than this year.

Miss Gordon called attention to the goal of membership which had been set by the National W. C. T. U. at the beginning of the year, and gave the names of those which had reached the goal set by Mother National, as follows:

North Dakota, Alaska, North Idaho, Missouri, Iowa, Montana, Wisconsin and South Carolina.

Invitations to entertain the National W. C. T. U. convention were received from Washington, D. C., and Pittsburgh, Pa. Indianapolis, Ind., had previously given such an invitation.

Regretfully the delegates realized that the closing moments of the forty-second convention had come. Every hour had been filled with inspiration and all were loath to leave the beautiful city, with its hospitable friends. The motion for adjournment was made by Miss Esther Elfreth, president of the New Jersey W. C. T. U. With a sincere wish that the happiness of the past five days might be prolonged, hand clasped hand as the company of white ribboners stood in an unbroken circle and sang together, "God be with you, till we meet again," and in unison repeated the Aaronic benediction.

SPECTACULAR SERMONS

"Because we remember ninety-five per cent of what we see and forget seventy-five per cent of what we hear, the Branch secretaries are determined that you shall not only hear what our Branches are doing, but through living pictures see what they are accomplishing," remarked Mrs. Ross Hayes Schachner in presenting the unique and impressive spectacular sermons on Monday afternoon. Credit for these well planned and cleverly executed tableaux is due not only to Mrs. Schachner and Miss Mary Ervin, but also to Mrs. Elizabeth Thayer, L. T. L. secretary for the West Washington W. C. T. U.

Most amusing were the performances of costumed youngsters made up to represent Dutch Cleanser and Bon Ami, who with patriotic fervor, as they diligently scrubbed, declared their purpose to make the map all white. The following living pictures, with the accompanying songs, were given with fine effect. The first, "Give the Ballot to the Mothers," showed a group of mothers and babies with the explanation in song,

"The mothers rock the cradle, and the mothers rule the world,
'Gainst the enemies of childhood let the mothers' vote be hurled,—
They are marching forth to battle, and their banner is unfurled,
The mothers of our land."

Young Campaigners, brave in red and blue caps and pennants, sang with vigor an L. T. L. Marching Song,

"We're the youth of this great land,
Working at the Lord's command,
With our Loyal Temperance Legion brave and strong;
All our life is in His care,
We have strength to do and dare,
As we march against the hosts of sin and wrong."

Not to forget the day of early beginnings and to link the past with the future, Mother Thompson was shown, her daughter handing her a Bible open at the Crusade Psalm, the marching orders of the white ribbon hosts, which are victoriously waging the peaceful warfare for God and home and native land, while the words of Miss Gordon's beautiful song, "The Children's Happy Day," proclaimed the joyful prophecy:

"In Nineteen Twenty comes the day,
Comes the Children's happy day,
In Nineteen Hundred Twenty,
There'll be prohibition plenty,
When Columbia drives the drink away."

The missionary activities of the young people were represented by costumed delegates from other lands and the ringing challenge in song:

"Don't you hear it nearing, friends, That Prohibition Chime?
The Y. P. B. is ringing, In every land and clime.
Don't you hear it nearing, friends, That Prohibition Chime?
The Y. P. B. is ringing, In every land and clime."

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THE CONQUERING CHRISTIANITY

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT SEATTLE CONVENTION

MRS. CULLA J. VAYHINGER, President Indiana W. C. T. U.

Mrs. Culla J. Vayhinger

To all men in all ages the rhythmic, stately tread of the conqueror has been attractive. Even the child looks with admiration upon the man who has met an opposing force and mastered it, no matter whether it be a rival ball team, some known law of science or a nation. Men have braved dangers of air, sea and land in order to wear the laurel wreath of the conqueror.

God puts his seal upon the spirit of mastery in the promise, "Him that overcometh will I make a pillar in the temple of my God, and he shall go no more out forever," and he puts into the mouth of John, the Revelator, the words, "I saw a white horse and he that sat on him had a bow and a crown was given unto him, and he went forth conquering and to conquer." Hamilcar took his little son, Hannibal, to the altar of Baal, nad him place his chubby fist upon that altar and there swear eternal hatred of Rome. Hannibal grew to manhood with that hatred in his heart and when at twenty-six years of age he was made commander-in-chief of the Carthaginian army he decided to cross the Alps and forever humble his enemy. He set out, 218 B. C., through hostile tribes, over the swift Rhone to the foot of the Alps. Mountaineers hurled huge stones upon his marching men. Snow blocked his way. Men and horses slipped on the ice and were hurled to death over the awful abyss. They came to places where a loud tone of voice or the sharp crack of a whip might start the impending avalanche. Roads must be cut through solid rock by hands benumbed by cold and weakened by hunger. When he reached the plains of Italy there marched with him only 26,000 of the 102,000 with whom he had started five months before. In the eighteen months that followed one-fifth of all Roman citizens able to bear arms had perished in battle—all that Hannibal might return to Carthage a conqueror.

Years later Napoleon sent engineers to explore the pass of St. Bernard to see if it were possible to carry across that pass 60,000 men, ponderous artillery, tons of cannon balls and baggage with all the bulky munitions of war. They said, "Perhaps it is within the realm of the possible." Old generals of England and Austria laughed and said, "Wheels never have rolled over St. Bernard and wheels never can," but Napoleon thought otherwise. He inspected with rigid care, and every worn shoe, old coat and damaged musket was cast aside and the columns swept forward. High on the craggy steeps, bands of armed men appear like phantoms. The eagle that had soared above them now screams and wheels beneath them. The mountain goat hurries from his craggy home at sight of that strange spectacle. Hard places were reached and men with less courage and ambition would have turned back, but Napoleon ordered every band to play and they passed these seemingly insurmountable obstacles to the sound of music, and twenty miles of men marched into Italy led by the dauntless Napoleon.

I care not what you think of the character of these leaders, or of the motives which prompted them to these heroic deeds, there is no man, woman or child who reads history who does not feel his pulse quicken as he touches the lives of these conquering spirits. We admire the conqueror in the intellectual realm. The man who by the light of the pine knot in the log cabin has conquered poverty and ignorance and gone forth to herald a new truth to the world, receives our generous applause. The statesman who has met a knotty problem, applied his brain and conscience to it and succeeded in setting us right as a nation, is the hero of the people.

The conqueror in any field, who is not turned back because of difficulties, but goes on to the accomplishment of his work, is the one to whom we build our monuments. We are proud of being Americans. We look about us and find that our broad fields produce enough to feed us and the thousands who come to our shore every year. Our mountains carry in their bosoms coal enough to warm us, to drive our wheels of industry, and to carry us and our products to the remotest nations of the globe. We have the greatest inland waterway and the greatest network of railroads in the world. Our school system is the pride of every American. No community goes unchurched. Every state cares for its unfortunates, dependents and delinquents. Many of the greatest questions pertaining to the human family have been settled on American soil. Some of the greatest inventors, educators and statesmen the world has ever seen have been cradled in our log cabins.

Every flag on the high seas dips to Old Glory, but listen! We may conquer every element in nature, we may master the learning of every land, we may open our storehouses and bid the nations come and enjoy with us these riches and yet fail to meet the world's sorest need and the purpose for which God has called us as a nation. The world today is crying out for a conquering religion. Not Mohammedanism, which must be propagated by the sword; not Brahmanism, which depends upon the credulity of the people for its propagation; not Buddhism, which appeals to the innate selfishness of man; not Confucianism, which is purely ethical and political in its teaching, but a religion which combines belief in the true God with the application of the great principles taught by His Son to every phase of human life.

The world is tired of war. For ages we have piled our bloody slain in the trenches dug by war. Employer and employe have learned that the strike is not the satisfactory method of settling disputes between capital and labor. The world is disgusted with the political trickster and salable politician and with compromise methods used in dealing with evil, and it is asking for an effective remedy for these difficulties. Constantine saw in the sky at midday a flaming cross on which were inscribed the words, "By this sign we conquer." The cross of Calvary, the emblem of Christianity, must be the emblem under which the army marches which is to drive back the hordes of darkness and sin.

But you say, "You cannot apply the principles of Christianity to business. It will destroy business." If you are engaged in a business which cannot be adapted to these great principles you would better change your business. But you say, "Politics can never be squared by these principles. You can't mix politics and religion." I have seen a brand of politics that would not mix with religion, but if you have that brand you would better change your politics. The world has no use for a religion that must be laid aside when a man goes into the store, shop, factory or polling booth, and it will never make the mistake of thinking the man who has that kind is a true Christian.

A few years ago the country was startled by the report of the vice commissions appointed to investigate the white slave traffic, its causes and methods. Churches held indignation meetings and sent appeals to Congress and state legislatures for laws to destroy this evil. We were given a partial remedy and yet in our cities today laws are trampled under foot. Procurers pursue girls to their very doors. The liquor traffic herds men and young women and drives them to hell in droves through the door of the wine rooms and "ladies' entrance." Working girls are paid starvation wages and sell their virtue as the price of bread and butter. Saloons and brothels dictate the policy of cities. Respected men live on the income from these dives. Leaders in churches vote for men who connive at law breaking. The police, employed as protectors of the innocent, protect these

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

TURN OVER TIME
When Nature Hints About the Food.

When there's no relish to food and all that one eats doesn't seem to do any good then is the time to make a turn-over in the diet, for that's Nature's way of dropping a hint that the food isn't the kind required.

"For a number of years I followed railroad work, much of it being office work of a trying nature. Meal times were our busiest; and eating too much and too quickly of food such as is commonly served in hotels and restaurants, together with the sedentary habits, were not long in giving me dyspepsia and stomach trouble which reduced my weight from 205 to 160 pounds.

"There was little relish in any food and none of it seemed to do me any good. It seemed the more I ate the poorer I got and was always hungry before another meal, no matter how much I had eaten.

"Then I commenced a trial of Grape-Nuts food, and was surprised how a small saucer of it would carry me along strong and with satisfied appetite, until the next meal, with no sensations of hunger, weakness or distress as before.

"I have been following this diet now for several months and my improvement has been so great all the others in my family have taken up the use of Grape-Nuts with complete satisfaction and much improvement in health.

"Americans eat hurriedly, have lots of worry, thus hindering digestion and therefore need a food that is predigested and concentrated in nourishment."

"There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

ALASKA W. C. T. U. DELEGATION
First row: Mrs. Cornelia T. Hatcher, president; Mrs. Clara Michener, assistant recording secretary; Mrs. Frances Pedersen, treasurer.
Second row: Mrs. Lula B. Thompson, vice-president-at-large; Mrs. Alma J. Blackwell, delegate-at-large; Mrs. Lucy Spaeth, corresponding secretary.

THE CONQUERING CHRISTIANITY

(Continued from Page Twelve)

human devils. Girls rot in rooms within reach of the ears of these bluecoats.

The preacher preaches on some new archaeological discovery; the Christian Scientist says, "All evil exists in your mind," and the devil laughs and the awful tragedy proceeds. Yet there are enough church members in every city to turn things right side up. You say it is not the church's business to array itself against these mighty combinations of evil. I want to ask if the church does not do it, who will? I do not expect the brewer's heart to soften nor the distiller to change his viewpoint, nor any great number of saloonkeepers and dive keepers to be converted. We fully expect that there will continue to be men who will reach out the avaricious hand and filch the bloody gold from the till of the liquor traffic to pay their taxes, but I am sure your Lord and mine does not expect to find his followers in that crowd, neither does the world expect to find you there.

Nehemiah was called of God to build the wall about Jerusalem. The enemies of the enterprise laughed him to scorn and said, "Do these feeble Jews expect to accomplish anything?" But they kept at their work and the walls grew. Then the enemies organized and said, "We will attack them and hinder the work." Nehemiah called his workmen together and ordered every man to hold in the right hand the trowel, but to gird by the side the sword. The wall had to be built because God commanded it. It might be necessary to build it on the dead bodies of the enemies of the enterprise. The work was to be constructive but *destructive* as well. So the conquering Christianity must be dual in its nature,—constructive in building up the Kingdom of our Christ, but destructive in tearing down the battlements of the enemy of the Kingdom. The latter is just as vital to the success of the church as the former, and I want to say, is the only kind of Christianity the devil fears and the world respects.

The church and the liquor traffic are engaged in a death struggle. **With Dr. Dickie, I would say, "I am not here with blanched cheek, quivering voice and trembling limb to tell you that one or the other must go down. I am here with my feet on the solid rock, Christ Jesus, my front to the foe and my eyes on the stars to tell you that the Cross of Christ will prevail, civil liberty will live and the liquor traffic will die!"**

"When?" you say. Bacon says, "In the theater of man's life, God and the angels only should be lookers-on." When the church awakes, ceases to be a looker-on, stops playing at temperance work and wields the sword of the ballot against this, her greatest foe, then will be heard the death groan of this monster and mingled with it the shout of a nation redeemed from the slavery of drink.

SPECTACULAR SERMONS

(Continued from Page Eleven)

"Real Conservation," showing Uncle Sam with his hand on the head of a child, was accompanied by the song which typifies the real conservation of childhood, "A Saloonless Nation in 1920."

Perhaps the most impressive feature of this combination L. T. L. and Y. P. B. program was the picture embodying the motto of the Young People's Branch, "It is glorious to man a life-boat, but better to build a lighthouse." To the music of "The Temperance Lighthouse" the two methods of endeavor were shown, the children receiving from motherly wisdom instruction to prevent a wasted life, and to bring them out into fullest usefulness, and the effort by another woman to reclaim a girl who had started on the downward life.

As a fitting climax of the impressive afternoon the exultant strains of the "World-Wide Jubilee Song" were accompanied by a triumphant display of flags, which brought clearly to the audience the thought of the glad time now so near at hand when the white flag of prohibition shall wave its protecting folds o'er every nation of earth.

EXPERIENCES ON "WHITE RIBBON SPECIAL" EN ROUTE FROM SEATTLE TO SAN FRANCISCO

BY ONE OF THE PARTY

Most of the delegates planned to go from Seattle to San Francisco to visit the Panama-Pacific Exposition and participate in the meetings of the National Temperance Council. The "White Ribbon Special" left Seattle Saturday morning, October 16.

The first stop was at Portland, Oregon, where a committee of white ribboners greeted the travelers and showered upon them beautiful flowers. As each delegate stepped off the train she received a bottle of the "becoming famous" loganberry juice, 280 bottles having been given by the Chamber of Commerce. Songs led by Mrs. Frances Graham and an interchange of felicitations occupied the all too brief period of the stay.

At Salem, Oregon, the second stop, automobiles furnished by the Chamber of Commerce were in waiting. Although it was "between the dark and the daylight" when we reached Salem, we saw the lovely city of homes and garden-bordered avenues. We drove past the state penitentiary and insane hospital, then to the Capitol, where a reception was given by the local W. C. T. U., and more loganberry juice was forthcoming.

Miss Gordon, Mrs. Boole and Mrs. Munns spoke from the speaker's desk in the House of Representatives, and on the desk of Representative Anderson, who "fathered" the state-wide prohibition bill, Miss Gordon placed a rose in appreciation of his part in making Oregon a prohibition state.

In the darkness we made our way into Albany, Oregon, but on our arrival a band played a royal welcome, speeches were made, and again fruit and flowers were showered upon us.

The party on the "Special" rested over the Sabbath at Roseburg, the pulpits of that picturesque town being filled by the visitors, who were entertained delightfully during the day by members of the local unions. A children's mass meeting was held at the Opera House. At the Soldiers' Home a large Christian Union was organized.

The "Special" reached Ashland, Oregon, early Monday morning and was greeted at the station by a delegation of W. C. T. U. sisters, who came with a perfect garden of fruit and flowers from which we picked to our hearts' content. Here we were served with the mineral water for which the place is famous. Speeches were made and Miss Gordon tied the white ribbon around the wrist of a dear baby who was brought to the train to welcome us. Nearly all day we had before our eyes as we traveled southward sublime Mt. Shasta, its snow-capped peak gleaming in the sun. A stay at Shasta Springs was most refreshing, the wonderful mountain cascade, the strenuous climb up the heights, the song as we waited to be called back to our train, were never-to-be-forgotten experiences.

Tuesday morning, October 19, we reached Oakland, crossed San Francisco Bay on the palatial ferry boats, and found waiting us in San Francisco Mrs. Sara Dorr, president of the Northern California W. C. T. U. and her co-workers. Our party was taken to the Court Hotel and after breakfast was escorted by our San Francisco hostesses to the grounds of the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Meeting at San Francisco

Luncheon at Panama-Pacific Exposition

Upon the day of the arrival of the members of the official party at San Francisco Tuesday, October 19, there was tendered to them by the Northern California W. C. T. U. a delightful luncheon and reception on the Panama-Pacific Exposition grounds. This was served in the banquet hall of the California building, Mrs Sara J. Dorr, president of the Northern California W. C. T. U., presiding and acting as toastmistress. The tables were spread with the most luscious food products of California and adorned with its choicest flowers. Greetings were extended by Mrs. Annie K. Bidwell, first honorary vice-president of the Woman's Board of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, in place of Mrs. Helen Sanborn, president of the board, who had delegated Mrs. Bidwell to represent her and to express her regret at being unable to be present, and to extend cordial greetings to the white ribbon visitors. In order to enable the guests to have ample time for carrying out the full program, after the expiration of the hour for which the banquet hall was engaged, the Woman's Board was given the use and privileges of the reception room of the California building, a courtesy never, it is understood, granted before.

Greetings were also given by Mrs. Sturtevant Peet, former president and now the honorary president of Northern California W. C. T. U.; by Mrs. Dorcas J. Spencer, National superintendent of Work Among Indians; by Mrs. Addie Garwood Estes, for the state officers, and by Mrs. Frances Gilmore, president of the San Francisco W. C. T. U. Most cordial and loving were these welcome speeches. One theme was uppermost in the thought of all—the hope and expectation of the success of the state-wide campaign in 1916 to make California dry. Brief responses were made by Miss Gordon, Mrs. Boole, Mrs. Parks, Mrs. Hoge and Mrs. Munns. Later, after adjourning to the reception room, state presidents, National superintendents and other members of the Executive Committee were introduced, and Mrs. Frances Graham sang in her inimitable style the white ribbon favorite, "Victory." The informal reception which followed enabled white ribboners from the east, north and south to become acquainted with their sisters in Northern California.

From the California building the delegates found their way to the exhibit of the World's and National W. C. T. U. in the Palace of Education, presided over by Miss Mary E. Brown, assisted by her sister, Miss Hattie Brown. During the stay of the white ribboners this was the favorite meeting place and all expressed unqualified approval of the exhibit. Eager students were to be seen at all hours of the day storing away in plethoric note-books the valuable information given on charts, posters, etc. The thought-arresting value of the exhibit no one who watched the constant throng of visitors stop to study its lessons can doubt. Miss Brown has a most happy faculty of interesting the children and young people in the mechanical devices displayed and tactfully leading them on to observe and study further statements and truths.

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$150.00 SALARY FOR 60 DAYS WORK PAID LADY in each town to distribute free circulars and take orders for White Ribbon Concentrated Flavoring. J. S. ZIEGLER CO., 7G East Harrison, CHICAGO

National Temperance Council Meetings, October 20, 1915

The meetings of the National Temperance Council, composed of executive leaders of the temperance organizations of the United States, were held on the morning, afternoon and evening of October 20. The forenoon was devoted to conferences at the First Congregational church of San Francisco. Mr. Daniel A. Poling, president of the National Temperance Council, presided, and methods of education were discussed by Mrs. Stella B. Irvine, National W. C. T. U. superintendent of Sunday School Work, Rev. Irving B. Bristol of Sacramento, and Miss Edith M. Wills, director of the Anti-Saloon League exhibit at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

At the Court of Abundance

A parade on the Exposition grounds at two o'clock in the afternoon, from the Fillmore street entrance to the Court of Abundance, led by one of the finest bands on the grounds, was preliminary to the afternoon meeting which was presided over by Rev. H. H. Bell, D. D., who in turn presented Mr. Daniel A. Poling, who had charge during the remainder of the meeting.

After prayer Dr. Bell introduced the Hon. Arthur Arlett, representing the president of the Board of Managers of the Exposition. In a most felicitous speech Mr. Arlett presented to the Council a commemorative bronze medal from officials of the Exposition, and at the close of what he termed his speech in his official capacity, said:

"I want you to know that there is scarcely any cause, it seems to me, claiming the interest and attention of our American electorate which is so thoroughly important as that which you represent. I have had occasion to say before now that unless democracy shall throttle liquor, democracy will die by liquor, and believing that, and being at once a politician and a citizen, I tell you that those high in authority, those in influential places in party and in council, must see to it that adequate opportunity is given the citizenship of this land to express their convictions on this matter and whether or not we shall be with those who are numbered with the majority we should remember that while in democracies majorities rule, minorities lead. I am glad today, as I speak here officially, to take the opportunity of pledging to you my own personal appreciation and fealty to the cause that you are representing, and if that is unwisdom from the standpoint of politics, make the most of it, for I believe with you that a man would better be wrong sometimes and frequently for expediency's sake and right for principle's sake than to possess all the land. In offering this medal I do it officially and if that is in any sense perfunctory, let it pass, but I offer it with a personal touch, believing that you represent much of the conscience of the land and representing that, you must eventually prevail."

Responding to an introduction by Mr. Poling, Miss Gordon caused a ripple of laughter by commenting on the fitness of the place of meeting—just in front of a striking fountain in whose ceaselessly flowing waters the world was being washed.

The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union was represented on the afternoon program by Mrs. Ella A. Boole, National vice-president-at-large, who was introduced by Mr. Poling. In an address of great power she characterized the meeting of the temperance forces of the country at this time as a council of war against a common enemy, the liquor traffic, to assign to different divisions of the army a part in the great campaign. "We shall not be satisfied," said Mrs. Boole, "until our battle line extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the borders of Canada to the Gulf of Mexico, a battle line that touches every home in this nation. Just as the European nations are trying to gain recruits for their armies, so in this country the time is ripe for every man and woman to join the forces for righteousness in a battle against evil. We must swear allegiance to the cause which means protection to the home, to public health, to public morals, and which is at the very foundation of the evangelization of America and so of the evangelization of the world."

An exquisite cornet solo by Miss Anna Cotton, a musician of San Francisco, was followed by a brief address by Mr. Poling, an outline of which we give:

Mr. Poling

The National Temperance Council is the point of contact, the clearing-house of the temperance reform. Its membership is made up of executive leaders from ninety-seven national, general reform, religious and temperance societies. It is more than national, for it includes in its sphere of influence the Dominion of Canada, and leading Canadians are among its members. The National Temperance Council does not supersede any other organization.

Its program is without prejudice to or interference with the fundamental principles or policies of any worthy reform group. It is the fighting platform of common agreement for all.

The temperance reform has failed in the past, where it has failed, and it has everywhere made slower progress than it ought, because temperance people have very often wasted precious time and energy in petty squabbles among them-

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

If Your Children

are delicate or frail, if they catch cold easily or are backward in studies, give them the pure medicinal nourishment in *Scott's Emulsion.* It is rich, strength-making growing-food.

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Trap resets itself. 22 inches high. Will last for years. Can't get out of order. Weighs 7 pounds. 12 rats caught one day. Cheese is used, doing away with poisons. This trap does its work, never fails and is always ready for the next rat. When rats and mice pass device they die. Rats are disease carriers, also cause fires. These catchers should be in every school building. Rat catcher sent prepaid on request of $3. Mouse catcher 10 inches high, $1. Money back if not satisfied.

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NATIONAL TEMPERANCE COUNCIL MEETINGS

(Continued from Page Fourteen)

selves. The fundamental requisite for success in any war is a harmonious and united fighting front.

The National Temperance Council is the fighting front of the temperance reform. It is the demonstration of united action against the beverage alcohol. A host divided against itself can not stand. The temperance host is no longer divided.

It is not necessary that men agree in all particulars in order that they go together the length of their common agreement. No man agrees absolutely with any other man if indeed he agrees absolutely with himself!

The temperance forces of America are today going together the length of their common agreement and in the white light of the new spirit thus created they are discovering that the differences of yesterday which they regarded as *major* are *minor*.

Primarily the program of the National Temperance Council is educational. It believes that knowledge is power, and that the truth sets free. It stands for "the truth about alcohol." Its determination is to tell the truth attractively and convincingly in every corner of the nation and in every spoken tongue until the last man shall have heard and until the last child shall have been given the opportunity of knowing.

The educational campaign encouraged and promoted by the National Temperance Council through the various existing temperance organizations is orderly and scientific. It is emotional only as scientific knowledge of a great physical and social menace arouses the emotions.

The appeal of the National Temperance Council is to reason, judgment and will. Its chief supporters today are the bankers, the manufacturers, and the constructive molders of society, as well as those other devoted souls who have given their lives to the anti-alcohol movement simply because of the eternal moral rightousness of it. The "temperance fanatics" today are not preachers and women, but railroad presidents, owners of steel mills, scientists, popular novelists and war lords. Medical authorities are laying charges at the door of "John Barleycorn" that the most rabid temperance orator of five years ago never dreamed of making.

The first great word of the declaration of principles of the National Temperance Council is UNITE, the second is EDUCATE, and the third is EXTERMINATE.

Unless the traffic in beverage alcohol can demonstrate its good intent, can prove that it is a friend of society, it must go the way of slavery and gambling. Until this institution which is everywhere entrenched behind the weakness and cupidity of men stands fully revealed, the campaign of the National Temperance Council will continue to go forward in harmony with science, industry and public morals. The National Temperance Council will continue to strike for the larger physical and spiritual freedom of the race; nor will its activity be confined to one continent, for this is a world-wide war—a war for a "World without a Liquor Nation by 1930."

Mass Meeting at First Congregational Church of San Francisco, October 20

Notwithstanding the attractions of the great Exposition in San Francisco, a creditable audience gathered on the evening of Wednesday, October 20, at the First Congregational Church for a mass meeting of the National Temperance Council.

Mr. Poling, the presiding officer, opened the meeting with a brief statement as to the purpose and program of the National Temperance Council, emphasizing the necessity for the co-operation of all reform organizations if the causes for which they stand are to be triumphant. Following the devotional exercises and a cornet solo and music from the fine pipe organ, Miss Anna A. Gordon, president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, was introduced as the spokesman for the organization most largely represented on the occasion. In presenting Miss Gordon, Mr. Poling expressed his pleasure at having that privilege because of the movement she represented, because of her own life, and because of her able leadership of the white ribbon forces.

Miss Gordon, in a forceful and eloquent address, emphasized the fact that the meeting of the united temperance forces was being held at a most strategic time and place—a state just entering upon a campaign for state-wide prohibition. She spoke of San Francisco's unenviable record in being, next to Milwaukee, the city which has the most saloons of any in the nation, and expressed her gratification and gratitude that the meeting could be held in a church that has as its pastor, Dr. Aked, a man fearless in his advocacy of the great cause. She gave a most apt and timely interpretation of the letters W. C. T. U. as "We Come To Unite," and admitted that white ribboners had no objection to the other interpretation of the liquor men, "We Come To Upset." She reviewed the wonderful victories for total abstinence and prohibition in this country and Europe which are so certain a prophecy of ultimate nation-wide and world wide abolition of the liquor traffic.

The next speaker was Mr. George F. Cotterill, former mayor of Seattle and international councilor of the International Supreme Lodge of the Order of Good Templars, who was introduced by Mrs. Boole as a leader in the pioneer society in the temperance reform.

"I am glad to follow the president of this great organization of consecrated mother-love that unquestionably has done more to make public sentiment on the great question of temperance than any other during the past fifty years," said ex-Mayor Cotterill. In a very comprehensive setting forth of the world situation, Mr. Cotterill called attention to the fact that at least four of the arguments in favor of the liquor business that were advanced and seriously discussed thirty years ago were now given no consideration by intelligent people, namely high license as a regulative measure; the so-called disinterested management or government control, which had so recently received a death-blow in the election in South Carolina; the compensation to the liquor interests, which died a natural death when the decision was given out by the Supreme court that no man has an inherent right to sell liquor; and the harmlessness of light wines and low percentage beer.

The last speaker of the evening was Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, who represented the Prohibition party. In an eloquent address, delivered in Mrs. Beauchamp's most persuasive manner, she declared it her belief that the one solution of the liquor question is to have back of it a political organization and an administration committed definitely to the passage and enforcement of a National Constitutional Prohibition measure.

The two representatives of the Anti-Saloon League, who were expected to speak, Rev. E. C. Dinwiddie and Mr. Ernest H. Cherrington, were unable, because of other engagements, to be present.

Mr. Poling closed the service with an appeal for co-operation of the temperance forces and loyalty to the movement for which the National Temperance Council stands.

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Launching a State-wide Campaign in Southern California

Great Mass Meeting Held in Los Angeles Sunday Afternoon, October 24

The leaders of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union counted it a privilege to be present and participate in the launching of the state-wide prohibition campaign in Los Angeles on Sunday afternoon, October 24. The meeting was held in the commodious and beautiful auditorium of the Bible Institute, and the interest in the campaign was evidenced by an audience of over one thousand five hundred which filled floor and balconies to the last seat.

Mrs. Stella B. Irvine, president of Southern California W. C. T. U., presided with her accustomed grace. Mayor Sebastian welcomed the visiting white ribboners as "fighters against the greatest foe of the human race," and not only by his presence, but by his sympathetic words, showed his interest in the temperance cause.

Following him came Mrs. Estelle Lawton Lindsay, a member of the city council of Los Angeles, who not long ago served for a few days as acting mayor of that big, bustling western city and who says that if she were really the mayor she would blacklist all drunkards, have a school established for mothers, place free milk stations all over town and institute many other reforms.

Especially enlightening on the situation in California was the address of Rev. Matt S. Hughes, pastor of one of the largest churches in the state, and president of the Dry Federation.

"I have a sentimental interest in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union," said Dr. Hughes, "for my memory goes back to the days of the Crusade, when as a small boy I stood in a southern city and saw my mother, whose voice was never heard in public, go on the streets with other Christian women in an endeavor to persuade the saloonkeepers and liquor dealers to abandon their business. Later I learned the secret of the impulse which helped her to overcome her timidity," said Dr. Hughes impressively. "It was that at home she had four boys."

Most gracious words of greeting were also spoken by Mrs. Hester Griffith, former president of Southern California W. C. T. U., and Mrs. M. W. Law, president of the federated unions of Los Angeles, numbering twenty-six.

Brief responses were made by the General Officers, Mrs. Nelle Burger, Mrs. D. K. Livingston and Mrs. Margaret D. Ellis. Miss Anna A. Gordon, National president, urged that every campaign for prohibition be a campaign not of

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LAUNCHING A STATE-WIDE CAMPAIGN

(Continued from Page Fifteen)

denunciation of the men who have invested their money in this evil business, but a campaign that points out a better way—a way that leads the people on and up to the high standard that is to be found in the promised land of prohibition.

As Miss Gordon closed her address little girls bearing beautiful baskets of flowers mounted the steps of the platform and presented one to each of the General Officers.

Mrs. Frances P. Parks gave helpful suggestions from the very successful campaign in West Virginia, her native state, and especially emphasized the work that had been done by the women to roll up the majority of over 92,000, assuring the California women that they were possessed of one valuable instrument, namely, the ballot, which their West Virginia sisters lacked.

Mrs. Sara H. Hoge, president of Virginia W. C. T. U., and National assistant recording secretary, told how Virginia had won her victory, and gave it as her experience that the self-satisfaction and indifference of people living in dry territory are obstacles that must be overcome.

Mrs. Nelle G. Burger, president of Missouri W. C. T. U., congratulated the California sisters and brothers on the opportunity before them, and testified to her enjoyment in being a temperance reformer.

Mrs. Deborah K. Livingston, National superintendent, threw down the challenge to the church of Christ in California to win the battle in 1916. In this campaign, she reminded them, the women will have the advantage over the women of many other states, for they may plus their praying and their paying by their voting.

Mrs. Margaret D. Ellis took her audience with her to the capital of the nation in a delightful review of some of the dramatic temperance triumphs of the last year.

Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher and Miss Ellen Stone were introduced and spoke briefly.

Congressman Randall, as the first person in history who has been elected to the office of United States Congressman on an exclusively prohibition platform, expressed his obligation to the W. C. T. U.

Mr. Wheeler, district superintendent of the California Dry Federation, appealed to the audience for their financial support and co-operation, and Mr. Odell, chairman of the executive committee, spoke briefly of the outlook for the campaign.

Especially inspiring was the music of the afternoon by the Mendelssohn Quartet of Long Beach, who sang a selection, "California Going Dry," and "All Round the World the Ribbon White is Twined," and a whistling solo by one of Los Angeles' talented whistlers. A number of mothers brought their little ones to have tied around their wrists the white ribbon, and Mrs. Fitzgerald, an honored Crusader, was introduced and led in the closing prayer.

WHITE RIBBON PARTY ENTERTAINED IN LOS ANGELES AT RECEPTION AND BANQUET

The official party were the guests of the Los Angeles W. C. T. U. all day Monday, October 25, at an informal reception held at the Temperance Temple. At four o'clock, through the courtesy of the county supervisors, the visitors were given an automobile ride through the city and environs.

Banquet at Christopher's Hall

In the evening an elaborate banquet was tendered at Christopher's banquet hall, at which Mrs. Stella B. Irvine, president of Southern California W. C. T. U., presided and acted as toastmistress. The menu was furnished by the county unions of southern California, Los Angeles county giving the flowers; Orange, the oranges; Ventura and Santa Barbara, the walnuts; San Bernardino, the after-dinner mints; Riverside, the grapes; Kern, the raisins; San Luis Obispo and Inyo, the confectionery, and Imperial, the cotton boll favors.

Campaign toasts were responded to by the guests of the evening, Miss Anna A. Gordon, Mrs. Frances P. Parks, Mrs. Sara H. Hoge, Mrs. Nelle Burger, Mrs. Margaret D. Ellis, U. S. Congressman Charles H. Randall, S. W. Odell and H. A. Wheeler.

"The Woman's Christian Temperance Union has had visions," said Miss Gordon, responding to the toast "Visions," "but the organization certainly can not be called visionary." She brought to mind the two epoch-making visions of the great leaders, Frances E. Willard and Lillian M. N. Stevens, the former as she stood in San Francisco, and witnessed the Chinese girls in slavery in old Chinatown, when there came to her a vision of the need of a great world's organization, and she founded the World's W. C. T. U.; and the revelation that came to Lillian M. N. Stevens on the eve of the great battle in the state of Maine, when she issued her proclamation for nation-wide and world-wide prohibition.

Speaking on "Campaign Messages," Mrs. Frances P. Parks directed attention to the value and necessity for the use of large quantities of carefully selected literature to make sentiment and votes for the cause in the coming state-wide campaign.

Mrs. Sara H. Hoge magnified her office as National assistant recording secretary by giving in her speech on "Making Records," some telling comparative statistics from prohibition and license states, showing the immeasurable superiority of the former from the standpoint of health, wealth and happiness.

Mrs. Nelle G. Burger presented in a breezy fashion some practical "Campaign Pointers": Talk your campaign everywhere, keep it everlastingly before the people; have a large corps of silver-tongued speakers; make it a singing campaign and a campaign in which the children shall have a large part.

Mrs. Margaret D. Ellis speaking on "On to Washington" sounded the call to mightier efforts for nation-wide prohibition in connection with the state-wide campaign.

U. S. Congressman Charles H. Randall, the first member of Congress ever elected on a straight prohibition platform, was given the subject "A Friend at Court." He outlined briefly the legislative program on which he hoped to secure action in the United States Congress. Mr. Randall's facetious definition of a prohibitionist as first cousin to an optimist, and an optimist as one who spends his evenings drinking and enjoying lemonade made out of the lemons that had been handed him during the day, showed that he is well fitted for the trying experiences he may have in getting Congress to carry out his plans.

S. W. Odell, executive chairman of the Southern California Dry Federation, passed out a few "Campaign Bullets" in the form of practical methods of work: Swamping every district with prohibition literature; making personal appeals to individual voters; and paying special attention to men of the working class.

Mr. H. A. Wheeler, district superintendent of the Dry Federation, referred to what he considered the three great guns of the campaign—organization, literature and finance.

Every speech abounded in definite information and practical suggestions for campaign work and even aside from the delightful social features of the gathering, everyone declared the occasion "very much worth while" in the help it gave to workers for prohibition. The musical contributions to the program were of exceptionally high quality, consisting of a vocal solo by Mr. F. E. Geiger, a whistling duet by Misses Ethel and Shirley Irvine, and a vocal solo by Mrs. T. A. Winbigler.

W. C. T. U. PARTY VISIT SAN DIEGO EXPOSITION, ARE ENTERTAINED AT LUNCHEON AND GIVEN COMPLIMENTARY RECITAL

Although engagements in the east prevented some of the official party from going to San Diego, a goodly company journeyed in the "special" that left Los Angeles the morning of October 26 and reached San Diego about noon. An appetizing luncheon was served to the visitors in the W. C. T. U. lunch room at the San Diego Exposition. By the way, the exhibit with the rest and lunch room, under the management of the local unions of San Diego county, is one of which they may justly be proud. We are informed that the place is very popular with the management and employes of the exposition, and deservedly so, for the well-cooked and daintily served viands dispensed there would tempt any patron to return again and again. From the luncheon the visitors were taken to the beautiful and artistically furnished parlors of the Woman's Board in the Southern California Building, where a complimentary recital was given to them, and tea and cake were served. The program, prepared by Mrs. Anna Rose Russell, county superintendent of Music, was most delightful. It was as follows: Piano solo, Miss Genevieve Reilly; select reading, Mrs. Eva Wheeler; vocal solo, Miss Eleanor Wheeler; violin solo, Miss Lillian Speer; vocal solo, Mrs. Phebe Birdsall, violin obligato by Miss Speer; vocal solo, Mr. Frederick E. Chapin, violin obligato by Miss Speer; violin solo, Miss Levina Lien. The accompanists were Miss Genevieve Reilly and Mrs. Anna Rose Russell.

After a visit to the plaza to be photographed with the pigeons, one of the most unique and spectacular features of the exposition, the guests had the joy of hearing a master musician perform upon the great Claus Spreckles organ. At the close of the organ recital, a meeting was held on the platform of the organ. Mrs. Stella B. Irvine, president of the Southern California W. C. T. U., presided, and introduced Mrs. Florence McCoy, president of the county W. C. T. U., who in turn introduced Mrs. Helen Stoddard, former president of the Texas W. C. T. U., but now an honored member of San Diego W. C. T. U.

A song written for this occasion, a tribute to the white ribbon cause, was sung by Mr. Walker. Brief addresses were made by Miss Anna A. Gordon, Mrs. Frances P. Parks, Mrs. Sara H. Hoge, Mrs. Nannie Webb Curtis, Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, Mrs. M. L. Pearson, Mrs. Althea G. Quimby, Mrs. Emma Sanford Shelton and Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis. Other state presidents and National superintendents responded to introductions.

"As I listened to the organized melodies of your wonderful organ," said Miss Gordon, "I thought white ribboners are organized to bring harmony out of one of the greatest discords ever known, the discord of the liquor traffic, and next year I believe the men and the women of California will help tune this beautiful state up to concert pitch of state-wide prohibition."

The members of the official party rejoiced in this opportunity of meeting and having a few hours of social intercourse with the San Diego sisters, and only regretted that the time of their stay was necessarily so short that it prevented seeing more of the wonderful exposition and the beautiful city of the "silver gate."

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OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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REPRESENTATIVES OF MANY NATIONS WHO PARTICIPATED IN PROGRAM ON WORLD'S W. C. T. U. NIGHT AT NATIONAL CONVENTION

Little white ribboners dear are we,
Round the wide world we live, don't you see?
We are as happy, as happy can be
Greeting our friends in the land of the free.

SPECIAL ARTICLES

Georgia Legislature Passes Law-Enforcement Measure—Great Discoveries of the Race—War on Women—Conservation of Human Life—Woman's Part in the World's Evangelization—Program for National Constitutional Prohibition Day, December 12—Department Institutes Discuss Practical Problems—Some Reasons Why We Shall Win—The Onward March of Prohibition.

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE PASSES LAW TO MAKE PROHIBITION ABSOLUTE IN STATE

Both houses of the Georgia legislature, meeting in extraordinary session, on the call of Governor Harris, have passed a measure providing for the elimination of all breweries, locker clubs and "near-beer saloons." The bill specifically prohibits the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors in the state and defines liquor as any drink having more than one-half of one per cent alcohol. Present laws permit the manufacture and sale of drinks containing not more than four per cent alcohol.

This is one of the measures that Governor Harris urged at this special session of the legislature, saying, "I believe it is the sentiment of the great majority of the people of Georgia that some measure should be enacted which will facilitate the enforcement of our prohibition laws. The liquor question is fast becoming an economic question with all the governments of the world. The effect on the race is becoming so general in its evil results that the safety of the people has become involved, and statesmen, ethical and philosophical writers—thinking men everywhere do not hesitate to urge upon states and legislatures the necessity of attempting to curb the results of intemperance by enacting such measures as shall be suited to the situation."

The Georgia senate on November 9 passed a bill prohibiting liquor advertisements in any form in Georgia and making such advertisement a misdemeanor.

U. S. Congressman Bryan and Hon. George Cotterill Address the National Convention

The presence at National Conventions of distinguished visitors and the inspiring messages given by them are one of their many delightful features. Of this character were the speeches of Hon. J. W. Bryan, member of Congress from the state of Washington, and Hon. George Cotterill, International Councilor of the Good Templars and former "reform" mayor of Seattle, both of whom were introduced on Monday.

Congressman Bryan said in part:

"It is one of the greatest pleasures and privileges of my life to be presented to the Convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. I feel that I am looking into the faces of real warriors in the fight that is going on all over this country, all over this world of ours. They say that prohibition is not a national issue; they say that the prohibition of the liquor traffic is an issue that must be segregated and divided among the several states. They tell us that at Washington forces that are strong today and that are to be strong for all time to come in this country assert that we cannot take up this question of prohibition of the liquor traffic in a national way and thus wipe it out throughout the length and breadth of the land. They tell us that issues relating to ordinary affairs are national issues; they tell us that things that involve great expenditure of money are national; they say it is a national issue to try to wipe out the hog cholera, but that drunkenness in human beings is not a national issue. They say it is a national issue to eradicate ticks from cattle, but that it is not a national issue whether the women in their homes shall be protected from drunken husbands. They expend millions of dollars for lighthouses as a protection to navigation, and is that any more a national issue than the question of eliminating and putting out of business an institution that is responsible for human wrecks all over this country?

"I am going to suggest a practical proposition; to tell you how to put over that national amendment. The first essential thing to do is to create a public opinion over the country that will impress any administration, without regard to politics, that the head of the nation must stand for national prohibition. We all love and cherish the name of our President, Woodrow Wilson. It was my privilege to support almost all his legislation in Congress, but he has not yet gotten the idea into his head that prohibition is a national issue. Impress upon him that fact and you can put the amendment through the next Congress. When the matter was up we did not have the support of the administration—the support of Woodrow Wilson. He is the man you should go after with your womanly, your motherly ways, and cause him to become a friend of national prohibition and to tell the members of his party and other parties that he stands for the elimination of the liquor traffic from this country. I am glad to be able to say that in my official career I have never lost an opportunity to "biff" the liquor demon whenever it raised its head.

It is right to meet and to compile statistics; it is right to come together for discussion, but we must not fail to do the other thing, to let the heads of the political parties—Progressive, Democratic and Republican—understand that the man who heads his party must be right on the question."

Ex-Mayor Cotterill said in part:

"I must first deliver to you the greetings of that other great temperance organization which I have the honor to represent. I am extending a welcome to you not only for the local organization, but for the state and national Good Templars, and for the great international lodge with its 600,000 members the world over. I am reminded of the great meeting held in Christiania, Norway, over a year ago where there were assembled representatives of all the nations on the earth. Almost immediately afterward came the declaration of war and all our plans were shattered. Yet out of all this sad condition of affairs we have faith to believe that there may come a greater brotherhood, a greater humanity, and above all else it seems that alcohol has received its world-wide doom in the midst of this terrible crisis. I remind you of this as a definite hope for the ensuing year. There are some here who recall how less than two years ago it was my privilege as spokesman for the American delegation at the International Anti-Alcohol Congress at Milan, Italy, to extend an invitation which was accepted, to hold the next great meeting in the United States, and all the plans were made for that gathering, but the war intervened. However, the opportunity still remains, the appropriation made by Congress, signed by President Wilson, still holds over, and, please God, when this cruel war is over, there will meet in the United States of America under the Star Spangled Banner the fifteenth International Congress against Alcoholism, and at that time I believe there will be a definite declaration of international war against alcohol.

HISTORY IN THE MAKING

The 1916 "California Dry" campaign was officially ushered in on Sunday, October 31, with eloquent exhortations from about 1,200 pulpits of the state. At the same time more than 20,000 initiative petitions seeking to place two prohibition measures on the ballot of the November, 1916, election were circulated among the various congregations.

Reports from the election of members of the Virginia general assembly indicate that there will be a heavy majority in the house and senate pledged to the enactment of prohibition legislation to forbid the shipment of intoxicants into the state when the law goes into effect January 1, 1916.

Members of the Chicago Traffic Association recently waited upon Gov. Dunne with the request that he incorporate in his call for a special session of the Illinois legislature a recommendation that the motor vehicle law be amended so that the driver of an automobile who tries to mix alcohol with gasoline may be given a jail sentence. In urging this action Judge Joseph Sabath, who headed the delegation, explained that at the present time the penalty for this offense is $200, and that he is forced several times a week to levy this amount without abating the evil in the least.

"There's nothing in the saloon business in Chicago," explained Tommy O'Connor, for thirty-five years a saloonkeeper in that city, as he filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States District court in which he listed liabilities as $34,893.15 and assets as $000,000. Mr. O'Connor who now owns two saloons has in time past had as many as four at one time, but the last two or three years it has been a hard struggle to pay the rent and other bills. For thirty-five years, he insists, he has been working for the brewery and the landlord, and now he is done.

"Every time the rent was due or the brewery bill I worried myself sick," said Mr. O'Connor. "Now let the landlord and the brewery do the worrying and see how they'll like it."

The Idaho supreme court has granted an application for a writ of error to the Supreme court of the United States, which will be asked to pass upon the constitutionality of Idaho's drastic liquor law. This law makes the possession of liquor a felony on second conviction. It was upheld by the state court.

Albert R. Rogers, a member of the National Safety Council, declares that the men in the big plants who a few years ago would have considered the elimination of alcoholic liquors an infringement on personal liberty are, in thousands of cases, now urging it on their fellow-men. In many of the big industrial plants total abstinence plus merit is a fundamental requisite of promotion.

PROHIBITION VOTE IN NEWFOUNDLAND

It seems quite probable because only fifty per cent of the electorate of Newfoundland voted in the prohibition election, November 4, that the measure was defeated. The law provides that in order to make prohibition effective, at least forty per cent of the total vote must be cast in its favor. Mrs. Emma H. Howland, National W. C. T. U. organizer, who has been helping in the campaign, spending five weeks in the province, has returned to the United States. She reports a vigorous and enthusiastic campaign and the organization of many new unions.

GREAT DISCOVERIES OF THE RACE

DANIEL A. POLING, President's Associate of the United Society of Christian Endeavor

(Part I of Address Delivered at National Convention)

The life of the race is a voyage of exploration. The earth is a ship of discovery. Out of the present ocean of chaos rise the highlands of a new social order, where brotherhood is king and his scepter peace.

The war in Europe, with all of its losses, with its horrors and unspeakable excesses, prosecuted with a barbarism and fiendish inventive genius that throw the torture devices of the American Indian and the racks of the Inquisition into the discard as playthings of children, is a new starting point of the race.

The path of civilization rises and dips, but it remains permanently at no lower level. The key-word of mankind is progress and not decline. Old things pass away in blood and terror, but the death convulsions of the old are the travail pains of the new. Tomorrow will be better than today.

Let us take stock of ourselves. Let us know our losses and our gains. Let us enumerate our discoveries and find wisdom and power, that we may be ready for the forward march of the ages that will sound again when Mars is satisfied.

While I am sensitive to the facts of opposition, while I realize that masses of men and women still lightly regard or look with eyes of prejudice and tradition upon the heroic upward climb of woman in quest of herself, on our journey of discovery I take high ground and affirm,

The World Has Found Woman

Here again enters the war with its compensations. When the German drive started against Paris, the whole feminist movement, while unquestionably making progress, was in a turmoil of doubts and differences. The steady local and even national triumphs could not hide the fact that, coupled with the positive opposition of ignorance, selfishness and indifference, the excesses of militancy and ultra-society,—the excesses of the latter being mistakenly charged to the "new woman,"—were "slowing down" the feminine crusade and were creating conditions that would indefinitely delay the final political triumph of the feminist program.

But of more serious import than the delay in the granting of the ballot, these extremes of the violent few were turning away in disgust thoughtful seekers after truth, and the great underlying basic truths that make imperative the complete industrial, social and political emancipation of the female half of the race, were in danger of being shut back from the light for another hundred years.

The final triumph of principle is inevitable, but its immediate future is often at the mercy of its foolish friends.

Europe and America, and especially Great Britain, were beginning to regard "suffragette" and "suffragist" as synonymous terms, and some very intelligent leaders of public opinion had arrived at the distressing conclusion that the whole philosophy of the feminist program was fully stated by the campaign slogan, "Votes for Women."

But the war has brought an overwhelming reaction. When the first German rocket flared out over the boundary of Belgium, the female window-smashers of London dropped their missiles. To the last hamlet of the British Isles and throughout Europe, the pioneers of freedom for womanhood went out with their men to save the nations.

As in the brave days of old, the woman of the north, free of spirit as she was free of limb, carried the extra weapons of her mate into the heart of the conflict, and inspired him to superhuman deeds, bearing equal share with him in the front of battle, while she bore his son in her womb, so the woman of today, for the first time in long generations given equal freedom with man to do the world's work, has sprung to the side of her mate. In the factories of Germany, in the fields of Hungary, in the mills and mines of England, on the taxis of France, on the actual firing line of Serbia, and under the red cross behind every bloody trench of the war-mad world, she is giving herself, body, mind and soul, for the preservation of the institutions of her people.

And in excess of all this, as when Spartan mothers sent their sons away, and with the same spirit, she is giving her flesh and blood to be food for carrion-birds of countries she has never seen, while still beneath her heart she carries the developing life that is the hope of the future.

I have seen somewhere the picture of the suffrage war parade in London—one hundred thousand women marched in

Daniel A. Poling,

that vast demonstration, mothers, wives, sisters and sweethearts; little daughters dressed in white, and gray-haired battle widows of the Crimea. The pictured faces of the marchers were inspiring, but my eyes did not rest upon them. I looked longest at the black masses of men and boys, crowding close against the lines that kept the street open for the parade —men and boys, thousands of them, in the small square of the photograph. To the eternal credit of manhood, let it be said that the faces of the men were generally the faces of old men and that the faces of the boys were the faces of children.

But I saw more than a mere crowd of men. On those faces I saw the light of discovery, and I seemed to hear a voice,—a voice that speaks down through the years from a Roman cross, "Son, behold thy mother." The clamor of the unparalleled conflict has been the *quiet* in which for the first time woman's cry for justice has been really heard and fully understood.

What then have we found the new woman to be? First of all, we have discovered that she is not new, that she is the woman of old, the woman of yesterday, today and forever. The creatures of Broadway, the pitiable spectacles painted of face, and garbed, or rather ungarbed, in the latest creations of Dame Fashion, (who, by the way, is a man, for the dictators of woman's dress today are males) are not the suffragists of the nation. These distressing "new women" are the prophecy of what the future will be unless we listen to the voice of the prophetess in the land. These female parasites of society, who are almost invariably violently opposed to the enfranchisement of their sex, are the first-fruits of evil times, against which we must promptly move to save the race.

No, the female agitators of modern civilization are not the "new women,"—they are the lineal descendants of the primal equality of the sexes, in which human society was conceived and born. These women are not new, but their times are new. They have not changed; their world has changed. And with intelligent heroism they are fighting against fearful odds, to adjust the machinery of society to meet modern needs.

One has declared that already three-fourths of woman's former sphere has slipped away from her. Back at the beginnings of the race she was in all things partner of the man. She not only bore children and reared them; she was armor-bearer as well, tent-maker, house-builder and planter, tender and reaper of the harvests.

But gradually changes came. Men no longer spent all of the time in fighting or preparing to fight. They began to relieve women in the fields, and to assume more and more the heavier portion of all building operations. Women found more time for the nursery and kitchen, loom and spinning wheel.

As civilization progressed, still fewer men went away to battle, and wars became less frequent. Minds with leisure became inventive and machinery simplified the household labors of woman. The nursery was invaded, for the cry was no longer, "Give us sons, many sons," but "Give us fit sons," and the honor of mere numbers in child-bearing gave way to the distinction of quality.

Then, too, the home itself reached out beyond the pioneer clearing which formerly held all of its activities, until its interests became identified with all the problems of a society no longer bounded by family, village, tribal or even racial lines, but whose four posts were the four corners of the earth.

It is as unreasonable to insist that women in their social and political relations today remain as they were before the advent of the public bakery, the tailor shop, the candy kitchen, the public school, and the legalized saloon, as it would be to insist that they go back to the spinning wheel or assume again as a normal occupation the hod-bearing of the builder.

Civilization faces a female ultimatum today. Ah, more than that,—it is a racial ultimatum, for, just as surely as effete women produce their kind, final racial standards are fixed in the womb.

This is the ultimatum: *Parasite* or *Partner!*

Woman must be admitted on equal terms to participation in all the activities of modern society, or she must occupy an ever narrowing sphere that will crowd her at last to the soft couch of voluptuous idleness, where Grecian greatness died, and Roman splendor waned.

Do you say that woman's sphere is the home? Then what will you do with the seven million women of industry who have no homes, and who must toil under man-made discriminating laws, and for man-fixed discriminating wages? And I insist that masculine opposition to entrance of the female into public affairs is not the protest of chivalry,—men are not suggesting that the scrub-woman be eliminated, it is the woman doctor, the woman lawyer, the possible woman office-

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

WAR ON WOMEN

DR. WILLIAM T. FOSTER, President Reed College, Portland, Oregon

Excerpts from Address Delivered at the National Convention

We often hear of the declaration of war between nation and nation. We speak of the war of China against Japan. We speak of the war of democracy against militarism, but in the long run every war is fundamentally and inevitably a war against women. It is women who suffer first and suffer longest from every war. It is comparatively easy for men to go forward to the front with their comrades, under the blare of trumpets and with the impelling feeling of patriotism, and to be shot quickly and have it over with, but there remain for the women the long nights and days that lengthen into months and years of distress. Women agonize in an endeavor to take care of their little ones when those who should be by their side have been wrenched away by war. It is the women who suffer longest. They remain behind to stand the strain and the stress of the years to come when those whom they loved have been sacrificed for they know not what.

Why do we see the depreciation of the stock of the Puritans in the oldest center of civilization, in Boston, that city which was once proud to call herself the center of intellectual life? Where are those who should be there? If you want to know, look at the long line of tablets in the memorial hall of Harvard University which give you an account of one thousand men of the best blood of the United States sacrificed in the Civil War. If you want to read the story of the depreciation of the stock of the children of England, you can go to Chester and Durham and you will find the best blood of the country has been exchanged for memorial tablets. If you want to understand what war means to your daughters of the coming generations, you can go through the streets and alleys of London, Paris and Berlin and note in their asylums the riff-raff of society cast aside as unfit for the purposes of war, the moral and mental and physical cripples, all of whom have been left there by war to become the fathers of the next generation.

That is the biological law of diminishing returns from which there is no escape, and that is why women should have more to say about declarations of war. I have come to look with increasing satisfaction upon the sweep of woman suffrage because I believe that the voice of woman is needed where the interests of women are paramount. I believe that it would be impossible for this nation, or any other nation, to see clearly the meaning of child labor without the keener vision of the women. I believe it is the women in the home who have seen and still see most clearly the degradation wrought by the liquor traffic, and that therefore the liquor interests know what they are doing when they pile up their gold to defeat the efforts for woman suffrage.

It is certainly true that the men who represent "big business" do not know what the people think on all subjects. A year ago, when we were fighting for prohibition in Oregon, the Chamber of Commerce in the city of Portland, representing "big business" and supposedly the intellectual insight that goes with it, voted four to one against prohibition. That afternoon a friend of mine in the Chamber of Commerce said to me, "Well, you see now how things are going, don't you?"—for he knew that Reed College had been in the forefront of the prohibition fight and he thought he would dampen my enthusiasm a little. I replied to him, "No, I see just one thing, namely, that the members of the Chamber of Commerce of the city of Portland have no conception of how people feel on this subject and they will not have until after the election." The next day after the election these same men began to have a vision and it was very difficult to find a member of the Chamber of Commerce who would admit that he had voted against prohibition.

It seems to me that in our greater and necessarily longer war against war (for I believe that prohibition will come much more quickly the country over than a sensible attitude on war and arbitration) the women of this country must accept the responsibilities of suffrage and play an increasingly important part in the matter, for I look to the women to help bring about a calmer consideration of the facts, to quietly see through those innumerable, insidious fallacies being put forth to carry on the movement for excessive appropriations for new wars. At the present time we have much frenzied talk on this subject and there seems to be an endeavor to silence any one who speaks against bigger navies and bigger armies. Any one who advocates peace is ridiculed as wanting peace at any price, and all those who are standing stanchly for the substitution of brotherly love for brute force are called unpatriotic. There are scarcely any of us who want peace at any price, there are scarcely any of us who would not fight if we found it necessary to fight for anything larger than the petty things that have caused wars in the past, but what we do ask when they ridicule us as "peace-at-any-price patriots," is what they consider the price to be and that the price be weighed calmly before we rush into war. They tell us that it is necessary for the economic development of the country that we should have larger and larger armies and navies. Through our public schools a generation has been taught the idea that trade follows the flag. It does not. Trade follows the laws of trade. What we need most is not more men of war, but more men of peace, fewer battleships and more merchant vessels. No nation can ever profit by any war. That may be laid down as a fundamental, economic principle. Economically no nation ever wins in battle. The only question is a question of relative loss. A pessimist has been defined as one who, being presented with two evils, chooses both. On this question there is no choice. It is evil on both sides. Both sides inevitably lose. A nation at war is killing its customers and jeopardizing its industries. It was only a little while ago that Europe was laughing at the United States for its policy toward Mexico. Is Europe laughing now? If Europe had pursued for two months the policy of watchful waiting there would be no war in Europe now.

Another fallacy that we are constantly hearing presented is the idea that we can settle disputes by war. The only question at issue with respect to war is whether we will arbitrate before we fight or afterwards. We must arbitrate. There is no such thing as a victory in war. You might as well ask who won in the Galveston flood, or who won in the San Francisco earthquake, or in the Titanic disaster.

There is another fallacy which I hope the keener discrimination of women and I believe their finer sense of right and wrong, will dispel, and that is the fallacy involved in the assumption that any nation can supply munitions of war for other nations and be guiltless of the results. We have heard a good deal about timid neutrality on the part of those of us who do not wish to take the side of one nation against another, but this is what I think of those men who keep their mouths closed and proceed to fill their pockets with money obtained from the manufacture and sale of ammunition with which to kill their fellow-men across the waters. Those who are profiting today by supplying the materials of warfare can be no less guilty than the men who manufacture and distribute the liquor which results in the degradation and death of their fellow-men. I cannot with all my attempts at logic see any line of demarcation between the men who kill their fellow-men by making liquor and pocketing the money for it and those who kill their fellow-men by making ammunition and pocketing the money for it.

I will tell you what seems to me to be an illustration of courageous neutrality. It is represented in a man I met down in southern California, the president of the Commonwealth Steel Company, who had the courage to refuse an order sent him for two million and a half shrapnel. If our nation were as guiltless as he, we should be in a position to demand in the name of civilization and in justice to the neutral people of the world, and particularly in justice to its women, that the present war should stop.

There is another way the women can help. We will never make much progress toward peace until a nation is willing to pay something for peace as it does for war. We have always been willing to pay money for war and for appropriations for war. We have a Secretary of the Navy and a Secretary of the Army, but we have no Secretary of Education and no Secretary of Peace. Suppose we were to take the price of one dreadnought and use it to establish a national university to which we should invite one hundred of the ablest men of the nation to study the questions of international arbitration and the futility of war. If we were to expend the money used for sending a fleet of battleships around the world to show the other nations how strong we are, in sending the greatest leaders of humanity we have, to tell of the virtues of peace, to preach arbitration and goodwill to all other nations, we would be paying something for peace. I heard one of the greatest men in Europe say that he believed that if the present war could have been postponed for ten or twenty years it would have been impossible because of the tremendous revolt against war going on in the schools and universities of the world. Let us spend more money for peace and less for war. Let our Federal government come to the position where it is willing to spend as much deliberately and constructively in the interests of peace as it now spends in the interests of the health of hogs.

Have you ever noticed that the nations which were the least prepared for war were the ones that have escaped, and the nations with the largest armies, the largest navies, the largest forts, the largest war tax, the largest war debts, were the first ones to fight? Where there are no guns, no forts, no armies, there is no war. The thousand miles between France and Germany and between Germany and Russia are the most elaborately fortified of any on the face of the earth. And there are the four thousand miles between the United States and Canada in which there is not a single fort, a single army, a single warship, and, as a consequence, there has been a century of peace between the two countries. These four thousand miles are a refutation of the theory that preparation for war brings peace. There can be no such thing as an armed peace which will last. Of this we have abundant proof in history. The states, by joint agreement, by the force of law, agree to protect each other so

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CONSERVATION OF HUMAN LIFE

MRS. NANNIE WEBB CURTIS, President Texas W. C. T. U.

Address Delivered at the National Convention

We are living in an age of investigation. More and more the public mind is inclined to think out problems and demand their solution along lines of progress. Not only are moral reforms under consideration but political and social reforms also. Perhaps no line of world-wide thought—now that we are in the midst of wholesale slaughter—has become so potent, so accentuated and so necessary as the conservation of human life. Everywhere we see the sign, "*Safety First*." Life, human life, at last has become the asset of nations. Material wealth, natural resources, such as waterways, highways, forests and mines are no longer the nation's asset, the nation's greatest need. We at last have learned that the divine purpose concerning man in the world is to live a life and grow a soul. It is the prime function of government to give to him this opportunity. The crime of the centuries is the blighting of human life—and nations shall be called into judgment for this one sin. A nation may lose every dollar it has; its waterways may become choked and its forests devastated, but with manhood, intellectual, moral and physical, left to it its coffers will be filled, its waterways made clear, its forests reinstated.

In order that man may live and grow a soul it is necessary that he develop the "divine art, character, and the fine art of living together," for ninety-nine per cent of our joys and ninety-four per cent of our sorrows come from contact with others. Hence, whatever conserves God's purposes in a human life helps society, and whatever thwarts God's purposes hurts society.

We measure civilization by its degree of waste—its waste physically, mentally and morally, not financially. We have two and a half million children born in this country every year. One half million die before they are a year old, one and a quarter million die before their twenty-third year. One-half the people are unable to contribute their share to the country's progress because of disease; and large numbers are too poor to aid. In England one-third of the population has for years clogged the wheels of progress because of poverty. Some children in our own country were once attending a social service. They were given pictures with instructions to take them home and hang them upon the wall. The next day one little fellow came trudging back bearing his gifts. When asked by the social worker if he did not like the pictures, he replied, "Oh, yes, we did, but you see there are four other families where we live, one in each corner, and we have to live in the middle so we had no walls to hang our pictures on." No child can develop physically, mentally or morally under such conditions.

When the church awoke to its duty and put on the Christly robes of social service a new vision came to the world. In the poverty stricken homes where the lives of little children were being snuffed out; where mental and moral development was impossible, they began an investigation as to the cause of this wholesale slaughter of the innocents. Then there loomed up the mighty black specter, the fiend incarnate of world murderers —the liquor traffic— with its gruesome clutch upon these children because of drunken parents. Poverty, blindness and disease point at the demon rum as their source. One-half million dead babies in a year! Friends, the time is coming when a dead baby will be a disgrace. The time is coming when the world will know that the sins of its parents or the community in which it died are responsible. The time is coming when people will know the words of Jesus in the eighteenth chapter of St. Matthew, "For it is not the will of the Father which art in heaven that one of these little ones shall perish."

When mothers started the better babies contests it aroused the people and they asked, "Why are children born defective?" When you get people to ask definitely for an answer you get results. Why are children born defective, why are they born blind, etc., etc.? If stock and cattle raisers were continually forced to take care of blind pigs, blind calves and colts our law-making bodies would appoint a livestock commission with a large appropriation to find out the cause and remove it. Let no one believe that they would build pens and tax the people

Mrs. Nannie Webb Curtis

to take care of them. The unerring voice of science declares that there are only two causes for defective children—alcohol and impurity. Visit the almshouses, the insane asylums, and the homes for the feeble-minded and see the unfortunates placed there because of alcohol. The most conservative estimate indicates that sixty-five to seventy-five per cent of these are the victims of drink. Go to the jails, penitentiaries, road-gangs and convict camps and you will find seventy-five to ninety per cent of the men and women under armed guards, slaves of the state, because of alcohol. This useless, dangerous drug is licensed and protected by the state that in turn penalizes its citizens because in this boasted republic they have exercised their democratic rights of personal liberty to worship and patronize the state's pet god.

> The soulless argument against prohibition on account of loss of revenue should not be considered for a moment by any self-respecting citizen. None but a coward would sacrifice priceless manhood and womanhood to insatiate greed and self-aggrandizement.
>
> —*U. S. Congressman George J. Kindel of Colorado*

Poverty in its worst form is not always the lack of bread, but the lack of opportunity. Only about one per cent of our children receive a college education. Ninety-nine per cent of them are denied this special equipment for life—many because of disease or of poverty largely caused by alcohol. What a tremendous loss of intellectual equipment to our nation—God's loss, society's loss. Society is so intricate, so firmly bound by the ties of life that no man or set of men can engage in any evil without bringing harm to others. Yet there are people so morally perverted, so intellectually senile as to claim that the red-light district is a necessary evil. There is no necessary evil. What is necessary to life is not evil and what is evil is not necessary. Yet the fact remains that this evil has laid terrible tribute upon the unborn and we are forced to make a public fight for the private right of every child —that of being well born—for every physician knows that no child can be assured of a sound heritage of mind or body whose parents, or either parent, have paralyzed their higher faculties or narcotized their systems by a drug so destructive to the protoplasm of life, the development of brain and nerve cells, as alcohol. Too long has man forced woman to weep in silence over her blind babies. Too long has she peopled the insane asylums and homes for the feeble-minded with the pangs of her body and soul while she prayed God to send the angel of death to bear away the fruit of her murdered love. Too long has her heart broken when manacles clasped the limbs of her erring child, and turned with streaming eyes from prison doors and gates of infamy as they closed forever upon her lost hopes. Too long has she gazed in abject despair upon her children clad in the rags of poverty and pinched with hunger only because man demands his personal liberty and that the red-light district shall be protected. I say to you, if any man should persist in perpetuating and protecting a breeding place for smallpox and yellow fever because of the revenue it would bring the medical profession, that man would be mobbed. If any political party protected any such place it would be hissed into oblivion by an enraged and outraged public. But I say to you, and can prove it by records, that such a place is safe and sane compared with your politically protected red-light districts and the blood-stained barrooms of our country, for they leave their scars in the blind eyes of our babies and their blighting, withering fevers in the feeble-minded and insane of our homes. We have 310,000 insane and 165,000 feeble-minded, according to some statistics. We are told that about 30,000 of these are in asylums and homes, leaving something like 280,000 of them free to multiply their kind. Add to this the hundreds of thousands of paupers, tramps, criminals and sexual perverts caused by alcohol and we face a tremendous loss of character, ability and life. Who shall say that God is a liar, and that He did not mean what He said when He declared that "not a sparrow should fall to the ground without His knowledge." How much more important is human life. God also said, "Vengeance is mine, I will repay." Woe to that nation that for gold and selfish lust crushes out the life, the opportunities, the moral vision of its people. We shall reap what we sow, we must pay what we owe.

Alcohol might trample on the gar-

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WOMAN'S PART IN THE WORLD'S EVANGELIZATION

MRS. ELLA M. GEORGE, President Pennsylvania W. C. T. U.

Address Delivered at the National Convention

There is no doubt in the minds of Christians as to the evangelization of the world, because we have the sure word of prophecy that "all ends of the earth shall turn to the Lord; all nations shall do Him homage." The question before us is what agencies shall be employed in bringing about this glorious day for which we labor, wait and pray. For an answer we go back to the day when our Saviour called His followers to that noted mountain of Galilee to give to them His parting command and benediction. Before leaving His disciples to join the heavenly throng, He gave to them the plan by which the world might hear the glad news of salvation and be brought into saving relationship with Jesus Christ. Through the Great Commission, he commanded those who had gathered around Him at this solemn hour to "Go into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature." To whom was this command given? Was it to Peter and James and John with the rest of the twelve only, or to all that company that gathered with Him on that memorable day? We rejoice that woman was represented in that select company, and to her, as well as to the others, was given the command.

As Frances E. Willard gazed into the future, her keen eye caught the clear vision of a world redeemed from sin and sorrow, when "Jesus Christ should be recognized as King of kings and Lord of lords; when every knee should bow to Him and every tongue should confess that He is Lord to the glory of God the Father."

At the Convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, held at Nashville, Tennessee, in the year 1887, when this organization was in its "teens," Miss Willard declared in her annual address that the organization over which she presided had one vital organic thought, one absorbing purpose, one undying enthusiasm. "It is that Christ shall be this world's King—King of its courts, its camps, its commerce; King of its colleges and cloisters; King of its customs and constitutions; . . . Christ and his law, the true basis of government and the supreme authority in national as well as individual life."

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union has not left its moorings for we still cling to these eternal principles and believe that woman has an important part in bringing the world to their acceptance.

We have heard a great deal of late about woman's inability to bear arms, but God has given her the distinguished honor of bearing the army that will follow the Lord as He goes forth conquering and to conquer, and on her shoulders rests the responsibility, largely, of training the soldiers of the cross for service. She is doing this in her efforts to build up the church at home. You have never seen the work of a congregation carried on successfully without the help of woman. She is greatly in evidence in the Sabbath school and in the Missionary society. Through her plans, her contributions, and in answer to her prayers, doors have been opened and the glorious light of salvation has shined upon those who sat in darkness and in the shadow of death. Yet it is in the home that her influence is most telling. Here God has given into her hands the training of her own children. She looks after the physical needs of the household—food, clothing and the hygienic conditions. She also keeps in touch with their mental development, but she is most deeply interested in the development of the character of those committed to her care. She is fitting the future citizens who will take their places in society to stand for righteousness and truth against all odds. When the Hobson bill was before the House I wrote to a young man—a member of Congress—commending him for his stand in manfully defending the measure. In reply he said, "I owe it all to my mother. She taught me these principles." It is Mother who trains the Christian citizen, and it is Mother who inspires the young men and women who bid farewell to home and native land, old associates and all that is dear to them, to put foot on the gallant ship and cross one ocean and perhaps another to carry the glad news of salvation to those who are walking in darkness. She is constantly moulding and moulding the character of her little ones, sloughing off an excrescence here and building up a depression there with her eye fixed on the perfect model, Jesus Christ. Her desire is to fashion her little ones into His likeness.

She joins the psalmist in the request "That our sons may be as plants grown up in their youth; that our daughters may be as corner-stones, polished after the similitude of a palace." This is an impressive picture. Plants and corner-stones are both symbols of usefulness and beauty. Her desire is not so much for beauty of face and form as beauty of character.

Mrs. Ella M. George

When Jesus was on earth He made it plain that His work was not only to seek and to save the lost but to destroy the works of the devil. Woman must follow in His footsteps. Before Christ's kingdom can be established, Satan's kingdom with all its props and pillars must be destroyed. Removing the evils that stand in the way of the advancement of Christ's kingdom is a potent factor in the great work of world-evangelization. What are some of these evils? One mighty barrier to be removed is Sabbath desecration. Through greed of gain, strong corporations compel men and women to surrender their God-given day of rest and worship to worldly employments. The Sunday press, the Sunday train, the Sunday mail, and we might add, the Sunday automobile, are building great obstructions in the way of Christ's kingdom.

Another formidable enemy to be destroyed is impurity, whether it presents itself in the unholy divorce system that is spreading so rapidly throughout our land, whereby God's law of marriage is set aside and man's law set up, or polygamy, that poisonous cancer that has its headquarters in the western part of our country, but is extending its roots to every part of the land, or the vile debauchery that is in many places carried on under the sanction of law in the red light districts.

And last, but not least, we speak of the liquor traffic—the giant evil that is destroying souls, wrecking homes, and producing misery and crime wherever it exists. The liquor business hinders the work in mission fields at home and abroad. The United States sends out 13,000 barrels of whisky or rum with every missionary. Bishop Newman has written that shipboards of rum are the despair of the missionary. Rev. Walter Day of Africa, a missionary for twenty-five years, offered to come home and fight rum to the death; then to go back to black Africa to carry on his missionary work. John G. Paton came home to plead with the government at Washington to stop the rum traffic. He said, "While the church is spending precious lives and money for the evangelization of the heathen it is sad to see the enemies of the Cross following in the wake of the missionary destroying his influence, so-called Christian nations making ten drunkards to one convert." It is a sad fact that the United States spends for liquor in twenty-seven days and for tobacco in fifty-four days as much as has been spent for the spread of the gospel in eighty years. The cost of liquor in one month and twenty-seven days is three times the sum spent in the nineteenth century for mission work.

Woman has girded on the armor and gone forth in the battle against these dangerous evils. Our own organization has specialists employed who through their departments are dealing sledge-hammer blows at these evils. Every stroke counts in the evangelization of the world. We know that our efforts will be crowned with success because we are going forth under the banner of our King, who never lost a battle.

"He has sounded forth the trumpet that shall never call retreat;
He is sifting out the hearts of men before His judgment seat;
O be swift, my soul, to answer Him; be jubilant, my feet;
Our God is marching on."

SOCIAL EVENTS AT CONVENTION

Greatly to the regret of our generous hostesses, there was little time for the social functions which they desired to give in our honor. A most enjoyable reception took place in the parlors of the Lincoln Hotel, official convention headquarters. Frappé was served, and Miss Elizabeth Hartle on the violin and Miss Anna Stevens on the piano discoursed sweet music. In the receiving line were our hostesses and the General Officers.

Every afternoon at about four o'clock automobiles were at the door to take the visitors on sightseeing tours through the city.

MUSIC OF THE CONVENTION

A report of the National Convention would be incomplete without mention of the musical numbers on the program which were furnished by some of the finest musicians of Seattle. Of these kind friends special note should be made of Prof. Dwight Heaton Seymour, Dr. Ferdinand Dunkley, Prof. Judson W. Mather, Prof. George Haegstrom, director of the Children's Orchestra; Mme. Mary Louise Clary, Montgomery Lynch, Mrs. Ling of the Schubert Club, and Mrs. Grace R. Calhoun Seabott. Of special interest was the solo in Japanese by Mr. S. Sasaki and the selections on the harp by Mrs. Ruth Osborn Morgan and one of her little pupils.

Sunrise Reception at Riverside

General Officers Speak at Riverside, Alhambra, Pasadena and Albuquerque

On Tuesday, October 26, the day following the public meeting on the platform of the Spreckels organ at San Diego, Miss Anna A. Gordon, Mrs. Frances P. Parks, Mrs. Sara H. Hoge, Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis, and Mrs. Mary D. Tomlinson were the guests of Mrs. Stella B. Irvine at Riverside. Immediately after breakfast, the morning of the twenty-seventh, there was held what Miss Gordon termed a "sunrise" reception, some of the white ribboners coming twenty-five and thirty miles. All but two local unions in the county were represented in this reception. Brief talks on the coming statewide prohibition campaign were given. After this reception, Miss Gordon, Mrs. Parks and Mrs. Hoge were taken by Mr. Irvine in his automobile sixty miles to a noon luncheon and reception at the home of Mrs. Susanna M. D. Fry in Alhambra. The meeting in Mrs. Fry's home was an enthusiastic one. Many questions were asked and answered and a lively interest in the campaign manifested.

From Alhambra the party was taken to Pasadena, fifteen miles distant, where a big audience had assembled in the Methodist church. A program of welcome included greetings from the Young People's Branch and a message from the L. T. L. and Young Campaigners, who took an active part in the prohibition fight of a year ago. Miss Gabrella Stickney, National organizer, presided. Gracious words of appreciation were exchanged between the southern California hostesses and the General Officers, this being the last public meeting on California soil.

A party of twenty-six of the delegates to the Convention took the homeward journey in a special Pullman, with San Diego as the starting point, Miss Gordon joining the train at Los Angeles. Mrs. Julia D. Phelps, former National superintendent, was at the train to bid them Godspeed and the California friends again showered them with fruit and flowers. The party had a day of glorious sunshine at the Grand Canyon and reached Albuquerque, New Mexico, early in the afternoon of Saturday, October 30. Miss Harriet Henderson, state president, and the members of the local W. C. T. U. surprised them with a reception and banquet on Saturday afternoon, all the organizations of women being represented in this charming social affair. On Sunday the white ribbon party attended the Presbyterian church, where the pastor gave a ringing message in honor of the W. C. T. U. guests. A union mass meeting in the same church in the afternoon was well attended and a number of new members were secured for the W. C. T. U.

WAR ON WOMEN

(Continued from Page Four)

that they need not maintain separate armies for that purpose. We do not carry revolvers. We do not brandish daggers. That is an achievement of civilized nations. That is the substitution of law for what was previously the lawless rule of brute force among individuals, and what has been done from Maine to California can be done for other territory.

The United States alone is prepared for this leadership. The United States is prepared to declare to the world that we should substitute for that old slogan, "In times of peace prepare for war," the new slogan, "In times of war prepare for peace." If the great God is going to bring the hour when all nations shall lay down their arms and shall beat their swords into plowshares, He can do it only through human beings inspired by His spirit. He can do it best through the one nation which now has no quarrel with any other nation, the one nation which leads in democracy and is essentially opposed to militarism. He can do it through the individuals of this nation, but I tell you the day will come when the people who bear the burdens of war and go to the front to be shot, and send their sons and husbands to the front to be shot, will be permitted to say whether war shall be declared, and when that time comes, the vote on that question shall be cast by all the people in this country, including the women. And the plan of election shall be such that it will require the sober reflection of the people in order to declare war. But we have already developed in this country tremendous pressure of public opinion against war, and above all else we have to be thankful for the fact that we have as the president of the United States a veritable "prince of peace" who will not be disturbed. We should burn these great peace truths into the hearts and minds of the people. We should emphasize them in the public schools to the end that this nation, glorious in liberty and law-abiding, with love for humanity and with malice toward no people, shall lead in a federation of the united states of the world, which shall declare with the force of combined armament behind it, that we shall no longer crucify mankind on a cross of war.

The Onward March of Prohibition

LORA S. LaMANCE, National Organizer

It has been a long road to prohibition. One hundred and thirty years ago no one dreamed of prohibition or total abstinence. Elders frequently owned taverns where liquor was sold. Clergymen preached against the sin of over-indulgence, but themselves partook of a glass of wine. When a man married he treated all of his neighbors to rum. Whisky was provided for every house-raising, every corn shucking and every harvest field.

Appalled by the drunkenness on every hand, a band of substantial Connecticut citizens in 1787 organized the first modern temperance society. These men saw that some limit must be placed on the use of liquor, but did not wish to be considered fanatics, so they pledged themselves only against rum, brandy and whisky. They were allowed to drink wine, beer and hard cider.

For forty long years men struggled with this delusion of moderation, and the feasibility of a moderate use of wine and beer. Then came clearer vision. Total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors, weak or strong, was declared. We had reached the first milestone of progress.

It was half a generation more before we saw that the saloon was making drunkards faster than we were saving them. We reached our second milestone when the temperance societies decreed that local saloons must be driven out of our local towns. Neal Dow led the next advance when he drove the saloons, and all of the saloons, out of Maine; out of the townships and counties, and out of the cities, the villages and the hamlets. Like a beacon-light Maine flashed upon the vision of the world a new conception —state-wide prohibition.

In 1874 the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was organized. It caught the vision of an entire nation forever free from the liquor traffic. For forty-one years the W. C. T. U. has said, "No whisky, brandy, rum, wine or beer; no winery, brewery, or distillery; no wholesale liquor house, no gallon house; no saloon; no license high or low; no beer canteen; no Gothenberg law, no dispensary, no mulct law beneath our flag, any place or anywhere. To teach men this, we have sent out prohibition speakers by the score and prohibition literature by the ton; we have bombarded legislatures and Congress; we have worked ceaselessly.

Our first efforts in early days seemed pitifully weak. Our enemies called us fools, cranks, fanatics, meddlesome and one-idead. A few men stood with us, but the majority said, "The women's hearts are all right, but they are visionary and impractical. The obstacles in the way of absolutely wiping out the liquor traffic are insurmountable. We will try an easier way. We will tie up the liquor traffic; we will put a silk cord about its neck, tether it to a stout stake and muzzle it."

So good temperance men spent a precious half century, or near it, trying to find an easy way of getting rid of the liquor traffic. They took down screens; they put music out of saloons; they passed laws to keep boys under twenty-one out of the dram-shops, and laws closing saloons on election day. That was the silk cord around the beast's neck. Local option was the stake and tether. They said to the saloon, "Hold on, you are roped off. This town does not want you. It said so. This county will not have you. Keep out." But the saloons broke all of their regulating laws. Moreover, wet towns and counties elbowed dry ones. Liquor men bootlegged all along a dry border. These halfway measures always resulted in an ever-on-hand liquor fight. Temperance forces spent time, labor and money on local option, and found the road slow, difficult and round-about. Mean-

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The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

ADDITIONAL CHANGES IN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

National Superintendents

Institutes—Mrs. Lettie Hill May, 5640 Maple Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

Sabbath Observance—Mrs. F. W. Heidel, Valley City, North Dakota

The appearance of the picture of the president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union on the cover page of the *Western Christian Advocate* with the leaders of the Anti-Saloon League and under the heading, "The Anti-Saloon League of America," has misled some of its readers into thinking that the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union has united with the brother organization. We are sure our good friend, the editor of the *Advocate*, had no such thought in mind, but through an unintentional oversight failed to make the headlines sufficiently inclusive to cover both the women's as well as the men's organization.

PERSONAL MENTION

Among the recent visitors at National Headquarters were Mrs. Mary Harris Armor, who spent Sunday, November 14, in Evanston; Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp and Mrs. Julia R. Gunn of Kentucky who stopped on their way from the Pacific coast; Mrs. S. Anna Bush and her daughter, Miss Florence I. Bush, representatives of the W. C. T. U. in the Holy Land and more recently in Egypt.

FOUND AT THE NATIONAL CONVENTION

A pair of gold-rimmed bow glasses, in a case bearing the name of a Milwaukee (Wis.) oculist, were found in the Convention church. The spectacles were brought to National W. C. T. U. Headquarters and upon identification will be returned to the owner.

National Constitutional Prohibition Meetings for December

Note on your calendar for December six important dates:

December 2—To be observed by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in every city and town as a day of prayer for National Constitutional Prohibition.

December 3—Meeting in Washington of the committee of nineteen, leaders of the allied temperance forces, who will confer concerning phraseology of the amendment which is to be presented to Congress.

December 5—The ministers of the country have been asked to offer special prayer in their churches for the Sixty-fourth Congress, which will convene on the day following, that its members may be divinely guided in their action upon the resolution for National Constitutional Prohibition.

December 6—Convening of Sixty-fourth Congress.

December 12—Mass meetings to be held in the city of Washington, and in every city of the United States.

The National Temperance Council also meets in Washington in December, but the date has not yet been decided upon. It will be given later.

Program for National Constitutional Prohibition Amendment Day, December 12

At the National W. C. T. U. Convention in Seattle plans were adopted providing for the holding of mass meetings in every city and town in the United States on Sunday, December 12. It was also provided that at these meetings a resolution for National Constitutional Prohibition be adopted, and telegrams be sent from these gatherings to Senators and Representatives in Congress, urging their support of the resolution. It was suggested that offerings be taken at that time for the Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund, and the money be sent through the regular channels to the state W. C. T. U. treasurer, who shall forward one-half of the amount to the National treasurer. The following program is suggested for use at the December 12 meetings which can be held either in the afternoon or evening, and should, if possible, be a union meeting of all the churches.

PROGRAM

Opening Hymn, "Onward, Christian Soldiers"

Scripture Reading, Psalm 94; 2 Kings, 6:8-18

Invocation

Special Music, Y. P. B. Chorus

Reading of Lillian M. N. Stevens' Proclamation for National Constitutional Prohibition by a member of the Young People's Branch

"In the name of the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby make this proclamation for a Great Crusade to carry the vital truth to the people themselves in all lands, and through them to place prohibition in the organic law of all nations and ultimately in the organic law of the world; and to this high end we invoke the guidance and blessing of Almighty God and the co-operation of the men and women of all lands who love their fellowmen, and

"To America, the birthplace of the local, state, National and World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby proclaim that within a decade prohibition shall be placed in the Constitution of the United States; and to this end we call to active co-operation all temperance, prohibition, religious, and philanthropic bodies; all patriotic, fraternal and civic associations, and all Americans who love their country."

Singing, "The Fight is On," by young women representing the nineteen prohibition states, each wearing the pennant of her state. They should march into the church to music

Address, "Triumphant Progress Toward National Constitutional Prohibition"

Prayer, For the spirit of God to rest upon all the people that they may feel a personal responsibility in making the appeal to Congress for National Constitutional Prohibition through letters, telegrams, petitions and resolutions, and for members of Congress individually and collectively, that inspired by patriotism and true citizenship they may work and vote for the submission of the Prohibition Amendment

Special Music

Short Addresses (five minutes each)—Campaign Essentials:
(a) Dependence upon God
(b) Consecration
(c) Unity of Effort
(d) Enthusiasm

Offering for Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund

Address, "Personal Responsibility for Final Victory"

Adoption of Resolution:

"Be it resolved by this meeting that it is now the paramount public duty of Congress to submit an amendment for National Constitutional Prohibition to the states for ratification or rejection and to do this at the earliest practicable date.

Adopted by.....representing

.....people.....191

.....
(Signature of president or chairman)

County..... City..... State.....

(To be sent, when signed, to National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Evanston, Ill.)

Demonstration by Young Campaigners for Prohibition

A company of twenty or more children in Y. C. P. regalia march down the aisles singing "Saloons Must Go" or "The Children's Happy Day."

Brief Talk to the Children, "God's Call to the Boys and Girls of Today"

Singing, "America"

Note:—The regalia for the Young Campaigners for Prohibition, pennants for the young women who are to represent the nineteen prohibition states and literature for use in preparing the program can be secured at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Evanston, Ill.

Y. C. P. regalia, button, cap and pennant, twenty cents for a set of one each; for a set of twenty-five pennants, caps and buttons, the price is $4, and for 100 sets, $15. Paper pennants to be worn by the nineteen prohibition states, twenty-five cents per set. Copy of Proclamation and leaflet on Lillian Stevens' Campaign Fund and other helpful literature sent on application, which should be accompanied by a two-cent stamp. Copies of this number of THE UNION SIGNAL can be obtained at the special price of $1.50 per hundred; two cents each.

ONVENTION SIDELIGHTS

Sixty-eight of the pulpits of Seattle ere filled by white ribbon speakers on nday, October 10. At these services 9 regular new members were secured d eleven honorary members. The colctions amounted to over $85.

Most significant of the interest in probition in the Northland, was the large legation from Alaska, which included l but one of the officers of the territorial . C. T. U.

The evangelistic services held the foreon and afternoon of the Saturday preding the National Convention were ell attended and very helpful. They ere in charge of Mrs. Ella L. Kroft of diana, in the absence of Mrs. Mary E. uhl, National Evangelistic superintendnt, who was unable, on account of illess, to be present.

Wide-spread interest in the National onvention was manifested by greetings eceived from hosts of friends in the nited States and abroad and from sisr organizations.

The convention was enthusiastic in its ppreciation of the faithful and satisactory service rendered by Miss Kathrine K. Adams in the office of the Naonal treasurer since Mrs. Hutchinson's ome-going.

The membership awards to the state, ounty and local union making the largest ain in membership, were as follows: Wyoming, for 111 per cent gain, 25 Union Signal subscriptions; Washington county, Virginia, 509 per cent gain, 5 subscriptions; Ray, North Dakota, 509 er cent gain, 10 subscriptions.

The Y. P. B. prizes for pro rata gain n membership were as follows: New York, 25 subscriptions; Ohio, 15 subscripions; Missouri, 10 subscriptions.

The roof garden of the Lincoln Hotel—Convention Headquarters—was a delight o all who could find a moment to enjoy ts beautiful flowering plants and shrubs nd to look out upon Puget Sound and the near-by mountain ranges from this point of vantage. Indeed, in every respect Lincoln Hotel, managed by Mrs. Frank Brown, proved a most restful and delightful hostelry for attendants at a National Convention.

The new stereopticon slides of the National W. C. T. U. were shown in four illustrated lectures given on three occasions, immediately preceding the evening meetings, the subjects and speakers being: "Modern View of an Old Problem," Mrs. L. O. Middleton; "John Barleycorn Must Go," Mrs. Lora S. La Mance; "Our Panama-Pacific Exhibit," Miss Mary E. Brown, director; "An Educational Appeal," Mrs. Ella B. Black, superintendent of Work among Foreign-Speaking People.

Mrs. Sarah Spence Cairns

Old age and infancy were most beautifully linked together with the bonds of consecration at one of the meetings of the convention, when Mrs. Sarah Spence Cairns, the mother of Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, and her descendants even unto the third generation, stood together on the platform while the two infant great-grandchildren of Mrs. Cairns were made white ribbon recruits. The occasion was the ninety-second anniversary of Mrs. Cairns, and by her side stood her son, Rev. George Robert Cairns, pastor of the Temple Baptist church of Seattle, his daughter and a niece, and their two infant children. Mrs. Cairns has been an enthusiastic temperance worker for three score years and ten, and her face was radiant with joy at this consecration of the youngest members of her family to the cause she loves.

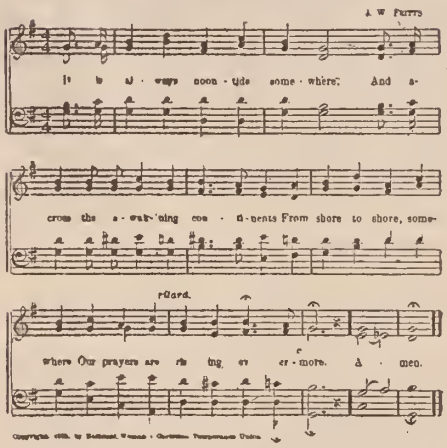
YOUNG CRUSADER DEMONSTRATION

Mrs. Ella A. Boole, editor-in-chief of *The Young Crusader*, in the absence of Miss Windsor Grow, managing editor, gave a report of the year's work, awarded the premiums and made an eloquent appeal for increased subscriptions. A generous response in subscriptions and pledges was received. The "Young Crusader Bonnet" song was most delightfully sung by four charming young girls in Crusader bonnets.

WHITE RIBBON RECRUITS TO THE TEMPERANCE ARMY

There seemed to be an almost continuous procession of mothers with little ones whom they desired to dedicate to the cause as white ribbon recruits. There was not a day of the Convention that some of these children did not appear on the platform and they furnished some of the most interesting and amusing incidents of the great meeting. On the day when the platform was piled high with Washington fruit, Miss Gordon presented to each child a rosy-cheeked apple. One sturdy little tot, so small that in order to be seen he had to stand on the presiding officer's table, caused a ripple of laughter by facing the audience and looking it squarely in the eye while he munched at an immense apple nearly half as large as his own little head. Among the recruits was a child born in Alaska, by name, Lillian Alaska Michener, daughter of one of the state officers of the Alaska W. C. T. U.; also a baby of Indian parents.

Time of Prayer—Noontide



We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

Mrs. Eva Munson Smith, Springfield, Ill., a pioneer white ribboner. Mrs. Smith had a remarkable record as a medal contest worker, having conducted hundreds of successful contests. She was a woman of literary and musical talent, her best known work being "Women in Sacred Song," a volume of poems and music by women.

Mrs. Frances Neal, Minneapolis, Minn. Mrs. Neal, who was in her eighty-eighth year, was a member of the first W. C. T. U. organized in Minneapolis, in 1877, and attended the organization of the state union. Until about a year ago she was the president of the Lucy Hayes W. C. T. U., and always a faithful and tireless worker for the cause.

Mrs. S. A. Downing and Mrs. A. V. Lester, charter members of Central union of Portland, Oregon, and true-hearted women who willingly did the everyday duties which have made the organization a power. Mrs. Lester was a Crusader in Beatrice, Nebr.

Mrs. Harriet Morrison, mother of Mrs. Emma J. Holman, president Tolland county (Conn.) W. C. T. U. and a faithful member of the W. C. T. U.

Mrs. Martha Kyle Kennedy, College Springs, Iowa, a charter and life member of the local union and a faithful and devoted white ribboner.

OUR FIELD WORKERS

An Evening with Organizers and Lecturers

Invaluable foundation work is being done week in and week out in the most difficult fields by our National lecturers, organizers, and evangelists who are so busy making history that they neglect to publish abroad what they are doing.

Tuesday evening was devoted to the experiences and messages of these heroic sentiment-makers. Mrs. Frances P. Parks, superintendent of Organization, presided, and after most inspiring music introduced the organizers. The following gave in epigrammatic sentences some of the results of their varied experiences: Mrs. Ellen Dayton Blair, Miss Rose Davison, Mrs. Emma Graves Dietrick, Mrs. Maudo Greene, Mrs. Helen Harford, Mrs. Matilda Patterson, Mrs. Jackson Silbaugh, Mrs. Marcia A. B. Smith, Rev. Etta Shaw and Miss Ellen Stone.

Short addresses followed by Mrs. Addie B. Parsels, Miss Roena Shaner and Mrs. LaMance.

DEPARTMENT INSTITUTES DISCUSS PRACTICAL PROBLEMS

KEYNOTE: WHAT NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION WILL DO FOR OUR DEPARTMENT

Discussion as to the best methods of work along department lines and in suffrage and prohibition campaigns took place in the institutes held on the forenoons of October 12, 13 and 14, in the Convention church. Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, chairman of the Board of Superintendents, presided at these meetings.

On Tuesday morning, the following superintendents, taking as their common theme, formative foundations, spoke: Mrs. Stella B. Irvine, Mr. W. A. Loyne, for Mrs. Loyne, Mrs. Sara L. Oberholtzer, Mrs. Adelia E. Carman and Mrs. Edith Smith Davis.

Advance Steps

Mrs. Stella B. Irvine, National Superintendent Sunday School Work

The temperance educational work of the Sunday School department has been a great factor in the onward march towards National Constitutional Prohibition. The aim of this department is to teach God's truth in such a way that young people will make for themselves a prohibitory law and be ready to stand, as a righteous duty, for the embodiment of prohibition in the laws of state and nation. The children in the day schools hear the voice of science. In the Sunday schools, they hear the voice of God as he warns them in his Word concerning the use of anything which defiles and destroys the body or mars the beauty of the image of God in us. His warning and the penalty are given in no uncertain words. Step by step, the advance has been made until we can truthfully affirm that no department of the church is doing more for temperance and prohibition than the Sunday school, in both educational and practical ways. We might quote from Marion Lawrence, who affirms that the Sunday school is a mighty institution for the promotion of the temperance reform. The record of the year just closed is one of advancement and achievement. The Sunday School department records a total pledged membership of 1,845,944—an advance of 224,123 members of the Sunday schools which have this year signed the pledge; a total of 16,271 entire families pledged to total abstinence through the home and temperance departments, which is an advance of 7,214; 5,226,561 pages of temperance literature have been circulated in the Sunday schools, which is an advance of 470,789. There have been given in the Sunday schools 17,142 temperance addresses, an advance of 6,459. There has been an unprecedented demand for programs and material for the observance of World's Temperance Sunday, November 14.

The Sky Pilot

Rev. W. A. Loyne, in Place of Mrs. W. A. Loyne, National Superintendent Work Among Lumbermen and Miners

No department of work connected with the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union so nearly measures up to the name of Sky Pilot as the work among woodsmen, miners and quarrymen, numbering more than four million in the woods, mines and quarries of our great country. We reach every nook and corner, and we are seeking the last man and the man farthest down to bring him back to the fold of purity, light and heaven. In many parts of our country the industry represented by our department constitutes the leading business of the city and state, and this is especially true of the cities and towns in the northwest. We stand for the highest sentiment and life and seek to carry the truth to camp and mine in the fairest and most Christlike manner. It is very true, as one of our leading workers well said, "Our men drink wet, but they vote dry." It is true in the states that have recently entered the dry list that the work done by our noble men and women in reaching the men in camp and mine has had much to do with the results. The men do not want the saloon, they do not want the house of shame, they do not want the den of gambling and its kindred evils. These things are forced upon them, and when the saloon goes out the other foul spots of death go with it. Our work is to kill the saloon. The foe of our men is the saloon, and this department works first and last and all the time for its utter and everlasting destruction.

The Status of Thrift

Mrs. Sara Louisa Oberholtzer, National Superintendent School Savings and Thrift

The standard of thrift has greatly advanced and is now widely recognized. The superintendents of schools are in active sympathy with the work. The American Bankers' Association has co-operated in exchanging literature and forwarding inquiries. It has used our literature in formulating its plans and is most courteous personally. The New York City board of education passed a resolution approving of the general introduction of school savings banks in its public schools in 1913. Several state libraries have bound files of *Thrift Tidings* on their shelves and express much appreciation for it. This department tends to direct the pennies of the children into better channels, away from the moving picture craze, cheap candy, soda water and the early extravagancies which lead to waste. The total amount saved since the work was taken up in 1891, is over $15,000,000.

Questions Answered

Mrs. Adelia E. Carman, National superintendent Medal Contest department, reported as her contribution to the institute program that 500 more medal contests than in any previous year had been held, the states engaged in prohibition campaigns holding the largest number of contests. A demonstration of the value of the Medal Contest department was given in the grand diamond medal contest, held Wednesday evening of the Convention.

After National Constitutional Prohibition—What?

Mrs. Edith Smith Davis, National Superintendent Scientific Temperance Instruction

One of the old writers used to say, 'Truth lies in a well," and to carry out the metaphor we may justly say that "logic does supply us with steps whereby we may go down to reach the water." The truth concerning temperance has been in a deep well for generations and there have been many logical steps that we have been forced to take in order to reach the water of truth. The first step is the scientific investigation which has shown the poisonous nature of alcohol. The second step demonstrates the effect of the poison upon various organs of the body. The third step makes clear the fact that alcohol has special affinity for the brain and therefore affects the moral character of man. The fourth step has proven that a drug that affects the organs of the body and injures moral character must render less efficient the user of it, and, therefore, its use becomes an economic problem. The fifth step places this experimental truth with all its resultant conclusions in a form whereby the largest number of people may be instructed, that is, in text books containing scientific facts concerning alcohol. The sixth step is the placing of the facts in the school curriculum and making the text books and the scientific charts a part of public temperance education. The public school is the most democratic institution in the world and is more than that; it is, as Dr. Newell D. Hillis says, "the machine which takes in all kinds of material and grinds it out made over into good American citizens." In this fact we see the possibility of our reaching the final step to our goal.

At the Wednesday session of the institute, Miss Mary E. Brown presided, and talks were given with the general theme, social service, by Mrs. M. B. Horning, Mrs. L. B. Smith, Mrs. Mary D. Tomlinson, Mrs. Emma L. Starrett, Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher and Mrs. Ella Kroft.

Crime Prevention

Mrs. Minnie B. Horning, National Superintendent of Prison Reform

The cost of crime is most appalling. Statistics show that the annual expense for maintaining police and criminal courts, for prisons, jails and like institutions is two hundred million dollars. The estimated amount that is annually abstracted or stolen by thieves, burglars and embezzlers is four hundred million, making an aggregate of six hundred million. This of course cannot cover the loss of life, the ruined character, homes devastated and souls destroyed by crime. One of the live questions of the day is how can crime be lessened or prevented? We must emphasize not education, not manual training, not alone moral teaching that is needed, but the cleaning up of these dirty, filthy barbaric relics of the dark ages that crowd our fair land from shore to shore. Is your county blameless? If you do not know, will you investigate and find out?

Quiz on Methods

Mrs. L. B. Smith, National superintendent of Rescue Work, put her address in the form of questions and answers, which brought out many facts concerning the work and methods of doing it.

The reply to the question, "Is there any common ground between right and wrong?" was "Yes, battleground," always a conflict between virtue and vice. Other questions brought out these facts: Twenty-seven states have the "Health Marriage Certificate" law. Twenty-one states have the Red Light Injunction and Abatement laws. *Nearly* all the states have a more or less drastic law against the white slave traffic. Mrs. Smith said the requisites of reform workers must be faith in God, in humanity and in themselves. They must *know* the *needs* of the community, then have a willingness to *do* the *right* thing *to meet* those needs.

Over $1,000,000 has been raised this year to maintain rescue homes and other phases of the work.

How To Win

Mrs. Mary D. Tomlinson, National Superintendent Social Meetings and Red Letter Days

In the department of Social Meetings and Red Letter Days we have unlimited opportunities to promote sociability among our workers, to promulgate the gospel of total abstinence, to arouse public sentiment in favor of prohibition, to spread the cause of purity, and to win active and honorary members to assist

us in all of the endeavors of our organization. No success can be attained without earnestness, consecration, labor and interest on the part of the individual worker. Agitation and education are essential for "Information begets enthusiasm; enthusiasm begets inspiration, and inspiration begets action."

Only One Vote

Mrs. Emma L. Starrett, National Superintendent of Christian Citizenship

Whether the citizen is the boy of twenty-one, the older man, the naturalized foreigner or the enfranchised woman, the ballot is a great responsibility. The incentives driving the voter to an intelligent use of the ballot are twofold: that of service to the state and that of service to himself. Both patriotism and self-interest demand of him an earnest consideration of the problem of government, and the expression of his opinion at the polls. Both men and women know far too little about the affairs of government. Let us refuse to be ignorant of the things that concern the country. Let us study the problems which affect the health and the happiness of even the least of us. The citizen who would become a valuable elector must realize his responsibility. Citizenship is both a right and a duty. To divide the one from the other is impossible. In the measure we perform our duty as citizens, we shall enjoy our rights as citizens.

"The Man Behind the Gun"

Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher, National superintendent of Work Among Soldiers and Sailors, was introduced as a friend of the man behind the gun. She told of the mighty, far-reaching work of the department and urged the "mothering" of the young soldiers and sailors in our army and navy. She presented the newly organized Christian Temperance Union at the Soldiers' Home for the state of Washington.

"Safety First"

Mrs. Ella L. Kroft, National Superintendent Work Among Railway Men

The "Safety First" idea has taken such a hold upon business corporations, railway companies, etc., that we find in factories, experts employed at large salaries to plan safety devices for the employes. Railroads have Safety commissions composed of their most intelligent and up-to-date men, to provide for safety of both property and life. The cost in money value alone, to say nothing of precious lives, has become too great for corporations to pass unnoticed, hence the "Safety First" movement all over our land. Our faith reaches to the glad day when the Stars and Stripes shall float over a land free from the taint of liquor, when prohibition shall wave a white flag of "Safety Always."

Thursday forenoon, Mrs. Margaret C. Munns presiding, the following National superintendents spoke on their respective departments: Mrs. Ella B. Black, Miss Mary E. Brown, Mrs. D. K. Livingston, Mrs. Harriet Pritchard, Mrs. Carolyn P. Lindsay and Miss Lella M. Sewall.

Through a Policewoman's Eyes

Miss Mary E. Brown, National Superintendent Curfew and Policewomen

To the casual observer the policewoman's eyes are not different from eyes of other women, but they have a trick of seeing many things which are entirely invisible to others. As of old wrongdoers love darkness rather than light, but the eyes of the policewoman penetrate the darkness, see the dangers lurking for unwary feet, and protection is provided by well enforced curfew laws. Officers of the law so continually come in contact with violators of the statutes that the tendency is to become coarse and indifferent. The eyes of the policewoman penetrate the outer appearances and see the possible redemption of the dissolute and vile, while her presence among the members of the department tends to elevate the moral standards of men. Her eyes peer into the future and discern a good, glad day when every community shall be cared for by both men and women officers, who are brothers and sisters to the weak, the sinning, and the unfortunate.

"We Are No More Strangers"

Mrs. Ella B. Black, National Superintendent of Work Among Foreign Speaking People

According to figures made public by the Department of Commerce at Washington, D. C., July 2, immigration to this country during the last fiscal year was reduced to the lowest mark for sixteen years. This was due to the European war. The total number of immigrants arriving during the year was but 456,887 compared to 1,435,310 for the previous year. More than 2,700 were refused admittance, thus reducing the total admission of aliens to less than 430,000. The number of men seeking citizenship papers, however, is many times that of any previous year—235,000 were granted in Pennsylvania alone. The work of the W. C. T. U. is not only to enlighten our young Americans along temperance lines, but to help the men become good citizens, the women to become better mothers, and to make the pathway safer for the children. That the better class of our nation realize the importance of helping these people become useful citizens was demonstrated by the interest shown in "Americanization Day."

The Woman Voter

Mrs. Deborah K. Livingston, National Superintendent Franchise

The liquor traffic realizes that when women are enfranchised it has met its Waterloo, because Christian women will say, "John Barleycorn Must Go." There are three things always to be considered in a campaign: Prayer, publicity and program. Three things you must always do: Hold meetings, distribute literature and secure men to stand in favor of the measure. To distribute literature, go where people are,—conventions, fairs, etc. Ask of influential organizations opportunity to speak at their meetings. It is never wise to have prohibition and suffrage campaigns in the same year, if it can be avoided. When you have won the ballot for women you are more fully equipped for a campaign for prohibition. When a woman begins to think, there is hope. The biggest, brainiest, finest women in the United States are out for woman suffrage. The best kind of outdoor meetings are called together in public squares where people congregate.

A Poster Campaign

Mrs. Carolyn P. Lindsay, National Superintendent Fairs and Open Air Meetings

Americans, more than any other people, are given to demonstrations. They voice their approval by a show of some kind, they stimulate trade by an exhibit, they invite competition by a display of wares, assembling the best of all products and judging of their merits. Our "business" is to save humanity from the curse of alcohol, to correct the evils of this generation caused by alcohol, so that the next generation will have keener intellects, cleaner bodies and purer minds. What have we to advertise? A clean body, a pure heart, a white life for two, and the equality of the sexes, with a guarantee of happiness in this life and a home in heaven assured. The poster is our "voiceless speech." It is brief and to the point. Thousands of them have been speaking for us from billboards, trees, shops and windows. Give them a place in the open to advertise your business—your business of saving boys and girls, of redeeming the race, of making the way easier for little feet, of preparing a better place for the unborn. The wholesome influence created by the department at fairs and open air meetings, and the trite sayings of the poster are helping very materially to bring about National Prohibition.

Safeguarding Our Pleasures

Mrs. Harriet S. Pritchard, National Superintendent Work for the Promotion of Purity in Literature and Art

Every state union should have its state law against obscene literature and art printed and copies placed in the hands of every woman in every union who will visit the officials, present them with copies, and request that the law be enforced. Every paper and magazine coming into the home should be requested to remove liquor advertisements from its columns. Let us substitute good for evil. In our public schools the board can have excellent educational, temperance and prohibition films and slides exhibited at small cost. The board of education of Montclair, N. J., has already used moving pictures and has decided to have such an exhibition twice a month for five months as a regular feature in certain of its schools. It will cost about $450 the first five months and $270 afterwards.

Friends in Need

Lella M. Sewall, National Superintendent Flower Mission and Relief Work

Who are these "friends in need?" Where do we look for them? They are the neighbors across the street, the children in the street, the neighbor across the continent, invalids in their homes and hospitals, people in high places and low places, in prisons, jails and all public institutions. So many of these "friends in need" do we discover in the dark places of our large communities, up winding, rickety stairs, in the back garret room where, perhaps, God's bright sunshine never penetrates and cheer is an almost unknown quantity. Here is where the department of Flower Mission and Relief Work finds its place in God's great plan for the uplift of humanity, seeking these "friends in need" and ministering to their varied wants.

Northern and Southern California W. C. T. U. observed Flower Mission day, June 9, by distributing at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition and at the Panama-California Exposition hundreds of bouquets to the general public and to the employes of the expositions. At San Diego 350 bouquets were sent to the United States Marines encamped on the Exposition grounds. The department of Flower Mission and Relief Work has contributed to the relief of the suffering Belgians both money and clothing.

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(Orchestrated)

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Some Reasons Why We Shall Win

ROENA E. SHANER, National Organizer

Our sainted Lillian M. N. Stevens, just before her soul was ready to wing its flight into the beautiful beyond, looked out with prophetic vision and said, "I know we are to win."

Some of the reasons why we shall win are these: The educational world and its workers are with us. For years, through our Scientific Temperance Instruction department young people in our schools and colleges have been taught the real nature and effects of alcohol. A thorough understanding of the fact that alcohol is a poison and nothing but a poison means a short step not merely to total abstinence but to votes for prohibition.

We have the press with us to a greater extent than ever before. We've traveled a long way since the time when a little squib about one-thirty-second of an inch long in an obscure corner of the paper was the only mention made of our work to this good day when temperance news is gladly sought and published. Many of our leading papers and practically all of the leading magazines now refuse to take liquor advertisements and in many cases editorial space is devoted to discussions favorable to our cause.

The medical world is with us. Scientific investigation by individuals and organizations in the realm of medicine regarding the nature and effects of alcohol and the heredity evils resulting therefrom has materially aided us. In fact, the recent decision that whisky and brandy are neither a medicine nor a drug is going to be of great value in our campaign against liquor.

Big business is realizing that it has found a great foe in alcohol. Heads of great corporations everywhere realize that indulgence in liquor unfits employes for efficient service. Many of these men are not only demanding total abstinence of their employes but have caught the vision that in order to be consistent they must help to abolish temptations to drink and thus give their employes a fair chance to meet the demands made of them. Again, business men are realizing that no one can spend money for booze and at the same time have it to purchase the necessities of life; also that the increased taxation resulting from the evils of the liquor traffic greatly overbalances the amount of revenue received from the traffic.

Wage-earners and all who stand for the best interests of the laboring class are learning that the saloon is not the best friend of the workingman but is his worst enemy. Many leaders of the great union labor movement in our country are outspoken in their condemnation of John Barleycorn.

We have enlisted the children and young people in Loyal Temperance Legions, as Young Campaigners and in Young People's Branches of the W. C. T. U.

Women are obtaining the ballot. Everywhere the majority of mothers and mother-hearted women are using the franchise to overthrow the accursed liquor trade. Of women in practically every equal suffrage state it may well be said,

"Mary had a little vote
Which roamed the state about,
And everywhere that vote got in,
John Barleycorn got out."

The church is measuring up more splendidly than ever before in the history of this great reform. Not only have hundreds of church organizations passed ringing resolutions for National Constitutional Prohibition, but backed them up by active service.

Last, but by no means least, we are sure to win because of the splendid spirit of co-operation manifested all along the line. Not merely the various temperance organizations and practically all of the churches, but very largely all organizations working for the uplift of humanity are united in this determined warfare to win National Constitutional Prohibition. Is there one here who has not enlisted? If so, don't you want a part in this glorious fight? I don't know how you feel about it, but I can tell you in a few words how I feel. I tell you the light on the face of Jesus Christ is going to shine more brightly because over on the other shore some one is going to come to us, take us by the hand and say, "You did what you could to overthrow the liquor traffic and the traffic in women. You gave me a fair chance to become a sober man or a respectable woman and I'm in heaven tonight because of what you did." God help us all to line up or to re-consecrate ourselves to this blessed cause and help to bring the day "when every home shall be protected and sweet; when everybody's loved ones shall be safe upon the street."

ONWARD MARCH OF PROHIBITION

(Continued from Page Seven)

while the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and our men friends, like-minded, attacked the obstacles in the pathway of straight-out prohibition. They blazed a way through. They tunneled the rock. They bridged the gaps. They marched by the compass. By and by they tunneled through! Some bad road is still ahead, but the worst has been overcome. The goal of National Constitutional Prohibition is in sight.

The liquor traffic is doomed. Its day of judgment is at hand. It has no escape. It is doomed by the immutable law of retribution—"Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." The saloon has sown to the wind and it will reap of the whirlwind. It is doomed by the judgment of God.

CONSERVATION OF HUMAN LIFE

(Continued from Page Five)

ments of morality and social relations till doomsday and it would not worry industrial leaders or war lords, but when alcohol begins to distress and harass the great pet mascot, efficiency, drastic measures must be taken, and this has come to pass. Yes, when wealth and power began to have their wings clipped and the old bird of prosperity and pride began to lower her flight, then nations could see. It took the fierce competition in business and a titanic struggle of arms to sober the world, to show man what science and humanity had long declared, "God moves in a mysterious way His wonders to perform." The great revolution in public sentiment these recent days is but a culmination of patient seed-sowing and God's answer to prayer.

The handwriting is on the wall. Today we have nineteen states that either by vote or statutory enactment have declared against the liquor traffic. Since last we met the National Congress has given a majority for national prohibition. In fact, in almost every law-making body in the world the liquor traffic has been soundly condemned. We are taught that there shall be a new earth. I believe that when the cannon in this European struggle is silent that declaration will have come to pass. New boundaries will be made, new conditions will have arisen, new problems will seek solution and new international complications adjustment. The world in all its phases will be changed. I believe it will mean the death of militarism in Europe—the disarmament of nations. For centuries Europe in her greed for gain and love of power has taxed her resources and debauched her citizens till God called her to settle her account and the angel of death thrust in his sickle and the black war horse trampled down his millions. This titanic struggle called for the strength of the nations physical and financial. The flashing lightning of truth and judgment reveal the dark specter of drink like a hideous menace grinning at their national destruction. The call was for men with clear brains, steady nerves and strong muscles in a deadly encounter. Instead there stood forward millions of weak alcoholics. It was enough to stagger the war lords. It was enough to make them sweep the accursed thing from their country, and it was God's judgment when they declared against it. What effect will this have on America? This nation is now eighty per cent dry as to geographical area. More than sixty-five per cent of the people have abolished the saloon by law. Shall we press forward at this opportune time or shall we bow to the golden calf and forget our duty to God? This is a vital question. There are one million scarlet women, driven out by the scourge of war in Europe, waiting for transports to come to America. Then there are the drunkards, the thugs, the bums and the gamblers. The unfit of that distressed part of the world turn their hungry gaze toward America. Shall we meet them with the Bible or the bottle? When I think of the thousands of unfit and malicious people being dumped upon us I am forced to say our only safety is National Constitutional Prohibition or we too shall be called to judgment. God help us to get the vision and turn to our duty and to our God. God help us to put aside petty strife and vain ambitions and be willing to serve just anywhere so we serve acceptably till our nation shall at last have entered the Eden of woman's dreams where no serpent crawls, where we may raise our young in safety, where mother-love shall welcome the children of the future to an heritage of blood and brawn and brain; where the angel of peace and safety shall guard forever America's portals—redeemed forever from rum's dominion.

CHANGE

Quit Coffee and Got Well

A woman's coffee experience is interesting. "For two weeks at a time I have taken no food but skim milk, for solid food would ferment and cause such distress that I could hardly breathe at times, also excruciating pain and heart palpitation and all the time I was so nervous and restless.

"From childhood up I had been a coffee and tea drinker and for the past 20 years I had been trying different physicians but could get only temporary relief. Then I read an article telling how some one had been helped by leaving off coffee and drinking Postum and it seemed so pleasant just to read about good health I decided to try Postum.

"I made the change from coffee to Postum and there is such a difference in me that I don't feel like the same person. We all found Postum delicious and like it better than coffee. My health now is wonderfully good.

"As soon as I made the shift to Postum I got better and now my troubles are gone. I am fleshy, my food assimilates, the pressure in the chest and palpitation are all gone, my bowels are regular, have no more stomach trouble and my headaches are gone. Remember I did not use medicines at all—just left off coffee and used Postum steadily." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum comes in two forms:

Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

Both kinds are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

Snap-shot of Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp and Mrs. Nettie Helenbeck, taken at Seattle Convention, following their introduction as representatives of the Prohibition party

KENTUCKY HOLDS JUBILANT CONVENTION

Special Correspondence

The thirty-fifth annual convention of the Kentucky W. C. T. U., which met in Bowling Green, was a noteworthy occasion. The welcome to the city was gracious. Hearts, homes, churches and schools were opened to the visiting white ribboners and nothing that could contribute to their comfort was left undone. Four general officers, two Branch secretaries, twenty-two district presidents, ten state superintendents and many interested, alert, consecrated women were present, making a total of 138 voting delegates. Reports showed progress along all lines of work, and the new year was begun with every encouragement for the early advent of state-wide prohibition.

A veritable jubilee over the progress of the W. C. T. U. was welcome night with its cordial, inspiring addresses and happy, gracious responses. The annual address of the state president, Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, was full of knowledge and power. The speakers, Mrs. Beauchamp, Dr. Carolyn Geisel, Col. George W. Bain and Rev. L. L. Pickett, delighted and inspired their audiences. The mayor of Bowling Green declared, after hearing Mrs. Beauchamp's address Sunday morning, that her sermon was worth one thousand dollars to the church in which she spoke.

Colonel Bain twice addressed magnificent audiences in the White Temple, the new Baptist church of Bowling Green. He made a remarkable impression on his hearers, especially the young men who were fortunate enough to hear him.

Dr. Carolyn Geisel spoke on "The Business of Motherhood," and delegates and visitors were loud in their praises of her. Rev. L. L. Pickett, candidate for governor of Kentucky on the prohibition party ticket, on two occasions spoke to appreciative audiences.

With the exception of the recording secretary, to which office Mrs. Ludie Day Pickett was elected as successor to Mrs. Lizzie K. Myall, the officers were all re-elected, as follows: President, Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp; vice-president, Mrs. Julia R. Gunn; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Anna B. Wheeler; treasurer, Mrs. Norah B. Taylor.

ECHOES OF THE NORTH CAROLINA CONVENTION

Special Correspondence

All things worked together to make the annual convention of the North Carolina W. C. T. U. successful. Most cordial welcomes were extended by Governor Locke Craig, Mayor James, the physicians, the Anti-Saloon League and the local union. The consecration service conducted the first morning by Mrs. Mary E. Cartland, former state president, was indeed impressive. Much time was given to the discussion of special department work and there was a medal contest, at which Miss Gladys Young carried off the honors.

Rev. R. L. Davis, president of the state Anti-Saloon League, addressed the convention on National Constitutional Prohibition.

The annual address of the state president, Mrs. Adelaide Goodno, was most inspiring, striking the key-note of the convention—the extermination of the liquor traffic and other evils, and the protection of young womanhood and manhood in our state. She recommended that a petition for an appropriation to establish a home for fallen and helpless women be presented to our next legislature; and urged the enforcement of the Scientific Temperance Instruction law, requesting white ribboners to visit the schools to see that temperance is taught. Mrs. Goodno suggested further that our women study the vital question of suffrage that they may be ready to act intelligently on the issue.

Judge Walter Clarke, one of North Carolina's able jurists, made a strong address before an appreciative audience on "Equal Rights For All." "The great opposers of suffrage," he said, "are the political machines because they are not certain that they can control the women; and the whisky powers, because the women have fought and are fighting the liquor traffic and represent the force that is putting liquor out of business. Archimedes said if he had a fulcrum long enough he could move the world, but you women have your fulcrum, for no party dares name a candidate in the next National convention without recognition of the women's strength, for the four million women voters have the balance of power in their hands."

Dr. Lemuel Freeman of Meredith College, Raleigh, preached the annual sermon. The general truth he demonstrated was that alcohol has been the greatest despot of all times. "It is a breeder of crimes, a destroyer, an enemy of good; it robs of virtue, retards human progress, butchers children and womanhood, inspires crooked politics, and is the bulwark of the unscrupulous politician. This great burden to human society must and is going to be removed."

The convention address was delivered by Miss Lillian Phelps, who spoke of the two great forces struggling in the death grapple in this country—the liquor interests and the Christian forces.

The Woman's Club gave a reception in honor of the W. C. T. U. The state officers were re-elected with the exception of the vice-president. Mrs. Clay Foreman was chosen to fill that office.

WEST VIRGINIA REJOICES IN PROHIBITION—SOUNDS PRAISES OF LAW IN ANNUAL CONVENTION

Special Correspondence

For the fourth time since the organization of the West Virginia W. C. T. U. thirty-three years ago, the annual convention met in Fairmont, where the white ribboners were cordially welcomed to the city by Mayor Anthony A. Bowen, Rev. H. G. Stoetzer, Prof. George H. Colebank, Hon. A. L. Lehman, Dr. C. O. Henry, Mrs. George DeBolt for the Woman's Clubs and Mrs. N. R. C. Morrow for the W. C. T. U.

Miss Anna Adams Gordon, president of the National W. C. T. U., was the speaker at one of the evening meetings, following which a reception was tendered her by the West Virginia white ribboners. Miss Gordon's message was a glance backward to early beginnings and a forward look to the near-approaching day of National Constitutional Prohibition and was an address of great power and eloquence.

Mrs. Yost in her annual address reviewed the history of prohibition as written during the past twelve months. Among other things she quoted Governor Hatfield's testimony to the value of prohibition to the state, as follows:

"The more we see of prohibition and its wonderful results the more we like it. The results have been marvelous to everybody, and we find that even among the element that was opposed to the state being voted 'dry' there is a gracious disposition manifested to give prohibition a fair trial. We have experienced no serious obstacles to the strict enforcement of the law, and I believe this in a large measure is due to the very excellent campaign of education waged among the people of the state during the interim that marked the ratification of the prohibition amendment in November, 1912, and the passage of the legislative enactment in February, 1913, to the first day of July, 1914, when the law became effective.

"West Virginia's prohibition law is the strictest found on any of the statute books, and for this reason I believe it to be the best. No effort was spared to inform the people that its provisions were strict and that the law was backed up by severe penalties.

"We have an excellent organization of officers to see that the law is strictly enforced, and under the direction of Mr. Fred O. Blue, state tax commissioner, who is ex-officio commissioner of prohibition, we are accomplishing surprisingly satisfactory results. In the enforcement of the law we have had the hearty co-operation of the municipal and county officers. Our anticipations have been more than realized and West Virginia expects to make the state the ideal prohibition state in the Union."

IDAHO'S YEAR OF ACHIEVEMENTS GOVERNOR ALEXANDER A SPEAKER AT STATE CONVENTION

Special Correspondence

At the annual state convention of Idaho (North) W. C. T. U. delegates were present from the extreme east, west and intermediate points. Interest was awakened when the city was invaded by two wagon loads of L. T. L.'s under the care of Mrs. Lillian Wilson, superintendent of the L. T. L. at Fruitland. Reinforced by legioners from Payette the boys and girls marched into the convention, and for an hour held the interest with music and drills, closing with a song and demonstration with brooms. A gold medal contest by the Y. P. B.'s followed, Marie Gauer winning the medal. A silk flag which is the state L. T. L. banner, was presented by our state president, Mrs. Nettie R. Chipp, to the L. T. L. of Nampa for the largest gain. Mrs. Bingham, local president of the Ontario (Ore.) W. C. T. U., gave a short review of the prohibition campaign in her state.

An "Efficiency Conference" was conducted by Mrs. Adrianna Hungerford, president of Colorado W. C. T. U., who told of the battle to gain prohibition for her state and urged that every voter in Idaho be educated to vote dry. She said that Colorado's governor has absolute power to enforce the law with five thousand dollars to accomplish it.

The convention church was taxed to its uttermost seating capacity by a large audience, including many men and youths eager to hear Idaho's chief executive, Governor Alexander. No higher tribute to the white ribboners could be paid than that given by our Jewish governor. He plead with the people to work for constitutional prohibition. January 1, by statutory enactment, Idaho goes dry, and he promised that the law would be enforced. He declared that the law is the best enacted by any state. He pictured the efforts of the antis to make people tire of prohibition and urged strict law enforcement. The governor is spoken of by the organized liquor traffic as "the Moses to lead his people out of bondage."

The superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League gave a talk on co-operation. Mrs. Vance, superintendent of Legislation, told of the work done by W. C. T. U. workers at the legislature last winter. She and

her white ribbon comrades were given a unanimous vote of thanks and appreciation.

The annual address of the state president showed the progress made along temperance lines and the report of the corresponding secretary was full of encouragement and interest.

A banquet with a hundred or more guests had for after dinner toasts, "The Trial of John Barleycorn." These proved an eye-opener as to the deeds of J. B. and his boon companions in crime.

The resolution for National Constitutional Prohibition was ratified by the convention.

Congressman Addison T. Smith in an address, "A Quarter of a Century's Progress," reviewed the work of the W. C. T. U. for that period of time.

GREAT DISCOVERIES OF THE RACE

(Continued from Page Three)

holder who arouse the protests. It is the *reward* and not the work; the *honors*, and not the hours, of which the ultra-conservative men, whether they confess it or even realize it, or not, are jealous.

But I grant that woman's sphere is the home, and that she is supremely responsible for the family. And because I so believe, I am intensely concerned that she shall find no barred doors anywhere that open to knowledge and power which will make her more competent in her paramount task of motherhood. For the sake of the future, we must not consent to send woman short of fully armed into the social arena. She must have every last weapon of home defense. She must be accorded an unhampered opportunity to realize the very highest development of her body, mind and soul. No arbitrary standards dare be fixed by which a possible industrial Joan of Arc may be lost at the switchboard of a telephone station, or in the upper loft of a shirt-waist factory. The highest good of civilization commands that we give every woman unshackled limbs to climb the hill of social progress, for in the last analysis the race loses power unless every soul, male and female alike, is made final arbiter of his or her destiny.

Do you say that this complete industrial and political as well as social enfranchisement of woman will endanger the sex and maternal relations that are fundamental to life itself? Then you have forgotten that the female was not made by law, but by *God*. Just as there will always be tares growing with the wheat, so there will always be unnatural women, but maternity is divine, and its spirit is omnipotent.

Woman is today following the unerring sex instinct that warns her to keep always by the side of her mate. Her cry for political freedom is a plea for more intimate sex partnership, a movement toward a fuller understanding, a more blessed helpfulness between male and female. Those who grow not together, grow apart.

I have seen towering trees fall before the joined cuttings of two ax-men, who, working together, with blow following blow, hewed to the heart of the monarch of the forest. I have seen a giant workman laying the bricks of a city pavement, with his left and right hands toiling in perfect unison and with almost incredible rapidity. In the crash of a great line drive on the gridiron I have felt the swaying of the human mass in deadlock, and then the impact of the reserve from the back field, that has destroyed the balance and forced the ball over the line.

Just as the tree falls slowly before the attack of a singe ax-man, just as the paving waits on a "one-handed" layer of bricks, just as the gridiron struggle remains undecided until it has felt the drive of the reserve back, so society waits today on the fullness of the strength of womanhood.

* * * * * * * * *

The hostility of the liquor forces and their allied evils to the enfranchisement of women, a hostility growing in intensity and more definitely expressed every year, very clearly indicates what civilization may expect from the ballots of the female. Mothers who know, as men never can, the cost of life, whose "works of art" are sons and daughters, will hear first the call of humanity and the cry of gold will be drowned by the wail of the tiniest babe. Institutions that capitalize childhood, that prey upon infancy, that succeed at the expense of "these little ones," are always more quickly discovered and more violently antagonized by women than men. It was a woman's crusade, not a man's. It is a W. C. T. U., not an M. C. T. U. Wars that murder the men women produce at infinite cost will be hurled as a black-damp upon humanity with greater difficulty when the voice of the stateswoman has equal audience with the voice of the statesman. The liquor traffic will not long survive the day that dawns upon the political equality of the sexes.

For the times that are to come, with the closing of the war, we must now prepare; for the reforms that will be possible then, for that mighty new dispensation of social justice, we must doubly arm ourselves. No resource of power available for the world program of peace, sobriety and the economic freedom of the masses, dare be overlooked. Hear the female ultimatum to the race, "A lift or a drag, a plaything or a mate, a parasite or a partner."

The feminist movement is an evolution of human progress, a legitimate child of advancing civilization, a logical outcome of democracy.

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"MOTHERS OF MEN," a book recently written and "dedicated to the mothers of all nations" by Mrs. Frances E. Hallowes of India, and published by Headly Brothers, 140 Bishopsgate, London, E. C. (price, one shilling), is a book that should be read by all mothers and their sons. It shows up militarism in its true light. It also shows in a convincing manner the way to world-peace and how, honorably, to prevent the awful ravages of war. H. J. BAILEY

Seattle Convention Group in Front of Plymouth Congregational Church

MISSISSIPPI COMRADES IN ANNUAL GATHERING

Special Correspondence

The Mississippi W. C. T. U. met in annual convention in the delta city of Belzoni, October 1-4. Great preparations had been made and a splendid welcome was accorded the delegates. A large gospel tent meeting was in progress and as the city is not large enough to support two meetings the two forces co-operated in perfect harmony. Indeed, one seemed to deepen the interest in the other. The opening evening was devoted to addresses of welcome, a happy response and an enthusiastic but brief address from Mrs. S. T. Stanley, president of the Mississippi W. C. T. U. The following day the corresponding secretary reported among other things a total of fourteen new unions for the year, most of them organized by Miss May Russell, National organizer and lecturer, and eleven new unions among colored people, organized by Mrs. L. E. Peterson. Some 2,000 pledges have been signed. Mississippi has a total of 2,177 members, 582 of them new, although all were not reported by the treasurer as paid. Letters had been written to Mississippi candidates for governor asking where they stand on prohibition and the enforcement of prohibition laws. The governor-elect and the other candidates with one exception declared for law enforcement. The unions have done much to secure law enforcement, and the majority reported active work for National Constitutional Prohibition.

The Y. P. B. secretary, Miss Estelle Crane, who has organized a number of new Branches, gave a fine report of her work, as did also the L. T. L. secretary, Miss Buchanan. The treasurer's report showed a balance in the treasury. Scientific Temperance Instruction, essay contests and medal contests were much stressed. Saturday evening's program, devoted to the young people, was a splendid success. After songs by the L. T. L. and Y. P. B., and a drill by the latter representing the prohibition states, Miss Crane gave an inspiring address, urging the young people to devote their lives to things worth while, and not solely to pleasure. The winners in the state essay contest were named, and one, Miss Lucile Miller of West Point, winner of the high school medal, gave as an oration her essay, "The Value of Total Abstinence to a Life." The medal contest with eight girls and eight boys participating was very interesting.

Sunday was looked forward to as the crowning day for the public work of the convention. Sunday schools were visited and addressed. Mrs. B. M. Howorth of West Point, made a very impressive talk to the children and young people along the lines of scientific temperance, connecting it with Bible injunctions. Practically all the children stood when the request for signatures to the pledge was made.

Mrs. Florence E. Atkins, National organizer and lecturer, with sparkling wit and radiant enthusiasm, captured the convention and the assembled congregations with her splendid addresses both morning and afternoon.

On Monday evening banners were presented and a strong talk on National Constitutional Prohibition was made by Mrs. Walter Scales. A report of this convention would be incomplete without a mention of "Mother" Ervin of Columbus who was a continual inspiration in all the meetings with her many quaint sayings and thankful spirit, referring as she often did to the contrast between now and "then"—when she was young—and to the great and wonderful strides prohibition has made. The convention closed with the feeling that much good had been done and great enthusiasm imparted for another year's work.

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W. C. T. U. ACTIVITIES

Among the workers who did valiant service in the Ohio state-wide prohibition campaign was Mrs. Lulu T. Gleason, National W. C. T. U. organizer and lecturer. Mrs. Gleason, who spent some time in the capital city, spoke every day at street meetings and was the means of winning many dry votes.

Mrs. Rhena Mosher Holyoke, a former National general secretary of the Young People's Branch, was one of the editors of the suffrage edition of the Holyoke (Mass.) *Daily Transcript* issued in the interest of the suffrage campaign in the Bay state. Mrs. Holyoke enthusiastically worked for the passage of the amendment.

Otsego county (N. Y.) W. C. T. U. met in convention at Hartwick on October 20, and two days of inspirational and uplifting meetings were enjoyed by sixty-five delegates and hundreds of visitors. The three resident ministers were in attendance most of the time and three or four others part of the time. Rev. A. D. Finch of Worcester and Miss Helen Eacker of Kansas gave inspiring addresses one evening. A poster parade included both white ribboners and school children. Mrs. Georgia Weaton, county president, presented a life membership certificate to Mrs. Alice Smith, president Oneonta union, for the greatest gain in the county. A matrons' gold medal contest was held the last evening with Mrs. Alice Smith as winner. Mrs. Weaton was reelected president by a unanimous vote. The county now numbers about 1,000 members and is working unceasingly for National Constitutional Prohibition.

The thirty-ninth annual convention of the Fourth District (Mich.) W. C. T. U., which met in Kalamazoo November 4-5, was the largest and most enthusiastic in its history. For the twentieth time Mrs. E. L. Caikins, president of the Michigan W. C. T. U., was elected president of the district. Plans of work to make Michigan dry in 1916 were outlined by the president and enthusiasticaliy adopted by the convention. Senator Henry E. Straight, father of the anti-white-slave law, the red light injunction law and champion of state-wide prohibition, gave an interesting and instructive talk on the work of the legislature and displayed charts which explain why Michigan should guarantee to every child a clean bill of health. Other features were brief talks on Franchise, a grand gold medal contest, and a demonstration, "A Dry Fourth," by five white ribboners, one from each of the five counties of the district.

The decorated auto of the Geneseo (Ill.) W. C. T. U. was one of the attractive features in a recent civic parade. Covered with white bunting and with white flowers, green leaves and ferns, it bore on either side in large letters the words, "National Constitutionai Prohibition," whiie on a large banner was the W. C. T. U. motto, "For God and Home and Every Land."

You Can Weigh Exactly What You Should

You can be **Strong, Vigorous**—full of Life and Energy.

You can be free from **Chronic Ailments**—every organ of your body strong as nature intended.

You can have a **Clear Skin.**

You can have a **Good Figure**—as good as any woman.

You can **increase** or **reduce** your weight.

I no longer need to say what "I can do" but what "I HAVE DONE." I have helped 75,000 of the most cultured, intelligent women of America to *arise to their very best—why not you?*

No Drugs—No Medicines

My pupils simply comply with Nature's Laws.

What My Pupils Say:

Everyone notices the change in my complexion, it has lost that yellow color."

"Just think what you have done for me. Last year I weighed 216 lbs., this year 146, and have not gained an ounce back. I am not wrinkled either. I feel so young and strong, no rheumatism, or sluggish liver. I can breathe now, too. It is surprising how easily I did it. I feel 15 years younger."

"Just think! I have not had a pill or a cathartic since I began, and I used to take one every night."

"My weight has increased 30 lbs. I don't know what indigestion is any more, and my nerves are so rested! I sleep like a baby."

"I feel as if I could look every man, woman and child in the face with the feeling that I am growing—spiritually, physically and mentally. Really I am a stronger, better woman. I don't know how to tell you or to thank you."

Reports like these come to me every day. Do you wonder I want to help every woman to vibrant health and happiness? Write me your faults of health or figure. Your correspondence is held in strict confidence. If I cannot help you, I will tell you what will.

My interesting book tells how to stand and walk correctly and contains other information of vital interest to women. You are welcome to it. Write for it. It is FREE. If you do not need me, you may be able to help a dear friend. I have had a wonderful experience and I'd like to tell you about it. I am at my desk daily from 8 until 5.

SUSANNA COCROFT,
Dept. 37 624 Michigan Ave., Chicago

Rand, McNally & Co. have just published Miss Cocroft's new book, "Beauty a Duty." For sale at all booksellers. Beautifully bound. Price $2.00.

The W. C. T. U. of Orleans, Nebraska, on a recent Sunday, in the absence of the pastor, took charge of the services in the Presbyterian church. Although there was little time for preparation, a choir of girls was secured, the church was decorated and a notice of the meeting sent broadcast. Mrs. Mary Morgan, from the neighboring town of Alma, preached. Although this unusual demand upon the union occasioned considerable uneasiness, owing to the haste with which the meeting had to be planned, the members felt well repaid for their efforts. One result at least was the impression given the community that the W. C. T. U. can be depended upon.

Detective and Mrs. Owen O. Wiard of Winona Lake, Ind., have presented ten life memberships in the W. C. T. U. of Wisconsin to friends of the cause in that state. They go back to Wisconsin next spring for the seventh year to work in the no-license campaign.

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT

THE UNION SIGNAL	$1.00 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) . . .	25c a year
THE YOUNG CRUSADER	25c a year

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UNION SIGNAL HOUR AT THE CONVENTION

The official paper was the recipient, on Tuesday afternoon of the Convention, of a combination shower of appreciation, pledges, and subscriptions that abundantly proved its popularity.

After the report of the managing editor and the singing of "The Steady Subscriber" to the music of "The Old Oaken Bucket," the state presidents told briefly, as they presented their pledges to the editor-in-chief, what their states thought of the paper. We give below a few of the many valuable suggestions offered:

Wisconsin offers fifteen copies of the regular SIGNAL or sixty of the campaign edition for a gain of fifty members in a county; and for the largest increase in membership, ten subscriptions; and for the greatest per cent increase, five subscriptions. The state president said she believed that the best educator they can put into the homes and business offices, to reach the people, is the SIGNAL.

Maine sends the paper to the wife of her governor, and when recently a prominent educator in the state desired material from which to prepare a course of lectures, he found what he needed in the year's file of SIGNALS sent to him.

Alaska, the baby union, adopted a constitution providing that every member shall receive the campaign edition of the SIGNAL as a part of her dues.

Michigan gives a UNION SIGNAL subscription as a prize to every union making twenty-five per cent gain. The paper is also sent to every college in the state.

In its fight for a dry Chicago in 1916 and in the work of the Dry Federation Illinois expects to use THE UNION SIGNAL.

Delaware sends the campaign edition to every member of the legislature and to the governor.

North Dakota has discovered that the one thing to make the unions live, grow and prosper is THE UNION SIGNAL. No one can be officially connected with the organization who is not a subscriber.

Indiana sends the official paper to the members of the state legislature and to the governor.

Virginia cannot understand how anyone can be an efficient worker and not read THE UNION SIGNAL. The paper is used for W. C. T. U. premiums in the state.

Iowa has amended its by-laws making it impossible for any one to be a member of its executive committee who does not subscribe for the official paper.

Kansas told of two convention delegates who joined in giving the SIGNAL to their convention hostess.

Texas sends complimentary subscriptions to the Y. M. C. A.'s, Y. W. C. A.'s, the governor's wife, every member of the state legislature, every college, every public library and to editors of large dailies.

Ohio stated the campaign edition was used extensively and with good results in the Ohio Dry campaign.

In Missouri no woman can be local president, superintendent, county president or delegate to a National Convention unless she is a subscriber to the SIGNAL.

The best helper in making Colorado dry was THE UNION SIGNAL, according to Colorado's state president.

Montana is in a dry campaign and pledged 1,000 new subscriptions to the SIGNAL, believing that the paper will help make the state dry.

South Dakota is also in campaigns for prohibition and suffrage and feels the need of THE UNION SIGNAL.

TENNESSEE PRESSING RESOLUTELY FORWARD

Special Correspondence

The white ribboners of Tennessee, two hundred and sixty strong, gathered at Martin for their annual meeting sharing a common sorrow—the recent sudden home-going of their beloved leader, Silena Moore Holman. Sorely did they miss the inspiration of her visible presence, but the memory of her whom they loved seemed to bind them close to each other. The splendid gain of 1,252 new members, the result of the membership contest, as inaugurated by Mrs. Holman, and the faithful work of the organizers, made the white ribboners rejoice and take courage to go forward.

The meetings attracted large audiences. On Sunday morning Mrs. Gilreath, Mrs. Stratton, Mrs. Robins and Mrs. Dean, occupying the various pulpits, preached the pure gospel of prohibition, peace and purity. On Sunday afternoon there was a mass meeting for the L. T. L. under the direction of Mrs. Rose Nipher, state secretary. At its close, Mrs. Jarnagin, state superintendent of Penal and Reformatory work, spoke interestingly. The convention speaker was Miss Lillian Phelps who delivered a magnificent address, one result of which was a gift of fifty dollars from Mr. Tom Farmer of Martin for the purpose of placing on the banks of the Mississippi near Memphis, an immense billboard which can easily be read from trains passing on the opposite side. The idea is to offset a flaming advertisement of a certain kind of beer.

When the annual address of Tennessee's promoted leader was read it was as if a voice from heaven bade her fellow workers push steadfastly and loyally forward in the name of Christ whom she followed so faithfully. The address was worthy of the great statesman she was. "Some one has declared," she said, "that John Barleycorn has been having his summer vacation this past year. It has been a year of wonderful triumph for the temperance forces. Victory has piled on victory day after day and still they come. Surely no one is so pessimistic as to doubt what the end will be, the destruction of the legalized liquor traffic, not only in our own nation, but throughout the civilized world. In the final day when prohibition has become a fact of world government, pages will be devoted to chronicling the mighty achievements of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in this stupendous conflict."

The report of Mrs. Ethel M. Scoggins, superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction, caused rejoicing. She has succeeded in getting the state superintendent of public instruction to have programs printed for Frances Willard Day in the public schools and to send them to every county superintendent at the state's expense. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Mrs. Mary P. Bang; vice-president, Mrs. Minnie A. Welch; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Estelle M. Knox; recording secretary, Mrs. Minnie K. Gilbert; treasurer, Mrs. E. D. Collins.

"Sunshine Powders"

A dainty Xmas gift for an invalid or one in sorrow. Jewels of thought, lovely for birthdays, hospitals, sunshine work. They were prepared by a "shut-in," wife of a home-missionary, once a pupil of Frances Willard, an earnest worker in the W. C. T. U. "Bright, cheery, comforting!" "Worth their weight in gold!" Try a box! 25 cts. Rev. H. M. Goodell, Pasadena, Calif.

ILLINOIS HOLDS ROUSING CONVENTION

Special Correspondence

From beginning to end the forty-second annual convention of the Illinois W. C. T. U. held at Waukegan was a pronounced success. Business was transacted with dispatch and facts and principles and resolutions of grave importance held the attention of the delegates.

The ante-convention meetings, the all-day evangelistic service conducted by Rev. Mary Moreland and the Y. P. B. conferences led by the state secretaries, Miss Kathryn Sawyer and Mrs. Lucile L. Evans, were well attended. Mrs. Mary Powers, state Y. P. B. secretary of Ohio, and the National L. T. L. secretary, Miss Mary Ervin, gave addresses at the conferences and rendered valuable help in the convention. The attendance at the superintendents' conferences and at the county presidents' meetings gave evidence of the great interest of the working force of women in the effort for a saloonless state and nation.

Illinois delegates look for a feast of good things when the time arrives for the annual address of the state president, Miss Helen L. Hood. This year it surpassed all others in depth of thought and inspiring information.

The strong resolutions adopted included support of the national constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors for beverage purposes; advocated peace and arbitration for all nations, the discontinuance of Sunday picture shows, municipal, state and national censorship of movies, as well as the abolishment of wines and cigarets from all films.

Miss Grace Fuller, matron of the woman's state prison, explained in a short address the necessity of paroling the women and urged that homes be opened to paroled and discharged prisoners.

A parade and demonstration by the superintendents and county presidents was both interesting and instructive. The presidents' banners showed the amount of territory in the state to be cleared of the saloon. One banner, white with yellow letters, indicated that the women voted the county dry.

Miss Anna A. Gordon, National president, was one of the convention speakers. Her fine address, predicting a saloonless nation in 1920 and a saloonless world in 1930, will long be remembered. "For forty years," she said, "we have been toiling, toiling, in an effort to educate the boys and the girls; we have been tormenting the newspaper men until they are devoting columns to our cause; now we have all the parties behind us, the anti liquor societies, the churches, the women's clubs, all organizations, and we are bound to succeed. We have not had a voice in our government but we are winning. We presented a bill to Congress last year which represented six million people. It would be a greater thing to be the hero of this bill than to be the hero of the Merrimac." Rev. Elmer Williams of Chicago also gave a fine address.

The delegates enjoyed a visit by automobile to the United States Naval Training School at Lake Bluff. A fitting close to the fine convention was the visit of over two hundred of the delegates to Rest Cottage and National W. C. T. U. Headquarters at Evanston. Later a luncheon was served to them by the Evanston and North Shore unions, the women going afterward to Rosehill, where beside Miss Willard's grave they pledged themselves anew to state and nation prohibition.

The officers were re-elected.

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XLI | EVANSTON, ILL., NOVEMBER 25, 1915 | No. 47

Thanksgiving

Thanksgiving—a reverent paean of praise—fills the heart of the temperance reformer in these wonderful fruition days! Our Harvest Home of a nation redeemed from the legalized liquor traffic is near at hand. America's fields of golden grain will then be garnered only for food; her luscious fruits will furnish only health-giving nectar.

We thank God for those who led forth the millions of patient seed-sowers of the radiant past. We praise Him for the high privilege of being among the glad reapers of today. "Thanks be unto God who always causeth us to triumph through Jesus Christ."

Anna A. Gordon

CAMPAIGN EDITION

SPECIAL ARTICLES IN THIS ISSUE

Commercial Transformations—Interviewing "Dad"—Great Discoveries of the Race—The Liquor Dealers Heard from Him—Statistics that Startled South Carolina—Measures to be Considered by the Sixty-Fourth Congress—State-wide Prohibition Campaign Launched in Michigan—Georgia Legislature Passes Four Drastic Prohibition Measures.

State-wide Prohibition Campaign Launched in Michigan

Special Correspondence

A monster meeting of the allied dry forces of the southern peninsula of Michigan was held at Lansing, the capital, November 2. The object of this gathering was the launching of the campaign for constitutional state-wide prohibition. About 15,000 persons registered as attending and enthusiasm ran high. Some of the topics considered were "The Amendment," "The Army" and "The Battle." Committees on organization and resolutions were appointed and other business matters were cared for.

In the afternoon Mrs. Florence Richard, president of the Ohio W. C. T. U., gave an address, citing incidents of the fight in Ohio and urging the Michigan workers to great activity and fearlessness in their efforts to make the state dry. Hon. Frederick Landis of Indiana, the next speaker, said, in part: "I have unfurled a declaration of independence from John Barleycorn that shall wave until I die. I am against him, not only in Michigan but on every inch of ground in God's universe. Heretofore officials have dodged, worn rubber heels and false whiskers on this question. Water-wagons used to be scarce, but now there is one on every corner and they have a universal transfer system." He spoke of a number of industries, such as the manufacture of ropes, handcuffs, brass knuckles and padlocks, that would surely suffer if prohibition carried.

A banquet at which about six hundred were seated was an enjoyable event. In the evening Hon. Richmond P. Hobson gave the address. He treated his subject from the standpoint of science, showing how the liquor evil is undermining the life of the nation.

During the day Mrs. E. L. Calkins, state president of the W. C. T. U., Lieutenant-Governor Dickinson, Dr. Samuel Dickie, president of Albion College, Hon. H. E. Straight and a number of others spoke.

A large committee was appointed whose duty it is to get the whole state in line. Something like $3,500 was pledged as a campaign starter. A second large meeting was held at Escanaba, November 4, and it, too, was marked by great interest and enthusiasm.

Georgia Legislature Passes Four Drastic Prohibition Measures

Governor Harris and Law Makers Banqueted

Leaders of the prohibition forces in Georgia are jubilant over the work of the special session of the legislature. The four bills passed by both houses and signed by Governor Harris insure the enforcement of the prohibition law. These measures, all of which go into effect May 1, 1916, provide for the closing of all breweries, near-beer saloons and locker clubs, and prohibit sale of newspapers or periodicals publishing liquor advertisements or the soliciting by means of newspapers, circulars or letters. Provision is also made for a heavy penalty on failure of officials to carry out these laws. A large company of the friends of prohibition witnessed the signing of these bills by Governor Harris, and this triumph of law enforcement was celebrated by a banquet at the Ansley Hotel in honor of the governor and the members of the legislature, given by the Prohibition Business Men's Committee of Atlanta.

President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Japan Receives Honors

At the recent coronation of the Emperor of Japan many residents of the Sunrise kingdom were decorated by His Imperial Majesty. Among those who were recipients of honors was Madam Kaji Yajima, president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Japan. Others receiving similar token of appreciation were the editor of *The Christian World* and the headmaster of St. Paul's College at Tokio, both of whom were educated in the United States and are worthy exponents of the Christian religion. In this connection one recalls the generosity of Madam Yajima upon her recent retirement as principal of a school with which she had been for many years associated, in promptly transferring to the treasury of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union the $1,000 that was given to her personally as a tribute of love for her years of service.

Dr. Mary Stone, President of the China W. C. T. U., Visits Rest Cottage and National W. C. T. U. Headquarters

On the recent visit in Evanston of Dr. Mary Stone, head physician of the Danforth Memorial Hospital at Kiu Kiang, China, and president of the China W. C. T. U., and Miss Jennie V. Hughes, of the Kiu Kiang Knowles Bible School, they were the guests for a short time of Miss Anna A. Gordon. Dr. Stone and Miss Hughes spoke in the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Evanston under the auspices of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Northwest. In the course of an impassioned address on missionary work, Dr. Stone referred with deep feeling to the banishment of opium from her native country, following it with a plea that now that America is freeing herself from the alcohol evil she be not unmindful of her oriental sisters and endeavor to prevent the sending to China of alcoholic liquors. She told of the diabolical attempts that are being made by dealers in cigarets and tobacco to promote in the Chinese boys and girls the cigaret habit, by offering special inducements to them to purchase the deadly "coffin nails."

She naively explained her digression from the subject of medical missions, upon which she was expected to speak, by saying, "Of course, since I wear the little white ribbon, I cannot refrain from touching on the subject of temperance."

Dr. Stone, who is the only woman physician and surgeon for a district having a population of 5,000,000, is in America for the purpose of taking a post-graduate course in the Medical college of the Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore. She is to be one of the speakers at the mass meeting of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, to be held in Washington, D. C., on December 12, National Constitutional Prohibition Day.

MEASURES TO BE CONSIDERED BY THE SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

In her report at the National Convention at Seattle, Mrs. Margaret D. Ellis, National Legislative superintendent, called attention to certain measures that will be presented to the Sixty-fourth Congress, which assembles Monday, December 6, as follows:

"The bill heretofore known as the 'Sheppard-Hobson Amendment' bill died automatically with the Sixty-third Congress, as no measure may be carried over from one Congress to another, but a bill of the same nature will be introduced early in the coming session and we are confident the friends of the measure will again rally to the support of this advanced step in temperance reform."

Referring to the arraignment of the excise board of the District of Columbia for flagrant violation of the Jones-Works Excise law, Mrs. Ellis said:

"Senator Works of California has framed a bill, which he will introduce, containing a provision which makes every liquor dealer an accessory before the fact to any crime committed by any person while under the influence of liquor purchased from him. This will apply to liquor dealers over the entire country as well as the District of Columbia."

"The temperance bills introduced by Senator Gronna of North Dakota, viz: to prohibit the manufacture, importation or sale of intoxicating liquor in Hawaii or the Philippine Islands, will be pushed in the next Congress. Hawaii has a cosmopolitan population of 191,000 of which only about 10,000 are Americans. This group of islands in the center of the Pacific ocean is probably the most desirable strategic point in the world, and the United States Government Maritime and Army Garrison and hundreds of young American soldiers are stationed there.

"A life-long resident of Hawaii tells us that unless something is soon done to prohibit the importation and sale of intoxicating liquor on the islands, the Hawaiian people as a race will become extinct. The effect of intoxicants on these people, who are a lovable folk, but easily led, is similar to the effect on our Indian tribes, and the liquor taken there by people from the United States since we came into possession of the islands has been disastrous, changing conditions among the natives to such an extent that they will be swept from the face of the earth unless we shield and protect them from liquors carried there by our own people. We shall bend every effort to have this bill become a law.

"The bill intended for the Philippines, introduced by Senator Gronna, is as follows: 'That no intoxicating drink or drug shall be manufactured for sale or gift, imported for sale or gift, or sold or offered for sale or gift for use as a beverage.' As the United States Congress is seriously considering the future political status of the people of the Philippines, and the providing of a more autonomous government for those islands, it is only right and proper for the United States Government to remove the evils it permitted to be introduced there when the government took possession, and which would hinder and prevent the Filipino from becoming a desirable citizen."

In closing Mrs. Ellis said: "There will be one hundred and twenty-eight new men in the House of Representatives when at noon, on the first Monday in December 1915, the Sixty-fourth Congress convenes. Eight new Senators will take the places of Senators who have spent, some of them, almost a lifetime in the chamber in the service of their country, and will be greatly missed.

"The coming contest in Congress for National Constitutional Prohibition will mean renewed effort on the part of all indeed, it means that every man and woman looking, hoping, praying for the overthrow of King Alcohol will need to redouble their efforts, for in this the last stand of the enemy, every plan or device of Satan will be used to circumvent the onward march of prohibition."

FATHER TIME: "Your turn next, John Barleycorn!"

THE LIQUOR DEALERS HEARD FROM HIM

A very special offer in "private stock whisky" at bargain prices was recently sent by an Ohio distillery to a resident of Greensboro, N. C., by name Dr. A. S. Abernethy. Dr. Abernethy, by the way, according to the *Christian Advocate*, "is a man with a history, the son of a minister, born in a college president's home, a scholar with high degrees, a college professor himself, an editor of learned periodicals and the author of half a dozen volumes. His name and work used to fill two inches of space in 'Who's Who.'"

All these facts the Ohio liquor dealer was ignorant of and when the doctor did not accept the remarkable offer in "wet goods" he followed it up with a communication in which he expressed surprise that he had failed to take advantage of this "rare opportunity"—"the greatest offer we ever presented to the men of America. Thousands of men jumped at the opportunity to try this superb whisky, and we cannot understand why we did not hear from you. Now, we ask you—as man to man—can't you use a quart of rich, pure whisky in your home? Stop and consider what we are offering. Don't put this off as you did before. Slip your remittance in the order herewith, and we'll see that the goods go forward by the first express."

Doctor Abernethy did pay attention to this second letter. He answered it at some length, and his reply, as recently printed in a Greensboro newspaper, was as follows:

"You say that you cannot understand why you did not hear from me. Yes, and I, too, am surprised that you have not heard from me. I have used your rye whisky in the past, and I have used the red rye whisky of other distillers of your kind, and I am surprised that they have not all heard from me.

"You should have heard from me when I drew a fortune of $30,000 out of the banks and wasted it in riotous living, reveling with other unfortunate men under the demoniac alchemy and spell of your vile decoction. You should have heard from me when I threw away a reputation equal to that of any young man in America for the privilege of making an outcast and wreck of myself drinking your vile whisky.

"I will admit. I have been remiss in not letting you hear from me long before this time. I should have written you with a pen made from the plumage plucked from the bird of paradise that I drove from my contented and happy home; I should have penned you in my heart's blood on the occasion of the burial of my gray-haired mother, whose heart I broke by my conduct while under the awful influence of your poisonous stuff. I should have kept you informed. I should have 'reported progress.' When I woke to the sad realization that from a man carrying degrees and titles of honor from the greatest universities and started well up the ladder of recognition as the author of more than nineteen historical works, I had fallen into mental, moral, physical and financial bankruptcy, I should have called on you. I should have wended my way into your richly decorated private office in Dayton, the walls of which are crimsoned with the blood of thousands of human wrecks, and there demanded of you that you give me the reward of my faithful vassalage to your destructive, demoralizing, disease-making, mind-wrecking business.

"But if I have been remiss in letting you hear from me, remember that you will hear from me in the future. I am now a preacher of the gospel, and I am making it my business to let not only you, but every other manufacturer of the liquid damnation, know that I am being heard from. You make your appeal to me as man to man; and it is because you are not a man and because your infernal business unmans men that I am fighting it to the bitter end with all the reconsecrated powers left in the former man that your demoralizing dope could not destroy.

"You speak of talking as man to man. Why, you would not dare stand before a man and insult his manliness with the proposition to unsteady his nerves, disorder his digestion, disturb his heart action, muddle his mind, demoralize his demeanor, abuse his activity and cloud his conscience with the use of your material. You urge me to stop and consider; and it is because I have stopped and considered that I am eternally and everlastingly the sworn enemy of your nefarious business so long as I shall hereafter be permitted to live."

ANOTHER WORD ABOUT KANSAS

"A generation ago Kansas adopted prohibition for the saving of her soul. Now she enforces it for the fattening of her body."

The man who doubts that prohibition is popular in the state of Kansas is certainly hard to convince. The papers and magazines are full of testimony from people holding prominent official positions in that state to the fact that the law is well enforced and is valuable to the community. In a recent number of *The Outlook* there appears an article on "A Study of Prohibition in Kansas," by Florence Finch Kelly. In the course of a very interesting review of the history of prohibition in the "Sunflower" state, she says:

"I asked a great many people if they knew of any young fellow entering manhood during the last ten years, since prohibition became generally effective, who had gone to the bad through drink. In each case the person questioned would stop to ransack his memory and then say, 'No, I can't think of a single one.' Those who knew Kansas in former times were likely to add, 'But in the old days there were plenty of them.' Chancellor Frank Strong, of the State University, which has nearly three thousand students, told me that there is so little drinking among them that one could hardly make a comparison with other universities, 'because the sense of relativity drops out.' He said that since prohibition had been enforced throughout the state there has been a steady advance in the character values, the mental and moral standards, of the young men and women students. He was emphatic in his conviction that 'the exceptional cleanliness of our student body and its high standards are due very largely to prohibition and the effective enforcement of the prohibitory law. I have lived,' he added, 'in New England, New York, Missouri, Nebraska, Oregon, and Kansas, and I consider the Kansan to be more efficient, man for man, to have more wealth-producing capacity, than the citizen of any other state with which I am familiar, and I believe this superior efficiency to be due to the practical elimination from the state of the drinking habit.'

"I saw and heard more evidence than it is possible to adduce here that prohibition has, as Chancellor Strong said, practically eliminated the habit of drinking from the entire state. It has, for instance, been years since liquor of any sort was served at a public dinner in Kansas. A man of prominence, both locally and in the nation, told me of traveling a little while before through the state in a special train with several railway officials and a number of men of consequence in various ways. 'A dozen years ago,' he said, 'there would have been various liquors, and most of the men would have drunk cocktails, highballs, and such other concoctions as they favored. But during the whole afternoon neither whisky, wine, beer, nor anything of the sort was in evidence. There was plenty of ice-water for the thirsty, but apparently nobody wanted or even thought of anything stronger.'"

From the data gathered by Miss Kelly she draws the conclusion that one of the most interesting results of ten years of prohibition in Kansas is "the fact that it has created a wonderful solidarity of sincere sentiment in its favor, that it has educated an entire community out of all desire for or interest in intoxicating drinks. My investigation convinced me," she says, "that it would be as easy to topple Gibraltar into the sea as to overthrow prohibition in Kansas."

ANTI-ALCOHOL POSTERS USED BY THE BOSTON ASSOCIATED CHARITIES

COMMERCIAL TRANSFORMATIONS

BREWERIES, DISTILLERIES AND SALOONS CHANGED INTO PLACES FOR REPUTABLE BUSINESS

When the brewery whistle is forever stilled and the bell that summons the distillery's employes to work shall be silent, what will take the place of these institutions? The haunting fear that the buildings which housed these ignoble enterprises may remain empty and the men employed in them be left idle seems to vex the souls of some good but short-sighted people. As if a few vacant buildings and even a few idle men were a calamity to be compared with the thousands of homes that for these many years, because of the liquor traffic, have been emptied of joy and happiness and of health and prosperity.

However, as a matter of fact, the history of prohibition shows that every one of the buildings vacated by the outlawing of the liquor traffic is needed for some good and legitimate purpose, and every one of the men who had been wasting his time, strength and talents in manufacturing and selling that which injures him and his customers is needed in law-abiding lines of commercial life. You don't believe it? Listen to what a resident of Parkersburg, West Virginia, has to say on the subject:

"After the saloons closed their doors, never again to be opened, on the night of June 30, 1914, the rooms they occupied in nearly every case in this city were overhauled and thoroughly renovated, and put in shape for some respectable line of business. These places were all soon used by various lines of trade, all of which appear to be doing a thriving business. One corner, for example, is now occupied by one of the most beautiful jewelry stores in the city, but the rotten floors in the building were replaced with beautiful mosaic floors, and the building put in fine shape. Two or three doors further down the street is a magnificent ladies' furnishing establishment, formerly occupied by a saloon. And so in various parts of the city there are profitable and flourishing establishments now occupying the sites of former saloons."

Already in anticipation of the going into effect on January 1, 1916, of the prohibition laws in Washington, Colorado and Oregon, breweries have been transformed into malted milk concerns, cold storage and ice manufactories, and meat packing industries.

An Oregon newspaper reporter the other day interviewed some of the liquor dealers of Portland as to their future plans and found they ranged all the way from operating a soft-drink establishment to leaving the business and going on to a farm.

One keeper of a popular saloon, says the *Portland Oregonian*, informed the reporter, "I am going to enlarge the restaurant and make a specialty of 'Dutch lunches,' and I'll put in soft drinks and ice cream. I guess the bar can be kept pretty busy just where it is. I am not worrying about prohibition. This has been a mighty slim year for saloons anyway, and a lot of us would be going out of business, prohibition or no prohibition."

One man plans to convert his liquor establishment into a big soft-drink clubhouse for men, with baths and moving picture shows and bowling alleys.

Another dealer in wet goods, when asked what he intended to do after January 1, handed out a card with his name and the words, "General Mail Order House. Send for catalogue," whereupon the reporter smiled and winked understandingly. "You're wrong," promptly corrected the saloonkeeper. "This has nothing to do with liquor. We won't handle a drop of it. Ours will be strictly a merchandise business and a big one. I'll be out of the saloon business for good after January 1."

Still another resident of the soon-to-be-dry state, who has run a combination saloon and grocery, explained, "I plan to extend my grocery business and take in the quarters heretofore occupied by the liquor store."

The story of the transformation of a Providence, Rhode Island, brewery into a motion picture studio has been recently told in the SIGNAL, and only the other day the writer heard of an Albuquerque, New Mexico, brewer who owned several valuable corner lots, upon one of which he has already established a thriving moving picture show, and on the second he is proposing to erect a fine hotel, all in anticipation of the time when breweries shall be quite out of fashion in New Mexico.

But by far the most unique and astonishing transformation which has come to our attention is the remodeling of a brewery into a church. The *Flint* (Mich.) *Journal* tells the story. Flint county, Michigan, having outlawed the saloons, its big brewery was empty, and its possibilities from an architectural point of view appealed to the trustees of the Elm Park M. E. church, who have purchased the property and intend to remodel it into an up-to-date church building, to be known as the Lakeview Methodist Episcopal Church.

"While there is a big contrast in the use of the building," remarked a lay member of the church, "there is no question that the change is for the better. Hereafter instead of being one of the agents of the underworld and the direct cause of much of the vice of the city, it will be used in the service of God and for the uplift of the community." The incident makes one feel like singing the Doxology, and working more energetically for the coming of the day when in place of the poison-shops which now line the business sections of too many of our cities shall be church buildings, missions, social settlements, libraries, municipal centers, and places for the manufacture and sale of commodities which build up the health and wealth of the community.

TO SHOW THE GROWTH OF PROHIBITION SENTIMENT

GREAT DISCOVERIES OF THE RACE

DANIEL A. POLING, President's Associate of the United Society of Christian Endeavor

(Part II of Address Delivered at National Convention)

We have discovered alcohol. Alcohol has been for thirty thousand years, or since the beginning of the agricultural period, the great deceiver of the race: as a problem it is a race-old heritage. In the beginnings of recorded history, drunkenness was a common vice. The nations of earliest times had their national drinks, and drinking customs were fixed thousands of years ago, in both society and religion.

Weaker nations very soon went down before the alcohol demon worshipped by them as a God, but the more hardy races were saved by their physical activity and by their out-of-door life.

While at a very early time teachers arose who recognized the curse of intoxicating liquor, notably Confucius, and while total abstinence was preached unknown centuries ago, the first serious movements directed against society's drinking habits are little more than one hundred years old.

The alcohol problem has now become appallingly complicated. First, drinking habits were confined to the individual, then they became fixed in society, but were still personal and there was no organization for profit.

As the next step, we find liquor sold, but only as other commodities were sold, and with an exceedingly small margin of gain. The alcohol evolution from the discovery of alcohol itself to the time of its sale, before it became organized into a business and political institution, as a result of national necessities that laid a tax on it, was very slow.

But when governments, borne down by war debts and cursed by the gaunt wolf of "preparation," turned to the universal drinking habits of their people and cashed them into revenue, the demon became a king. Then cupidity and appetite joined forces to usher in a world debauch.

Then, too, the appalling situation arose, whereby a state partnered in a business that succeeded by destroying the citizens of the state. Very soon the degradation and crime resulting from the alcohol traffic took back from the treasury more than the revenue money, so-called, the government had received, and the state was left poorer in money, poorer in life, and infinitely poorer in morals. The modern liquor traffic as a spectacle of national self-destruction has never been equaled.

Future generations, looking back upon the bare record and removed from the spirit of our times, having no access to living facts, will fail utterly to comprehend why governments tolerated so long this most insidious of internal foes.

But we who have lived with the problem, following its ramifications in government, are in full possession of the facts. The liquor traffic with the weapon granted it by the state, captured the only power by which it could be destroyed—the government itself. The anti-alcohol fight of the last fifty years, in Europe often, in America always, has been to capture the government; to take the government away from the liquor traffic, thus destroying the sanction, protection and criminal partnership under which the traffic has prospered and grown strong.

And at this vital point the present war has rendered signal service against alcohol, a service so signal that in future times it will be named as a major compensation for the frightful conflict itself.

But before going further here let us briefly emphasize the fact that the very governmental alliances that broadened the financial and political field of the alcohol traffic, also raised up against the traffic new and more powerful enemies. As the evil grew, the convictions of sober citizens became intensified, until some of them sacrificed their all to become students of the problem and fighters of the institution, while many of them gave influence and money to build the structure of the reform.

Temperance societies have been in the field in this country since the first very unpretentious, and, to us, quite amusing society—its pledge provided that liquors might be used in sickness, at public dinners and on "special occasions"—was formed by Dr. Benjamin Rush, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. But the determined effort to solve the alcohol problem dates from the Civil War.

Previous to the Civil War, many states of the Union had declared for prohibition, but in no state was the law understood or enforced, and before 1863 the traffic in intoxicating liquors had no place of influence in the government.

It would be a waste of time to discuss in this presence alcohol and the alcohol traffic from the economic, moral, political and religious standpoint. Among the many worthy organizations that have arisen in the world to combat the rum curse—and future generations will honor them all—the one organization that by every claim of efficiency and courage must be ranked as first, is the organization under whose banner we are gathered—the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. You have taught me—it is not necessary that I should instruct you.

We here are fully aware that science, business, religion and the practical affairs of every-day life, unite to conclusively prove that alcohol is a fence in the road of progress, and that traffic in it must be destroyed.

We have found knowledge of our foe. On a thousand fields we have measured his strength. His castle of lies is broken down. The white light of truth has shone upon him, and he stands naked in the eyes of civilization, a narcotic, water-absorbing, anaesthetic, poison drug, the big brother to the brothel, the seducer of girlhood, the spoiler of raw material, and the enemy of labor, a maniac-maker, a genius-destroyer, a breaker of law, and a polluter of politics.

No, it is not necessary or expedient that I discuss in this presence the fundamentals of our faith. Only in passing let me reaffirm the necessity for pressing the educational campaign against alcohol and the liquor traffic, until the last man shall have heard the truth, until the last child shall have been informed. Let us sow the world with our literature. Let us tell the story attractively, convincingly, to the last corner of the earth, for "ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."

The whole world has discovered alcohol. Individual members of society, millions of them, still sit in darkness, but the governing forces of society are no longer ignorant. And here enters the war. Again we say, the signal service the present conflict has rendered against alcohol will be named in future years as a major compensation for its awful carnage.

The war has not taught us that alcohol is a curse, and that traffic in it is a treason. This knowledge the world already possessed, although it had only begun to take action. The war has taught us how to deal with alcohol, how to solve the alcohol problem, how to arrive at the final prohibition that is our goal.

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GREAT DISCOVERIES OF THE RACE

(Continued from Page Five)

It has remained for Russia, and in a less degree for France and Germany, to point out to the United States the way to actual prohibition. Russia has not only decreed national prohibition, but the unanimous verdict of all who are familiar with present conditions in Russia is this: prohibition is effective, and it is a positive and almost miraculous blessing.

Samuel G. Blythe, writing recently in *The Saturday Evening Post*, relates that when vodka was sold in Russia the average savings banks deposits were between sixteen and twenty million dollars annually. In the thirty-one days of January, 1915, only five months after the sale of vodka was prohibited, and in spite of the war, the former vodka-drinkers put thirty million dollars into the savings banks of the empire. They saved nearly twice as much in one month as they had formerly saved in a whole year; and the records for drunkenness and crime are equally inspiring.

What then is the war message of today to us—the message that speaks out of the triumph of Russia and France? It is the message of *administration*. The Czar of Russia, who is the government, published the ukase against vodka and then enforced it. Russia went dry in an hour. Had the Czar simply announced the law, Russia would be as drunken today as ever. Prohibition captured the Russian government. Prohibition must capture the government of the United States. The prohibition amendment to the Constitution of the United States that history will name you the mothers of, will forever express the attitude of this government toward the liquor traffic, and will announce to the whole world the dissolution of our partnership with alcohol.

And I record my sober judgment that the campaign for National Constitutional Prohibition has done more to fuse the temperance forces of the United States than all the previous direct efforts made to harmonize the various divisions of the prohibition army. National Constitutional Prohibition is correct in theory, sound in principle, and the campaign for it has been and is the strategic triumph of the reform.

We make no false claims for National Constitutional Prohibition unsupported by the full machinery of government. But we do claim for it, its full distinction as the final and fixed expression of a free people against the most insidious foe that ever menaced free institutions with utter destruction.

With us the fight for administration of the law, the capturing of the government, goes hand in hand with the fight for the law itself. Law and administration—this constitutes government. Government is not by law alone, for government by law alone is anarchy. Government is not by administration alone, for government by administration alone is tyranny. Worthy government is by law and administration.

But how are we to capture the government? The government of Russia was captured when the prohibition idea captured the mind of the Czar. His mind directed what his pen wrote, and set in motion the officers under him to the most remote corners of the empire, then vodka's shackles fell from the souls of more than one hundred and sixty million human beings.

The United States has no one czar. We are fifteen million czars, and it generally takes a majority of us to dictate the actions of the government, though pluralities sometimes suffice. The principle, however, is exactly the same. In the United States as in Russia, *the government must be captured.*

Whenever a majority of American czars—and, thank God, women are yearly increasing among us—go to the polls and vote for the political candidates pledged by political party platforms as well as by personal declarations, to the destruction of the liquor traffic, John Barleycorn will be as eternally dead as the petrified forests of New Mexico.

I am standing on an eminence tonight, a spiritual high place, raised by the faith that shines from your eyes, and my eyes behold a new political dispensation, fast dawning upon us, when those who are of one moral faith in this reform will be partisans for principle rather than partisans for party; when they will form a political union and covenant together at the polls, when with the ballots of millions instead of the decree of one, they will capture the government, and strike off the shackles of its liquor bondage.

This cause, which you have carried on your hearts since the days of its despised infancy, is now coming into its own. It has caught the imagination of the country. It is increasingly difficult to find politicians who have not always championed it, and many of them confess to being the originators of the idea! Political expediency begins to dictate that prohibition shall be heard in all party councils.

This year Massachusetts witnessed a primary campaign with at least one candidate of each political party outspokenly making his canvass under the flag of state and National Prohibition. In the Massachusetts campaign of this fall, prohibition has been given more consideration, more newspaper publicity than all other issues combined.

Republican governors of certain states are already announcing that they will present prohibition planks for the platform of 1916, and a Democratic United States Senator and at least two Democratic Congressmen have stated that they will present similar programs to the Democratic party. The national chairman of the Progressive party and scores of state leaders have already declared for National Prohibition, while the Prohibition party, battle-worn but heroic and virile, is more efficiently officered, has a more comprehensive and practical program, than at any time in its history.

Nothing but a providential interference or our own indifference can keep National Prohibition from being the paramount issue before the American people in the general election of 1916. "A Saloonless Nation by 1920" may happen four years ahead of time.

Then will the battlements of selfish and unpatriotic partisanship crumble. Out of the national conventions denying their cause or trifling with it, will come the pledged minute-men of another 1776. They will raise a new political standard in the land, or perhaps they will gather under the old flag of Neal Dow, Frances Willard, Wendell Phillips, John B. Finch; under the flag of a thousand losses, that has never lost faith, the flag that has never wavered to win, and whose colors are set in the blood of the most transcendent and unique political heroism that ever bore arms for the race.

The age-old struggle against beverage alcohol draws on toward its culmination. I fail utterly to read aright the signs of the times, if the rum beast is not now in his death throes. And as one to whom the message of America has become very dear—dearer than life itself, I have a deep concern that this republic, first of the nations to find a fixed place in the upper levels of democracy, shall not lag behind; that in the last issues of the triumph over drink, she shall be in the front of the world.

But if America is to lead the van of civilization into the promised land of prohibition, she must make haste. Autocratic Russia has shouldered her out of the front rank, and it is high time for the voice of the people to speak—to speak overwhelmingly, and to speak where the voice of the people is heard. The only adequate slogan for the present crisis is "Capture the Government." The only time for us is now.

I stand tonight on holy ground, the ground of my nativity, for I was born in the far-cast shadows of these mountains of the Oregon country. It was here that my father hewed through the wilderness a way for his church. It was here that my mother, his fit mate, bent her knees to make the altar of my childhood.

There is a story filling my heart, that is to me "the song of songs," but there is no time to tell it. The end of that story has to do with the time when fresh from college, conscious of the fact that I carried the whole world on my shoulders, and not even wearied by the load, I attended my first prohibition convention. It was held in Portland, Oregon. There were only fifty delegates present, and two of the delegates were young men. I was disappointed and disgusted, and quite sure that I had cast my pearls in an unprofitable place, I resolved that this first prohibition convention should be my last.

I wonder now why I returned to the auditorium for the afternoon session, but I did return, and there were still fifty delegates present. I do not remember a single occurrence of the afternoon—until the collection was announced. I never forget collections, and the sound of that one does not even grow dim through the years. The appeal for money was made without hope, and the response was hopeless. There came a moment just before the collectors started dejectedly out with their battered hats, when prohibition on the Pacific coast struck bottom, and I had no hope that it would ever rise again.

But for that hour, as for all hours of crisis, God had a man. Ah, you picture him, young and pulsating life, with the form of an Apollo, a Jovian head, and a voice of liquid fire, a leader to rally the despondent hosts with the very contagion of his own masterful personality. But this is not the picture. The man God made for that hour was old and stooped, and he had a voice that sounded like a file. I had not seen him before I heard his voice. Turning in my seat, I raised my eyes to his pathetic figure as he stood at the railing of the gallery in the far rear of the room.

Trembling with fright and weakness, he leaned out toward the platform, and in a voice scarcely audible at the beginning, made the speech that became the first spark of the conflagration that last November dried up the last rum spring in Oregon and Washington. This was the speech:

"Brethren and sisters, I came down from Union county yesterday and visited my wife in the Good Samaritan Hospital. She had an operation. After paying the bills there I had one dollar left. I had a return ticket. Last night I stayed in the Union Station so that I could give this money to the cause today."

He hesitated for just a moment, and then reached out his hand and from it a one dollar bill fluttered to the floor of the hall. That was all—no tears, or other heroics. But standing here tonight I give it to you as my conviction that measured by the scale of results it was one of the most profoundly eloquent speeches ever delivered in the Northwest. That convention was born again. Men and women wept like children, and renewed their youth in faith and courage. They raised what seemed to me a marvelous sum, and some of them gave amounts that held mortgages an extra year on their farms. The convention became a

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INTERVIEWING "DAD"

THE NATIONAL PROHIBITION AMENDMENT VIEWED OVER JOHNNIE'S HEAD

HATTIE C. VAUGHAN, Issaquah, Wash.

"Say, pa, teacher says I have to write a paper on 'state sovereignty,' so I got to find out all I can about it. Do you think, pa, that a state has a right to do as it pleases, or can the United States make it do as it says?"

Mr. Barton lifted his eyes from the page and fixed them on his son's face. "Pretty deep subject for a thirteen-year-old," he commented. "Yes," he continued, "I do believe in 'state rights' and I know why that fanatic teacher of yours started the subject. She thinks that Hobson Amendment should be foisted on us all. I tell you it isn't fair and it'll never carry."

"Why, pa, it isn't right to sell booze, is it?"

"I don't say it is right, but I do say the United States has no business to dictate to the states what to do in the matter. Each state should settle that for itself."

Tom's eyes widened with interest. Usually the result of his efforts to obtain information from his father was disappointing. Now, however, he was fortunate, and seemed certainly to have struck a subject of interest, for Mr. Barton laid down his paper and faced about, the better to impress his views. This was not an opportunity to miss and Tom was quick to grasp it.

"But, dad, teacher says the government is like a parent and the states are like the children, and that while the states can do some things to please themselves, just as children can, yet the government can just step in and make 'em do, or make 'em stop, just as you can do with us. She says it wouldn't be a 'union' if each state could do just as it pleased."

"Well, son, that teacher of yours does not know it all, smart as she thinks she is! I tell you, each state has its own government and makes its own laws."

"How would it be then, pa, if England or Germany should start in to whip one of our states? If the other states didn't want to help, what's to hinder them licking us, one at a time?"

"I'd like to see them do it! The states don't have to say they'll do *that*. Uncle Sam will see to that matter. If a foreign foe touches one of the states, he touches all of them, or if one person is molested, the whole United States is ready to defend him."

"Well, dad, teacher says that booze kills more men than war. I should think if Uncle Sam takes such good care of his own folks, he'd knock these booze-sellers off the earth."

"He hasn't the right, I tell you. He could withhold a federal license if he wished, but each state has a right to make its own laws regarding the stuff. Of course, if this Hobson Amendment carries, then if three-fourths of the states go dry, the other fourth will have to do as they say, and it isn't fair."

"Looks to me like it ought to be the other way about," said Tom, "and have it take three-fourths to make it wet, in place of three-fourths to make it dry, but say, father, did three-fourths of the states vote against slavery when Lincoln freed the slaves?"

"Certainly not. That was different. Slavery was degrading. It placed no value on human life, and for a money value it caused untold suffering. It was a menace to the welfare of the country, and as such, of course the President had the right to declare it should cease, which he did."

"Well, father," exclaimed Tom, his eyes shining with the thought of a new possibility, "I should think the President would do that way now. All the things you told over about slavery are just the same with alcohol—the suffering, and the children made into slaves, slaves to drink, and the folks made into awful wicked people, thieves and murderers, and gamblers. Teacher says that more men die every few days from drink than were drowned on the 'Titanic.' Why, this is lots worse than that slavery. I should really think that if the President could do that for *them*, that he could do the same now for *us*. Couldn't we get him to, father?"

"No use. You see all the states claim the right to raise money for improvements, running the government, etc., as they think best, and they fear they cannot get along without the revenue from the saloons."

"Does everybody—all the grown-ups, I mean—help to raise the revenue?"

"All who have property have to pay taxes, and the money thus raised goes for that purpose, but all do not help to raise the saloon revenue—that is, not directly."

"Do we help raise the saloon revenue?"

"Certainly not! We don't patronize the saloon. Of course, if they were to 'go in the hole' we should have to make it up by paying bigger taxes."

"I should think it would be the poor boozers that would go in the hole, but, dad, if it's right to get the revenue that way, seems like *we* ought to go and buy booze, so as to help out and do our part."

"Now, my boy, don't worry about that. There'll be plenty to buy it. We don't use it; let the ones who drink it pay the bill. They don't have to be boozers if they don't want to."

"Teacher says though, pa, that one boy in every five has to become a boozer, to keep the thing going, and, dad," continued Tom, his misty eyes and unsteady voice showing how much in earnest he was, "I'd lots rather be a boozer than to have Johnnie be one. I just couldn't *bear* to see Johnnie a boozer."

Mr. Barton shifted uneasily in his chair as he thought of his four-year-old baby boy, the idol of their hearts. He was silent so long that Tom feared his mind had gone to other things and he did want to learn all he could about "state sovereignty." Finally his father began speaking, slowly, meditatively:

"It is very strange how different that Hobson Amendment seems as I look at it over Johnnie's head, or from a financial stand. I really think, son," with an approving nod, "that for his sake—and for the sake of someone else I know—the amendment would be a good thing. It is possible—smiling whimsically—that there are other people who have 'Johnnies' whom it would benefit."

"Oh, there are, pa! Not, of course, all named 'Johnnie,'" explained Tom, with strict adherence to the truth, "but I know what you mean."

"Well, for their sake, make your paper pretty strong."

"I'll try, father, and teacher says the one that has the best essay shall have it put in the paper, for the editor promised her, and maybe mine will be the best and lots of people will read it and maybe it'll help some. Do you know of anything we could do, dad, to help make the amendment pass?"

"Sometimes it helps to send letters—lots of letters—to the Congressmen, telling them what we want. If they think that most of the people want it to pass, they'll pass it all right. You could put that recommendation in your paper."

"That'll be fine. I will, and I tell you, pa, I'll have the teacher write, telling them what we want, and all of us kids will sign it," volunteered Tom, as he started upstairs to bed. He paused, however, with his hand on the door knob to say,

"Don't you think that might help some for Johnnie?"

Mr. Barton studied the bright, animated face before him, and then replied:

"It will certainly be worth trying—*for Johnnie's sake.*"

GREAT DISCOVERIES OF THE RACE

(Continued from Page Six)

political Pentecost, whose fires did not falter, even though poison damps of defeat often rolled against them—until the liquor traffic of these two sovereign states was utterly consumed. Today those fires are part of the on-sweeping wall of patriotic flame that will purge the nation by 1920.

As for me, my purposes, formed as a lad a few years before, were sanctified. The political perspective that I was beginning to think a mistake was finally fixed. From that hour to this, when I have been tempted to turn back, because of dissatisfaction with that which has seemed to me to be criminally slow progress and inexcusable pettiness, but which I am now fully convinced has been also part of the divine plan, the old man of the gallery has blocked my way. His faded eyes have pierced me, his knotted hands have grasped me, and his weakness has hurled me back to the fighting front, where you and my brothers stand.

Years ago I heard an old-fashioned sermon on heaven, on the surprises of heaven. There will be surprises in heaven, but I will not be surprised if in the last day in the front ranks of those who stand about the great white throne, with the Goughs and Willards of this reform and clothed in a robe of distinction like unto theirs, stands the humble man who turned the scale when prohibition hung in the balance in the Oregon country.

And the picture of the old man in the gallery is the picture of this reform; conceived in the mind of God, drawing nourishment out of adversity because it is divine, making the weakness of men to confound the mighty, dying down in the intensity of its immediate activity, but never dying, turning aside and halting between two opinions as to method, but never turning back, finding heroic figures to fill the breaches that every human judgment said were beyond repair—a reform moving forward in a current at times so sluggish as to give the appearance of stagnation, at other times having the proportions of a Niagara flood, sweeping states and nations to the bedrock of sobriety in a day, but a reform always moving forward, and as irresistible as the tides of the sea.

Even as the conflict itself was born in the mind of God, and has been through all the vicissitudes of its varying fortunes, under His governing hand, so the final goal is fixed by Omnipotence. Tonight, not in the banquet room of a drunken Belshazzar, but in the council chamber of the organized, virtuous womanhood of America, the hand of God writes on the walls of civilization the Tekel of alcohol, *a saloonless nation, a stainless flag, a sober world.*

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Evanston, Illinois, November 25, 1915

The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

THREE IMPORTANT DATES IN DECEMBER

The outlook is promising for a general and enthusiastic observance of the three special National Constitutional Prohibition days in December. It is hoped that no local union will fail to plan definitely for a service on the Day of Prayer for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Thursday, December 2. On the Sunday following, December 5, every pastor is to be requested to remember in prayer at the regular church service the cause of National Constitutional Prohibition, and on Sunday, December 12, mass meetings are to be held in the churches all over the United States. Insure the success of these meetings by arranging for them early.

Miss Mary B. Ervin, general secretary of the Loyal Temperance Legion Branch, and Miss Mary F. W. Anderson, general secretary of the Young People's Branch of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, have been spending a few days in Evanston in conference with the General Officers of the National W. C. T. U. concerning plans for the year, and in the preparation of their respective year books.

We wish to call special attention to the program for Day of Prayer, December 2, which will be furnished in quantities, at 25 cents per hundred, by the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Illinois.

Mass Meeting To Be Held In Washington On December 12, Under Auspices of National W. C. T. U.

A mass meeting under the auspices of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, will be held in Washington, D. C., at Poli's Theater, on the afternoon of Sunday, December 12. Mrs. Mary Harris Armor and Dr. Mary Stone, president of the China W. C. T. U., will be the chief speakers. Miss Anna A. Gordon, National president, will preside, and Mrs. Ella A. Boole, National vice-president-at-large, and Mrs. Sara H. Hoge, National assistant recording secretary, will participate in the meeting. Others who have signified their intention of being present are Mrs. Ella M. George, president of the Pennsylvania W. C. T. U., Mrs. Florence D. Richard, president of the Ohio W. C. T. U., Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, president of the Kentucky W. C. T. U., Mrs. Jennie L. W. Rooke, president of the Rhode Island W. C. T. U., Mrs. D. K. Livingston, National superintendent, Mrs. M. M. Allen, National superintendent, and Miss Mary F. W. Anderson, National Y. P. B. secretary. Mrs. Margaret D. Ellis, National Legislative superintendent, and her associates, Mrs. Emma S. Shelton and Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher, will, of course, be among those in attendance. It is also hoped to have at the meeting a number of members of Congress, especially those from the prohibition states, and many pastors, and in all probability a number of men's Bible classes will march in a body to the theater. The nineteen prohibition states will be represented by young girls, who will contribute one of the musical numbers of the program.

The National W. C. T. U. president has called an informal conference of the members of the Executive Committee of the National W. C. T. U. and the general officers of the District W. C. T. U., to be held at the Driscoll Hotel, National W. C. T. U. headquarters, on Saturday, December 11, at ten o'clock a. m.

THANKS-GIVING AND THANKS-LIVING

The newspapers are full of Thanksgiving poems, preachments and proclamations, and it is well that it is so. We cannot have too many and too fervent expressions of our gratitude for the marvelous victories of the past year in reform lines and for our preservation as a nation from the ravages of war. But after all, thanks-*saying*, be it ever so eloquent, is not, in the truest sense of the word, thanks-giving. In what tangible, permanent, far-reaching fashion are we to give thanks so that the effect of our acts shall bless the world for a full twelve months or more? Let us give it in the form of definite service for the cause for which we stand, in the doing of the duty that in our own particular community seems most insistent: The circulation of petitions, the raising of funds, the distribution of literature and the gaining of new members for our local unions. Thanks-giving which becomes thanks-living insures a glorious continuation of victories for the kingdom of righteousness.

NOT ENTIRELY SATISFACTORY!!

"*Except* for the decreased majority against prohibition the election in Ohio would be entirely satisfactory," remarks *Mida's Criterion*, the leading liquor journal of the Northwest. This exception, however, with the defeat of the constitutional stability measure, seems to take much of the joy out of what the liquorites are trying hard to make themselves believe is a victory. At least the warning issued by the *Criterion* would seem to indicate a fearful looking-forward to the next election rather than serene satisfaction over the safety of the trade in Ohio. "If Ohio is to remain a free state," says the paper above mentioned, "some radical changes in men and methods must be made previous to the beginning of the next campaign. In the long ago, 3,000 years more or less before prohibition was invented, a Greek general on being congratulated on a victory, answered, 'Another such victory and we are undone.' Verb. sap."

Over 100,000 churches affiliated with the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America observed World's Temperance Sunday, by delivering from their pulpits special sermons on the liquor evil.

OBSERVANCE OF WORLD'S TEMPERANCE SUNDAY WIDESPREAD

The temperance cause cannot fail to receive an impetus from the wide-spread observance of World's Temperance Sunday, on November 14. The demand for literature and supplies of every kind used in the preparation of the programs for this day has been unprecedented. This material was sent out literally by the ton from the Publishing House of the National W. C. T. U. and Miss Addie A. Austin and the workers in that department at National Headquarters were happy to devote not only their days but evenings for a week or ten days preceding the 14th to forwarding to eager teachers, Sunday school superintendents and local unions the helps needed. Of no trifling significance is the tremendous interest taken in this day. If the superintendents, teachers and pupils of our Sunday schools can be interested and enthused on the subject of total abstinence and prohibition there will be set in motion forces which can revolutionize every community in the land. A long step in this direction, we believe, has been taken and it remains for the Christian people everywhere to sustain and promote this interest and crystallize it into definite activities for the cause of National Constitutional Prohibition. The meetings to be held in the month of December, beginning with the day of prayer, December 2, will afford an excellent opportunity for utilizing the enthusiasm generated by World's Temperance Sunday.

BEFORE AND AFTER ELECTION

Before election in the states where woman suffrage was an issue, the personal liberty advocates endeavored to impress the public with the idea that it was quite immaterial to them which way the question was decided at the polls inasmuch as the woman's vote would not in any way affect their business. However, after election, they made no effort to conceal their relief at the outcome. Speaking of the delayed victory for the "Votes for Women" cause, *Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular* exults, "All uncertainty over the election is now removed. The defeat of prohibition in Ohio and of woman suffrage in New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania will remove all doubt that existed. A business revival will quickly follow." And *Mida's Criterion*, in recording the same event admits, "There was fear on the part of the advocates of personal liberty that woman suffrage would be used for the curtailment of personal liberty and therefore we thought it the safer plan to vote against conceding the privilege of franchise to women."

SUNDAY "BLUE LAW" DISPELS "BLUE MONDAY"

"Blue Monday" in the business world of Chicago is destined to go out of fashion if the chief executive and police force of that city continue to enforce the Sunday closing law which the personal liberty advocates have long characterized as of a "deadly blue" hue. Heads of the big industrial concerns of the Lake Michigan metropolis see a very direct relation between the enforcement of the Sunday-closing law and the physical and mental condition of their employes on Mondays, and naturally they are not inclined to agree with the liquorites' caustic criticism of the puritanical, undemocratic law and its enforcement.

For many years "Blue Monday" has cut down the profits of many a big concern, and were the loss due to Sunday dissipation of the men who do the work of the big city to be estimated in dollars and cents it would, we believe, startle the citizens into voting out the saloon. The men who manage the great industries tell us that Sunday drinking has meant lessened efficiency, decreased mental and moral stamina, depreciated physical vigor and the wasting of money and consequent worry over financial conditions. "Our workmen now come to the plants on Monday morning with clear heads and rested bodies," said a foreman of Armour & Co., the big packing house. "It was the complaint of all packers before the saloons were closed that many of the men either did not show up at all on Monday or reported with 'hangovers' that reduced their efficiency fifty per cent during the day and affected it for several days thereafter. Now the men are on hand Monday morning with steady muscles, rested bodies and minds, fit for their tasks."

Similar was the testimony of the management of the Illinois Steel Company. "Our workmen were all on hand last Monday for the first time in years," said one of the foremen, the week after the Sunday closing law was enforced. "When we asked them what caused the change they said they had nothing to do Sunday but rest for Monday. Besides most of them had enough of their wages left not to need to ask for advances before the next week ended."

"The closing of the saloons is a boon to industry," said one of the department managers of the International Harvester works. "When the employes have had time to note its effect, they will give it their heartiest support."

"The direct effect on the building trades is that about twenty-five per cent more workmen were on hand last Monday than at any time during the period I have been handling large numbers of workmen," said a member of the Contractors' Association of Painters and Decorators.

If such beneficial results can follow the elimination of the sale of alcoholic liquors for one day of the week, what might not be the effect if it were entirely stopped? One would imagine that the citizens of any community would welcome a law, even though it were as blue as indigo, if it so largely added to the efficiency, the happiness and the health of the people.

CARRANZA INAUGURATES ANTI-LIQUOR REFORMS IN MEXICO CITY

Not even in Mexico is John Barleycorn allowed "personal liberty" to carry on his nefarious work. A special cable dispatch from Mexico City to the *New York Sun* says that on orders from First Chief Carranza the capital authorities have begun a series of reforms affecting the saloons, banks and merchants. The governor is said to have ordered all saloons removed from the two principal thoroughfares of the city. Many of these are large and richly furnished and were the meeting places of high officials. All saloons within a hundred meters of Mexico's numerous churches were ordered to remove elsewhere. Saloonkeepers generally were ordered not to sell more than a half liter of strong drink to a single person. The governor's order says that any saloon remaining closed for five days as a sign of protest against new regulations will be permanently closed by the authorities.

IMPORTANT COURT DECISION

The United States Supreme Court has very recently handed down a decision holding that a man shipping liquor, without labelling it as such, from one state to another, may be prosecuted in either state. This decision is founded on the principle that the crime follows the shipment and that persons who are found making illegal shipments may be prosecuted in the state of the destination as well as in the state of the origin of the shipment. It will make possible the prosecution of the offender in the dry state to which the shipment is sent and naturally gives greater assurance of conviction.

Three prohibition voters are said to have been added to the House of Representatives by the elections of November 2 in New York state.

THE "HUMAN OUTPUT" TEST

Is the "human output" rather than the "dollars and cents" standard coming to govern in municipal affairs? If the women have their way, says Mary McDowell, the well-known social worker of Chicago, such will be the case. In an address recently delivered in her home city, she declared, "The modern city is tested by its human output. What the women of Chicago want is a human output which will guarantee the future of American democracy."

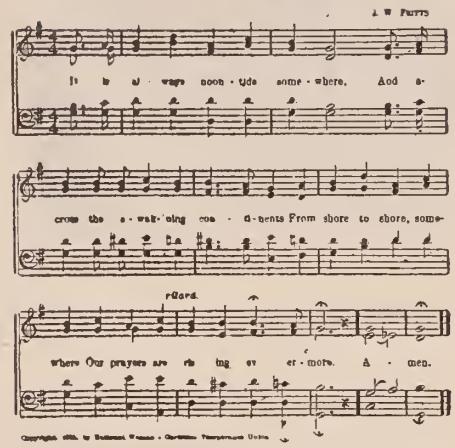
That this comes very nearly being a creed for a large section of America, for the portion of the population who still cleave to the traditions of Lincoln, is the opinion of the *Chicago Herald*. This newspaper agrees that "the 'human output' is the test of the city, and that the city is great only in so far as it contributes to the greatest happiness of the greatest number. A truism, perhaps, but likewise a yardstick by which many of the most baffling of municipal problems may be measured."

It goes without saying that the "human output" test would speedily dispose of that institution permitted in license cities, the product of which fills the hospitals, infirmaries, poor-houses, jails and penitentiaries.

Governor-elect Bilbo of Mississippi, in a recent state convention of the Baptist denomination, asked the co-operation and support of all the churches in securing more perfect enforcement of the prohibition laws of the state.

That the saloons of Iowa must not only be closed but that they must have all superfluous goods out of the state by December 31, 1915, is the gist of the opinion recently announced by the attorney general of the state.

Time of Prayer—Noontide



THE REFORMER'S WATCHWORD

When from the throne of God, that throne where the weary have refuge,
Where in the midst of distress, there is calm, that mandate is uttered,—
Mandate not uttered alone that day for the thousands of Judah,
But to all ages addressed, and to all generations,—"go forward."
Forward, when all seems lost, and the cause looks utterly hopeless;
Forward, when brave hearts fail, and to yield is the rede of the coward;
Forward, when friends fall off, and enemies gather around thee;
Thou, though alone with thy God, alone in thy courage, go forward,
Help, though deferred, shall arrive; ere morn the night is at darkest.

—*Neale's "Egypt."*

GREAT EDUCATOR AND LEADER PROMOTED

In the promotion of Dr. Booker T. Washington, president of the Tuskegee Institute, writer, educator, public speaker, and leader of the negro race, America has lost a great citizen. North and South unite in their appreciation of his wonderful leadership of the struggling colored race into paths of sanity and usefulness. Born a slave, handicapped by poverty, race and home environments, he heroically surmounted all these obstacles and became a recognized power for good in the nation. The governor of the state of Alabama, which he loved to call his home, and to which he begged to be taken for his last days, says of him, "The colored race has lost a great leader in the death of Booker T. Washington. Born a slave, living a life of earnest endeavor and at his death the chief executive of an institution of nation-wide reputation created by his own brain and energy, he has demonstrated to the world the unbounded possibilities open to those whose purpose it is to accomplish something, and this marks him as one of the able men of his time." Dr. Washington was always and ever a courageous, outspoken advocate of total abstinence and prohibition, and was fearless in his denunciation of the liquor evil as the most dangerous enemy of both the black and white race.

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

Mrs. Minnie Starrett, Clarks, Neb., promoted November 10, president of the local union, a woman of high ideals, who had stood for years for better civic life.

Rev. Sylvanus Stall, D. D., Atlantic City, N. J., founder and president of the Vir Publishing Company, and author of many books on Purity.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

GENERAL OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT
MISS ANNA A. GORDON, EVANSTON, ILL.
VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE
MRS. ELLA A. BOOLE, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS. FRANCES P. PARKS, EVANSTON, ILL.
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MRS. E. PRESTON ANDERSON, JAMESTOWN, N. D.
ASSISTANT RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. SARA H. HOGE, LINCOLN, VA.
TREASURER
MRS. MARGARET C. MUNNS, EVANSTON, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

RED LETTER DAYS

DECEMBER 23—*Crusade Day.*

SUPERINTENDENTS

CHRISTIAN CITIZENSHIP

MRS. EMMA L. STARRETT

We would like to have all state papers copy the offer of prizes for posters and cartoons, and give it all other publicity possible. We desire also that local and state prizes may be offered as suggested, or for amounts that may be decided upon.

We feel this contest will be of great educational value, and urge that a public display be made of the posters and cartoons entered in the contest, both in colleges and public schools, and other public places. Printed leaflets of the above offer that can be distributed in colleges and public schools will be sent for postage.

The Plan of Work for the Christian Citizenship department will be along the same general lines as in previous years with special emphasis on law enforcement, the urging of courses on good citizenship, morals and vocational guidance in the public schools; study classes in civics, civil government, temperance and reform laws (the latter for better enforcement of laws); co-operation for the opening of school-houses for use as social centers and for public discussion of community interests and voting places; for the establishment of public comfort stations; and the establishment of reading rooms and other attractive centers as substitutes for saloons.

The last Sunday in October will be observed as Christian Citizenship Sunday.

I will send gratis as many Plans of Work as there are unions in a state, on request of state superintendent. Department budget of 20 leaflets, 10 cents.

Central City, Nebraska.

$60 IN PRIZES FOR BEST TEMPERANCE POSTERS AND CARTOONS

$35 for Best Posters

The department of Christian Citizenship will give a prize of $25 for the best temperance poster designed by a college or university student; and a prize of $10 for the second best.

The poster must be 28x42 in size, drawn on drawing paper or oilcloth that can be sent rolled, by parcel post. The phase of the liquor traffic to be portrayed is left to the individual student.

If a state prize is offered, all competing should send posters to the state superintendent of Christian Citizenship or judges designated by her, by August 15. The prize posters will be forwarded by her to the National superintendent. Where no state prize is offered, all competing should send posters to the National superintendent.

$25 for Best Cartoon

A prize of $25, to be known as the Frances E. Beauchamp Prize, will be awarded for the best cartoon designed by a student in the seventh or eighth grade or high school.

Size of cartoon to be 9x12 or 10x15 inches. (May vary one or two inches either way.)

A series of prizes should be offered by local, county, district and state unions, with three or more schools competing, the local prize to be about $2.50, county or district $5, state $10.

The drawings should be in the hands of the judges in local contests in May or June; then be sent immediately to state judges, and by them to the National superintendent.

In states where no prizes are offered they should be sent direct to the National superintendent.

All posters and cartoons submitted are to be the property of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. If reproduced, the name of the artist will appear on same. The prizes will be awarded at the National W. C. T. U. Convention. All posters and cartoons submitted should be mailed by September 9 to my address.

MRS. EMMA L. STARRETT,
Central City, Nebraska.

W. C. T. U. ACTIVITIES

Mrs. Abbie G. Locke, Antigo, Wis., who has recently become a life member of the National W. C. T. U., expresses the greatest pleasure at being thus connected with the organization. Although on account of age and ill-health she is unable to do active work, she is undivided in her loyalty and devotion to the cause.

Mrs. Sara Louisa Oberholtzer, National superintendent of School Savings and Thrift, on her way home from the Seattle Convention, spoke, by request of the city superintendent of public schools, at the Colorado State Teachers' Institute in the Denver Auditorium. Mrs. Oberholtzer also called by appointment on Miss Bradford, state superintendent of public schools. Pronounced approval is accorded the school savings banks in Denver and this effort, combined with the excellent essay work being done by the earnest state W. C. T. U. superintendent of this department, Mrs. Ida N. Taylor, will probably result in the introduction of school savings in certain of the Denver schools.

Miss Margaret J. Bilz, National organizer and lecturer, is at present in Maryland for an engagement of four weeks. Her work in the city of Baltimore included an institute, a parliamentary drill and an evening address at the state W. C. T. U. Headquarters, 516 Park Ave., and an address at the North Avenue Baptist church.

The Adrian (Mich.) union, Mrs. Florence M. Harvey, president, on October 8 entertained the five mothers' clubs of the city at a union meeting with Mrs. Maude Glasner, state superintendent of Purity, as the principal speaker. There were 180 present, and a social time with refreshments, followed the program. On October 15 the annual reception to public school teachers held in the Presbyterian manse was largely attended. A short program was given, the main features being the presentation to the teachers of the plans and aims of the S. T. I. department, and the response by the superintendent of schools. Last spring 207 essays were written for the prize essay contest, the high school prize essay being awarded the state prize.

The thirty-second annual convention of the Delaware county (N. Y.) W. C. T. U. held in Bovina Center, is one long to be remembered. The cordial welcomes of the churches and the missionary societies and the encouraging and fervent addresses of the ministers inspired the workers to still greater activity for the coming year. Among the good things of the program were the addresses by Mrs. Walker, Mr. W. W. Ayers, Ex-Convict Howard, Miss Helen N. Ecker and many others, with the annual address of the county president, Mrs. F. C. Daniels, as probably the outstanding feature of the meeting. Mrs. Daniels was unanimously re-elected president, an office she has held for the past eight years. Since the close of the convention Delaware county has gone dry, making the third dry county in New York state.

The Milford (Del.) W. C. T. U. won the prize offered for the best float in the civic parade at the Firemen's Carnival and Home-Coming week. The float, the town water wagon, was effectively decorated with prohibition banners, and was artistically draped in white and drawn by white horses wearing blankets marked "W. C. T. U." At the top of the wagon the Goddess of Liberty was seen bearing her torch of truth aloft and beside the float walked nineteen young girls each wearing a badge indicating one of the dry states. Attached to the wagon was a ladder which Uncle Sam was trying to mount. The prize of five dollars was returned by the W. C. T. U. to the firemen to aid their cause.

LIQUOR AND THE SUFFRAGE ELECTIONS

JANE A. STEWART, Philadelphia, Pa.

The wife of Philadelphia's reform mayor (Mrs. Lucretia Longshore Blankenburg, for many years head of the state suffrage association of Pennsylvania) when asked just before the elections whether we were likely to carry any of the eastern campaign states, shook her head doubtfully and said:

"We might do it, if it weren't for the pesky liquor dealers."

Mrs. Blankenburg knew whereof she spoke, for suffragists everywhere have found the organized rum power to be their greatest adversary. So it proved in October in New Jersey, where corrupt liquor interests defeated the suffrage amendment by a vote of 184,390 to 133,282—a majority of 51,108 against suffrage.

The November elections revealed the same sinister influences at work and suffrage was not endorsed in any of the three remaining campaign states of 1915—Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania. These three states, as everybody knows, are among the deadly dark spots that mar the constantly whitening prohibition map of the United States, and the blackest of these states is Pennsylvania. It was naturally thought the election results would put Pennsylvania in the rear, and even the most optimistic of "Keystone state" suffragists never imagined her state would lead.

This has been the great surprise and the wonderful cheer of the election—a silver lining to the cloud. Thirty-one of the sixty-seven counties of Pennsylvania voted "yes" for woman suffrage! Chief among these was Allegheny county (with the city of Pittsburgh and its population of over half a million)—a county exceeded in population only by California, among the suffrage states, and now facetiously called "the state of Allegheny." Allegheny county enjoys the distinction of being the first county of a million or more population to give a majority for suffrage. Two of the big anthracite counties, Luzerne and Lackawanna, including the cities of Wilkes Barre and Scranton, were carried for suffrage.

The largest majority—4,500—was that of Erie county in the extreme northeast of Pennsylvania and one of the unbroken tier of northern counties (eight in line) which endorsed "Votes for Women" with good majorities. This tier and the solid bank of western counties won for suffrage, and all in white make the map of Pennsylvania look as if it had been "snowed under" by suffrage. What a happy augury of the happy day when Pennsylvania will be all white on both the suffrage and the prohibition map!

Its first suffrage campaign has been a memorable one for the "Keystone state." Many women, aided by chivalrous men, have united in the work. The W. C. T. U., over 43,000 strong, was a powerful leverage throughout the state. The state federation of Women' Clubs gave hearty cooperation. The state suffrage association, the equal franchise society, and the woman suffrage party were among the specially active suffrage groups. Speakers from suffrage states and women of special oratorical gifts gave their aid. Varied methods were used to carry the suffrage truth to the voters—outdoor and indoor meetings, shop talks, posters, street banners, suffrage fetes, and great parades, that in Philadelphia, the "Festival of Light," being a remarkable object lesson for suffrage with "Justice" or "Woman's Liberty Bell" and thousands of working women in line.

The most impressive means of calling the attention of Pennsylvania men to the injustice of disfranchisement was undoubtedly this "Liberty Bell." Traveling as it did five thousand miles zig-zag over the state it stirred suffrage enthusiasm wherever it went and was a potent call for "Votes for Women." Its appearance in Pittsburgh on July 4 made a deep impression on the people and wherever it went in country and town during the summer, it was the center of an inspiring suffrage demonstration.

The "Woman's Liberty Bell" was escorted in a wonderful way through the streets of Philadelphia during the "Festival of Light," decked with flowers on a float, preceded by a body guard of young women representing the civic virtues and surrounded by others representing the suffrage states.

Pennsylvania women did not depend on "guile or wile" to win the vote. They had committees about the polls and in some places furnished vehicles to get out the vote. Elsewhere the women sent letters or cards stating that they did not want to bother the voters but would appreciate the vote. The pinning of yellow ribbons on coats was a feature of the suffrage campaign in some precincts. Everywhere, even in the roughest sections of Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and Harrisburg, the voters treated the women with consideration.

"Why do you want the vote?" asked one voter of a woman helper at the polls opposite a saloon.

"Because I want to vote out that saloon," was the frank response.

It was said that if either New York or Pennsylvania could be won, the entire opposition to woman suffrage in the East would rapidly crumble away. The elections substantiate this statement, and have inspired joy among the earnest workers that so many men could be reached and convinced and such wonderful results be shown at the first campaign in the intensely conservative East.

In Massachusetts, 35.5 per cent of the total vote of over 458,000 was cast for suffrage. In New York the percentage was 42 in a total of over 1,200,000 votes. Forty-two per cent of New Jersey's 317,672 voters endorsed suffrage, and in Pennsylvania, of over 680,000 men who expressed by their vote their desire as to woman suffrage, more than 310,000 or 45.6 per cent were for it!

Thus out of a total of over two and a half million voters in the four states, over one million endorsed votes for women. These are the figures at this writing, and the official revisions will probably not change them greatly.

That Pennsylvania should thus lead the East shows a growing liberalism and independence of action not credited to the state, and augurs future success. The great cities of New York and Philadelphia, however, (and Philadelphia, sad to say, is again in the grip of corrupt politicians) are strongholds of the drink evil against which it will be necessary to bring all the combined forces of good in the new campaigns already launched.

ANNUAL ADDRESS

Of Anna Adams Gordon, President National W. C. T. U., Delivered at Seattle

is a hand book of total abstinence and prohibition progress, a book of reference for every white ribboner and every student interested in the popular subject of the day.

Price, per copy, 5 cents.

NATIONAL
W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

JOHN BARLEYCORN

Responsible for Mental Disorders

"Any effort to fight alcoholism will help us as much as it will help the criminologist and the charity worker, because it is not merely an individual problem but really one of communities," says Adolf Meyer, M. D., of Johns Hopkins Hospital, in an article in *The Survey* on "Organizing the Community for the Protection of Its Mental Life."

"What I feel most keenly is the necessity of organizing in our communities societies for total abstinence, to which it would be possible to join individuals who are slowly recovering from the effects of disease. Unless recovering individuals join groups of normally-living persons maintaining standards of total abstinence and providing social compensations for drinking habits, it is not often that they will resist for any length of time the attractions of alcohol and the attractions of destructive social companionships."

Dr. Meyer states in the course of his article that "in the much maligned state of Maine, there is absolutely no doubt that alcoholic insanity is relatively much less frequent than in any other state of which I know."

He finds from personal investigation that "those nationalities that indulge largely in the social habits of alcoholism or in the ordinary use of alcohol, recruit the largest number of cases of alcoholic insanity in our hospitals. * * * There is an average of about twenty to twenty-five per cent of alcoholic insanity among the male admissions in wine and beer-drinking communities."

WISE WORDS

A Physician on Food

A physician out in Oregon has views about food. He says:

"I have always believed that the duty of the physician does not cease with treating the sick, but that we owe it to humanity to teach them how to protect their health especially by hygienic and dietetic laws.

"With such a feeling as to my duty I take great pleasure in saying that, in my own experience and also from personal observation, I have found no food to equal Grape-Nuts and that I find there is almost no limit to the great benefit this food will bring when used in all cases of sickness and convalescence.

"It is my experience that no physical condition forbids the use of Grape-Nuts. To persons in health there is nothing so nourishing and acceptable to the stomach, especially at breakfast, to start the machinery of the human system on the day's work.

"In cases of indigestion I know that a complete breakfast can be made of Grape-Nuts and cream; and I think it is necessary not to overload the stomach at the morning meal. I also know the great value of Grape-Nuts when the stomach is too weak to digest other food.

"This is written after an experience of more than 20 years treating all manner of chronic and acute diseases, and the letter is voluntary on my part without any request for it."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

From west to east, from south to north,
We boys and girls are marching forth
To lay the liquor traffic low.
With happy hearts we are afield,
We're boys and girls who never yield,
The liquor traffic now must go!

Chorus:
In Nineteen Twenty comes the day,
Comes the children's happy day;
In Nineteen Hundred Twenty
There'll be prohibition plenty
When Columbia drives the drink away.
—*A. A. G.*

VIOLA'S MEDAL

LOTTA CORRINE SHEPARD

"O mother, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is to have a silver medal contest and Mrs. Stone wants me to speak. Do say I may! I know I can win the medal. The children in this town can't recite very well." Viola Hunt was out of breath when she had delivered this speech for she had run all the way home from the Loyal Temperance Legion meeting.

"If it will not interfere with your school work you may take part," replied her mother, "but you must not be so boastful and sure of success. Remember: 'Let him who thinketh he standeth, take heed lest he fall.'"

"Mrs. Stone said I just must be in the contest," Viola continued with shining eyes. "We are to be trained after school hours, but you will train me, won't you, mother. You can do it better than any of them."

The recitations were soon assigned and the children earnestly at work. Viola, who had had the advantages of training in a city school and whose mother had taught her at home to recite well, felt not a little superior to the other contestants with their sing-song style of reciting, which was only partially eliminated by the careful efforts of the L. T. L. leader.

A few days before the contest a county officer arrived to make the final arrangements and, being a friend of Mrs. Hunt, was entertained at the Hunt home. Viola had gone back to school after the noon meal and Mrs. Hunt and her guest sat at the table chatting.

"My dear," said Miss Beach, "how old is Viola?"

"She will be twelve the twentieth of this month," replied Mrs. Hunt.

"That's too bad," rejoined Miss Beach, regretfully. "The rule is," she continued, "that contestants must be of nearly the same age, and the others are all older than that. We must have Viola in the class for she is the redeeming feature but it will be impossible to allow her to compete for the medal. I am afraid it will be a very great disappointment to the poor child."

Mrs. Hunt looked thoughtful in her turn. "Suppose Viola is unwilling to speak when she knows she can not have the medal; still it would hardly be fair to allow the audience to think she was beaten when she was not a contestant—it is a problem."

"Yes, it is a problem, and one Viola will have to solve for us," decided the county officer.

When Viola returned from school a little later her mother met her at the door. "Come in, dear. Mother has something to tell you," she commenced, a little doubtful of her success in winning Viola over to her point of view. "You speak your piece very nicely—"

"Yes, mother," broke in Viola. "When Miss Beach heard us recite today she did not correct me at all, and she did the others a lot."

"Yes, dear, we are all pleased with you and feel sure you will do well, but, Viola, Miss Beach tells me the contestants must be nearly the same age and you know the others are two or three years older than you are." Viola opened her blue eyes in amazement for a moment, then exclaimed, "What difference does that make?"

"Enough difference to bar you out of the contest, for rules are rules and we must obey them," her mother said in the quiet, firm tone that Viola knew usually closed an argument. Her eyes grew wrathful and she started to protest. Then as she realized that she must give up entirely all hope of the shining silver medal Mrs. Stone had shown them, a storm of tears blinded her. Mrs. Hunt, her arm around her little girl and a moisture in her own eyes, proceeded, "I know, Viola, this is a bitter disappointment to you, but listen! Miss Beach says you are the only redeeming feature

of the class and she wants you to go on and speak and she will—"

Seeing her importance to the success of the affair and hugging her last hope, with eyes now dry and flashing, Viola cried out determinedly, "I won't speak if I can't have the medal." Mrs. Hunt, recognizing in the child her own tenacious will, went on gently, "And she will announce to the audience that the mistake was only recently discovered and while you are not competing for the prize yet the number was too good to be left off the program. How does that sound?"

"Why didn't Mrs. Stone tell me I was too young and I wouldn't have bothered with the thing," demanded Viola.

"Because, dear, she did not know there were any rules as to age. Now be mother's sensible daughter and go on and speak your piece as nicely as you can and everyone will know who spoke best, no matter who gets the medal. You will gain more in the end than that bit of silver by swallowing your disappointment and not being unladylike and obstinate. Believe mother, for she has learned about these things." Viola stood weighing the matter in her own logical mind, and at length replied, cheerfully, "All right, mother, I'll do it."

"Mother is very proud of you," with a kiss.

The contesting class filed down the aisle, five boys and five girls, five Sunday suits and shiny, squeaky shoes and five dainty gowns. At the end of the line was Viola Hunt, rosy-cheeked and smiling her sweetest, showing no sign of the pride that had been mastered.

When nine children had spoken Miss Beach announced: "The next number is not part of the contest. Viola Hunt was admitted to the class because the age rule was not understood. Contestants must be about the same age, but owing to her complete preparation we insisted on her remaining on the program. 'The Cry of Today'—Viola Hunt."

Vividly Viola depicted the Chicago fire, a destructive flood and a great earthquake. She reminded her audience that all this suffering had been met by generous aid from the entire nation. Taking a step forward, eyes flashing and every nerve and muscle lending force to her words, she exclaimed,

"Men and brothers! men and voters!
there's a fire that burns today;
There's a flood that's sweeping manhood,
truth and honor fast away;
There's a demon fierce and wrathful,
shaking as no earthquake could,
The foundations of the state and planting vice where virtue stood;
There's a war-cry being sounded, and America's brave sons
Flocking to her tottering standard, all her noble-hearted ones—"

The little speaker continued picturing effectively the sorrow and despair caused by drink and appealing to the voters to right the wrong, her enthusiasm growing until a stirring climax was reached and a tearful audience applauded as they had not done that evening.

A few minutes later the shining medal in its velvet-lined case was handed to Louise Black, a girl three years older than Viola.

The light was out and a tired little girl was almost in dreamland when she felt something brush her hair and her mother's voice whispered: "I heard something nice tonight. I overheard one of the judges say to another, 'Did you ever see an easier case to decide than we would have had if number ten had been a contestant'?" With only a goodnight kiss she left Viola to decide whether it had paid to "give in."

"Here is something that came in the mail, dear," was her mother's greeting as Viola entered the house.

"O mother, it's a dainty little book with a lovely poem and colored pictures and here on the first page it says 'To Viola from Lula Beach.'"

"The latest edition of your medal came today, Viola." Mr. Hunt seated himself at the supper table opposite Viola's expectant eyes. "When I was at the polls to help keep this town dry I met Mr. Banks. I had no idea he had changed his mind about saloons helping business, but I slapped him on the shoulder and said, 'Banks, give us a dry vote and use your influence as the biggest man in the town should use it—in the right direction.' I nearly staggered when he said, 'I intend to, Hunt, and I don't mind telling you my change of heart dates from the night your Viola spoke at the contest the temperance women had.'"

There was silence while Mrs. Hunt smiled at her little daughter through tears. Then Viola in serious tone but with mischief in her eyes rejoined: "I think I received a better medal than Louise did—it's the kind that keeps coming."

THE W. C. T. U. EXHIBIT AT THE "MADE IN BALTIMORE" EXPOSITION

The W. C. T. U. booth at the "Made in Baltimore" Exposition, attractive in its white paint, gold letters and electric lights, afforded an excellent opportunity to reach the public with temperance truths. Striking National W. C. T. U. posters were displayed on the walls, but the most effective was the one given below, containing local facts:

"Made in Baltimore"

Penitentiary		1012
Jail		780
Almshouse		1704
Insane	Not including those in private Institutions	1605
Orphans		2315

How Many Through Drink?

This poster was emphasized by a display on a table below, of a miniature Baltimore (made of pasteboard) with its broad bay dotted with steamers, the banks, the market-place and shady parks, with the church, the home and the school house to indicate its uplifting influences, while the saloon, the brewery and distillery, the jail and penitentiary, the almshouse and insane asylum, each marked with the number of its inmates brought there through drink, afforded an illuminating text which, amplified by the W. C. T. U. demonstrators, preached our gospel to the thousands who were passing.

Dr. Goddard's story of the little boy in the Vineland, N. J., institute for the feeble-minded, whose brain had been spoiled by the drink habit of parents and grandparents was portrayed in a realistic way and attracted much attention, impressing many attentive spectators.

A sign was posted, "If you are in sympathy with the temperance movement please sign the register." UNION SIGNALS and *Young Crusaders* were distributed. Adults received sealed envelopes marked, "A Message for You," containing choicest W. C. T. U. leaflets, while to the children were freely given blotters and leaflets bearing temperance sentiments.

Free ice water was served in sanitary drinking cups to the passing crowds and hundreds heretofore unacquainted with the W. C. T. U. will henceforth remember it with thanksgiving.

A NO-LICENSE VICTORY IN CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY, N. Y.

The no-license forces won a big victory in Chautauqua county, November 2, carrying nine of the ten towns in which the liquor question was submitted. Seven towns went totally dry and in two the anti-liquor people won all propositions except the drug store license. Four of these ten townships were without saloons. Fredonia, of historic Crusade fame, is situated in the town of Pomfret, which belonged on the dry list, and one of the reasons why it remained in this list is given by the local W. C. T. U. president, Mrs. Hattie Huff: "Our union bought white ribbon about two inches in width and had the words, 'Vote Dry for Me,' printed on four-inch lengths. On Thursday afternoon before election one was pinned on each child, under fourteen years of age, in the three village schools. Four of our women asked permission to put posters in store windows in the business section. Some store-keepers refused; more gave their consent. On election day in the cold wind and storm a dozen white ribboners stood just outside the distance limit from half past eight in the morning until five in the afternoon handing out cards with this wording:

> "'We cannot vote—but will you please vote for these three: 1. Home—Many a home is happier when we have no saloon. 2. Boy—Remember the boy. Every saloon is a temptation. 3. Mother and Wife—Many a mother and many a wife is praying in secret NOW that you will vote dry.'"

There now remains only one wet township in the county. The two largest cities, Jamestown and Dunkirk, under the Raines law, cannot vote on the question. Chautauqua county also distinguished itself by giving a majority vote of 2,801 on woman suffrage, the largest of any county in the state.

WANTED Several honest, industrious people to distribute religious literature $60 a month sure. NICHOLLS CO., Dept. 12 A, NAPERVILLE, ILL.

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What Lillian M. N. Stevens Said

Compiled by ANNA ADAMS GORDON

A Souvenir Book

of selections from addresses delivered before the National W. C. T. U. annual conventions, 1899-1913, together with portrait, brief biographical sketch, Mrs. Stevens' historic proclamation, the closing paragraph from her last public address and her last message to her country. A book of ninety-six pages, daintily bound in olive green cloth.

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National W. C. T. U. Publishing House

EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

WEST VIRGINIA'S TRANSFORMATION

As Seen Through the Eyes of Its Governor

Fortunate is that prohibition state which has a governor who is whole-heartedly determined to enforce the law. Such a man is the Honorable Henry D. Hatfield, governor of the state of West Virginia. In an address not long ago in his own state he said:

"I stand ready and willing to give the prohibition commissioner of this state and the local officials every support within my power, and, if they find themselves incapable of controlling any situation, I stand ready to insure the full enforcement of the law even to the extent of furnishing national guardsmen to act in conjunction with the civil authorities. The prohibition law must be enforced at any hazard or cost."

Of the results of prohibition as they can now be seen in his state, Governor Hatfield says:

"The law has been in effect long enough for us to be impressed with the great results thus far obtained. By examination of the court records we find that felonies in counties where local option formerly prevailed have been reduced at least fifty per cent. What does this mean to the people? It has given hope to thousands of wives and mothers in our state who have heretofore been obliged to submit to lives of deprivation and desperation. It has preserved the homes of thousands of our citizens from degradation and want and brought to them happiness and sunshine."

L'ARALDO

The only Evangelical Italian paper publishing W. C. T. U. articles and news monthly.

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175 Rockaway Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y.

GOVERNOR WITHYCOMBE AT OREGON STATE CONVENTION

Special Correspondence

The thirty-second annual convention of the Oregon Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which met recently in Newberg, was publicly designated "the best ever" by many long time convention-goers. The location was most fortunate. Newberg was founded and is largely populated by Friends and is the home of the Friends' school, Pacific College. From its founding total abstinence and equal privileges and responsibilities for men and women, foundation principles of the Friends' church, have prevailed. The hostess union, under the leadership of its president, Mrs. Etta Moore, and her "right hand helper," Mrs. Lottie Hannon, left nothing undone to emphasize our welcome. Rev. Pennington, president of Pacific College, with Rev. Whitely, of the convention church, Rev. Gould of the Methodist church, Mayor Edwards and others, gave us a new vision of brotherly helpfulness. The large and beautifully decorated church was well filled at all day sessions and packed to overflowing each evening.

In addition to the regular reports and usual convention features one hour was set apart each afternoon, with a program of special music, readings and "lecturettes," to interest the general public. Our work as a factor in social life was discussed by Mrs. M. L. T. Hidden; the "Do Everything" policy of the W. C. T. U. as it opens the door of civic service, by Mrs. Henrietta Brown; under "A Wave of Degeneracy. Why?" Mrs. Mary Mallett told of the need for instruction on the lines of Medical Temperance; the public school as "The Melting Pot," by Mrs. G. L. Buland; the immediate need for "Recreation Centers and Public Comfort Stations," by Mrs. Lucia F. Additon, and a most interesting Mothers' Meeting, led by Mrs. J. O. Richmond. Ray Grounds, winner in the state S. T. I. high school contest, was present to read his essay and publicly receive the cash prize. An interesting and helpful "Quiz" on W. C. T. U. history and accomplishments was led by Mrs. Mary D. Russell. Rev. Edith Minchin won the prize for giving the most correct answers. The convention was divided, with Mrs. E. B. Andrews and Mrs. Hattie Wilson as captains. They conducted so interesting a membership contest that it is being continued during the year. The convention honors were with the "blues," led by Mrs. Andrews.

Four former state presidents were most helpful members of the convention. Mrs. Adah Wallace Unruh most fittingly responded to the cordial welcomes given the first evening; Mrs. Helen D. Harford "went about doing good" all during the convention. Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Additon have already been mentioned.

The annual address of Mrs. Jennie M. Kemp, state president, found such favor with the convention that it was ordered published for general distribution throughout the state. The reports of the corresponding secretary, Mrs. Mary D. Russell, and the treasurer, Mrs. Margaret Houston, showed the state work in excellent condition. All officers were reelected. Mrs. M. Frances Swope had charge of the Memorial Hour. More than thirty white ribboners and members of their families who have gone Home this year, were tenderly remembered. The names of seventy-five splendid men and women and one good union were given as "flowers of remembrance" for Mrs. Elizabeth P. Hutchinson, National treasurer, who laid down her work in Oregon.

We were most fortunate in having with us during nearly the entire convention Mrs. Lillian M. Mitchner, of Kansas, whom Oregon claims as its very own. Mrs. Mitchner won our hearts during the Oregon Dry campaign of 1914, and we would gladly adopt her if she would remove to this state. Beside a splendid convention address, Mrs. Mitchner gave invaluable help in many ways.

Supple at Sixty

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14b74

SCOTT & BOWNE, BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

The convention was most happy to have Dr. J. E. Anderson, introducer of the Anderson prohibition law, with us for a day. He spoke concerning the law at both afternoon and evening sessions and explained its many valuable provisions. Dr. Anderson's work as mayor of The Dalles and in the legislature is very much appreciated by Oregon white ribboners. We are glad to have him as a life member of the state W. C. T. U.

The last evening was made notable by the presence of Governor Withycombe. He spoke of the importance of building up a Christian civilization and pledged himself to do everything in his power to enforce the prohibition law, which he most heartily commended. Attorney General Brown was expected but was detained. He sent a letter to be read in which he said: "The prohibition law can be and must be enforced. Every effort will be made in thought, word, act and deed to carry out the provisions of the prohibition measure."

The address of the evening, "Mothers of Men," was delivered by Daniel A. Poling. Being given in a place where he was raised, among people he had known from boyhood, and where the "mother" of this native son of Oregon is known and honored, the occasion was one of peculiar interest. Mr. Poling was at his best and was given a great ovation. His stirring address was followed by "Victory," beautifully sung by Mrs. Charles Whitely.

The convention music was excellent and varied. Professor Alexander Hull, of Pacific College, had charge of the evening music and Mrs. Mary L. Mallett was musical director for the day sessions. Mrs. S. Alice Hanson, state evangelist, had charge of all the evangelistic numbers on the program.

The Oregon white ribboners enjoyed every moment of the all too brief stay of Mother National, as the White Ribbon Special traversed three sides of our great state. From every place where a stop was made we hear enthusiastic reports of the inspiration given those who met our great National leaders. Come again, come often, come and live in Oregon!

We have enjoyed visits from other notable people recently. Miss Ellen M. Stone was with us for one busy day and gave an impetus to our department of Cooperation with Missionary Societies. Miss Stone's charming personality made her visit a special pleasure. Lord and Lady Aberdeen were in the city for a short stay recently. The W. C. T. U. presented Lady Aberdeen with an armful of wonderfully beautiful dahlias, and some of Oregon's beautiful roses. They return to us later in the month for a joint lecture. The W. C. T. U. is cooperating with the Woman's Club in making the arrangements.

Poster Show Window

POPULAR PUBLICITY METHODS OF OREGON W. C. T. U.

Special Correspondence

Portland Central W. C. T. U. maintains its headquarters in a large room on one of the principal streets of the city. Under the leadership of its energetic president, Mrs. Hattie Wilson, the large window is kept filled with posters, pictures and telling facts. There is an almost constant succession of people, old and young, men and women, who stop to read and often to copy the statements into a book or on paper and carefully carry them away. The influence of this window cannot be measured.

Another union, Milwaukie, near Portland, has a bulletin board on which every passer-by can read the important temperance facts and temperance news bulletined each day.

The Multnomah county W. C. T. U. has for three weeks maintained a booth at the Manufacturers and Land Products Show, carried on under the direction of the Chamber of Commerce. Last year the W. C. T. U. was refused space, even though it would gladly have been paid for. This year it has been welcomed, given free space and accorded the most cordial treatment. The fact that the W. C. T. U. is a manufacturer of public sentiment, a constructive and not a destructive organization, is being emphasized. Thousands of pages of literature have been distributed. Different departments have had special days, presided over by state superintendents, and special cards of greeting have been distributed. We had a day of our own and it was a thrilling sight to see our women in line representing the dry, the campaign and the wet states, led by the official band playing "We'll Make the Map all White." The "Gold Dust Twins" and Uncle Sam at the wash tub were two interesting program numbers. Mrs. W. A. Lawson spoke for Wisconsin and sang the state song. The Ohio representative did not look a bit downcast at the result of the election a few days before, when she told the audience:

"If Ohio stayed wet
Just blame it on Pa!"

Mrs. G. L. Buland, Mrs. Mary Dobson and Mrs. Lura Russell Stater have been the hard working, efficient committee in charge of the program and the booth. They have had many good assistants from the ranks of Multnomah county's splendid white ribboners. The closing feature was a great Peace parade in which all the women's organizations of the city joined. The long procession, each individual carrying a Peace banner, led by the band, was a striking protest against militarism. An inspiring program, listened to by a large audience, closed the successful day.

Last year there were three brewery exhibits and liquor flowed freely at the Land Show. This year all this was eliminated. The "1916 Bar" advertises "water-wagon drinks" and does a good business in the sale of Loganberry and other fruit juices, also milk, tea, coffee, etc. There is also a beverage on sale which looks like beer but has less than the one-half of one per cent of alcohol. It is not nearly so popular as the Loganberry juice.

Throughout the city the saloons carry large "going out of business December 31" signs. Some have already closed; one this week in the Board of Trade, which has been doing a losing business for some time, put up a sign "1916" and quit. A newspaper canvass of the principal saloons of the city gives universal assurance that the prohibition law will be obeyed. May this forecast be realized! We hope, but we are not asleep.

A LITTLE VISION OF TODAY

MRS. MARCIA A. B. SMITH, National W. C. T. U. Organizer

There is a great prohibition wave rolling in towards shore tonight. It has been rising for years until it now stands mountain high. Men look at it with varied emotions. One sees that if the wave is allowed to come in it will put him out of office, another sees in it defeat for his party, yet another views it with fear of complete political revolution. The saloonkeepers, brewers and distillers look at it knowing that its onward sweep means death to their business. All unite in asking, "Shall the wave come in?" The answer, the selfish answer, the answer that comes from an element that dominates the political world is: "No. Pile up the barriers that it come *not*." I look around to find what barriers they would pile up and I discover one labeled "revenue," another "state control," another "government partnership," another "the indifference of Christian men and women."

And so the wave that would sweep the saloons to destruction is mounting upward. It cannot always stand thus; it must either come or go. If it recedes now it will return in the near future with a power that man's compromise cannot stay. My prayer tonight is that we may unite in removing these barriers so that the great wave of individual sentiment crystallized into law may sweep on and on and on, carrying the whole liquor traffic to destruction but saving the millions of humanity who are now under thralldom.

German Temperance Literature

The following German pamphlets are issued to help enlist as many as possible of the German-Americans in the fight against the drink habit and the liquor traffic. They appeal to them in their native tongue and on lines which will most easily influence them. Speed the cause of national prohibition by distributing these pamphlets widely.

1. "THE BIBLE AND TOTAL ABSTINENCE." 32 pages, 2d edition, ten thousand now issued. Price 5c each, 25c a doz., $1.59 a hundred, postpaid.
2. "THE GERMANS AND THE DRINK QUESTION." 8 pages, forty thousand now issued. Price 2c each, 10c a dozen, 50c a hundred, postpaid, $4.00 a thousand by express.
3. "CHRISTIANITY AND PROHIBITION." 8 pages, twenty thousand now issued. Same price as No. 2.
4. "THE AIMS AND RESULTS OF PROHIBITION." 12 pages, 3d edition, thirty-five thousand now issued. Price 2c each, 10c a doz., 65c a hundred, postpaid, $5.00 a thousand by express.

Of this last a new revised edition has just left the press. It also embodies the latest statistics and statements concerning prohibition in Kansas by the Governors, Stubbs, Hodges and Capper and by the legislature of the state. Send orders to

J. G. EVERT, BOX B, HILLSBORO, KANS.

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Fourteenth Year.

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STATISTICS THAT STARTLED SOUTH CAROLINA

The apparent ease with which South Carolina voted out the liquor traffic last September is still raising the query in many people's minds, "How did she do it?"

Her most convincing arguments for prohibition evidently came from within her own borders. In the publicity campaign, says Allan Nicholson, editor of the *Union Progress* of South Carolina in an article in the *Christian Endeavor World*, truly amazing facts were brought out.

"The Union county statistics, taken from the official records and from the minutes of the Baptist and Methodist denominations, afford many astonishing and noteworthy comparisons. In August, 1905, Union county voted out the dispensary by a majority of 258; in 1912 liquor won in an election by a small majority.

"During the prohibition period the tax levy was less than it has been for years, if not the least it has ever been, while since the dispensary re-opened it has increased each year, now being 3½ mills higher than the lowest levy during the prohibition era, though it had been claimed by advocates of liquor that there would be a lower levy because of the so-called 'profits' accruing from the sale of liquor. In line with this prohibition argument it has developed that for every dollar of 'profit' (?) more than $3 has been sent to liquor-manufacturers of other states to enrich them, and that, even with the 'profits' and the increased tax levy, the spirit of wasteful extravagance in public affairs became such that a special bond-issue of $25,000 to take care of floating indebtedness became necessary.

"With reference to arrests for drunkenness and for being drunk and disorderly, in the city of Union alone the records for a six months' period before the old state dispensary system was voted out show arrests for drunkenness, 188, and for being drunk and disorderly, 147. The same six months of the year following the commencement of the prohibition era showed the number had decreased to cases of drunkenness, 90, being drunk and disorderly, 27. After two years of the dispensary régime, following prohibition, the same months of the year showed cases of drunkenness, 236, and being drunk and disorderly, 114.

"In the field of education and religion it was shown that in seven years of prohibition the school enrollment and average attendance had increased virtually 2,000, while in the two years following the re-establishment of the dispensary the enrollment had fallen off 132, and the average attendance 828!

"During the prohibition years the Baptist denominational figures showed that the value of church property in the county had increased from $30,870 to $81,000, while in two years of the dispensary it actually decreased about five per cent. The Methodist figures show that the average yearly increase during prohibition was as much as the increase for two years after the dispensary came back. Both denominations show a greater average yearly increase in church-membership, amounting to more than ten per cent during prohibition."

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT

The Union Signal	$1.00 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) . . .	25c a year
The Young Crusader	25c a year

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The Union Signal	$1.52 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) . . .	37c a year
The Young Crusader	37c a year

Address Evanston, Ill.

WIN ONE CIRCLE FOR 1916

We had a large circle of new subscribers in 1915 but desire this year to reach the one thousand mark long before the close of 1916. The holiday season is almost here and The Union Signal is a most practical gift for the busy friend, the student, or for the family. It is an all-round paper and meets the needs of all. Place it upon your list of gifts, send in a new name and let us give you a place early in the 1916 Win One Circle, when you will receive the little Scotch pin and the membership card.

1. Mrs. Mary A. Brown, Newark Valley, N. Y.
2. Mrs. Nellie Roosa, Wallkill, N. Y.
3. Mrs. Laura C. Hoover, Marshalltown, Iowa.
4. Laura E. Corbin, Liberty, Mo.
5. Mrs. Eleanor O'Neil, Wellsville, Mo.
6. Mrs. Allen Forkner, Stevensville, Mont.
7. Mrs. Huldah W. Mitchell, Kappa, Ind.
8. Mrs. Eli Crosby, Patterson, N. Y.
9. Mrs. Granville S. Hart, Doylestown, Pa.
10. Mrs. Marion Skinner, Ray, Ind.
11. Mrs. Carrie S. Kemp, Whittier, Calif.
12. Mrs. S. M. Stahl, Hartford City, Ind.
13. Mrs. Bessie Eckman, Allentown, Pa.
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16. Mrs. M. C. Ewing, Long Beach, Calif.
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63. Ada Lane, Auburn, Ind.
64. Mrs. L. L. Vann, Danville, Va.

STATE-WIDE PROHIBITION THE ISSUE IN LOUISIANA'S GUBERNATORIAL CAMPAIGN

Special Correspondence

When the clans began to gather from all parts of the state at the opening of the convention, the entertainment committee was indeed busier than a whole hive of bees for twenty-four hours. The first meeting was devoted to district work and organization. Rapides parish, in which Alexandria, the hostess city, is located, was to vote wet or dry on the 16th, so the time was opportune. A parade by the delegates was an eye opener to the enemy and voted a great success. First came a band of musicians, followed by a carload of little tots with banners announcing them as white ribbon recruits. Next appeared gray-haired women, the "mothers of men," then the state officers, with the state banner. Each church furnished a float, and men, women and children walked in the procession, the children giving the rally cries and singing. Last came a white hearse, bearing the coffin of John Barleycorn "killed by the W. C. T. U." A saloon man was heard to say, "Boys, it is interesting." And so it was.

After several speeches on welcome night Mrs. Ella A. Boole, National vice-president-at-large, gave "Echoes from the National Convention," making us feel that it would have been good to be there. Her Sunday afternoon talk on "Loyalty" was instructive and timely. She held a short open air service near a "damp" street corner, and many of the crowd that listened to the speech said it was one of the best ever heard on temperance.

In spite of all the "dangers, toils and snares," we made a slight gain in membership, though returns came in too late to give us a share in the National gain for this year. Winnfield union with seventeen members last year, reported one hundred paid members this year. Several other unions made creditable gains. Mrs. M. C. M. Jones, a most wonderful "house-to-house" worker, organized twenty-seven new unions, and Miss Hattie Mae Arnold five. Most of the new unions have paid dues, and sent delegates to the convention.

We have three gubernatorial candidates in the field, two wet, and one dry. A straw vote was taken, resulting in forty-five votes for Mr. Barret (prohibitionist), and five for Mr. Pleasant, (local optionist). Some did not vote. Mrs. Jones remarked that after the election Mr. Barret will look Pleasant and Mr. Pleasant will have to Barret (bear it). "Political bosses are beginning to step lively, and Louisiana will be in a state-wide fight very soon. In fact Mr. Barret declares he will do all in his power to bring it about if elected governor and Mr. Pleasant declares he will veto the measure if presented, so the race for governor is virtually a state-wide fight, and the liquor men so regard it. They are resorting to all their old tactics, and pouring out their wealth with their "facts." New Orleans is their stronghold in the Southland, and they will fight hard to hold it.

The Union Signal
and
The Young Crusader
should be placed at the TOP of your
CHRISTMAS LIST

THE UNION SIGNAL, issued weekly, price, one dollar per year, is suitable as a gift of remembrance to a family, or as a present to an individual friend. It meets the needs of the family, the busy business man, the professional man, the school teacher, the Sunday School teacher, or the college student.

THE YOUNG CRUSADER, issued weekly, price, twenty-five cents per year delights any boy or girl with its breezy stories and pleasing illustrations. To both the public school teacher and the Sunday school teacher it is of value not only in teaching temperance but in arranging programs.

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union
EVANSTON, - ILLINOIS

By faith we see the invisible host, and realize that "They that be for us are more than they that be against us." "Not by might nor by power but by my spirit, saith the Lord," is our state motto.

Miss Gordon's playlet, "Nineteen Prohibition States," was given, and when Louisiana brought up the rear in black, a shamed quiet fell on the entire audience. Four young speakers favored us with choice selections. One was a veritable orator, and will speak on the street during the campaign in the parish.

Later: We are glad to be able to report in connection with the Louisiana convention that the election in Rapides parish on November 16 was a victory for the anti-liquor forces.

HISTORY IN THE MAKING

The following resolution was recently passed by the Vermont state Sunday School Association: "Resolved, that 'we hope and pray' for a rousing majority for state-wide prohibition at the polls on Tuesday, March 7, 1916, which will mark an end of the legalized liquor traffic in Vermont; and resolved, that we earnestly request the Vermont representatives in Congress to use their influence and vote for the constitutional prohibition amendment to be submitted to the states for ratification."

The Socialists of Texas are reported to have adopted in their convention, at Waco, a platform recommending that the manufacture or sale of liquor in the state be made a felony.

At the election held November 13, Bee county, Texas, outlawed the saloon which numbered fifty-two.

For some time a committee of one hundred has been engaged in the province of Ontario, Canada, in an organized effort to secure absolute prohibition by next Dominion Day and very recently the Ontario Sunday School convention threw down a challenge to the traffic which, says the *Toronto Globe*, "represents the best thought and highest aspirations of Ontario's leading citizens."

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XLI | EVANSTON, ILL., DECEMBER 2, 1915 | No. 48

Stop the Profit and You Stop the Sale!

We may delude ourselves with state's rights theories, with personal liberty theories, and sophistries of many kinds to satisfy our consciences in regard to the National Prohibition question, but in the last analysis it is the greed of gain, the almighty dollar that controls, and if it were not for that influence the use of intoxicating beverages would have ceased long ago. If it could be fixed in such a manner that no being could derive a profit from the traffic in alcohol, the sale of intoxicating liquor would not be tolerated for a twelve month. We would all then be able to see the evil of it, its banefulness to society, its destruction of manhood, its cruelty to the family. The mothers' tears, the children's cries, the wives' distress would then be immediately heeded.

—HON. WILLIAM L. LA FOLLETTE of Washington

SPECIAL ARTICLES IN THIS ISSUE

United States Senator Borah Says Liquor Interests Have "Nationalized" Liquor Question—Prohibition Agrees with Des Moines—Campaign for Dry Boston—Appropriating the White Ribbon—The New California Campaign—World's W. C. T. U. Notes—Prohibition Wins by Large Majority in Newfoundland.

U. S. Senator Borah Says Liquor Interests Have "Nationalized" Liquor Question

"I have been forced to the conclusion that the only effective way to deal with the liquor question is by and through the action of the national government," is the declaration of U. S. Senator Borah of Idaho, in reply to an inquiry from the state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League recently. "I say I have been forced to this conclusion because I am on general principles very much opposed to the national government taking over any work which can be done by and through and within the states.

"The liquor interests have nationalized the question and experience shows that there can be no really effective method of treating it except from a national standpoint. The large distilleries and manufactories of intoxicating liquors supply every state in the union from some particular manufacturing plant so that it becomes in every sense a matter of interstate concern and a matter which can be effectually controlled and regulated through the national government which alone can deal with interstate matters.

National Problem in Every Sense

"If I had felt that it could be dealt with by the states alone I would have much preferred to see it dealt with in that way. But I feel sure that it has passed beyond the control of the states and has become a national question in every sense, economically, commercially and politically.

"For these reasons, as a member of the sub-committee of the judiciary, I voted to report favorably the proposed amendment to the national constitution which was pending before Congress during the last session. Having made up my mind to the effect that I have, I shall of course continue to vote that way, as I never change my vote until I change my mind."

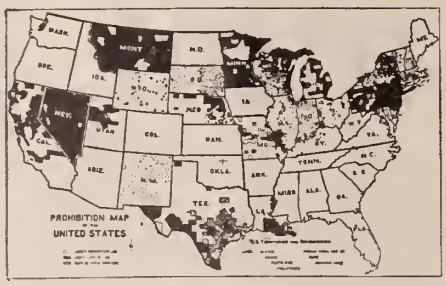
No Liquor To Be Sold on Denver & Rio Grande Railroad

The sale of intoxicating liquor upon all Denver & Rio Grande railroad trains will cease after January 1, 1916, when Colorado becomes dry territory. This is the statement given to the press by N. W. McAbee, superintendent of the dining car service of the railroad. The order will apply also to trains operating in Utah and New Mexico, which are not prohibition states. It is said that other railroads with Colorado connections are contemplating abandoning the sale of all liquor after January 1.

Idaho Brewery To Manufacture Soft Drinks

The manager of the Boise (Idaho) brewery is rapidly adapting its buildings to a change of business, in anticipation of the going into effect on January 1 of the prohibition law. After that time it will manufacture soft drinks and fountain supplies, and will maintain a produce and cold storage department. It is reported by the *Boise Statesman* that at least eight of the twenty-one saloons now operating in Boise will go into the soft drink business.

Officers of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad are said, by the *Des Moines Capital*, to employ detectives armed with cameras to take a photograph of every employe who is seen drinking liquor, and a number have been discharged as a result. Whisky as "first aid to the injured" has been forbidden by the chief medical examiner.



NINETEEN PROHIBITION STATES

Maine	West Virginia
Kansas	Virginia
Oklahoma	Washington
North Dakota	Oregon
North Carolina	Colorado
Georgia	Arizona
Mississippi	Iowa
Tennessee	Arkansas
Alabama	Idaho
South Carolina	

Prohibition Agrees With Des Moines

"Des Moines is not a 'Spotless Town' yet by any means, but it has not regretted ousting saloons," says Frank G. Moorhead of Des Moines, in the December number of the *Illustrated World*, in an article entitled—"When a City Goes Dry—What Happened in Des Moines."

"The closed saloon has not made Des Moines a model city," continues the writer. "The millennium has not yet dawned. With open saloons but forty miles away, bootlegging flourished for a time, although the police vigilantly arrested interurban passengers with overloaded suitcases.

"Des Moines, Iowa, is one of the largest cities in the United States that is really dry, and the only city to close its saloons by a councilmanic vote. Des Moines went dry because its city commission of five members voted the saloons out of existence—the first time this had ever been done in any large city.

"The commission had a united public sentiment behind it; the saloons did not even wage a court fight, but took the count and were down and out for good. A few weeks later the state legislature passed a statewide prohibition law. As it turned out, the Des Moines saloons were closed only ten and one-half months ahead of time.

Arrests Reduced

"As a result the number of arrests was reduced. Conditions were undeniably better. The number of divorce applications based upon drunkenness was greatly reduced. Tax levies were lowered.

"In Iowa, the deposits in the state and savings banks (where the funds of the drinking man would be deposited, if anywhere) showed an increase, six months after the saloons of Des Moines were closed, of $11,625.96. Whether or not the saloons were directly responsible, through the decrease in crime, it is interesting to note that five months after the saloons closed, fire insurance rates were reduced sixteen and two-thirds per cent on household goods, and from thirty cents to twenty-four cents per hundred dollars per year on dwellings. Arson and accidental fires, due to drunken carelessness, were on the decrease.

Saloons Now Stores

"Nor was the city overflowing with unemployed men. Even the fact that of eighty-six rooms suddenly made vacant by the closing of the saloons more than half were re-occupied as restaurants, delicatessen shops, clothing stores and the like within two months, and three-fourths within five months, gave the wets but little consolation. As prophets they were proved to be utter failures."

Prohibition Wins by Large Majority in Newfoundland---Law Goes Into Effect January 1, 1917

Out of eighteen electoral constituencies into which Newfoundland is divided, eleven are reported to have given more than the required forty per cent of votes for prohibition. The vote for the amendment is more than four times as large as the vote against it. Only 5,348 votes were polled against the measure and 24,965 in favor of it. The election was held on November 4, but because of stormy weather it was impossible to collect the ballot boxes in the St. Barbe district along the Labrador coast until some weeks later and full and definite returns were therefore delayed. The measure provides that the sale, manufacture and importing of alcoholic liquors shall be prohibited from and after January 1, 1917.

Campaign for "Dry Boston" December 14

The citizens of the "Hub of the Universe" are to vote on the liquor question on December 14. Major Dan Morgan Smith, formerly attorney for the Model License League, and now field secretary of the Anti-Saloon League, is leading the spirited campaign being conducted in the classic city and is awakening its conservative citizens to a sense of their responsibility in ridding it of the liquor traffic. The fact that Governor Walsh was defeated at the recent election by the liquor interests because he stated that he would sign the liquor transportation bill is being used as one of the arguments in favor of the city's freeing itself from the political tyranny of the liquor tribe.

To the question, "What will become of the large army of workmen employed by the wet goods business?" Major Smith is answering, "Suppose the thousand or so barkeepers and their wives should be compelled to dig for a living under no-license, does that afford any economic reason why Boston should not vote itself dry? The loss of revenue to Boston would be trivial. Do the license fees amount to a million dollars? For every dollar Boston receives that way, it pays out seven in increased expenses. Every one knows this except Mayor Curley, the liquor traffic and the man who is afraid of his tax rate. Distribute this lost million in taxes, and it would add the terrible added burden of sixty cents to each citizen—sixty cents contrasted with the gains in decency, sobriety and comfort!"

Philadelphia Real Estate Board Decides To Hold "Dry" Banquet

The annual banquet of the Philadelphia Real Estate Board, to be held next January, will be teetotally dry. That is to say, all alcoholic beverages will be tabooed, but grape juice, orangeade and other non-alcoholic drinks will flow freely.

A resolution to that effect was passed by members of the association, says the *North American*. This is the first time in the history of the board that this step has been taken. The banquet is a gala affair each year, and men of national prominence are always present.

A COVENANT WITH DEATH

Today we have, as we have always had, an anti-whisky Bible; we have, as we have always had, an anti-whisky God. Millions of the American people, both North and South, now want Congress to give them a chance to establish an anti-whisky Constitution. They realize that so long as the Constitution fails to prohibit the existence of the liquor traffic anywhere in this Republic, it is still a covenant with death and an agreement with hell.

—Hon. Morris Sheppard, United States Senator from Texas.

THE NEW CALIFORNIA CAMPAIGN

OUR PROBLEMS AND PLANS

MARY. M. COMAN

Opened with a wonderful enthusiasm, in southern California, when our National officers and so many of the delegates from Seattle were with us, the second great campaign for state-wide constitutional prohibition has been started. All through the state upon the last Sunday of October, thousands of the one hundred thousand desired, signed the petitions asking for the amendments to be placed upon the ballot for the election a year from this November. It is yet too early to know the results of "Enlistment Day," which has been followed by steady, quiet work for further signatures.

The new campaign was started last June, when the standing committee of one hundred called for a conference at Fresno, at which convention two great things were to be decided;—the adoption of a plan of campaign, and the form in which the matter should be placed before the voters of the state. By an overwhelming vote the delegates decided upon not one, but two amendments. First, one to discontinue the saloons in June, 1918, and second, an amendment to discontinue all wholesale and manufacturing interests in January, 1920.

This Fresno convention was composed of representative men and women from all over the state, all political parties, all religious denominations, all shades of temperance and prohibition belief being present. While at times there were sharp differences of opinion, in the end the vote was practically unanimous for such a form of amendment as could be carried.

But in spite of our hope, our faith and our ability for hard work, we realize that, because of many peculiar conditions in our state, it is going to be a difficult task to carry California for constitutional prohibition. The last reports of the internal revenue service tell us that there are more retail liquor licenses issued for this state than in all the eleven last states which have gone dry put together. Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Idaho, South Carolina, West Virginia, Virginia, Oregon, Iowa and Washington had only 14,750 licenses, while our total at present is 15,117. As Dr. Matt Hughes, president of the Campaign Federation, said at the great mass meeting on October 24, "Our state has 3,700 more liquor dealers than has the state of Ohio and has twice as many wholesale dealers, with seventy-four more, for good measure, and this with but half the population. Moreover, eighty-five per cent of our population lives in incorporated cities, with at least sixty-five per cent in larger cities, as San Francisco, Los Angeles, Sacramento and San Diego." By way of explanation of this seemingly large city population, it should be said that according to our state laws, we legally have no towns or villages. Such are incorporated as fifth and sixth class cities, with boards of trustees. So what would be a town in the middle West or the East, is a sixth class city here. And it is very true that we have not, partly because of our intensive agricultural interests, large country districts, which are invariably prohibition in vote. The wine grape vineyards and great hop fields constitute our largest agricultural districts and naturally they are on the side of the enemy.

Eastern people seldom realize the size and extent of California geographically. With the extreme length from the northwestern corner to the southeast limit, taking Chicago as a center, the long line would sweep to New Orleans, Charleston or Boston. Often a single county is larger than two or three of the eastern states, so that one tremendous California problem, so far as this campaign is concerned, is its size.

But a thing well planned, is, according to the old New England dictum, half accomplished. All temperance people are ready for united action, as was not possible in the previous fight. We have a splendidly officered federation, with well-trained men to carry out carefully made plans. Women as well as men are named as leaders, and the work among women and children is given to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union as its special province. The great executive committee, all tried and true trained workers, numbers a full thousand. Dr. Wishart, an expert, is in charge of the work of financing the campaign, while the brilliant writer, Franklin Hichborn, said to be the best publicity agent in the west, is in charge of all newspaper work. Almost without exception, the press of the smaller cities is solidly for state prohibition, and some of the larger journals are outspoken in their advocacy of a dry California. Although we lost our last fight, there has been a tremendous advance in public sentiment everywhere, as to the industrial, social and moral evil of alcohol, and we feel that we can count much upon this change.

We realize that the fight will be a sharp one, for the liquor interests will not be divided between the entire coast, as before, but will concentrate upon this state all possible pressure and influence. Already, we are told, every voter in the state is listed upon their books, as to his or her standing, and literature to fit each special case is being prepared. But we are optimistic, encouraged and ready for a hard pull, a long pull and a pull all together, to a victorious finish.

Denver's First Big All Women's Parade

A unique demonstration by the women's organizations of the city of Denver was the "All Women's" parade, which took place on the afternoon of November 15. For the greater part of an hour in the afternoon a thousand women in two hundred decorated automobiles paraded the downtown streets to advertise the Prosperity Exposition of the Colorado Federation of Women's Clubs, then in session. One of the most attractive, artistic and spectacular floats in the parade was that of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which is pictured above. On the top of a big tally-ho rode nineteen white-robed girls, members of the Colorado Y. P. B., each wearing a sash on which was inscribed the name of one of the prohibition states. Society women, club women, housewives, mothers with their babies, working women and college girls all participated. Nearly every motor car in line was to some extent decorated. There were omnibuses and sight-seeing cars, and old-fashioned, horse-drawn Concord stage-coaches filled with pioneer women who had crossed the plains and helped found the city of Denver.

OUT OF THE DEPTHS

A VOICE FROM PRISON WALLS

LORA S. La MANCE

(Endorsed by National Medal Contest Superintendent)

One of the saddest things about the liquor traffic is the toll we pay in the disgrace of young men. Seventy-five per cent of the inmates of jails and prisons go there before they are twenty-three. They are mere boys, many of them in their teens. Many heedless young fellows are not really bad at heart. They are the victims of the dram-shops, and of the pernicious teaching that a young man is expected to sow his wild oats. The young man takes but a few drinks, but those few drinks leave him befuddled and his self-control weakened. Some passion is aroused, or some beastly instinct set on fire, and before he realizes it the slip of a boy has committed a crime and must bear the mark of Cain for the rest of his days.

Oh, how bitter are the apples of Sodom! Oh, the agony of shame that swallows him up! He is in disgrace, he has brought dishonor on his name, and shame to his parents. So bitter is this penalty that again and again the prisoner at the bar absolutely conceals his identity. In one of our penitentiaries is a prisoner whose name is entered upon the records as John Nemo—John, "the nameless." In every prison are men serving their sentences under the fictitious name of John Doe, the law's name for an unknown, unidentified criminal. Often a young man when arrested shields his family name. He conceals his past, covers his tracks and serves his long, hard sentence without a line reaching his loved ones at home. *He has disappeared.*

Death comes even in prison. He who refuses to make his identity known rests with his past forever shrouded in the bosom of mother earth, the headstone at the grave's head marked only with his prison number. He that is immured within prison walls, forgotten by his boon companions, dies, and his dead body is unclaimed. He, too, is buried in that pathetically forlorn prison "city of the dead."

In many states the Woman's Christian Temperance Union holds an annual prison service on Flower Mission Day, giving an address that shows the mother-heart, handing to each man the flowers that speak to him of home and mother. In Fort Madison, at Iowa's state prison, there was a prisoner of most intelligent face, with a courtly bearing that told of good blood and careful training. A motherly white-ribboner said to him, "When do you get out?" He bowed sadly, "When the hearse comes, madam!" He was a life prisoner, and drink had put him there.

A short time after, a paper was handed to the Flower Mission superintendent. No name was signed. Not even the prison number was given. It was the cry of a broken-hearted man. It bore the title, "The Inglorious Dead." This is what the prisoner said of the little plot of ground that he knew would sooner or later hold his ashes:

THE INGLORIOUS DEAD.

Shunned by the living and separated from the resting place of the honored dead, this spot is certainly the saddest, loneliest spot in all this region. Yes, here, if nowhere else, the dead are equal. No proud monuments or saintly epitaphs are seen, but plain white stones with lettering suggestive of the markings of sin on once clean lives. A name, which perhaps the sleeper's father never heard, a number telling all the dishonor, and below, the duration and end of an earthly pilgrimage—nothing more.

Here no cannons boom, no flags wave, no throng of fellow citizens come to pay their annual tribute, but forest trees unfurl the flag of all nations, a solitary bird trilling in the distance and a cricket chirping in the grass relieve the awful quiet; the sun ever rising on the evil and the good pours a flood of glory over the dreary spot. No tolling bell, no eulogy or chant or plumed hearse is needed at these funerals. No mother's tears are dropped into these graves.

In faraway fields and gardens where some who lie here spent a happy childhood, the flowers they loved have bloomed and withered many years, but not a petal has been wafted to this lonely abode. One here is faithful to the last. Dear old Mother Nature receives her sinful children and hides them in her bosom until at the command of her God and theirs she must deliver them up.

In the stillness of the night the yearning heart of many a mother goes abroad in search of her boy, who has forgotten to write home. Through city and forest, over prairie and ocean it roams, but never does that heart pause at the prison burying ground. Here lies a mere child laid low in dishonor, and here one in the very pride of strength and maturity. Here,—can it be possible—lies one but twenty-one, twenty, nineteen, eighteen years of age. Boys, mere boys.

Where were their fathers, mothers, teachers, preachers and the humane societies when the whirlpool caught their careless young feet? Stand aghast! Is this not a phantom record? Here is a youth just beginning to tamper with sin. How will he fight? Will it be a lost battle, this conflict with powers of darkness? Single-handed and alone the boy is fighting, sometimes bravely. There are passions and environments which will hold him with a stronger grip than any handcuffs that may come later.

Those people whose flag waves so proudly over their own dead are in league against him. Do they not deliver him soul and body to the rum fiend which has power to kill and cast him into a drunkard's grave or perhaps is the cause of putting him behind the bars? Here he may gain a silent victory and be placed in a windowless palace to rest. God only knows.

Within here all are laid so that in rising, their opening eyes will fall upon "the Lord appearing in the East." Oh, what a meeting! Will not the pitiful Judge remember their weakness, and let the curse fall upon the society that allows to be sold the stuff that sends behind the bars, directly or indirectly, ninety-five per cent of all the inmates of prisons? We hope for the best. Sin is sin, and God is holy.

Shunned by the living and separated from the honored dead, there they will sleep until awakened by that summons from which there is no escape, to appear at that court from which there is no appeal.

NATIONAL LECTURER SPEAKS AT PACIFIC LOGGING CONGRESS

A fine opportunity to speak in behalf of the cause recently came to Mrs. Effie M. Lawrence of North Lubec, Maine, who was appointed a National lecturer at the National W. C. T. U. Convention at Seattle. Mrs. Lawrence accompanied her husband on an excursion of the Pacific Logging Congress from San Francisco to Eureka, California, to visit the great redwood forests and observe the gigantic logging and milling operations that are necessary in the manufacture of lumber from such mighty trees. At a banquet given the congress in Eureka, Mrs. Lawrence was invited to speak on "Safety First Measures." She told something of our splendid department of Work Among Lumbermen and sought to impress upon her audience the exceedingly great importance of total abstinence on the part of the employe required to operate intricate and powerful machinery. She gave scientific facts as to the injurious nature and effects of alcohol, and in speaking of prohibition as the greatest aid to abstinence, made a strong appeal to the more than two hundred large capitalists and employers of labor present, to use their influence for state and National Prohibition. Although the message was something of an innovation it elicited great applause and personal thanks from many of the men, while the editors of three trade journals asked Mrs. Lambert for feature articles. A Red Cross doctor who had been working in the camps for a number of years and who said he knew the message was needed, but wondered if it were timely, has asked for charts which he will use in his talks to the men of the woods. "It certainly behooves our women to be prepared," writes Mrs. Lambert, "for they know not when or where the opportunity to speak for our great cause may present itself."

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH NORTH DAKOTA?

In rousing fashion the residents of prohibition states are challenging the claims of the liquor forces that prohibition brings in its wake poverty and desolation to states having such laws on their statute books. Eager to vindicate his state, which has been grossly misrepresented in the Minneapolis campaign, Mr. Edgar L. Richter, president of the North Dakota Press Association, says in defense of prohibition:

"I have lived in North Dakota for about eighteen years, at Larimore, twenty-eight miles west of Grand Forks. West Grand Forks was a dry town and East Grand Forks was a wet town. When the wet and dry proposition went up there was a great cry that if North Dakota went dry, Grand Forks would be a cowpath, everybody would move over to the east side. The contrary condition exists today. The great majority of the saloonkeepers in East Grand Forks live in Grand Forks, the dry town, where they are bringing up their boys and girls.

"Grand Forks is a city of about 14,000, while East Grand Forks is a city of about 4,000. East Grand Forks has had all this time between thirty and forty saloons paying a heavy license, but the city has up to the present not had much surplus money, and I am informed that when the bridge burned down connecting the two cities a few years ago, it appealed to the west side for assistance to rebuild the bridge.

"I venture the assertion that in the state of North Dakota it would be impossible to locate twenty-five blind pigs today."

Will Not National Prohibition Aid in "Providing for the Common Defense?"

Will not National Prohibition aid wonderfully "in providing for the common defense" by making us, or at least helping to make us, a virile, strong, and sober nation. Will it not be a potent factor in the establishment of "domestic tranquillity"? What is there that disturbs "domestic tranquillity" more than the drinking of twenty-five gallons per capita of alcoholic beverages every year, as do the people of this country?

—U. S. Congressman Caleb Powers of Kentucky.

APPROPRIATING THE WHITE RIBBON

MRS. AUGUST BURGHARD, Macon, Ga.

The proverbial "straw showing which way the wind blows," is not more conclusive than are the two words showing how the influence of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has permeated all walks of life. Thirty-eight years ago a knot of white ribbon was adopted as the badge of the organization. Today the term, "white ribbon," is used to describe everything and everybody connected with temperance and the prohibition of the liquor traffic, regardless of "sex, color or previous condition."

In a certain state recently, three bills were introduced in the legislature looking toward the strengthening of the prohibition law. They were prepared by prohibition men, and while the W. C. T. U. to a large extent had created the temperance sentiment which called for such legislation, and approved the bills, it was not directly responsible for them. Nevertheless, the phrase "white ribbon measures," as they were termed, must have been kept set up, so frequently did it appear in the editorial columns of the state's dailies.

Non-Alcoholic Punch Good Form

Through the open door of an elegant home on a prominent avenue, glimpses could be caught of floral decorations and strains of music floated out. Down the broad granite steps to the walk tripped a bevy of daintily attired debutantes, gaily chatting a moment before entering the several waiting limousines. A passer-by caught the following snatches of conversation: "Beryl's party was a grand success!" "Never saw such an elaborate display of orchids!" "Did you ever see anything more exquisite than the setting of the punch bowl, with that trellis of grape-vine for a background? Bushels of grapes must have been used."

"Lovely, and the punch was surely the nectar of the gods." "Best ever!" "Delicious!"

"Yes, and it was strictly white ribbon punch, too."

"Mother was saying only yesterday that that's the only kind that is good form these days. It was different when she was a girl."

"White ribbon punch," if you please, only meant that it was free from intoxicating beverages.

Teetotal Doctor

Clang, clang, down the street glided the ambulance.

"Wish we had a little brandy to give him, poor fellow!"

"Doesn't need any," said the physician, hearing the expressed wish as he hurried up and took in the situation at a glance, wrecked auto, injured man and all. "I have something here which is better. Stand aside," he ordered; "lend a hand there and we will have him at the hospital in a jiffy." The crowd, which had collected to learn of the accident, parted and turned to go.

"Doctor Bolling has remarkable success with his patients and he is a teetotal white ribbon doctor," remarked a bystander, meaning that the physician was scientifically correct in leaving out alcoholic medication in his practice.

Barbecue Without Beer

"Big crowd at the good roads meet; four counties well represented. This part of the route for the new highway satisfactorily settled upon," said progressive Mr. Snow to the men on the corner.

"Have a good feed for all that bunch in Plains?" some one asked.

"Did we? Tastiest barbecue I ever ate, and all of you know I have sampled a few. That was an all-right spread, good and plenty, take it from me," replied Mr. Snow, smacking his lips.

"Heard that it was a white ribbon barbecue," remarked another with a laugh.

"That's just what it was—not a drop of beer. Precious few seemed to notice it, or comment on it. Jolliest crowd I ever saw," continued Mr. Snow.

No Alcohol for Baby

"The little darling is just one week old," beamed grandmother. "He's a fine little fellow, but not quite well today," drawing her chair nearer the fire, as she related the nature of the new baby's trouble to her life-long friend, who had called with congratulations.

"Why, a few drops of gin would correct all that," said the friend.

"Oh, no. We hope that baby will never in his whole life taste one drop of alcohol," hastily answered his grandmother. "The white ribbon nurse will soon bring him around all right."

White Ribbon Journalism

"Splendid editorial that, on National Prohibition in the paper you sent me last week," said the merchant to the farmer. "Other good things in the paper, too."

"Oh yes, it is some paper, if it is a weekly," answered the farmer. "We have an A No. 1 white ribbon editor out my way; he gets out a clean sheet and it's readable, too."

New-Fashioned Baking Day

Sugar, spice, raisins, dates, figs, citron, almonds, butter, eggs, flour—such an array Mrs. Brown was setting on her clean kitchen table. While she bustled about, she smiled as she pictured the happy reunion soon to be held at her Thanksgiving dinner.

"Good morning, Mrs. Brown." A tall figure stood in the kitchen door. "Jest dropped in to see you a bit. 'Pear to be busy. Looks like somebody is going to have fruit cake on Thanksgiving."

"Come right in, Miss Sallie. I'm liable to set you to work helping with the mixing, though."

"Got everything ready," taking in the contents of the table at a glance. "Where is the whisky or brandy? Going to put it in, or pour it over after you bake?"

"Never a drop of that stuff has been in my house, Miss Sallie, since poor Tom's trouble. I happened to be passing just as he fell—both of them were drinking. 'I learned to love liquor at my mother's table,' he said as he lay there dying in his own spilt blood. You know how free his mother was with the use of wine in all her sweets, and her brandy peaches. No, Miss Sallie, this is to be a white ribbon fruit cake. Will you flour the raisins, please?"

And so it goes. The white ribbon teacher and the white ribbon preacher, the white ribbon town and the white ribbon mayor, the white ribbon hospital and the white ribbon hotel—institutions and persons standing four square for total abstinence and prohibition of the use of intoxicating beverages, have come to be described by the words "white ribbon," whether or not controlled by, or affiliated with, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Thus is the world unconsciously paying tribute to the influence of this organization whose badge was chosen as symbolic not only of purity and peace, but of all the correlated reforms that center in the protection of the home.

RESULTS OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN CALIFORNIA

In the recent suffrage campaigns many false statements concerning the situation in suffrage states were circulated. Especially vicious in their effect were the misrepresentations of a certain Mr. John P. Irish concerning the benefits of woman suffrage in California. Inasmuch as the states in which suffrage elections were held this year have announced that they are to continue uninterruptedly their campaigns, a refutation of these statements of Colonel Irish by Mrs. Dorcas Spencer, a National W. C. T. U. superintendent, will, we are sure, be interesting to our readers. She writes as follows:

"As to the results of woman suffrage in California, only the evil-disposed appear to question their advantage and value," says Mrs. Spencer. "Among its first fruits was a legislature of higher character than any preceding it, and that legislature enacted eleven reform laws, for some of which efforts had been made session after session, to get a hearing, and no member would risk his personal influence or chance of re-election by the introduction of the bills, but with women voting, better men were eagerly offering to present and push the bills. Up to that time the race track gamblers and their associated villainies had constituted a solid barrier against all moral issues. It was realized by all political parties that women would bolt the ticket unless the best men were nominated, hence the improvement. At the close of the session the historian of the legislature, the Hon. Franklin Hichborn, declared that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union had the largest solid block of votes in the state.

The influence of the woman's vote was strongly felt in the passage of the following measures: red light injunction and abatement law, raising the age of consent to eighteen years, joint guardianship of children, bastardy bill requiring father to support child born out of wedlock, bill for a training school for delinquent girls, pensions to public school teachers, pensions to widows left with children, bill granting aid to destitute children kept in homes of widowed mothers, protection of children and girls, improved juvenile court law, extension of eight-hour law, including industries employing women, state law closing saloons from two a. m. to six a. m., and the amended local option law under which many localities have become dry. The women were also responsible for the defeat of many pernicious bills.

As to the slanderous tales of Mr. Irish of the wickedness of San Francisco, they are not worthy of discussion. The deplorable political conditions from which the city has suffered are well known, but the heroic battle for righteousness continually waged by the good people of that city is not heard of in the east, nor is it known there that two-thirds of the best business men in San Francisco live in the trans-bay cities, and neither they nor the women of their households can vote in San Francisco, thus the baser elements have often an easy victory.

Bishop Hughes of the Methodist church predicted that equal suffrage would create dissensions in homes; when he saw the directly opposite results, he went boldly into print with his wider vision and testified to the unifying effect in families, because of the greater community of interest. It is noteworthy that in the good residence districts of cities, the votes of women exceed the men's, while in the sections where ignorance, poverty and vice prevail, the votes of men far out-number the women. All important cities in California have policewomen especially for the necessities of girls and women.

California is not demoralized by woman's vote. The following resolution passed by both houses of the legislature shows what our lawmakers think of it. So say we all.

Chapter 50, Statutes of California, 1915
Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 22, Correction of Erroneous Reports Regarding Woman Suffrage in California.

Whereas, The issue of woman suffrage is pending in many states of this union; and

Whereas, The operation and effect of the enfranchisement of women in California is being constantly misrepresented in such states and used there as arguments in opposition to the granting of suffrage to women; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Senate of the Forty-first Session of the Legislature of the State of California, the Assembly concurring, That the experience of this state amply justifies the adoption of woman suffrage by the people in October, 1911; and be it further

Resolved, That so successful has been the operation and effect of granting political rights to women equal to those held by men, that it is generally conceded that were the question to be again voted on by the people of this state, it would be re-endorsed by an overwhelming majority; and be it further

Resolved, That the adoption of woman suffrage by California is one of the important factors contributing to the marked political, social and industrial advancement made by our people in recent years, and that any disparagement of the cause of woman suffrage attempted elsewhere on the ground that woman suffrage is not satisfactory to this state, has no basis in fact, and is signally disproved by the acknowledged intelligence and discrimination shown by women voters in the settling of our great political and industrial problem at the polls.

MEDICAL TEMPERANCE TRIUMPHS

MRS. MARTHA M. ALLEN, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent

The great event of the year in medical temperance was the cutting out of whisky and brandy from the recognized list of medicines in the U. S. Pharmacopœia. The large work done by this department in seeking such action is at last rewarded with success. It is a momentous victory in the fight for the overthrow of alcohol. No longer can the liquor traffic shelter itself under the cloak of respectability too long thrown over it by the medical profession. We have reason to rejoice and be thankful.

To be in line with this advance step of the medical profession those belated state and local unions which still retain the proviso, "as a beverage" in their pledge must also do some cutting.

The second great event is the inauguration of an educational campaign against alcohol by the department of health of New York City. Dr. Goldwater, the fearless health commissioner, is fighting the patent medicine also. No patent medicine can now be on sale in New York City unless its ingredients are made known to the department of health, and false advertising claims in newspapers or elsewhere for these preparations are forbidden by a health department ordinance. Some of the better class manufacturers are agreeing to this city ordinance but others of a different ilk declare that they will no longer sell their precious nostrums in New York!

Massachusetts is carrying on a fine campaign against alcohol in which prominent physicians are active. Indiana health officers resolved at a state meeting to do work of a similar character.

At the last meeting of the Ohio State Medical Society some leading men in that body organized a society for the study of alcohol.

Strong resolutions against alcohol were introduced in the annual meetings of the state medical societies of Florida and of Pennsylvania, but were not passed by those bodies. That such resolutions were considered is a decided step in advance.

The New Hampshire legislature passed a law regulating the prescriptions of alcoholic liquors by physicians, making it imperative that such prescriptions must be as carefully adapted to the disease as that of "any other poisonous drug."

Effort was made in Tennessee to have a law passed stipulating the percentage of alcohol permitted in patent medicines.

Every state in the Union with six exceptions now has a law equivalent to the National Pure Food and Drugs law. The exceptions are Arizona, Delaware, Georgia, Minnesota, Mississippi, and New Mexico. Arizona has a pure food law but it does not cover medicines. Laws against false advertising, including medical advertising, have been passed in Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, North Carolina, North Dakota, Rhode Island, and South Dakota. Chicago and New York have similar city ordinances.

Some states and a considerable number of cities now forbid the distribution of drug samples.

Nine hundred physicians of Philadelphia and the members of three county medical societies signed petitions to the Pennsylvania legislature in behalf of a state local option law.

Maine W. C. T. U. scored a victory in the legislature last winter. A bill to permit druggists to sell liquor as medicine was in committee. The state president gave the members of the committee some of the best leaflets of this department and no further arguments were needed to kill the bill.

The W. C. T. U. of Lexington held a medical temperance banquet to which all the physicians of the county were invited. The chief speaker was Dr. C. L. Reid of Cincinnati, one of the foremost physicians of America. Dr. Reid said in his address that less than one-hundredth as much alcohol is prescribed in the hospitals in Cincinnati with which he is connected as was prescribed twenty-five years ago.

The W. C. T. U. of Minneapolis arranged with the city superintendent of schools for the distribution among boys of grammar and high schools of four thousand copies each of the two leaflets, "Alcohol, the Young Man's Greatest Enemy," and "Alcohol Hinders Business Success." Similar work was done in Buffalo and Rochester by arrangement of the state W. C. T. U. superintendent of New York. The Rochester superintendent of schools spoke highly of the leaflets.

In Washington a visitor to the city showed a Y. M. C. A. secretary these leaflets and he ordered five hundred copies for distribution in his work. Seven hundred leaflets were distributed at a Y. M. C. A. meeting in Cincinnati by the Ohio state superintendent of this department.

UNTAXED WHISKY

J. R. PARK, Treasurer Presbyterian Board of Temperance

It is a well known fact that the liquor traffic is the enemy of missions, but few people realize that this twice-cursed product of the distilleries and the breweries is not required to pay the usual government tax imposed upon liquor produced and consumed within the limits of our own country. The United States Statistical Abstract (p. 436) states that the export of spirits, wines and malt liquors from 1903 to 1913 was valued as follows:

1903	$3,484,007
1904	2,982,279
1905	3,365,032
1906	2,993,551
1907	3,314,578
1908	3,062,449
1909	3,096,172
1910	3,154,100
1911	3,479,586
1912	3,801,909
1913	4,008,290

The above figures represent the price at which the liquor is billed to the foreign customers, and American liquors, especially whisky and rum, are furnished to other countries at a price very much lower than is paid in America. We make our own people pay duty on things they need from other countries, why should the people in those same countries have it made easy to get from us things which they would be better off without?

If our government penalizes the distiller and brewer for destroying grain and other food products to make liquor for home consumption, why not fine the same people for turning millions of bushels into poison to be consumed abroad?

The Curse of Missions

In China the government is careful to label all poisons and it is stated that the liquor shipped from this country is labeled "*The Jesus Poison.*"

The English government, through its agents in some places in India and elsewhere, has been known to forbid the organization of temperance societies which aim to protect the natives from the drink habit, as these societies interfere with the liquor traffic.

In Japan drunkenness was practically unknown until after the revolution of 1868, and now when a drunken man is seen on the street the natives say, "*Here comes a Christian.*"

The primitive races of Africa, owing to their lack of self control, have been sadly debauched wherever they have been exposed to this touch of "civilization." By an agreement among the leading nations of the world, known as the "Brussels Act," which went into effect in 1901, the shipment of liquor into Africa was prohibited between the twentieth degree north latitude and the twenty-second degree south latitude. Unfortunately the colonial governments have been unable, as yet, to enforce this act very strictly.

As an instance of the enormous trade carried on in Africa, it is stated that in the district of Sierra Leone, during one-fourth of a year, 250 tons of liquor were unloaded at a "dry town" to be transported to towns in the interior.

An increase in the price of liquor has a tendency to reduce consumption, and if the liquor dealers were required to pay the regular United States tax on the shipments from America it would reduce, if not entirely stop the export trade; and the grain and other foodstuffs now worse than wasted in the manufacture of liquor for export, would be consumed in other and more beneficial channels.

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. NOTES

The autumn conference of the National British Women's Temperance Association, following for the first time somewhat the American Chautauqua plan, met in Stanwick, Derbyshire, for six delightful days of consideration of W. C. T. U. plans and methods. The comprehensive program included every line of work, special emphasis being placed on the efforts to reach children and young people and protect the soldiers from the evils of intemperance.

A monster petition for six o'clock closing has been presented to the parliament of New South Wales.

Several new unions have been organized in Straits Settlement, one at Tamil, with twenty-five members, by Mrs. Hancock, and others in Malacca, Kuala, Lumpur and in Sitiawan, Perah. The W. C. T. U. president, Mrs. Shellabear, has been largely responsible for this satisfactory result.

The Scottish "Y's" have done much for the comfort of the soldiers. The W. C. T. U. of Aberdeen, Scotland, joined the Y. M. C. A. and the Woman's Patriotic Society in the celebration of Flower Day. On this day from six o'clock in the morning till dark a brisk trade in buttonhole bouquets and bunches of flowers was carried on. Roses, sweet peas and white heather were in great demand. Over 1,300 collectors and a large number of indoor assistants gave their services. The proceeds amounted to nearly 450 pounds.

Signora Severini has been elected vice-president of the W. C. T. U. of Italy. She has organized unions in Ancona, Chiaravalla, Pesaro, Capocelle, Piau di Meleto, Senegaglia, Macerata, Fansula and other points. She is now in communication with ladies in Turin, Bologna and Venice. Much literature has been distributed and many articles published in the newspapers. Signora Severini is at present giving scientific temperance lectures in the elementary schools.

The W. C. T. U of Sweden, which now has a membership of 7,062, is the only temperance society in Sweden which has increased its membership during the past year. Twenty-four new unions have been organized. Miss Cecilia Francke has been most successful as an organizer. A home of rest for working girls has been opened by a union on the east coast, and white ribboners of Malmo are building a ten room house in the north of their county as a rest home for tired women.

QUEENSLAND COMRADES IN ANNUAL MEETING

One of the noticeable features of the Queensland 1915 convention which met in the city of Bundaberg was a spirit of consecration and willingness to work, which speaks well for the success of the new year. Throughout the meetings there was ready response to all calls for workers, and no single piece of work was put aside because a woman could not be found to perform it. There is very definite progress, especially in the north, where an honorary organizer full of enthusiasm and spirituality has organized many new unions. Everywhere people are ready to respond, and a dozen organizers could be used to good purpose if the W. C. T. U. could send out that number. Among the many helpful features of the program were the sermons by Rev. Greenwood, a patriotic afternoon with helpful addresses, the Young People's evening and the annual address of the president, which dealt with the forward movement of temperance throughout the world. Reports showed thirty-four unions in good standing with a membership of 1,530 women. The financial condition is good. A fund for a Queensland W. C. T. U. motor ambulance reached 300 pounds before the close of the session. Mrs. T. Williams, state president, was re-elected, as was also the treasurer, Mrs. J. Tait. Mrs. Bode and Miss M. Borkendale are the new corresponding and recording secretaries.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA W. C. T. U.

The twenty-seventh convention of the South Australian W. C. T. U. was a time of thanksgiving over the victory for six o'clock closing in the securing of which the W. C. T. U. had a large share. In a letter of appreciation sent the minister of defence the wisdom of removing drink from troop ships was urged. That this has since been done is another cause of rejoicing. Among the activities reported at the convention was the vigorous campaign for six o'clock closing, house-to-house visitation, distribution of literature and the holding of many public and drawing room meetings. Posters have been most helpful in the work. Mrs. Harrison Lee Cowie of New Zealand and Mrs. Barton of Scotland have rendered valuable aid and their eloquent addresses have resulted in the addition of nearly 1,000 new members. The annual address of the president, Mrs. E. W. Nicholls, was an able and inspiring presentation of the status of prohibition and was received with marked appreciation. She made special mention of the fact that woman suffrage has been in force for twenty years in Australia, and that in this respect Australia leads the world. South Australia has four women justices of the peace, two of them members of the W. C. T. U., one the widow of the late Hon. Thomas Price and the other the national W. C. T. U. president. An effort is now being made to secure policewomen. Addresses of great power were those of Rev. I. C. Hughes and Pastor Huntsman, both stalwarts in the temperance cause. Two interesting evening meetings were devoted to the young people.

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Published Weekly by the National Woman's Christain Temperance Union
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Evanston, Illinois, December 2, 1915

GOAL FOR 1916—SIXTY THOUSAND NEW MEMBERS

The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

Miss Anna A. Gordon, National president, left Evanston Wednesday, December 1, for Washington, to attend the conference of the committee of nineteen, leaders of the allied temperance forces, who will confer on December 3 concerning the phraseology of the prohibition amendment which is to be presented to Congress. Miss Gordon will participate in the Day of Prayer meetings held by the District of Columbia W. C. T. U. and will remain for the other important conferences in Washington during the month of December.

The large number of orders received at National Headquarters for Day of Prayer programs indicates that there will be a widespread observance of the day—December 2.

NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION DAY DECEMBER 12

It is hoped that every local union in the land is making preparations for an enthusiastic observance of December 12, National Constitutional Prohibition Day, program for which appeared in THE UNION SIGNAL of November 18. The action of Congress on this important question will depend largely upon the pressure brought to bear upon its members by their constituents. It is the purpose of these meetings to awaken such interest and enthusiasm in every church and community as will prompt the sending to Congressmen and Senators of resolutions in favor of the amendment for National Constitutional Prohibition. Do not fail to arrange immediately for a mass meeting which will attract men and women of every class, faith and political affiliation.

As heretofore stated, a mass meeting will be held in Washington, D. C., on December 12, at Poli's Theater, with Mrs. Mary Harris Armor and Dr. Mary Stone, president of the China W. C. T. U., as the chief speakers. Miss Gordon will preside, and Mrs. Boole and Mrs. Hoge, National General Officers, will participate, as will many state presidents and National superintendents. In addition to the list given last week, Mrs. Lenna Lowe Yost, president of West Virginia W. C. T. U.; Mrs. E. L. Calkins, president of Michigan W. C. T. U.; Miss Margaret J. Bilz, National organizer and lecturer, and resident members of the Executive Committee of the National W. C. T. U., have signified their intention of being present.

"BETTER LAW ENFORCEMENT" CAMPAIGNS

A well-enforced prohibition law is conceded to be the superlative master argument in a no-license campaign. The liquor interests concentrate their attention and efforts largely on the state of Kansas. They employ high-priced statistical prevaricators to confuse and mislead the people in the hope of making a slight dent in the impregnable Kansas argument. Why do they do this? Because the very existence of such a well-enforced, beneficent, popular law imperils their iniquitous traffic.

It is well known that the Kansas argument alone has not only made millions of voters for the cause and has helped mightily in the conversion to prohibition of thousands in Canada and other nations, but that it was no small factor in leading the Czar and his advisers to decide to prohibit the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors in Russia. The same is true in a greater or less degree of every prohibition state or community. It is therefore a matter of profound significance that the emphasis in these days is being placed on the better enforcement of the anti-liquor laws which are at present on the statute books.

The older prohibition states have recently shown a healthy interest in this matter. Last year the legislature of Tennessee passed measures that will enable the officers of the law in every community to get more satisfactory results in the way of enforcement. The Georgia legislature, under the courageous leadership of Governor Harris, at its special session paved the way for an ideal enforcement of its law. Governor-elect Bilbo of Mississippi has very recently called upon the Christian people of his state to support and co-operate with him in clearing the state of boot-leggers and blind pigs. Governor Hatfield of West Virginia has announced that he will stand by his law-enforcing officers even to the extent of calling out the state militia.

The states in which prohibition laws are soon to go into effect have been studying to good purpose the experience of the older prohibition states and are prepared to guard at every point against violation of the law.

But officials, no matter how sincere their efforts or fervent their desires, cannot alone and unaided succeed. The responsibility rests as well upon every citizen. The recent triumph of law enforcement in Chicago through the action of Mayor Thompson in putting into effect a law which his predecessors had insisted was a dead letter, illustrates what a well-intentioned official can do if he is supported by public sentiment. In urging his people to help him in the enforcement of the prohibition law in Colorado after January 1, 1916, Governor Carlson recently said, "Every one of you must promise yourself to get on the firing line. If this new law is to be a success, you must back it up. We must show the property holder that he must stand by the law, for if he does not support the government in the liquor matter, he must realize that when he calls upon the government to protect his property, he will be calling upon a weakened instrument."

Two things every citizen of a prohibition community can and ought to do in this matter: First, let the state officials know that they have his approval and support in every way; and second, make sentiment for the enforcement of the law at every time, in every place, and in every way possible. History has shown that it takes the combination of a conscientious, morally courageous executive, and an audible, not to say clamorous public sentiment sustaining him, to secure satisfactory enforcement of a prohibition law, and nothing will do more to accelerate the prohibition movement than the whole-hearted co-operation of every citizen to this end.

DISEASE PREVENTION WEEK

The observance of Disease Prevention Week, December 6-12, will afford an opportunity to call the attention of the public, through the press and in other ways, to the relation of alcohol to disease, and especially to the recognition that has been given during the past year by boards of health to the liquor evil as one of the basic causes of ill health in every community. Mrs. Frances Waite Leiter, National W. C. T. U. superintendent of the department of Health, suggests that meetings be held by the W. C. T. U. during the week, placing special emphasis on the liquor evil in its relation to the great white plague, tuberculosis. The mayors of the various cities have designated December 10 of this Health week as "Child's Health Day" and have urged that all the schools devote some period of the day to appropriate exercises. Co-operation with the teachers in these exercises and the distribution among the children and their parents of literature showing the destructive and debilitating effects of alcohol may be arranged by the local unions. As all pastors are asked to preach Sunday, December 12, on the subject of tuberculosis and other diseases which ravage the country, it might not be out of place to mail to your pastor a leaflet giving the opinions of scientists on the undermining effect of alcoholic drinks, which render drinkers easy victims of tuberculosis.

NO MONEY IN SALOON BUSINESS

"I don't care if the state does go dry next year," a Columbus (Ohio) saloonkeeper is reported by a Columbus paper to have said when he heard the results of the election. "I wouldn't have cared if it had gone dry this year. If the prohibitionists take up the fight next year the wets will fight without any of my money. I pay $1,105 to go into business before I open my doors, and I have my rent on top of that. I have to hire well-paid men. If I hire cheap men, when I'm not looking they will get more than a high priced. There's no money in the saloon business in Ohio."

It is suspected that these sentiments are shared by more than one saloonkeeper in Ohio and other states, and the solution of the liquor question may be materially helped through the disaffection of this section of the liquor element.

POPULAR GOODS IN A "WET" STATE

A number of good natured, rough and tumble arguments took place during the recent Ohio campaign. The *Columbus* (O.) *Dispatch* tells the following story of one of them, that occurred in the city just before the elections:

"The speaker said that West Virginia had profited by voting dry, and a man in the crowd disputed this statement. He said that he was a salesman, that he visited every county seat in the state and that his business had fallen off considerably since that state went dry. Another man spoke up and said that he was a salesman and 'made' West Virginia regularly and that his business had increased since the state became dry. He asked the fellow who reported a falling off of business what his line was and the latter reluctantly admitted that he sold undertakers' supplies, at which the crowd yelled. The other man who declared that prohibition had helped his business explained he sold furniture. The wets laughingly acknowledged that they were worsted in the argument."

LET US "STAY THROUGH"

At one of the recent National Temperance Council meetings at San Francisco Mr. Daniel A. Poling told the following incident concerning his little son whom he was compelled not long ago to take to a surgeon for a painful operation. As the wee lad realized that he must submit to the ordeal and the anesthetic was about to be administered by the attendant, he put his arms around his father's neck, and pleaded, "Daddy, you'll stay through, won't you?" The father promised, but as the surgeon began the performance of his task, the father found it almost more than he could endure to watch by the bedside of the little sufferer, but mindful of his promise, he remained. When a little later the child opened his eyes and looked up into the father's face, his first words were, "Daddy, did you stay through?" "And woe be it to me," said Mr. Poling, "had I failed to keep faith with the lad. To stay through in the great work in which we are engaged, to stay through until this land is without a saloon or a brewery or a distillery, until the people of America and of the world are sober, this is our high privilege, our stupendous opportunity."

OKLAHOMA W.C.T.U. PARTICIPATES IN LAYING CORNER STONE OF NEW STATE CAPITOL

Statehood day, November 16, marked a new era in Oklahoma's history. The ceremonies incident to the laying of the corner stone of the new state capitol brought to Oklahoma City an immense crowd. It was a gala day with colors flying and flags and banners everywhere. The autos in the great parade in celebration of Oklahoma's eight years of statehood were gay with color. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union has ever been identified with the growth and development of the state, hence it was fitting that the records of the organization, together with a copy of the state paper and the National president's annual address, be deposited in the vault under the huge cornerstone of the new building. Mrs. Cora D. Hammett, state corresponding secretary, made the necessary arrangements, also secured space in the parade for the W. C. T. U. autos, and reserved seats on the platform. Mrs. Abbie B. Hillerman, state W. C. T. U. president, was in attendance, and many local members were also present.

BEER MONEY NOW GOES FOR GROCERIES

An interesting bit of testimony comes from the section of Minnesota which has recently become dry through what might be called an automatic application of prohibition to a region where no election was held to settle the question, namely, the enforcement of an old Indian treaty. Because of this action there is not now an open saloon in Itasca county, and as a result there has taken place a marvelous reformation of a commercial nature. It is reported that at the Great Northern railroad station at this point one year ago seventy-nine tons of beer were shipped in. This year for the same period there was no receipt of beer, but the books showed that seventy-nine tons more of groceries were consigned to this point than during the corresponding month of a year ago. The *Minneapolis* (Minn.) *Journal*, in reporting this delightful state of affairs, says that the records of the mining companies, which employ the large population of foreigners, show fewer layoffs among the men than ever before and the stores report larger and more profitable business from these employes.

HISTORY IN THE MAKING

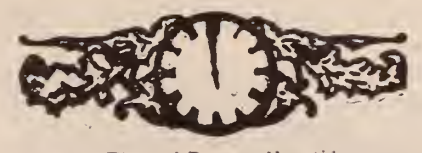
The new and stringent excise decree in Mexico places in the hands of the municipal government complete control of the retail liquor business of Mexico City. Hereafter no saloons or other public drinking resorts will be permitted to do business on the more prominent streets and avenues, or fronting on the public parks or plazas. Hereafter no saloon can be maintained within one hundred yards of a school or church edifice. Liquor may not be sold to minors, intoxicated persons or women of evil life.

It is reported that United States Senator John H. Bankhead of Alabama, who is chairman of the Senate committee on postoffices and postroads, has informed the Alabama commission that he intends to introduce and support the bill to exclude liquor circulars and advertising from the mails when addressed to dry territory. Inasmuch as Senator Bankhead was one of those who voted against the Webb-Kenyon bill this statement indicates that he now looks at the question from the point of view which should be taken by a man representing a prohibition state.

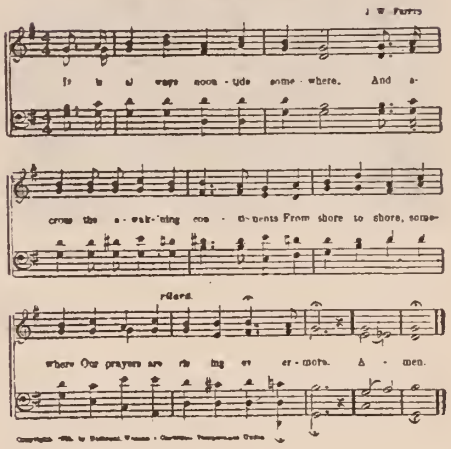
The Laymen's Missionary Conference meeting in Boston, Mass., recently, adopted resolutions urging President Wilson and Congress to stop the traffic in rum from Boston to the western coast of Africa. Since the European trade with Africa has been interrupted by the war, it is reported that many cargoes of rum have been sent from Boston to the Dark Continent.

The threatened order restricting the sale of liquor in Greater London has gone into effect. The hours of sale on week days are from noon to 2:30 p. m. and from 6 to 9 p. m. On Sundays they are from 1 p. m. to 3 p. m. and from 6 to 9 p. m. It is forbidden to lend or advance money for payment for liquor.

The Beta Phi fraternity, at a recent meeting in Chicago, passed resolutions forbidding liquor in its chapter houses. The resolution is said to affect chapters of twelve colleges and universities in the middle west.



Time of Prayer—Noontide



We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

MRS. M. B. WHITE, mother of Mrs. Hattie E. Buck, treasurer of the Arizona W. C. T. U. Mrs. White was an ardent temperance worker and in the early days was territorial president of the Arizona W. C. T. U.

MR. C. B. WOOD, husband of the recording secretary of the Arizona W. C. T. U. Mr. Wood was a prominent citizen and at the time of his death postmaster of Phoenix. He perished in the flames of a burning building on his ranch near Phoenix.

MRS. J. R. DAY, Rushsylvania, O., president of the Logan county W. C. T. U. for many years; one of the Crusaders of the '70's, and a tireless worker for the temperance cause.

From Council Bluffs comes the story of a former saloon-keeper, gambler, boozer, etc., who was converted by Billy Sunday's "booze" sermon and straightway after "hitting the trail" he went to the chief of police of Council Bluffs, a Christian man, under a reform administration, and offered his services in ferreting out the dens of vice and helping to maintain the city's standing when it goes dry under the new Iowa law, January 1, 1916.

In one of her speeches at the National W. C. T. U. Convention Mrs. Culla J. Vayhinger told the story of a young minister who was offered forty dollars to help pay a church debt. The money was needed very, very badly, but the minister replied: "Before I accept that contribution I must let you know my attitude toward your business. As long as I am a minister in this town I want to tell you I shall fight your business as hard as I know how. I shall tell the young men and boys just what you will do to them, and if I get a chance when election time comes I shall vote to put you out of business." The saloon-keeper thrust the money toward the minister, as he said, "Take it. I wouldn't have any respect for you if you didn't do those very things."

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

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HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

RED LETTER DAYS

DECEMBER 23—*Crusade Day.*

SUPERINTENDENTS

CO-OPERATION TEMPERANCE AND MISSIONS

DR. L. C. PURINGTON

How Gain National and State Prohibition?

The Colorado W. C. T. U. president gives the following answer to the above question: "The church and missionary societies must be won in order to gain National Constitutional Prohibition." These were some of the achievements last year along this line: 1,227 churches and auxiliaries won, 690 superintendents, 861 temperance secretaries, 1,391 meetings held, 1,958 addresses delivered, 500,000 pages of literature distributed, 170,000 pages for missionary purposes, 565 new members gained; one most extensive and intensive exhibit prepared by Illinois superintendent; twenty charts; a panoramic of articles in THE UNION SIGNAL; missions and mission stations; of original devices, banners, pennants, posters, post cards, many. (See National Annual Report). Summer schools of missions and Chautauquas have welcomed our co-operation. "The Unity of the Kingdom" has been the prevailing theme; city missions and work among foreigners have received our help.

The department has had special presentation at the Panama Exposition and Congress of Missions; demonstrations and exhibits at state conventions, (the charts, "Relation of Temperance to Missions" and the "L. T. L. in Mission Lands" afford ample material for varied and interesting demonstration); generous space and articles by temperance experts in prominent missionary magazines.

How Can We Keep Step for the Kingdom?

I.

We might well feel helpless facing the great open doors alluring us to enter were it not that Christ is at the helm. Let us begin anew with prayer and song and the Word of God. "The conies are but a feeble folk, yet make they their houses in the rocks."

"We kneel how weak, we rise how strong." To sing more is to march faster! Let us sing more.

"The songs of Zion in strange lands." I have discovered a honanza of song, the music and words by an old friend who knows the children and young crusaders by heart. Leaflet songs, temperance and missionary (50 cents per dozen) by Margaret Coote Brown of Buffalo, N. Y. The titles tell the story: "The World Children for Jesus," "A Ship Goes Sailing O'er the Sea," "Twentieth Century Knights," "Welcome, Travelers, Welcome," "The Gospel Trumpets," "The Little Crusaders," "Our Bonny Flag," etc. Among these, "The World Children for Jesus" and "Welcome, Travelers, Welcome," are inspiring and delightful to use in connection with "The Loyal Temperance Legion in Mission Lands" exercise, by Ella Gilbert Ives.

Such lines as these give the drift:

"The little Jap babies, with shining, dark eyes."

"Knights are we with waving plumes,
Gaily now advancing;"

The efficient worker, having well considered and acted upon hints like these (very familiar, we admit) is prepared to bring home the simple lesson of crusading and co-operation, and it is not all child's play either!

Emphasis on the meeting, on the program (program not too long), illustration, as by charts, banners, flags, pennants, blackboards, costuming when called for—all vivid auxiliaries in the hands of vivid leaders.

Too much, or too obvious machinery, is deadening, but have we not thus far enumerated the first things to be done so that almost all we need is the spiritual application—the love of Christ in the heart, so that we allure others to work. Frances E. Willard, "Saint Frances," always called for our best.

II.

Secure a more intensive co-operation with missionary boards (home and foreign), temperance bureaus, committees, secretaries, and supplies of literature at headquarters, missionary and temperance, and at public meetings; also a hearing in missionary and temperance magazines and periodicals. (See August, 1915, issue of *Life and Light*, a Congregational publication).

Secure fellowship and get temperance included in the weekly offering and annual report; secure temperance secretaries in the auxiliary, and insure publicity of current gospel reform.

Gospel temperance work is growing easier. There are few comparatively in this generation who dare to ignore the great sin of the liquor traffic and not to do something for its overthrow.

III.

"You cannot have reaping unless there has been seed-sowing and weeding and watering and nurturing; unless the sun has been shining with light and warmth from Christlike lives."—*John R. Mott.*

I shall not reiterate the contents of the manual—"How to Do the Work"—a text booklet as to organization, first principles in working, temperance secretaries, temperance and missionary literature, ways of working, the great need abroad and at home, programs and helpful suggestions. The manual and "Definite Easy Things to Do" make a plain path. The department has literature for readings, study, discussion.

"Up to Date!"

I do not say that W. C. T. U. superintendents are like the Athenians, clamoring for something "new," but I do say that year by year the World's superintendent (first) and the National superintendent (second) have tried unceasingly to keep up with the trend of the Kingdom abroad and at home. The Kingdom is old as the Bible and it changeth not. Dates grow old, but the Kingdom never! We reiterate old truths and chronicle progress and power. You and I in this department are particularly concerned with its missionary and temperance aspects, and this includes the divine refrain, "Christ for the world we sing!"

The Uses of Literature

This is a whole great subject in itself. Much that is in this article is embodied in a leaflet of plans and suggestions for the New Year, just out. In this you will find the uses of literature amplified, also the kind to send to missionary workers to insure interest and help in our propaganda; also questions for report, a telling poem; and a notice of our department **Ella Gilbert Ives Red Letter Day,** February 12. (See autobiography, "The Evolution of a Teacher," "Ella Gilbert Ives Booklet," also department literature).

Address,

DR. L. C. PURINGTON,

23 Allston St., Dorchester, Mass.

After Thoughts

Join with the summer schools of missions, securing recognition in the program. "All our women work together in auxiliaries and unions," says the Oklahoma superintendent. Discuss "The Unity of the Kingdom," "New America," "Asiatic Influences," "The Liquor Traffic Versus Missions." Unite in a day of praise and prayer; prayer for women in the Orient facing new opportunities of freedom; prayer for those who have made the work possible in Africa, India, the islands of the sea, Japan, Turkey, among the Indians, mountain whites and negroes; prayer for the foreigners among us, Italians, Armenians, Syrians, Greeks, Chinese; for immigrant forces, the immigrant sister; for Mexico and its needs.

Study the round-the-world-mission of the W. C. T. U., foreign and home, the work and workers.

BUREAU OF PUBLICITY

CLARA C. CHAPIN, Director

The Press Paragraphs

Section 10 of the Plans for National Constitutional Prohibition, adopted by the Seattle Convention, reads as follows:

"That special campaign material be furnished in the Press Paragraphs of the Publicity Bureau, and be sent out free of charge—state presidents to furnish the lists of such papers as will use the material."

It was found last year that because of this requirement to secure an agreement from newspapers to use the paragraphs few official lists were sent in. The reason is easily seen. It made necessary the circularization of editors, and this not many of the state presidents were willing to undertake. They maintained—and the point is well taken—that results would not justify the time and money expended. Busy editors do not often reply to circular letters—and it must be remembered that other temperance organizations are supplying newspapers with reading matter without stopping to inquire if they will use it.

Up to the middle of July we were printing and sending out 5,000 copies of the clip sheet. Believing that, in view of the sum appropriated, at least twice that number should be going into the states, the director of the Bureau, at a conference of the General Officers in August, recommended that the Press Paragraphs be furnished to newspapers in every state on the basis of fifty per cent, names to be selected by the state president, or, failing that, by the Bureau director from the American Newspaper Annual and Directory. The officers approved, and this approval was re-affirmed at a meeting Nov. 22, at National Head quarters. Our work now is to secure the lists and as rapidly as it can be done, send the sheet to fifty per cent of the newspapers in every state.

The clip sheet goes into every state in the Union. The territory of Alaska is making wide use of it. Hawaii takes 500 copies each month, the temperance allies—the W. C. T. U. and the Anti-Saloon League—having secured permission of the National W. C. T. U. to print on the reverse side of the sheet items of local interest. It was a factor in the dry victory of Alberta, Canada, the W. C. T. U. of the province having, through its Press superintendent, purchased copies for use in this campaign.

A large proportion of the college periodicals of the country are receiving the sheet. We consider this a most important field and the liquor interests are like-minded, as is shown by their efforts to get their reading matter into the college papers.

Our Syndicate Service

"Our" because we, the National W. C. T. U. Bureau of Publicity, furnish the copy, and because this ready-print and plate matter goes out with the name of our National organization at the head of every column. For three years and a half the Western Newspaper Union has, as you know, been printing, without the cost of a penny to us, the temperance material we send them and supplying the same to its newspaper patrons. Indeed, that syndicate has contributed not a little of its own time and money to promote the work. The first of the year a circular letter signed by the director of the Bureau was sent to the president of every local union in the country so far as names could be secured. Every bit of the expense of printing and mailing these letters was borne by the Western Newspaper Union.

The question is sometimes asked, Why is not more of our temperance plate matter used by the newspapers which promise the local unions they will publish it? Mr. Patterson, editor-in-chief of the Western Newspaper Union newspaper service, writes as follows on this point:

"When the ladies get some newspaper to write us to supply this column in their ready-print service, the order for it of course stands and the paper receives it week after week but when they arrange with the publisher to handle this matter in plate form they fail to impress upon the publisher the idea of placing a standing order for it to be shipped to him each six weeks. The majority of orders that come to us are for one page only. When that page is used we do not in the majority of cases get an order for another page to follow. If the ladies could impress on the publisher the idea of placing a standing order to be shipped each six weeks, he would then receive the plates at regular intervals and would undoubtedly continue to use them."

Hereafter let every local union see to it that a promise from a local editor to use our column in plate form means a STANDING ORDER for the same.

The column in ready-print form, unlike the plate matter, may be used by the paper already carrying a Western Newspaper Union "patent inside" without additional cost to the editor. Therefore, if the local union lives up to its publicity privileges there is no reason why nearly every newspaper getting a ready-print section from the Western Newspaper Union should not be giving to its readers the National W. C. T. U. column. Few of these newspapers would today refuse to include this material in their ready-print service. With this thought in mind the Bureau, early in the year, sent to each state Press superintendent a list of the newspapers in her state using the Western Newspaper Union ready-prints, asking her to secure, through her county and local superintendents, the publication of our column. Newspapers which have ready-print sections are largely those which are published in the small cities and country towns. It is the readers of these papers, not the readers of the metropolitan dailies, who give us prohibition majorities. So look after your country papers—the small daily and the weekly.

I asked Mr. Patterson to give me any item concerning our column which might be of interest to embody in my annual report. In reply he says:

"A bit of information in connection with this service that will possibly be of interest to you is that I told our editors not to be so careful about the elimination of prohibition matter from copy as we have been in the past. This subject is becoming more prominent all the time and I think we can afford to run in the temperance service something along this line, though of course we would like to keep the greater part of it pure temperance as it was before, with a little prohibition argument. If these should get too strong it would probably cause some of the papers carrying it to discontinue the service, which would affect you as well as us."

This change of attitude means that prohibition has become a nation-wide and a world-wide issue. It means that the newspapers are giving it conspicuous place in their news columns. The liquor interests are finding it increasingly difficult these days to send out their free plate matter for the reason that, as one prohibition journal puts it, "more and more the newspapers of the country refuse to be barkers for booze."

Much general miscellaneous publicity work is done by the Bureau—news items sent to the Associated Press and special matter supplied to various publications—as, for example, the labor papers. Calls constantly come to Headquarters for help and information, and continually the field widens. Only the other day we received a request from the *Social Service Review*, a journal published in New York, for 500 words monthly, reporting the work of our organization and the progress of the temperance reform generally.

To get the ear of the people—this is what the W. C. T. U. is endeavoring to do through its Bureau of Publicity. We enter every open door—so far as circumstances will permit. "Bring the truth to the masses" is our motto, and we look to every local union to enable us to live up to it.

"LET YOUR LIGHT SO SHINE"

CAROLINE McDOWELL, National Superintendent World's Missionary Fund

We all believe devoutly that "Giving is a blessed service" and agree with Paul, "That so laboring we ought to support the weak, and to remember the words of the Lord Jesus how he said, 'It is more blessed to give than to receive'"; to give "not grudgingly or of necessity, for God loveth a cheerful giver."

We believe, too, the divine promises: "Give and it shall be given you, good measure, pressed down, and shaken together and running over, shall *men* give into your bosom"; "He shall receive a hundredfold (10,000 per cent) *now* in this time and in the world to come eternal life."

We all also believe that to evangelize the world we must first destroy the drink habit and the liquor traffic, and yet during the past year our World's Missionary Fund—a fund for temperance propaganda in the foreign field—has received only $332. Never was there a time when the appeals for help were more urgent, when the opportunity was greater to publish abroad the necessity of prohibition as a war measure and to advertise prohibition's good effects as evidenced by the tidings of advance in Russia, even while suffering the horrors of war; never was the need more pressing to teach some of the English clergy the value to life and country of total abstinence.

Let me again remind you that the World's W. C. T. U. Convention in Brooklyn, N. Y., pledged itself to endeavor to raise for this work during the three following years a fund of $100,000. Two years have passed and from the United States we have received only $4,732.

Because of the European war we must depend largely upon our own country for this fund. This necessitates giving until we feel it. Sisters, we owe a debt to these susceptible, unprotected people because of the degradation our exportation of rum and beer has brought to them. This destruction of these native races is not a thing of the past. Two vessels just recently sailed from Boston to Africa loaded with 210,000 gallons of "liquid death and distilled damnation"-New England rum.

"My people are destroyed for lack of knowledge, saith the Lord." Even humanitarianism and commercialism demand increase of this fund, and we that have spiritual and moral light should let it shine into the dark places.

WHERE LIES THE BLAME?

CORA TOWNSEND McNERNY, Denver, Colo.

The long hours of agony through which Nora Darley had just passed had given way to the joyous realization that she was now a mother. A smile lighted her pale face as she heard the feeble cry of her first-born, and saw the love and wonder illuminating the features of her boyish husband, as he peered anxiously into the cradle where lay their new possession. The great tenderness of his every look or word thrilled her heart with a warm glow, as exhaustion closed her eyes in healing sleep.

Presently, aroused by the low murmur of voices, she heard Harry saying: "I'll take a run over to the factory, Mrs. Mooney, while Nora is asleep, if you're sure everything is all right. I won't be gone long. You're positive I can be spared and that you can stay until I get back? I hate to ask so much of you, but the boss will be looking for me, and you know I must keep my job."

She heard Mrs. Mooney, the motherly neighbor, who had left her own little ones to help the Darleys in their hour of need, answer cheerfully: "Surely I'll stay; you'll not be long, of course, and the children are safe in the yard. Jim won't be home for dinner before six. Mrs. Darley is going to be all right now, so go along and don't worry."

Harry tip-toed across the room to see if she still slept. Laughing up into his brooding, troubled eyes, Nora gave his cheek a soft pat as she said: "I am better now, dear, but must you go to the factory?"

"I think so, sweetheart, if you don't mind. I don't believe I'll have to stay long. They'll let me off when they hear about the boy. I want to bring you something nice when I come back, dear. What would you like?"

Nora laughed again, a low, happy laugh, and put her soft arms lovingly around her husband's neck as he bent over her.

"You must not bring me anything, you silly goose." At his look of disappointment she hastened to add, "I mean I must be careful what I eat, dear. You might bring me a rose, one of those lovely pink ones the little crippled boy always sells. I should love that."

"Then you shall have roses, if it's roses you want; but now you must rest. The doctor said you must not talk, and I have been making you do it all this time. Shall I fix your pillows? There, is that better? Are you quite 'comfy' now? Sure there's nothing more you want before I go?"

"No, nothing, Harry. I think I'll sleep now," Nora answered, as she returned his parting kiss.

The street door had barely closed behind him when the girl-wife heard her husband return to ask Mrs. Mooney anxiously if she remembered the doctor's instructions about the medicine. Only when convinced that the "nurse" knew them thoroughly did he finally leave, saying as he went, "The doctor will be here again tonight, to see if everything is all right. I hope I can get back before he comes."

Nora weakly closed her aching eyes, and happily dreamed of the warm little body, so dear and helpless, that lay in the dainty crib across the room—the crib she had fashioned with her own hands, and that she and Harry had thought so beautiful.

She could hear Mrs. Mooney moving deftly but quietly about the little house, and she knew everything would be as neat and orderly as she herself had always kept it.

She dozed for a little and was still sleeping quietly when the whistles announcing the close of the day's work awoke her. Harry would soon be here. She was glad, as she knew Mrs. Mooney had her dinner to get and the children to care for. That they were growing restless, she could tell from the sound of their voices out in the yard.

She called to Mrs. Mooney, urging her not to wait for Harry, but to go at once. "I am all right, Mrs. Mooney," she said, "and baby is sleeping soundly. Harry will be here so soon the few minutes I am alone will not matter. Please go and get your dinner. The children are tired and hungry, and Mr. Mooney will be hungry, too. I shall feel better if I know you are not neglecting your family for me."

"There, don't worry, Mrs. Darley, the children would be playing just the same if I were there; and Jim won't mind the delay. I told Mr. Darley I'd wait, and I'll feel much easier to know he is here when I go."

Weakness made the young mother unnaturally nervous. What could be keeping Harry? Six o'clock and still he had not come.

She heard Mr. Mooney's cheerful whistle as he came up the walk, and his hearty laugh as his children ran to meet him. It was a shame to let Mrs. Mooney stay longer. After much coaxing she succeeded in getting her to go home and prepare dinner, afterward leaving Mr. Mooney to put the children to bed.

By this time a nameless fear began to possess Nora; a dread of impending danger, of harm to her loved one. It made her tremble violently until Mrs. Mooney reminded her that it was a busy time at the factory, and her husband probably had to work overtime. Comforted by this belief, and calmed by the quieting influence of the doctor, who had just made his promised visit, Mrs. Darley lay passive, listening for her husband's footsteps.

Presently the sound of crying across the way, of childish voices raised in angry protest, roused Nora to say insistently: "Mrs. Mooney, your little ones need you; please run over and get them to bed." Ear-splitting shrieks from Tommy made the mother yield to Mrs. Darley's plea, and Nora gave a sigh of relief as she felt that harmony was being restored in the Mooney home.

An hour or so passed, then Nora heard a strange, stumbling step coming up the walk. Nearer and nearer it sounded, and with her heart beating suffocatingly with fright, she heard the street door open, and some one stumble in.

With all her strength she tried to cry out, to get up, when a well-known but husky voice said: "I'm he-here at-lasht, honey. Thought boysh never would let me get away. Kept inshisting on me setting 'em up, count of our boy—you—know, dearie. Gre-at thing to have boy. But I'm he-here and got some pi-pink roshes, too, pet. Don't you ever think I'd forget my baby."

It was Harry reeling toward her, some faded pink roses outstretched in his hand.

Frozen with horror, she watched him as he came. Then she saw him fall against the table, upsetting the lamp, which went crashing to the floor. For a moment, in fascinated agony she gazed at the oil running over the floor. Racing after it, licking it up with a thousand hungry tongues, darted the flames, straight for the baby's cradle. With a piercing scream she was beside the crib, madly striving to lift the babe in her trembling arms, frantically trying to bear him to safety. But the fire was too swift for her; it was all around and about her. "Where—where should she turn?" "Strength—strength!" she prayed; "only a little more strength."

As if the dreadful scene had cleared his fogged brain, the boy fought desperately to save his wife and child; beating the fire from them with bare hands, and smothering it out with his own body.

Morning brought with it the bright sunshine; but Harry Darley wondered at the day's fairness, wondered that the sun should rise at all. To him it seemed a cruel mockery that outside his window the birds sang; that in the streets wagons rumbled by, and children dared to laugh.

Didn't they know that Nora, his Nora, her lovely face scarred with cruel burns, lay cold and still in the little room where they had been so happy, and beside her was his baby? Never again would Nora's joyous laugh and cheery voice be heard. Didn't they know it was all his fault, and that he had loved her so?

THE SOULS OF THE CHILDREN

"Who bids for the little children—body and soul and brain?
Who bids for the little children—fair and without a stain?
Will no one bid? What, no one, for their souls, so pure and white,
And fit for all good or evil which the world on their page may write?"

"I bid," cries Beggary, "I bid for them, one and all!
I'll teach them a thousand lessons—to lie, to skulk, to crawl!
They shall sleep in my lair, like maggots; they shall rot in the fair sunshine;
And if they serve my purpose, I hope they will answer thine."

"And I'll bid higher and higher," says Crime, with a wolfish grin,
"For I love to lead the children through the pleasant paths of sin.
They shall swarm in the streets to pilfer, they shall plague the broad highways,
Till they grow too old for pity, and ripe for the law to slay.

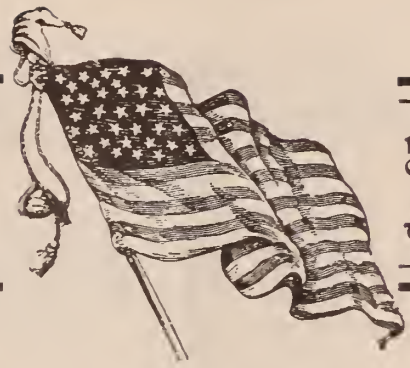
"The prisons and the gallows are plenty in the land;
'Twere folly not to use them, so proudly do they stand.
Give me the little children, I'll take them as they're born,
And feed their evil passions with misery and scorn.

"Give me the little children, ye good, ye rich, ye wise,
And let the busy world spin round, while ye shut your idle eyes,
And your judges shall have work, and your lawyers wag the tongue,
And the jailers and policemen shall be fathers to the young."

O lovers of the Savior, can ye stand idly by?
And leave the little children to suffer and to die?
O turn, for sake of Jesus, from earth's engrossing cares,
And save the little children from sin's alluring snares.

Selected.

From west to east, from south to north,
We boys and girls are marching forth
To lay the liquor traffic low.
With happy hearts we are afield,
We're boys and girls who never yield,
The liquor traffic now must go!



Chorus:
In Nineteen Twenty comes the day,
Comes the children's happy day;
In Nineteen Hundred Twenty
There'll be prohibition plenty
When Columbia drives the drink away.
—*A. A. G.*

TICKETS FOR TEMPERANCE

A. MARIA CRAWFORD

Harry Mims' mother was an enthusiastic worker in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and when plans for raising a campaign fund were being discussed, the small boy immediately volunteered his services.

"Now, what can you do, son?" laughingly asked his father.

"I can haul things in my new wheelbarrow," Harry answered quickly.

"We are hoping to have a bazaar outdoors," explained Mrs. Mims, "so perhaps there will be things that a small boy can haul for us."

"May I, mother? Will you pin a white ribbon bow on me then?" he questioned almost breathlessly, for he had secretly cherished a desire for a temperance badge for a long time.

"I will pin a white bow on you now, son, and you can begin to help in the great work of temperance."

"Isn't he too little to know what you are talking about, dear?" asked Mr. Mims, but his wife shook her head vigorously.

"No, indeed. We cannot begin too early to teach him the sin of drinking. Tell father what the white ribbon bow means, little son."

"If you wear a white bow, you must never, never drink whisky or wine," came the ready response.

"Well, it appears that he knows what he is talking about. I think that he is eligible for membership in the Loyal Temperance Legion."

Harry awoke early on the day set for the big bazaar in the Mims' pretty yard. He hurried about, busily hauling rolls of bright bunting, flags and great bunches of late fall flowers that were to make the booths gay and attractive. Then he began to haul small articles that were for sale. He was so interested and worked so faithfully that after a time some of the workers decided to trust him with boxes of candy that the members of the Loyal Temperance Legion had made for the bazaar. Back and forth trudged small Harry, although the day was warm and he would have liked to sit down and eat some of the tempting candies that filled his wheelbarrow. But he was true to the older people's faith in him. He would not touch the candy.

When he was dressed for the occasion and visitors began to arrive in numbers and move about from booth to booth, Harry felt disappointed that his work was over and that there was apparently nothing more for a small boy to do. He walked around trying to see something that he could do for the cause that his mother loved. He stopped at a big table near the entrance where a pretty girl was selling admission tickets, ten cents apiece. To sell tickets! How that did appeal to the small boy! He approached timidly.

"If you—if you get tired, I can help," he suggested hopefully.

"If you wear a white bow you must never, never drink whisky or wine"

A BOY'S PROMISE

The school was out, and down the street
A noisy crowd came thronging;
The hue of health, a gladness sweet,
To every face belonging.

Among them strode a little lad,
Who whispered to another,
And mildly said, half grave, half sad:
"I can't—I promised mother."

A shout went up, a ringing shout,
Of boisterous derision;
But not one moment left in doubt
That manly brave decision.

"Go where you please, do what you will,"
He calmly told the other:
"But I shall keep my word, boys, still;
I can't—I promised mother."

Ah! who can doubt the future course
Of one who thus had spoken?
Through manhood's struggle, gain and loss,
Could faith like this be broken?

God's blessing on that steadfast will,
Unyielding to another,
That bears all jeers and laughter still,
Because he promised mother!

—*George Cooper.*

The pretty girl understood at once. Harry longed to sell tickets.

"Run, find a little table, Harry, and I will help you make change. You can sell the tickets."

Harry was off as fast as his fat little legs could carry him in search of his mother, who somehow had a faculty for producing almost anything he ever wanted. A big palm was lifted off of one of the taborets on the spacious porch and Harry was allowed to use it. He made a seat out of his wheelbarrow and many a tired business man and worn woman passing by looked in, and seeing the eager, happy little face of the small ticket agent, went in and contributed to the temperance fund.

"You are a drawing card, young man," laughed the girl whose place he had taken. She sat just back of him at her big table and showed him how to make the right change. After an hour or two Harry's box was so full of nickels, dimes and quarters that the pretty girl suggested that he take the money to the president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and let her see how well they were getting along. So Harry put the box in his little red wheelbarrow and pushed it toward the tent where his mother sat with the dear old lady who had guided the temperance work in that city for many, many years. How their eyes did shine when Harry showed them his collections!

"There will be more, too," he cried joyously, seeing their pleasure over the good returns. "More people are coming in right now." So he picked up his wheelbarrow and hurried back to his little table, hoping to collect more money.

Of course the ladies presented him with a box of candy when the day was over and they had counted all the money that had been turned in. Their collections exceeded anything they had expected and they felt that the smallest member ought to be rewarded for his services. So it was a very proud little boy who opened his big box of candy and after passing it around, obediently shut it up until morning, for mother knew that Harry could not sleep that night if he ate candy. His greatest reward came when he was publicly thanked for his services at a meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The look of happiness and pride in his mother's eyes made him glad that he had been able to have even a small share in the great work of temperance that will some day purge the world of much of its sin and sorrow. When the W. C. T. U. works for a campaign fund in your city, what are you going to do to help?

Holiday Gifts

THE UNION SIGNAL

a paper for the home, a suitable, desirable and helpful gift coming each week in the year. You make no mistake in sending it to father, mother, sister, brother, or the friend in college.

Price, $1.00 per year.

THE YOUNG CRUSADER

will be welcomed not only by the boys and girls but by the Sunday school and public school teacher. Issued monthly.

Price, 25 cents per year.

Dainty gift cards will be mailed to all subscribers to whom the paper is ordered as a gift, and the Christmas number will be mailed to each.

Kindly send in subscriptions at once so that the gift subscriptions may reach the subscriber before Christmas.

BOOKS

The Life of Frances E. Willard, Anna Adams Gordon. Cloth, $1.50. Morocco, $2.50.

What Frances E. Willard Said. Anna Adams Gordon. Price, 75 cents.

What Lillian M. N. Stevens Said. Price, 50 cents.

Nineteen Beautiful Years. Frances E. Willard. Price, 60 cents.

A Modern Madonna, Carolyn Stanley. Price, $1.50.

Freckles, Gene Stratton Porter. Price, 60 cents.

John Barleycorn, Jack London. Price, $1.42.

Lois Morton's Investment, Mrs. Eva Murphy. Price, $1.35.

Little Sir Galahad, Phoebe Gray. Price, $1.42.

The Man Who Forgot, James Hay, Jr. Price, $1.32.

Dear Enemy, Jean Webster. Price, $1.40.

BOOKLETS

Who's to Blame, Marietta Holley. Price, each, 5 cents; per dozen, 50 cents.

Rest Cottage, profusely illustrated. Price, each, 10 cents; per dozen, $1.00.

W. C. T. U. STATIONERY

Fine linen paper with W. C. T. U. monogram, embossed in gold. Twenty-four sheets and envelopes, boxed, 60 cents per box.

SOUVENIR SPOONS

Rest Cottage spoons
Crusade Church spoons
Sterling, price, $1.50 each.

W. C. T. U. PINS

White enamel on silver with letters, 40 and 60 cents each
White enamel on silver without letters, 30 cents each
White enamel on gilt without letters, 25 cents each

CHRISTMAS CARDS

A carefully selected assortment of daintily decorated and engraved Christmas cards, with envelopes, at 5 cents each, 50 cents per dozen; 10 cents each, $1.00 per dozen.

Cards without envelopes, 15c and 25c per dozen.

Packages of Christmas tags and seals, 5 cents per package.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

ALABAMA W. C. T. U. CONVENTION REJOICES OVER RETURN OF PROHIBITION

The thirty-first annual convention of the Alabama W. C. T. U. was an occasion of fervent thanksgiving that Alabama is again flying the flag of state-wide prohibition, the flag that guarantees protected childhood and happy homes, and secures untold blessings to every department of the state's life. When Birmingham entertained the convention last year, a far sadder note was sounded. The banners dear to the W. C. T. U. were trailing in the dust, trampled by unholy feet, but the white ribboners, with resolute hearts and determined minds, picked them up and held them high. This year their undaunted faith was poured forth in rejoicing for the victory of a dry state with impregnable prohibition laws and officers fearless in the discharge of their duties. For the old cry, "prohibition doesn't prohibit," there has been substituted throughout the state another, "The prohibition laws are too drastic."

All the officers were in attendance, with the exception of the recording secretary, Mrs. Chappell Cory, who had not returned from the National Convention. Mrs. Annie K. Weisel, president of the Alabama W. C. T. U., presided throughout the convention.

A special feature of the convention program was an address by Hon. S. D. Weakley, author of Alabama's prohibition laws, who gave in earnest, forceful manner interesting facts and figures. The laws as framed by Judge Weakley, were passed with no change and approved *in toto* by the supreme court of the state. Judge Weakley paid a beautiful tribute to his mother. A message was read from Miss Julia Tutwiler, for years superintendent of the Peace and Reform department, which she called her last greeting. It brought sadness to the hearts of the white ribboners as they realized all that she has stood for during the long and weary years of the temperance struggle. A committee, who carried to the hospital where she lay, flowers and a message of love and sympathy from the convention, found her, program in hand, absent in body but present in spirit.

Mrs. Ella A. Boole, National vice-president-at-large, delivered an address at one of the evening meetings, and Mrs. Lillian Mitchner, president of the Kansas W. C. T. U., spoke on another evening. Both gave messages full of inspiration.

The state officers were all re-elected. The organization faces the new year with happy hearts and joyful spirit, but with the realization that the enemy is not destroyed, and there is need for constant vigilance.

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ALL THE PROMISES IN RED
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The famous, international clear type, self-pronouncing edition, with all the teachers' helps. Beautifully illustrated in colors. Leather, only $3.75. Descriptive Circular Free.
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HAVE YOU HEARD THE GREAT PROHIBITION SONG—"*COUNT ON ME?*" 90,000 SOLD. Send 10c for 96 PAGE HYMN BOOK containing it. Wm.E.Marks, 1603 WestSt., Wilmington, Delaware

Though Michigan, as a state, remains in the wet column, it has a dry state fair, the sale of liquor on the grounds having been prohibited for several years. The W. C. T. U. is an important factor in this annual gathering and receives every courtesy from the management. Three large tents are allowed the organization, a rest tent, a large hospital tent equipped with physicians, nurses, medicines and surgical requisites, and a tent fitted out for a nursery where scores of babies are cared for while mothers see the fair. A well organized company of women under the direction of Mrs. Jennie E. Carley, state superintendent of Fairs and Open Air Meetings, have charge of the work. This year W. C. T. U. Day brought many thousands of interested people to the fair to enjoy the splendid program given from the band stand. Henry Ford's band furnished inspiring patriotic music. A grand gold medal contest was held and Mrs. Florence D. Richard, president of the Ohio W. C. T. U., gave a magnificent address.

"BABIES IS A BOTHER"
This latest work by the author of "The Mission of a Little Easter Bud" has been received with great favor. It is a realistic story of home life, teaching a greatly needed lesson and makes a suitable Christmas gift. Its bits of humor make it readable by young or old. A cover decorated with several baby faces makes the booklet especially attractive.
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W. C. T. U. ACTIVITIES

Mrs. Ella A. Boole, vice-president-at-large of the National W. C. T. U., was a speaker this year at the meeting of the Federation of Women's Clubs of New York state at Syracuse. A most cordial reception was accorded her, and much interest manifested in recent W. C. T. U. advancement and achievements. Mrs. Boole was appointed a delegate from the New York State Federation to the biennial convention, to be held in New York next spring, an entirely unexpected honor, as the W. C. T. U. is not affiliated with the Federation of Women's Clubs.

Mrs. Lulu L. Shepard, president of the Utah W. C. T. U., who gave valuable help in the Pennsylvania suffrage campaign, has been spending a few days in Dayton, O., in attendance at the meeting of the Social Welfare League. She is also doing some W. C. T. U. work and at the close of an address at Dayton forty-three new members were gained for a union which at that time had only twelve.

Mrs. Mary L. Parsons, a member of the W. C. T. U. of Chanute, Kansas, writes that the Frances Willard tablets, installed last fall in the public schools, have aroused in the children much interest concerning the great leader. Many have come to Mrs. Parsons with inquiries which gave her an opportunity to impress upon their minds the value and beauty of a life like Miss Willard's. She believes the silent sermon of the bronze is doing very effective work.

A correspondent from Cashmere, Chelan county, Washington, writes that within the past year a large and beautiful high school building has been given the name of Frances Willard, and in its main auditorium hangs a framed picture of her.

The establishment of the Elizabeth P. Hutchinson memorial library in the Portland (Oregon) Surgical Hospital has awakened interest in that form of memorial to other white ribboners which will, without doubt, give joy to many invalids and shut-ins in other cities.

Roena E. Shaner, National organizer and lecturer and vice-president-at-large of the Missouri W. C. T. U., has had wonderful success in a two-weeks' tour of Pike county, Mo., where she worked in the interest of prohibition and suffrage under the direction of the county president, Mrs. Emma G. Pitzer. Miss Shaner delivered twenty-eight addresses, including valuable help at an all-day county institute. She secured twenty-two active and seven honorary members and 23 subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL and THE YOUNG CRUSADER. The collections paid all expenses and left nearly $20.00 in the treasury.

Mrs. F. B. Stevens, corresponding secretary of the Arizona W. C. T. U., is slowly recovering from typhoid fever, with which disease she has been afflicted for five weeks.

"MOTHERS OF MEN," a book recently written and "dedicated to the mothers of all nations" by Mrs. Frances E. Hallowes of India, and published by Headly Brothers, 140 Bishopsgate, London, E. C. (price, one shilling), is a book that should be read by all mothers and their sons. It shows up militarism in its true light. It also shows in a convincing manner the way to world-peace and how, honorably, to prevent the awful ravages of war.

H. J. BAILEY.

White Ribbon Fountain

The Adrian (Mich.) W. C. T. U. recently presented to the city a bronze sanitary drinking fountain, the design of which is most unique and significant, being a globe representing the world encircled by the white ribbon. At the time of the presentation, addresses were made by Mayor Billings of the city, Mrs. Florence M. Harvey, president of the local union, and Mrs. Charles Humphrey for the committee having in charge the work of securing the fountain.

The Tonkawa (Okla.) W. C. T. U. observed World's Temperance Sunday by an evening meeting at which a demonstration was given of the nineteen dry states, represented by girls in costume. Unique figures in the presentation were Uncle Sam and Aunt Columbia, garbed in stars and stripes, who marched in under a huge umbrella literally covered with temperance literature. The L. T. L. gave a fine drill with flags, pennants, and L. T. L. songs.

Hillsdale county (Mich.) W. C. T. U. met recently in its fortieth annual convention with a large attendance. Reports of presidents showed a marked increase all along the line. The state blue ribbon was won by an increase of fifty members in the county during the year. The county banner went to Waldron union, which reported a gain of twenty-seven. The question box the first afternoon was in charge of Mrs. Jennie E. Wilcox, state evangelistic worker, who delivered a stirring address. A symposium on Medical Temperance was a distinctive feature.

Miss Minnie Grimes of Newton, Iowa, the newly elected Medal Contest superintendent of Eighth district, has made an enviable record since last May. She held six young men's, two young ladies', one matron's and one men's silver medal contest. These contests were repeated in various localities.

The Mobile (Ala.) W. C. T. U. has met with a sad loss in the death by drowning of Mr. J. Percy Watters, husband of the president of the W. C. T. U., and Mr. H. L. McKean, whose wife is also a white ribboner. Both men were deeply interested in the cause of prohibition. Dr. J. H. Harrison, husband of another Mobile W. C. T. U. worker, who was greatly beloved, has also passed to the homeland.

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BIEDERWOLF

EXCELL

STOUGH

LYON

The W. C. T. U. of Ogemaw and Arenac counties, Michigan, Mrs. Mary F. Scott, president, reports commendable activity among its local unions. That of County Line and Maple Ridge has been placing the new prohibition maps in churches and school houses and has showered two daily papers with post-card protests against liquor advertisements. At a recent meeting, at which Mrs. Etta Shaw was the speaker, the county president had the pleasure of pinning a white ribbon on an ex-saloonkeeper, who seemed proud to wear it. He gave his testimony to the fact that all Mrs. Shaw said was true. Not many weeks ago Mrs. Shaw organized a union at Twining with a membership of nine, Mrs. E. Forshee, president. The membership has since increased to seventeen.

LADIES!
Have you a few hours a day spare time? If so, write us and we will tell you how to join the Blue Cross Association and
Make $2.00 To $4.00 a Day
No membership fee. Send three names for reference. Splendid opportunity to serve your sex and make money at the same time. Address
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JOIN THE BLUE CROSS ASSOCIATION

READY
TOPICAL PROGRAM
FOR
1916
Arranged for general use by the local unions, containing programs for two meetings each month with blank for writing in name of hostess and place of meeting.
Price 5c Each, Per Hundred $1.00
A complete package of helps for each meeting together with one copy of the Topical Program will be mailed for
50 CENTS
Kindly ORDER EARLY that you may have the complete year of programs, as the first given is November.
National W. C. T. U. Publishing House
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

The supreme court of Kansas has held that the Webb-Kenyon and Mahin acts are constitutional, which being interpreted means that the names of all persons receiving liquor shipments in prohibition Kansas are open to the inspection of the public.

NOW READY

THREE TEMPERANCE LECTURES

ILLUSTRATED BY STEREOPTICON SLIDES

A carefully prepared lecture accompanies each set of slides and these lectures may be given in church, Sunday school, public school, in a parlor, or thrown upon a screen in out-of-door work during campaigns.

LECTURE No. 1

New Light on an Old Problem
(Scientific Temperance)

This lecture is composed of 51 slides, 20 of which are colored. Price, $20.00.

a. Title.
b. Announcement.
c. National W. C. T. U. Publishing House.
1. Frances E. Willard.
2. Mary H. Hunt.
3. Edith Smith Davis
4. The Harm in a Glass of Beer.
5. The Value of Total Abstinence to a Life.
6. Alcohol and the Nervous System.
7. Prize Winner, Dorothy Werner. American.
8. Prize Winner, Sarah Pararano. Italian.
9. Prize Winner, Ida Oranovitch. Russian.
10. Quotation, Ex-Congressman Richmond P. Hobson.
11. Blank Slide for Respective State Scientific Temperance Instruction Law.
12. Girl and Lilies. "We Drink Only Water."
13. Horses Drinking Water.
14. Three Plants (with Water, Cigaret, Alcohol).
15. Blank Slide for Respective State Cigaret Law.
16. Doors Closed to Boys Who Use Tobacco.
17. Boy in Armor.
18. Boy, "No Tobacco or Whisky for Me."
19. The Smoker's Heart Tracings.
20. Athletics. Connie Mack. Quotation.
21. Game of Baseball.
22. A Game of Football.
23. The Crew.
24. Scholarship and Tobacco.
25. Business Positions.
26. Highest Success, Burbank and Quotation.
27. Quotation, Thomas Edison.
28. The Four Dogs. Dr. Hodge.
29. Bum. Fear.
30. Tipsy. Fear.
31. Nig. No Fear.
32. Topsy. No Fear.
33. The Four Dogs After Two Years.
34. Bum.
35. Nig.
36. Progeny of the Dogs. Hodge.
37. Progeny of the Human Race. Demme.
38. Mental Ability and School Children. Holland.
39. The Brain. Horsley.
40. The Brain. Chapple.
41. Beer or Flour—Which?
42. Typesetters and Alcohol.
43. The Muscles.
44. Employers Prefer Abstainers.
45. Accidents, Assaults, Efficiency. Germany.
46. Verdict of Science. Alcohol a Foe.
47. Famous Abstainer. Lincoln.
48. Boys, Be Worthy a Place by the Flag.

LECTURE No. 2

John Barleycorn

This lecture is composed of 33 slides, 21 of which are colored. Price, $15.00.

a. Title.
b. Announcement.
c. National W. C. T. U. Publishing House.
1. Song—"It's a Short Way to Prohibition."
2. Protect Youth—Fan.
3. Save the Boy.
4. Factory.
5. Raw Material—Finished Product.
6. Which Will You Crush?
7. Alcohol and Life; Alcohol and Disease.
8. Prohibition Card—What Every Merchant Knows.
9. Of Interest to Taxpayers.
10. Prohibition Prosperity.
11. Big Business.
12. Total Abstainers.
13. Man Who Drinks.
14. Railroad Poster.
15. Factory Poster.
16. Weighed in the Balance.
17. How Americans Spend Their Money.
18. Ninety-eight Per Cent Grain.
19. Wisconsin and Kansas Barrels.
20. Prosperity Statistics.
21. Turn Off the Faucet!
22. Accusing Fingers.
23. Liquor Traffic Must Go!
24. Prohibition Proclamation.
25. Camels Are Coming.
26. Dry Movement.
27. Prohibition Map.
28. Don't Know Whether To Go on Patching.
29. Song—"John Barleycorn, Good-bye."
30. National W. C. T. U. Headquarters and Rest Cottage.

LECTURE No. 3

National W. C. T. U. Panama-Pacific Exhibit

This lecture is composed of 28 slides, 21 of which are colored. Price, $15.00.

a. Title.
b. Announcement.
c. National W. C. T. U. Publishing House.
1. Palace of Education.
2. Mary E. Brown.
3. Exhibit.
4. Exhibit—World's Corner.
5 National W. C. T. U. Headquarters and Rest Cottage.
6. For God and Home and Every Land.
7. Frances E. Willard.
8. Countess of Carlisle.
9. Anna A. Gordon.
10. Statue of Miss Willard.
11. Dividends of Liquor Traffic.
12. Alcohol and Financial Efficiency.
13. Alcohol and Mental Efficiency.
14. Polyglot Petition.
15. Magazines Refusing Liquor Advertisements.
16. Food and Drink Cabinet.
17. Remember These Things.
18. Decreased Use of Alcohol in Hospitals.
19. Don't Dope Your Baby.
20. Japanese Bell.
21. Kansas and Wisconsin Barrels.
22. Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens.
23. Prohibition Proclamation.
24. Prohibition Map.
25. Grand Prize Award.

These slides are carefully packed and shipped at our risk, carriage prepaid.

To those contemplating the purchase of a stereopticon, we recommend a new and thoroughly tested machine called the Bond-opticon. It is of simple construction, easy of adjustment and may be used with perfect safety. It has but one connection, which is inserted in socket of an electric light.

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NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION, Evanston, Illinois

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XLI EVANSTON, ILL., DECEMBER 9, 1915 No. 49

Viewpoint of the College President

I will not serve on a teaching body with men who use intoxicating liquors in any form whatsoever. My responsibility to young manhood and womanhood for character ideals is too great to permit me to attempt to bear the burden of responsibility which I could not escape for a colleague who leads an immoral life.

—Dr. Guy Potter Benton, President University of Vermont.

The ideal for the college student should be total abstinence. Total abstinence is what we ought to have among our students. No railroad, no industrial concern today will take a student graduate from Cornell University unless it has my assurance that he is a total abstainer.

—Dr. Jacob G. Schurman, President Cornell University.

The basis of intemperance is the effort to secure through drugs the feeling of happiness when happiness does not exist. One and all the result of their habitual use is to render the nervous system incapable of telling the truth.

—Dr. David Starr Jordan, Ex-President Leland Stanford University.

The demand today is for efficiency. This efficiency must be more than technical and professional. It must be an efficiency of character, of purpose and of social service. Alcohol certainly does not contribute to any one of these types of efficiency. Our institutions of higher education must exalt clean living, self-control, high-minded purpose.

—Dr. George E. Vincent, President University of Minnesota.

I have had occasion to examine the conflicting popular ideas concerning alcohol. I began the study quite willing to be convinced that alcoholic beverages have some virtues. I have ended in the conviction that they have none, and I have found that this conclusion is almost universally reached by those who have examined the facts. So far has the anti-liquor movement in the colleges proceeded that a man who frankly opposes its use is more respected than the man who condones it.

—Professor Irving Fisher, of Yale University.

NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE PLANS FOR THE WINTER

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent Legislation

The legislative plans of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union for the coming winter will include numerous bills, foremost of which will be the resolution known in the Sixty-third Congress as the Hobson resolution, namely, the submission of a prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution. Great interest was manifested during the last session, and petitions and resolutions were forwarded to members of Congress from every state in the Union, representing over six million people.

The half-million women representing the Woman's Christian Temperance Union are a unit as to co-operation for the furtherance of this measure.

Prohibition for the District of Columbia will demand attention, also.

A bill for a Federal Motion Picture Commission will be presented. The bill formerly known as the Smith-Hughes bill was reported favorably by the House Committee on Education in the last Congress, and this will be introduced early in the coming session. Every thoughtful person realizes the need for proper censorship of moving pictures, and this measure will be urged.

The bill known in the Sixty-third Congress as the Palmer-Owen Child Labor bill, which passed the House at the last session, but was killed in the Senate by one vote, that of Senator Overman of North Carolina, will be pushed early in the session.

These and other measures will receive the earnest co-operation of the rank and file of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

COMMITTEE OF NINETEEN APPROVES WORDING OF PROPOSED NATIONAL PROHIBITION AMENDMENT

The Committee of Nineteen, appointed at a "get-together" conference of temperance organizations last July, met in Washington, December 3. After conferring with members of Congress the wording of the amendment as voted upon in the House of Representatives, December 22, 1914, was approved as the form in which National Constitutional Prohibition is to be presented in the Sixty-fourth Congress.

Eight national temperance societies were represented, and there were present also two United States Senators, and two members of the House of Representatives.

Dr. A. J. Barton of Texas, the chairman of the committee, being ill, Miss Anna A. Gordon, president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, vice-chairman, presided, with Rev. James Cannon, Jr., of Virginia, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, as vice-chairman.

Miss Gordon, in her introductory remarks as presiding officer, briefly reviewed the history of the National Constitutional Prohibition resolution since its introduction in 1911 by Congressman Hobson, and spoke of the eight million of people who, through resolution and petition, had asked Congress to refer the question to the states. In urging unity of action in the legislative program for National Prohibition, she said, "However radically we may differ in our opinions concerning the mooted question of preparedness—the investment of vast sums of money for national defense—the training of our youth for a possible invasion of America—this committee is teetotally agreed that greater preparedness for the conflict against the legalized liquor traffic is of paramount importance. We are agreed that the mobilization of all the temperance resources of the nation is a prime necessity to the success of our mighty undertaking."

The committee was continued under the name of the National Prohibition Amendment Commission. The members of the commission are as follows:

Rev. A. J. Barton, chairman; Miss Anna A. Gordon, vice-chairman; Prof. Charles Scanlon, secretary; Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, assistant secretary; Senator Morris Sheppard; Hon. E. Y. Webb, Member of Congress; Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts, Senator Charles Curtis, Mr. Andrew Wilson, Judge Charles A. Pollock, Hon. R. P. Hobson, Mrs. Ella A. Boole, Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis, Rev. E. C. Dinwiddie, Rev. James Cannon, Jr., Mr. William H. Anderson, Hon. Horace H. Towner, Member of Congress, Rev. Rufus W. Miller, and Mr. Wayne B. Wheeler.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States

Whereas, exact scientific research has demonstrated that alcohol is a narcotic poison, destructive and degenerating to the human organism, and that its distribution as a beverage or contained in foods lays a staggering economic burden upon the shoulders of the people, lowers to an appalling degree the average standard of character of our citizenship, thereby undermining the public morals and the foundation of free institutions, produces widespread crime, pauperism, and insanity, inflicts disease and untimely death upon hundreds of thousands of citizens and blights with degeneracy their children unborn, threatening the future integrity and the very life of the Nation; therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following amendment to the Constitution be and hereby is, proposed to the states, to become valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of the several states as provided by the Constitution.

Section 1. The sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof, and exportation for sale, are forever prohibited.

Section 2. The Congress, or the states within their respective jurisdictions, shall have power to enforce this article by all needful legislation.

KANSAS, THE "HORRIBLE EXAMPLE"

The fact that Kansas is the storm center of debates and discussions all over the country is making an immense amount of work for Governor Capper, who is literally showered daily with inquiries concerning the success of prohibition in his state. The *Kansas City* (Mo.) *Journal* gives an interesting account of an interview with the governor, from which we quote:

"I guess we will have to have a prohibition press agent for the state," remarked Governor Capper the other day as he ran through a big raft of letters and communications regarding Kansas prohibition.

More than a dozen letters are received by the governor daily from different sections of the country asking about prohibition in Kansas. Usually they come from advocates of prohibition, who enclose literature gotten out by the liquor interests, berating Kansas. The governor has each one answered and the glories of prohibition are told in a forceful way. If the deluge keeps up another clerk will have to be added to the office to look after this kind of correspondence solely.

"It is remarkable how little regard for truth some people have," said the governor. "For instance here is a man in Brooklyn, writing to the *New York Tribune*, solemnly stating that during his residence in Kansas from 1905 to 1913 he saw more boys under sixteen years old drunk in this state than he had seen men drunk in other states in all his life. Just think of such an absurd statement. He also says that the hotels in all the big towns of the state pay monthly fines for handling liquor. As a matter of fact there isn't a single hotel in Kansas paying monthly fines; nor in fact are monthly fines being charged anywhere. The supreme court knocked that system out nine years ago.

"Then there is a Kansas City man lecturing for the liquor interests who actually says that prohibition has increased insanity in Kansas. It is the first time I ever heard that liquor would cure a frenzied brain. In Louisiana the wets claim that Kansas is head over heels in debt and is liable to go into the hands of a receiver most any time—all on account of prohibition. As a matter of fact Kansas has less than $200,000 bonded debts and will pay it off next year. Kansas is one of the few states which is in excellent financial condition.

"A magazine writer recently said that he had bought liquor of numerous bootleggers in Kansas, but when invited to tell their names or give a description of them so they could be arrested and convicted he declined.

"All sorts of arguments are put up by the wets against prohibition, but there are two points they ignore: One is that Kansas is well pleased with prohibition, regardless of what others may think of her; the other is that if a man can't spend his nickel for a glass of beer he has that nickel with which to buy a loaf of bread for his family."

HISTORY IN THE MAKING

Minnesota Court Closes Seventy-Two Saloons

Seventy-two saloons of Hibbing and Chisholm, Minnesota, must close immediately as a result of the denial by Judge Page Morris of the district court of a temporary injunction restraining agents of the Federal Indian bureau from enforcing the treaty of 1855 declared effective more than a year ago by the United States Supreme Court.

Illinois Cities Awake on Liquor Question

The circulation of petitions for the "Dry Chicago" election next spring is in progress. The names of 167,000 voters must be secured on these petitions in order to have the question given a place on the ballot. Hall and Summers are giving their famous debate in the churches of Chicago. Mayor Thompson last week revoked the licenses of twenty-five saloons which had violated the Sunday closing law.

The police department of Sterling, Ill., has ordered all liquor or locker clubs to discontinue business and the interurban company was fined for carrying liquor into the city in violation of the city liquor laws.

Prohibition Secure in Tennessee

When Governor Rye of Tennessee was asked as to the truth of the story being circulated by the liquor interests that Tennessee is facing a huge deficit because of its prohibition law, he promptly replied, "There is absolutely no truth in the statement." The state's expenditures or appropriations for schools and confederate pensions have been largely increased in the past few years, and quite a large debt was owing before or at the time the law went into effect. The governor says there has been no financial loss to the state on account of prohibition and that the state is in a more prosperous condition than ever before.

Virginia Baptists Endorse National Prohibition

Resolutions advocating prohibition for the District of Columbia, endorsing the proposed amendment for National Prohibition and urging the enactment of laws in Virginia to prohibit liquor advertising and the shipping of liquor into the state, were adopted by the General Association of Virginia Baptists in session at Clarendon, November 22.

Iowa Getting Ready for the New Year

When January 1, 1916, arrives there will be no saloons in the state of Iowa and the manufacture and wholesale and retail liquor business will have ceased to exist. It is said that owners of buildings in which saloons are now located have been seeking, since the repeal of the mulct law by the legislature, to find other tenants for these buildings. This has proved comparatively simple because in the majority of cases saloons have been occupying fine business locations which were desirable for legitimate lines of business.

NINETEEN PROHIBITION STATES

Maine	West Virginia
Kansas	Virginia
Oklahoma	Washington
North Dakota	Oregon
North Carolina	Colorado
Georgia	Arizona
Mississippi	Iowa
Tennessee	Arkansas
Alabama	Idaho
South Carolina	

STATES THAT WILL VOTE IN 1916

Vermont	March
South Dakota	November
California	November
Nebraska	November
Montana	November
Michigan	November
Idaho	November
Alaska	November

West Virginia Advertising Law Upheld

The supreme court of West Virginia has declared constitutional that section of the prohibition law which prohibits liquor dealers outside the state from advertising their wares in West Virginia by circular letters and order blanks.

Georgia's New Anti-Liquor Laws

Three laws have been enacted in Georgia aimed to curb the sale of liquor. All go into effect May 1, 1916. One prohibits the manufacture or sale within the state of any beverage containing more than one-half of one per cent of alcohol. Another forbids the advertisement of intoxicating liquors in newspapers, periodicals, on billboards, or by any other means. The third provides that shipments of liquor into the state for personal use shall be limited to two quarts of whisky, forty-eight pints of beer and one gallon of wine to any person within any thirty-day period.

Brandied Desserts Under Ban in Colorado

The state-wide prohibition law of Colorado, which goes into effect January 1, 1916, according to the opinion of Governor Carlson and Attorney General Farrar, as reported in the Chicago press, forbids the manufacture for sale of mince meat, plum pudding, brandied peaches and Italian macaroons or other dainties in which intoxicating liquors may be an ingredient.

Boston Building Trades Favor Prohibition

The Greater Boston Allied Building Trades Council, representing more than 18,000 men, went on record as endorsing no-license at a meeting November 23. The resolutions condemned the liquor interests and pledged every effort to defeat license. The business agents of thirty-one unions belonging to the organization immediately formed a club to more effectually carry on this work. Boston votes on the liquor question December 14.

State-Wide Prohibition to be an Issue in Kentucky

Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, president of the Kentucky W. C. T. U., states that a bill for the submission of the question of state-wide prohibition to the voters will be introduced at the next session of the Kentucky legislature.

Michigan Dry in 1918?

"Michigan Dry in 1918" will be the battle cry of every opponent of the liquor interests from now until the polls close the evening of November 6, 1916. At the present time forty-three of the eighty-three counties of the state are dry.

Idaho Preparing for Emancipation From Saloons

It is said that the party leaders in Idaho are feeling relieved that the days of the saloon in their state are numbered and are looking forward without regret to the going into effect January 1, 1916, of what is said to be the most rigid law ever passed by a legislature and upheld by a supreme court. Since territorial days the saloon has been a disturbing factor in Idaho politics. Party leaders hope that in the future they will not have to face this embarrassing issue, although until the vote is taken on the question of amending the state constitution, prohibiting forever the manufacture of intoxicating beverages, the question will be a live one. There will be rigid enforcement of the law, as evidenced by a letter from Governor Alexander to the attorney general of the state, in which the governor asked as to his powers in regard to law enforcement.

"I would like to know," said Idaho's chief executive, "what power the governor possesses in order to aid the various sheriffs and prosecuting attorneys of the state in the enforcement of this law, and if any of the county officers should be negligent in enforcing such law, let me know if the governor possesses the authority to compel them to enforce said law."

Teachers of South Dakota Declare for Prohibition

South Dakota can count on the assistance of the educators of the state in the campaign for state-wide prohibition in which it is engaged. At the recent annual convention of the South Dakota Educational Association, meeting in Aberdeen, attended by 2,000 public school teachers and college professors, it declared unanimously for state-wide prohibition, characterizing the liquor traffic as "a great detriment to social progress, which is so closely allied to educational effort."

DENMARK'S WOMAN'S VOTE

JANE A. STEWART, Philadelphia, Pa.

The cause of prohibition takes a big forward step in Denmark through the full enfranchisement of Danish women. The law (signed last summer by King Christian X) gives women full political rights on the same terms as men. And this was done in spite of the fact that there are more women than men in Denmark. At the last census, the women in the population numbered 1,419,176 and the men, 1,337,000.

Unanimous Approval of Woman Suffrage Measure

The chief opposition to "Votes for Women" in Denmark has come from the Conservative party. But the suffrage campaigners overcame the obstacles. The popularity of the measure is attested by the fact that it was passed unanimously.

Danish women have had municipal suffrage since 1908. They have acceptably served not only as voters, but on municipal councils, the women being appointed to responsible service on committees on child welfare, the schools, public charity, hospitals, etc. Several years ago the women succeeded in striking the word "underdanig" (obey) from the marriage ceremony.

Provisions of New Election Law

The new election law goes into force in 1916. By its provisions men and women both must be twenty-nine years old before casting their first vote. Every four years the voting age is to be reduced by one year until 1932, when it will remain stationary at twenty-five years. Neither men nor women under thirty-five can vote for members of the Upper House although both men and women twenty-five years of age are eligible for election to the Upper House.

Beginnings of W. C. T. U. Work in Denmark

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Denmark dates from 1888, twenty years before women received the municipal vote. The union's first leader was the World's W. C. T. U. organizer, Mrs. Elizabeth Selmer of Copenhagen, who, during a decade or more, labored earnestly for Christian temperance in Scandinavia, in Holland, and in Iceland. In her report to the second biennial World's W. C. T. U. convention at Chicago, Mrs. Selmer (sending 6,000 names to the Polyglot Petition) wrote:

"Seeing the crying need of reforming our social drinking customs, we will keep together and try to advance our cause in some happy time when God will bless our work."

No less than 104,000 signatures (Denmark has two and three-fourths million population) were secured to the W. C. T. U. petition for Sunday closing of the drinking places, although Danish women and the Danish Christians are, as a rule, opposed to total abstinence. "Woman's Rights" was one of the first departments adopted along with Purity, Flower Mission, Literature, Scientific Temperance, Work Among Soldiers and Sailors, and evangelistic and organizing work.

Much temperance sentiment has been created through literature and W. C. T. U. temperance journals, such as "Godt Budskab" (Glad Tidings) and "Det Hvide Baand" (The White Ribbon).

Low Percentage of Illiteracy

The Danish people are a reading people. There is only one person in every thousand in Denmark who is unable to read and write as compared with seven out of every thousand in the United States. Of 260,000 Danish school children, only 370 failed to attend school at last report. So eager are the parents that their children shall be well educated, that every sacrifice to that end is made.

It is here that scientific temperance teaching has made fine headway against prejudice. Denmark is but 15,000 square miles in area (a little larger than Maryland and only one-fourth the size of Illinois). But added to it are Iceland and Greenland, making a total area of nearly 100,000 square miles and a total population of nearly three million people to enroll under the prohibition banner. Miss Astrid Blume of Aarhus, who became president in 1900, has given devoted service to the work ever since.

Increased Activity Due to Visit of World's Honorary Secretary

An impetus to W. C. T. U. work in Denmark was given by the visit in 1912 of Miss Agnes Slack, one of the World's W. C. T. U. secretaries. The center of W. C. T. U. activity has been at Copenhagen, where the local union, at its twentieth anniversary, held a public meeting and celebration. Great interest also attached to the W. C. T. U. mass meeting held in Copenhagen during "Women Abstainers" Week. The Danish white ribboner points with pride to the White Ribbon Home for Inebriate Women, which is doing a fine work, and which now occupies, during the summer, a couple of cozy cottages owned by the white ribboners.

Even in the midst of "war's alarms," the causes of prohibition and of woman's political equality have not been forced to the rear but have made their way to final victory in Denmark.

IT'S A WAR AND A WAR TO THE FINISH!

MRS. ADDIE B. PARSELS, National W. C. T. U. Organizer

Address in Part Delivered at National W. C. T. U. Convention

Two great contending armies stand arrayed upon the battlefield. Which will win? The organized, legalized American liquor traffic, which is thoroughly entrenched in appetite, entrenched in law, organized to perfection, and carrying on a campaign of agitation is now charging upon the individual and the church and would eventually undermine the perpetuity of the magnificent American republic. Were we to speak along the line of appetite, that alone would be a Gibraltar to the forces of right, as we have had recorded drunkenness on the part of the human family for over four thousand years. Now, throw on the light of science and we discover that it needs only the feeding of the latent appetite born in any child when, lo, we have the victim of the malady, alcoholism. The nations of the earth have gone down through appetite; it was this that wrecked Babylon, changed the map of mediaeval Europe, and so threatens the nations of the Orient that China, the new republic, has applied legislation regarding the use of and traffic in opium. Well may the American nation take heed. But today we are dealing with the legal side of the question. How is it that great moral issues resolve themselves into governmental ones? The temperance question is many-sided; but just for a moment let us look at the legislative phase of the question. In the decade between 1830 and 1840 the different commonwealths of the nation looked about to see how they might encourage the innkeepers to keep open house so as to accommodate the traveling public and shelter beasts therein. We are not decrying hotels as stopping places, but we are crying out against the sale of strong drink in these places by which to debauch the public. The different state legislatures passed laws making landlords the vendors of drink to encourage them to keep open house, as the states were sparsely settled and the stage-coach the popular mode of travel. But, according to the states' laws, the innkeepers were not compelled to pay license for revenue. In this way began the bar-room which has always been a menace to the American public.

But in 1862, when the war was on, Congress looked about to see how it might defray the heavy war debt, and the license law for revenue was passed as a means to pay the debt incurred. This we believe to be the blackest law ever passed by Congress, because the American government became a partner in the liquor traffic. The liquor problem has become the greatest theme for American legislation. The American legalized liquor traffic is the deadliest menace to the American republic; it has become high-handed in the American political life; it is the all-absorbing theme before legislatures and before the American Congress, and it will not be downed. It must be met! As the American legalized liquor traffic came by Congress, so by Congress it must go. Through legislation we have won nineteen states for state-wide prohibition; and we will never be content until the unit for prohibition shall be the nation. If, as Lincoln said, the American nation cannot be "half slave, and half free," then we say, the American nation cannot exist half wet, half dry. Thus it is a war and a war to the finish. All hail the ballot in the hands of woman as a mighty weapon toward this end. Victory will come and by 1920 the American flag will wave over a saloonless nation. God is upon his throne and this nation that hath honored its God will yet be free from the dark stain. Out of the carcass of war, out of the turmoil now raging in Europe, there will come the honey—death to imperialism! death to militarism! death to alcoholism!

We here prophesy that by 1930 the flag of prohibition will wave over a world free from the curse of drink. Christ, the Galilean, will have conquered!

Wanted, a Nation-wide Public Hygiene Policy

The policy of prohibition has failed to achieve among us in the past an adequate success, because wherever tried it has been only *prohibition in spots!* But sanitation *in spots*—vaccination, quarantine, sewerage, pure water supply only here and there—such an arrangement would not give us a satisfactory improvement in public health. Nothing will do but a policy of public hygiene that is nation-wide. Just so with prohibition, a necessity to public health, moral and physical. The liquor power can only be struck at its vital center when hit by a national law. That blow given and then scores of minor evils, caused by drink, that cannot otherwise be reached will disappear.

—*The Congregationalist*

JOHN SMITH—HIS ANNOUNCEMENT

"Mr. John Smith wishes to announce his position on the water wagon. Your aid is requested in keeping him there."

That's the card sent out by a young man in smart society in California.

I wonder what the people who received it thought of it?

I know what I thought. I envied the girl who made him do it; for it was a girl, of course. No man ever does a thing like that without a girl somewhere in the background of his mind—or the middle of his heart.

Who is she, I wonder, and how did she come to have so much influence over a man of so much character and individuality?

She's good—that we know without asking—and she's courageous, and she's honest, and clear-eyed, and oh—I hope and hope again—that she'll be faithful! For a man who will try as hard as that to break off an insidious habit is worth the love and loyalty of the woman he loves, and worth it to the end of time.

Will any one try to take the man down from the water wagon? Of course, someone will—the world is full of just such someones—full to bursting with empty-headed, empty-hearted, mischief-making folk, who never can bear to see any one really happy.

I've known such people as that to spend hours trying to get some poor chap to take a drink, just because they knew he had promised a woman who loved and trusted him that he wouldn't do it. And when they had done their best, or their worst, to break a good woman's heart and ruin the life of a decent chap—who would amount to something if he had half a chance—they'd brag about it and seem to be quite puffed up with pride. Over what I wonder?

* * * *

So you're on the water wagon, are you, brother, and you've sent out a card about it just to show your old friends and acquaintances that you've come to your senses at last, and that you're proud of it?

Well, we're proud of you, all the rest of us, and proud of the girl, too, and for her sake, and for your own sake, we're all going to pray that you will win out in your fight.

For it is a fight—don't make any mistake about that.

I've seen too many splendid men make that fight—and fail—fail bitterly and shamefully, and in humiliation and distress.

They fought hard, too—and they were men who could fight—but there was always the weak moment — the moment when the will shook a little—and, at that moment, the wrong man always seemed to happen along. The envious creature who couldn't bear to see one naturally his superior stay so—when envy could find him a poisoned cup. The good-natured fool who never can see what harm just one drink will do—the stupid "friend" who sees that something is wrong and flies to the easiest way—a drink—to right it.

I hope they'll keep away from you, oh, sender of the announcement cards—far away—and, if they don't, get out a card about it.

Something plain and simple—that every one can read and understand:

"This is to announce that my friend, Richard Doe, is determined to drag me off the water wagon. I am determined that he shall not do it. Please interest yourself in this contest." That might arouse a little interest on the part of Richard Doe's friends—and your friends, too.

* * * *

What is it you are fighting? Just a love of a little cheap popularity? Just the idea of being called a good fellow? Just a habit difficult to shake off simply because it is a habit? Or do you grapple with an enemy as strong as heredity and as bitter and revengeful as the grave?

Whatever it is we're all with you, John Smith of California, and we want to see you win—you and the girl.

If all the women who have staked their hearts upon the winning of such a fight—and lost, poor souls—poor hopeful souls—and lost—were to come to your wedding you'd have to hire the cathedral for the ceremony and then one-fiftieth of the thronging crowd could not get in.

If all the men who have made that fight—and lost—were to send you a present you would be as rich as Croesus and as weighted down with worldly possessions as Solomon himself.

But, ah, those who have won this same fight—there's a crowd of them, too! A happy, successful prosperous crowd—and every one of them is wishing you good luck today, and down with old John Barleycorn!—*Annie Laurie in Examiner.*

THE BATTLE IS NOT OVER!

W. M. BICKERS

The liquor interests see the handwriting on the wall. The pillars of their "personal liberty" temple are fast falling around them. There is a despairing hope in some quarters that the revolution will at some time and some hour expend its force and reaction set in, but the hope is too vague to buoy up the stock market of the dying "interests!" The beer and wine people affect to see a hope for the boosting up of a "family light drink" trade and the substitution of "family cafes" (in which "light drinks will be sold to ladies and gentlemen") for the outlawed saloon! At least one of their journals has advocated the "encouragement of beer drinking by the women" and a "liberal advertising for the news press!" "The interests" are disseminating "temperance" (!) literature, forsooth and wish to make the trade "respectable!" Happily an intelligent public knows full well that "the leopard cannot change its spots nor the Ethiopian his skin!" Happily, too, "the women," whom "the interests" would encourage to drink, have been chief sufferers from the drink curse and will not likely take the bait, and the newspapers and magazines—certainly of America—are fast barring intoxicants from their advertising columns and throwing the weight of their mighty influence against the destroyer of the church, the home and the school.

But the enemy is wary and unscrupulous, and it well behooves the temperance forces to be on guard—"eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." The battle is not over. There must be no lethargy, no surfeitings from victories, no taking too much for granted. The campaign of education should go on until the truth is so effectually lodged in the public mind and heart that the principle of prohibition shall become as acceptably axiomatic as any revered fundamental of government and the whole world shall know that alcohol is a subtle, deadly poison and as a beverage it should be shunned in every form and degree.

MODERATE USE OF ALCOHOL THE PERIL

Dr. Ploetz, editor of the *Archiv fur Rassen-und Gesellschaftsbiologie*, declares that "It is just the average moderate use of alcohol which injures the race more than genuine drunkenness, since there is here relatively no elimination through sterility or infant mortality as is the case with the hard drinker. Many who imagine themselves in the category of the wholly moderate must actually be placed in a lower category. They are, without realizing it, reproducing slightly degenerate children. There is a lowering of reserve forces and a breaking down of the powers of regeneration. From the standpoint of race hygiene, an absolute end of the drinking of alcohol is the most desirable. The greatest need is that the average 'moderate use' should disappear,—that is, drunkenness is secondary."

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

"It is glorious to man a Lifeboat, but better to build a Lighthouse"

MARY FRANCES WILLARD ANDERSON, National General Secretary Young People's Branch, Evanston, Ill.

A CALL FOR RECRUITS

MARY FRANCES WILLARD ANDERSON, National General Secretary Young People's Branch

"We're recruiting for the ranks,
For years and years to come,
That our numbers may not fail,
Ere triumph shall be won."

As I enter upon this larger field of work as National general secretary of the Young People's Branch I feel in my heart a deep sense of gratitude to my predecessor in office, Mrs. Ross Hayes Schachner. While she served as Y. P. B. National secretary her counsel was always helpful and her loyalty to the young people's work was unfailing. Already she has kindly expressed to me her continued interest and for this I feel most grateful.

After the close of our recent National W. C. T. U. Convention, while on my way East from the big hospitable West I traveled through a part of Canada. A few hours were spent in London, Ontario, and there I saw, on the principal street, stretched from one side to the other, a large white canvas sign on which was printed in bold black letters the following appeal:

"YOUR KING AND YOUR COUNTRY NEED YOU. ENLIST TODAY!"

As I stood there with eyes riveted on that call for the young manhood of Canada to support the mother country in the great conflict raging across the sea, I thought of our own country's need of recruits for the great moral battle being waged against the forces of the legalized liquor traffic.

In the Young People's Branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union a welcome awaits every young person who is willing to unite himself or herself with those who believe in the promotion of total abstinence, purity and prohibition. While today there are ten thousand young men and women specializing along these lines in the Young People's Branches throughout the land, we call for a HUNDRED THOUSAND—and need them for this great last struggle.

> "God bless you all this Christmas time,
> The words are old, I know,
> And yet no better can I say
> Or kinder wish bestow."

We want not only large numbers, but we want well drilled, well equipped and loyal soldiers. No organization affords a greater opportunity for active and aggressive service than does the Young People's Branch.

The community in which you live needs your influence, your state needs you, your country needs you, and a call from a higher source than from any earthly king comes from our King of kings. As Christian, patriotic young people we must have a part in this great peaceful warfare, "For God and home and native land."

A Word to the Mother Organization

The fulfillment of the above call for 100,000 young people is impossible without the co-operation of the membership of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. In the United States today there are thousands of W. C. T. U.'s without a Young People's Branch, when with the initiative of the W. C. T. U., hundreds of Young People's Branches might be organized. It is possible that a few of these branchless unions have tried to organize and have failed, but the sad part is that the great majority have not even attempted to enlist their young people.

Oh, that I could impress upon you this fact, that when a person is won for a righteous cause at fifty years of age, that person, if he lives the allotted space of three-score years and ten can give at most only twenty years of work, but a person won at twenty years of age can give fifty years of active, vigorous service. This tremendous fact should thrill every part of our being and inspire us to work as never before for the enlistment of the young men and women in the ranks of the Young People's Branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

If there is one element needed more than any other it is enthusiasm for our work. A story is told of old Dr. Arnot of Edinburgh, who was traveling in the Highlands of Scotland. The train in which he journeyed came to a sudden standstill and was stalled for several hours and the good old doctor asked one of the trainmen why they could not proceed. Had they no water? "Aye," was the reply, "we hae plenty o' water, but it's nae boilin' and what we need is steam."

There is plenty of enthusiasm in our W. C. T. U., but if we are to win the young people we must keep it at the "boilin'" point!

Let us begin NOW to recruit for the ranks of our Young People's Branch!

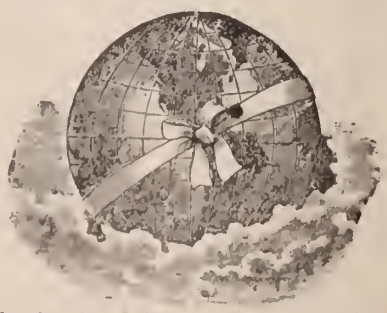
GOD CALLS YOU!

AMY A. SWANKIE-CAMERON, World's "Y" Secretary

Dear Young People of the American White Ribbon:

I did not get a message off to you in time for the National Convention, so I send now through THE UNION SIGNAL my heartiest and most affectionate greeting. I have not yet had a report of your great gathering in Seattle, but I am very sure it must have been an inspiring occasion. I doubt not each one of you who was privileged to be present, brought away a rich store of memories which will put more and more enthusiasm into your work during the coming year.

May you feel deep in your souls how fine a thing it is to be used of God in the great battle which the temperance forces of your country are so grandly and successfully waging against the liquor traffic. It is thrilling to read of state after state "going dry"—what must it be



to be in the fight, to share the victory and to feel that you have helped to bring it?

But while, in the months that are coming, you put your splendid youth and energy into white ribbon work for your own country, do not forget the other countries that are joined to you in this holy war. Give at least one meeting to the World's W. C. T. U. that the members may be blessed by the larger vision and have their sympathies stirred for the white ribbon comrades in lands less privileged than their own. Will you specially work and pray, during the coming year, for the young life in China, in Burma, in India, in South America and in the sadly darkened countries of Europe?

May your hearts' desires for your National Y. P. B. work be fulfilled, may its membership be largely increased, and may every one of you as members of the Young People's Branch realize as never before how God needs you and how He calls you to greater and yet greater effort and achievement in our glorious white ribbon work. May you be richly blessed!

Always your sincere comrade,

AMY A. SWANKIE-CAMERON.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

Heard on the College Campus

Approximately 650 students from eighteen Ohio colleges are reported to have helped by singing, speaking and canvassing in the recent Ohio state-wide campaign.

Liquor is under the official ban at Yale this college year and the serving of alcoholic beverages in fraternities, clubs and other undergraduate organizations is being brought to a finish. A Connecticut state law going into effect in November precipitated the issue of fraternity and club drinking. The law provides that social clubs of all kinds desiring to serve intoxicants shall take out a "Club Certificate," or special form of license at an annual fee of $100. The serving of liquors to members of clubs, or fraternities without such license is punishable by heavy fine or imprisonment. Some fraternities took voluntary action against further use of liquor at their houses, says the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association, and others were stimulated to that end by faculty rulings, the faculty not desiring that undergraduate societies should apply for licenses of this sort.

The *Minnesota Daily*, one of the greatest student publications of the west, came out vigorously in support of prohibition in the recent Minneapolis campaign. The action of the liquor interests in attempting to buy the support of student politicians the *Daily* characterized "as on a plane with the cause which they represent."

The present voluntary course on hygiene and alcohol given each fall in the University of Upsala, Sweden, will be made compulsory for all students and a similar course will be introduced into the University of Lund if the strong recommendation of the commission appointed by the Swedish government to improve the instruction against alcohol in that country is carried out. The commission further recommends that anti-alcohol instruction be given prominence in connection with the study of social phenomena, biology and human physiology, as well as in special courses.

No more will the old college song, "Drink a Highball," for many years so popular at athletic contests and class reunions, be heard at the University of Pennsylvania. It is understood that the song's repeated reference to highballs is displeasing to Provost Edgar Fahs Smith, and he has refused to sanction its appearance in official lists of Pennsylvania's songs and yells.

An extract from Health Bulletin No. 3, issued by the committee on hygiene of the University of Wisconsin, for the use of the student body, says:

"The following diseases result directly from the use of alcohol in certain individuals:

"Acute and chronic inflammation of the stomach, liver disease, heart disease, kidney disease and various forms of insanity and paralysis. We can not predict beforehand what will be the effect of alcohol on any particular individual.

"A goodly portion of the inmates of insane asylums owe their infirmity to alcohol. A still larger proportion of criminals owe their records directly or indirectly to alcohol.

"*Don't use it at all and be on the safe side!*"

Living Picture shown at Y. P. B. Hour at National Convention, picturing on the right, the Education of the Children; on the left, Rescue Work.

At National W. C. T. U. Headquarters

There is no mistake—the General Officers and other workers at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters know how to entertain. Had you been privileged to attend the reception the "Stay-at-Homes" gave the "Go-Aways" you would agree right heartily.

Each year it is the custom to have a National Convention Echo meeting at Headquarters, when those who have attended the great annual gathering describe "what impressed me most." This year the Y. P. B. served a dainty collation to the guests. Unfortunately space does not permit a detailed account of that enjoyable evening with its welcome to the new National treasurer, Mrs. Munns, to the Y. P. B. secretary, to the L. T. L. secretary and others, its interesting stereopticon lecture, the singing of the famous "Grasshopper Song" and endless other features. Those who attended came away giving three cheers for the W. C. T. U. Headquarters "family," including the Young People's Branch.

1916 Y. P. B. Year Book

Our 1916 Y. P. B. Year Books are ready! We hope that every Young People's Branch in the United States will study this handbook of information.

State Y. P. B. secretaries should order copies before January 1. Price, 2 cents each. Address

NATIONAL
W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Ill.

A dry course in economics—dryer than the usual economics course—is being prepared for the Iowa State College for next year. "Social Welfare and the Liquor Problem" is the probable title of the course as it will appear in the next college catalogue. Prof. G. H. VonTungeln, who will have charge of the studies, will go to the bottom of the liquor problem. The course is largely the outgrowth of the demand on the part of students of the college. The interest in the question of prohibition has grown during the past two years and members of the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association have met voluntarily and without college credit to study this problem.

Y. P. B. Notes

A National Convention Echo

"Our echoes roll from soul to soul,
And grow forever and forever."

Our Convention Sunday Y. P. B. rally was well attended and as never before the young people responded. Many churches sent representatives from their young people's societies and at the close of the meeting a number of the Seattle young people, like Oliver Twist, expressed a desire "for more."

As a result of the rally a meeting was called on the following Thursday and twenty-four young people, representing twenty-two different young people's church organizations came to discuss how best to interest the young people of their city in the temperance movement.

Mrs. Linnie Carl of Oregon and Mary F. W. Anderson of Massachusetts gave practical, definite suggestions for young people's rallies, poster campaigns and other plans of work.

Because of this splendid, responsive company of young people we feel sure Seattle is to hear an endless echo of our National W. C. T. U. Convention.

The W. C. T. U., Y. P. B. and L. T. L. of Royal Oaks, Md., united in a union Sunday school rally November 21. The songs and demonstration of the Young Campaigners were enthusiastically received, also the prohibition address by Rev. W. S. White. The collection taken will be used for a W. C. T. U. room in the new $40,000 Emergency Hospital in Easton.

The annual gathering of Ohio Y. P. B.'s, held at Dayton, some weeks ago, was an inspiring occasion. The main thought of the meeting and the aim toward which the work of the young people is being directed, is the abolition of the liquor traffic from the state of Ohio. Enthusiastic delegates, representing a membership of 2,600, told of the good work which is being done throughout the state. State officers were elected as follows: President, Mr. Rae Vaughn; vice-president, Mr. Ray Halcomb; corresponding secretary, Miss Grace Lehentaler; recording secretary, Miss Ruth Mulbarger; treasurer, Mr. John Osmon.

The Union Signal

Official Organ of the
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Published Weekly by the National Woman's Christain Temperance Union
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EDITOR-IN-CHIEF, MISS ANNA A. GORDON
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Evanston, Illinois, December 9, 1915

GOAL FOR 1916—SIXTY THOUSAND NEW MEMBERS

Send in promptly to THE UNION SIGNAL a brief report of the mass meeting your local union holds on December 12, National Constitutional Prohibition Amendment day.

Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis, National W. C. T. U. superintendent of Legislation, will resume her "Washington Letters" in the next issue of THE SIGNAL.

The Day of Prayer for National Constitutional Prohibition, December 2, was observed at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, by a brief service of prayer and song at the noontide hour.

CONSTRUCTIVE METHODS OF THE LIQUOR INTERESTS!

A paragraph which appeared in a recent issue of *Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular* is calculated to arouse the curiosity of temperance workers. It reads as follows: *"In time, with proper educational and constructive work, this so-called prohibition territory will be reclaimed."*

Such a statement is a challenge to every right-thinking citizen to investigate carefully and thoroughly the "constructive and educational" methods employed by the liquor interests in his own particular community. The other day a white ribboner in a well known prohibition city, in which is located one of the leading universities of the Middle West, had occasion to visit the public library and stopped to look over a rack full of the latest books on social and economic questions, placed where the attention of the public would be called to them. A well-bound, attractive volume entitled "The Prohibition Movement" caught her eye and she naturally opened it with some eagerness. A hasty inspection of the title page, showing the author to be "Percy Andrae," and the titles of the chapters, confirmed her suspicions that it was one of the dangerous publications of the liquor interests, in which fragments of truth are used as a basis for false and malicious statements concerning prohibition. A prominent member of the W. C. T. U. in one of the older prohibition states of the South remarked the other day that there had come to her attention in many of the city public libraries volumes with misleading titles, placed there by the liquor interests. This kind of "educational and constructive" work is being done all over the United States in prohibition as well as license territory, and unless these centers of public instruction and information are guarded, incalculable harm will be done. Truly eternal vigilance is the price of safety in dealing with the liquor interests. Every local union should see to it that a quiet and tactful investigation is made in the public library of its town and if any of these objectionable books are discovered, the library board should be asked to suppress them. The editors would be glad to learn the names of all books of this character which are discovered, that they may pass the information on to others.

As never before high school and college students are consulting the libraries for information in regard to the liquor question, and not only should the false and pernicious publications be removed from the library shelves, but there should be placed there the best scientific authorities, such as Sir Victor Horsley's "Alcohol and the Human Body," Dr. W. A. Chapple's "Evils of Alcohol," Ernest Gordon's "The Anti-Alcohol Movement in Europe," Mrs. Martha Allen's "Alcohol a Dangerous and Unnecessary Medicine." "Social Welfare and the Liquor Problem," by Harry S. Warner, not forgetting such attractive volumes as "The Life of Frances E. Willard" and the story of the triumph of National Prohibition, "The Man Who Forgot."

If we are to make America a prohibition nation in truth and in fact, hand in hand with legislation against the liquor evil must go education on the subject.

QUESTIONS OF THE ORIENT

One of the most difficult experiences the missionary in the foreign field has to meet is the necessity for explaining and reconciling to the satisfaction of the pagan mind the glaring inconsistencies between the Christian faith and the practice and policy of the so-called Christian nations. The late Dr. Charles Richmond Henderson of the Chicago University, who traveled extensively in the Orient as one of the American lecturers sent out by the Barrows Foundation, tells in a posthumous magazine article of the demand by students of the oriental countries for an explanation of the temperance situation in Christian America. The Barrows lectures, it will be remembered, were delivered by representative university men and attempted to show how the genius of Christianity is demonstrated by the humanitarian service of Christian people in voluntary associations and public legislation. No direct attack or criticism was made upon the habits and customs of the heathen nations but, to use Dr. Henderson's words, "by implication and comparison all the evils of Oriental customs were indirectly challenged and the students summoned to enlist in the service of our Lord." After the lecture the young men in the audience were invited to ask questions, and Dr. Barrows tells of keen inquiries presented as to the way America is dealing with the liquor traffic, the treatment of the Indian, Chinese, etc. "These questions are worthy of our serious consideration," wrote Dr. Henderson, "for they are all perfectly fair and go to the root of our claims to have a superior religion. These students are not fools, and they read the newspapers and tell what they read to their illiterate neighbors. The representatives of Christianity must meet such taunts when they tell of the love of God and the brotherhood of all men. We must of course repudiate all this tolerance of the drink traffic, exploitation of child labor, etc. But confession of national sins will not satisfy the Oriental critics; for words are cheap. These men are asking, 'Have you hitherto done anything to rectify the wrong?' We must bring forth fruits to show our repentance before we can convince them."

Woe be it to us as a chosen nation of God if we fail to measure up to the standard which the pagan nations, hearing our professions, expect of us. God forbid that we should by our neglect in failing to do our plain duty retard the evangelization of the nations of the Far East. It has been truly said, "The great causes of God and humanity are not defeated by the hot assaults of the devil but by the slow, crushing, glacier-like mass of thousands and thousands of indifferent nobodies." The solution of the liquor question lies not in the hands of the liquor interests with their vast wealth, but in the hands of the church of God, which could if it were unitedly, whole-heartedly and determinedly to attempt it, solve the question right speedily.

THE POOR PROHIBITION STATES!

An article is going the rounds of some of the newspapers not too particular about what they publish, calling attention to the sad plight of the Southern states which have adopted prohibition, and who, it is stated, are as a consequence now handicapped by depleted treasuries, large state debts, high taxes, etc. This combination of half truths with false statements is being given publicity with the very evident intention of misleading the public and creating sentiment against prohibition. Among the states especially mentioned are Georgia, Tennessee and West Virginia.

It must strike the reader of the article as somewhat strange if the pitiable picture drawn of Georgia on the verge of bankruptcy as the result of its anti-liquor policy is a true one, that there should very recently have been called a special session of the legislature, not, mind you, for the purpose of *repealing* the troublesome law, but to enact more drastic and stringent measures for its enforcement, even to the extent of prohibiting liquor advertising in the state.

One cannot take very seriously the statements made about the disastrous prohibition policy that is driving Tennessee to the wall, when one recalls that every political party in the state is committed to prohibition, and the people regularly elect a governor who stands four-square for the enforcement of the law. If prohibition were financially detrimental to the state, would the people not demand a change?

If, as asserted, West Virginia is tottering on the verge of financial ruin because its people, by 92,000 majority, voted to place in its constitution a prohibition clause, the "little mountain state" is wonderfully cheerful and complacent over the sad situation, and while admitting that it still carries an indebtedness, accumulated years before prohibition became a law, congratulates itself that by outlawing the liquor traffic it has already caused a reduction of its expense in the matter of caring for the victims of the liquor traffic.

So far as we can discover the people who are troubled over the financial difficulties of the prohibition states are not its tax-payers or reputable citizens, but the liquor interests at large, who are fearful that the success of prohibition in the states that now have it may encourage other commonwealths to outlaw the traffic in drink.

LONDON SALOONS SELL TEA AND COFFEE

Tea and coffee have taken their place in London saloons along with drinks of a less harmless nature since the new law regulating the hours of sale of intoxicants went into effect the latter part of November. The saloons, which formerly were open for nineteen and a half hours out of the twenty-four, can now sell intoxicants for only five and one-half hours each day, or from noon to two-thirty and from six-thirty to nine-thirty in the evening. To avoid closing the saloons entirely during the prohibited periods, tea and coffee have been added to the list of drinks. To insure the enforcement of the new liquor laws a fine of $500 or imprisonment for six months is provided for violations.

SUFFRAGE NEWS

By a vote of one hundred to five the Florida federation of women's clubs, at its convention at Orlando, passed a resolution endorsing woman suffrage. Other federations of the southern states which have taken this action are Texas, Arkansas, Kentucky and West Virginia.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, has announced that she will not be a candidate for re-election at the convention of the National Association. She states that she is convinced that her highest service to the suffrage movement can best be given if she is relieved of the exacting duties of the presidency and is free to engage in campaign work.

HIS TEACHERS MUST BE TOTAL ABSTAINERS

The superintendent of schools of Ithaca, N. Y., told the following incident at a W. C. T. U. meeting: When a lad eight years old he recited a temperance selection and the teacher induced him to sign the pledge. After many years he went back to his boyhood home intending to tell the teacher what that pledge had meant to him. He found her resting in an unkept country cemetery, but on his knees before his God he told her what had been the saving influence of his life. "I have never hired as a teacher any one who was not a total abstainer, neither will I sign a paper of recommendation for a teacher who is not a total abstainer," declared the superintendent.

SCIENCE AND ROMANCE

Do you want to read a fascinating combination of romance, scientific truth in relation to alcoholism and heredity, every page scintillating with brilliant witticism and rich humor? You will find it in "Dear Enemy," by Jean Webster, the author of the popular "Daddy-Long-Legs." The heroine, adorable Sally McBride, a society girl, finds herself at the head of an orphan asylum and through a sympathetic study of the ancestry of her little charges, comes to have a vigorous hatred of the liquor evil. The occasion of her breaking her engagement with a successful politician, a member of Congress, is her disapproval of his social drinking habits. "Since I came to this orphan asylum," she explains in her letter releasing him from the engagement, "I am extremely touchy on the subject of drink; you would be, too, if you had seen what I have seen. Several of my chicks are the sad result of alcoholic parents and they are never going to have a fair chance all their lives. You can't look about a place like this without 'aye keeping up a terrible thinking.'"

This book, we believe, is calculated to cause in the mind of anyone who reads it "a terrible thinking" on the disastrous effects of alcoholism unto the second and third generation.

SALE OF LIQUORS TO BE CONTROLLED IN NORWAY

While apparently not yet educated up to the point where it is ready for national prohibition, Norway is contemplating the enactment of a measure restricting and regulating the sale of liquor. A bill providing for such a law has been prepared by a government committee, and as it is said to have the support of two-thirds of the members of the newly elected parliament, it will probably become a law.

THREE WORDS SUFFICIENT

It was announced through the press not long ago that the directors of the National Brewers' Association were to offer $5,000 in prizes for the best essays on the most feasible plan for a practical solution of the saloon problem. It would seem a waste of words to write an essay on the subject, when the only really practical solution can be given in three words —National Constitutional Prohibition.

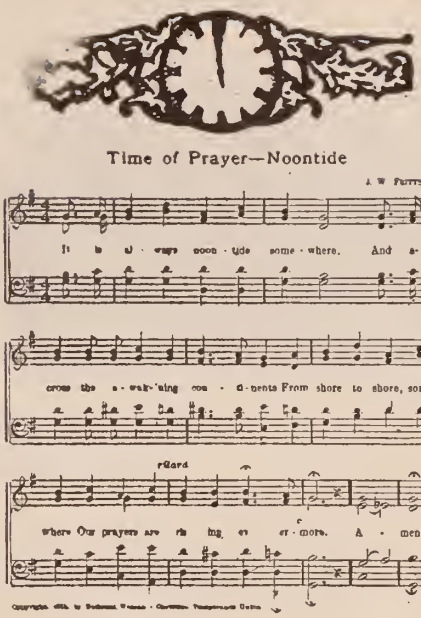
WAY DOWN IN ARIZONA!

A traveling salesman who goes into every nook and corner of Arizona came into the W. C. T. U. booth of the Panama-Pacific Exposition a few days ago and in accents strongly German asked what we knew of the results of prohibition in Arizona. Miss Brown, the director, repeated some of the statements which had come to her from residents and travelers, not at all knowing his attitude in the matter. Then he told her that he had been in all parts of the state, having gone over the territory for fourteen years. He said: "You cannot exaggerate changed conditions. In the mines the accidents have decreased eighty per cent, the efficiency has more than doubled, and the physical appearance of the communities has greatly improved. The faces of men look far fresher, healthier, and happier. Business has improved greatly. Merchants and other business men who formerly opposed prohibition on the ground of injury to business are now its greatest boosters and would not allow a return to old conditions. Prohibition has come to stay in Arizona." The visitor admitted that he had always been accustomed to take his glass of beer and liked a glass of wine with his meals, but declared there is not one argument for the continuance of the liquor traffic. He also volunteered the information that he carries a policy in the Germania Life Insurance Company of New York; that there has been organized in connection with it the Germania Life Extension Company whose duty it is to examine policy holders at certain intervals and warn them of approaching disease. He himself was reported ninety-two per cent in health, but warned to "cut out" *all* alcohol and tobacco. This is a fine indication of the trend of sentiment in insurance circles.

MEDICAL MEN TO MEET

The American Society for the Study of Alcohol and Other Narcotics will hold its forty-fifth annual meeting in the parlors of the Hotel Raleigh, Washington, D. C., December 15-16.

This was the first society of medical men in the world to take up the scientific study of alcohol and other narcotics. Its papers and transactions have been published in the *Journal of Inebriety* and comprise the first scientific literature on the subject. Thirty-two papers on different phases of the subject will be read at this meeting by specialists and distinguished medical and scientific men. These studies will be confined exclusively to the facts and conclusions from laboratory and clinical experience. The public is cordially invited to be present. Programs can be had by addressing the secretary, Dr. T. D. Crothers, Hartford, Conn.



THE LOVE OF THE FATHER

It comes to me more and more,
Each day as I pass along,
The love of the Father eternal
Is over us tender and strong.

'Tis not alone in the sunshine
Our lives grow pure and true;
There is growth as well in the shadow,
And pain has a work to do.

A message comes in the heartache,
A whisper of love in the pain;
The pangs we have fought and conquered
Tell the sweet story of gain.

So it comes to me more and more
As I enter upon each new day;
The love of the Father eternal
Is over us all the way.

—*Selected*

ZILLAH FOSTER STEVENS PROMOTED

As we go to press the news comes of the promotion to heavenly activities of our beloved comrade, Mrs. Zillah Foster Stevens, chairman of the Temperance committee of the International Sunday School Association, and Associate National superintendent of the Anti-Narcotics department of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

JOHN DALE, Omaha, Nebraska, a pioneer prohibition leader in his own state, who courageously served the cause in the days of its unpopularity.

WILLIAM S. CLARK, editor *Patriot-Phalanx*, who gave a life time of service to the prohibition cause through his journalistic work.

MRS. SARAH D. ADAMS, Prospect, Oregon, a Crusader of Cincinnati, Ohio. Although a life-long sufferer Mrs. Adams was an efficient worker for the church and the W. C. T. U. and filled a large place in the community's life.

A typographical error in our issue of November 18 gave to North Idaho the credit for a convention which was held by the South Idaho W. C. T. U.

The University of Chicago is viewing with growing disfavor the college *stein*, and a desire to suppress its use among the college students manifested itself recently in the organization of a local temperance society.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

GENERAL OFFICERS:
PRESIDENT
MISS ANNA A. GORDON, EVANSTON, ILL.
VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE
MRS. ELLA A. BOOLE, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS. FRANCES P. PARKS, EVANSTON, ILL
RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. E. PRESTON ANDERSON, JAMESTOWN, N. D.
ASSISTANT RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. SARA H. HOGE, LINCOLN, VA.
TREASURER
MRS. MARGARET C. MUNNS, EVANSTON, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

RED LETTER DAYS

DECEMBER 23—*Crusade Day.*

SUPERINTENDENTS

PARLIAMENTARY USAGE

MRS. A. S. BENJAMIN

I am complying with numerous requests, dear comrades, to tell you what to do in the local unions and otherwhere to "awaken still greater interest" in the Parliamentary Usage department. I am happy to translate "still greater" to mean that there is already more or less interest. Unlike some of the other departments, Parliamentary Usage does not afford continually new phases. Correct parliamentary procedure is the same yesterday, today and tomorrow. I cannot advise you either to ask the ministers individually or collectively to preach a parliamentary sermon, or to hold open-air parliamentary meetings, or to give parliamentary pageants, or to do dozens of things that would be both lawful and expedient in some of the other departments.

I have thought of asking you to circulate a parliamentary pledge against certain "do's" and "don'ts," but my heart fails me, for after all there is just one way to become a proficient and efficient parliamentarian and that is, by actual, sure-enough study and practice; not to study and practice fitfully and spasmodically but steadily and persistently. To this end every meeting should be conducted in strict accord with parliamentary procedure. Every regular meeting should give at least ten minutes to special parliamentary practice. Then there should be a special meeting quarterly when possible, semi-annually at least. Every local union should have a superintendent of Parliamentary Usage and for these "rally" days she should provide a program suited to the occasion, giving it so much thought and time as to insure success. Do not make these special meetings simply open meetings with a general invitation. Send a note to each society. Say that the members will not only be welcome to listen, but also to take part. Such a meeting promotes fraternal feeling and always increases interest, for it brings to the front the best parliamentarians in the several organizations. It is in such a meeting, too, that we secure new members for the W. C. T. U. Do not make such a meeting stilted and too formal. The leader *must* be enthusiastic and keep things lively, for the stream will not rise higher than the source. Doing things "decently and in order" does not mean *overwhelming dignity.*

But what about the program? Where can be found the needed "helps"? Where there is but little interest, for a "starter" use the leaflet, "Why Study Parliamentary Law?" Where most who are present are already converted, Drills No. 1 or 2; where those somewhat advanced and the missionary societies are to take part, No. 3. When something out of the common is desired try "Parliamentary Voices," but in such case be guided by the foot-note at the bottom of the last page and adhere to it *strictly.* Be sure that the music, whether vocal or instrumental, is enlivening rather than severely classical, and this holds true of any of the special meetings. To bring out in regular order the several "motions" No. 3 of the Parliamentary Studies is to be preferred. At the close of any of these meetings there is no law against "breaking bread" together, or leastwise a dainty sandwich, et cetera, but by all means make the social part true to name.

A contest always provokes a fellowship feeling. Choose sides and be sure that each captain has a sense of the fitness of things. Give a simple prize to the winning side; in short, make these special meetings "gala" occasions. In all this there is nothing new. The best new thing in parliamentary knowledge is finding out the thing we didn't know, and so another good "exercise" in a special meeting is, near the close to call for volunteer answers to this (or similar) question: "What do I know now that I did not know at the beginning of this meeting?" When these suggestions are all tried and found wanting we will suggest others.

N. B. THIS means especially the general officers of each state. There has never been a year since the department was instituted when so many states have changed superintendents. Several of the retiring superintendents have written letters giving the reasons, but have strangely neglected to give the name and address of the new superintendent. Ineffectual attempts (not in all cases) have been made to secure this very important information. Evidently there are states in which the secretary does not know that a part of her duty is to acquaint every National superintendent with the change of superintendent in her department. In such case she must be gently set right. If this is not done by the president it is a clear case that one of the other officers must "bring it to pass." Please, my comrades, *attend* to this *at once.* To make assurance doubly sure, will every state superintendent who has not heard from me since National Convention write immediately. There is a prize offer on. It will expire January 1.

523 Lyon St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

EVANGELISTIC WORK

MRS. MARY E. KUHL

At the beginning of our new fiscal year, following the wonderful National Convention at Seattle, Washington, it is most needful and the time is opportune for the evangelistic spirit to possess each one of us. Let us begin at once to work for the widening of the scope of our service, for the deeper spiritual foregleam of the hidings of God's power, for soul seeking, soul winning and for the world's salvation. These are cardinal forces, which, if set in motion, will make for National Constitutional Prohibition and for all human good and true manhood.

God stands amid the shadows and works in thick darkness as well as in the light; therefore, we have every cause for rejoicing and continual promptings to go forward, to look upward and march onward in every work that has been entrusted to our keeping.

The earnest appeal for prayer needs to touch every heart, and the special prayer days set apart by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union should be most carefully observed. Prayer should come for the appointed meetings to be held at Washington, and other prohibition conferences to be arranged, till the shafts of heaven sink deeply into the hearts and consciences of leaders and rulers and of all thinking men and women, that they may be assured of the fact that the iniquity of the liquor traffic "has come to its full," and that definite action, with wise legislation, must be taken for its swift destruction. To this end, may we not push our evangelistic efforts, with earnest pleadings, with a soul hunger for the searching of God's work, knowing that in the doing of His commandments, the stars of heaven in their course shall fight for our deliverance.

The Work-Day Plan is now ready and will be sent *gratis* to every superintendent who will advise me as to the number of copies needed. Only the postage per package needs to be remitted.

The department of Unfermented Wine has been combined with the Evangelistic and Almshouse department under the one name, therefore its literature will be catalogued with the Evangelistic leaflets. The new leaflet, "The Young Man Daniel," is now in print. Report Blanks are also ready. Every white ribboner can do something in the work of this department. It is beautiful to give a testimony in honor of our Christ, who is the master workman, with man the instrument.

92 East Eleventh Avenue, Columbus, Ohio

Note—Please do not send letters to Champaign, Ill. This is my second year of residence in Ohio.

TUBERCULOSIS WEEK

FRANCES WAITE LEITER

For five years, the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis has appointed a date for the observance of Tuberculosis Day. During this time the work has so grown and broadened in its scope, that this year a week is to be observed as Tuberculosis Week, occurring from December 6 to 12. Its object is to secure the presentation of the subject before the largest possible number of people in the United States, through the medium of churches, societies, lodges, clubs, granges and schools.

It is expected that each community will adapt the subject to its particular need. Plans, however, provide for three special days, as follows: Examination Day, Wednesday, December 8; Children's Health Crusade Day, Friday, December 10; Tuberculosis Sabbath, December 11-12.

Medical Examination Day purposes to induce every one, both sick and well, to have an annual physical examination, though all need not be examined on the day named for application. The intention is to popularize a movement which thousands of persons have already found to be one of the best ways to prevent disease.

Children's Health Crusade Day will be devoted to interesting children in schools and elsewhere, in health plays, compositions, essays, and orations on matters of public health, especially tuberculosis; also, in the sale of Red Cross seals, the proceeds of which are used to further the anti-tuberculosis movement.

Tuberculosis Sabbath will be the culmination of the week's campaign. This is intended to be undenominational. Those worshipping on Saturday may set aside December 11 for this purpose.

While desirable, special sermons are not required to be preached. A brief talk in connection with some service, or discussion before Young People's Societies will be helpful; also, the distribution of some pertinent literature.

To sum it up, during the seven days from December 6 to 12, inclusive, it is intended that the subject, tuberculosis, shall have some right of way in religious, philanthropic, civic, and social organizations of the country, that the public may be informed concerning the nature of this disease. Last year over one hundred thousand churches and other organizations participated.

Those desiring literature for preparation of sermons and talks, can secure it without cost from the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, 105 East Twenty-second Street, New York City.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." This maxim has weight in coping with some of the prevailing diseases of the day. It is especially applicable to tuberculosis, which afflicts so large a portion of humanity in all parts of the world. Through ignorance of the nature of the disease many become victims of this scourge.

Special effort has been made by this Health department to prepare some leaflets that will be of service through the great W. C. T. U. constituency as our part in the struggle against this death reaper. The control of and final relief from this scourge, for future generations, must largely come through education of the masses.

If not convenient to co-operate in the general movement throughout the country in the observance of "Tuberculosis Week," named from December 6 to 12 inclusive, make careful preparation for it immediately following the holidays. At this special meeting distribute at the close the leaflet "Is It All?" Give attention to the music, and secure good readers for the several numbers.

If this meeting is well advertised, it will scarcely fail to enlist some who have not previously been attracted by the opportunities of the W. C. T. U. The following is the program:

THE KEY TO THE SITUATION

Music

Scripture Lesson—Psalm 96. (Praise and service demand physical as well as spiritual strength)

Invocation

Music

1. *"Personal Power, or Vital Force"*

Music

2. *"Enemies and Defenders"*
3. *"The Great White Plague."* (To be followed by discussion)

Invitation for new members

W. C. T. U. Doxology

Program envelope, including two copies of each leaflet, with Plan of Work, 10 cents.

"Is It All?" per 50 copies, 20 cents; per 100, 25 cents.

No. 1 (in program), per dozen, 10 cents; per 50, 25 cents; per 100, 35 cents.

No. 2, per dozen, 10 cents; per 50, 20 cents; per 100, 25 cents.

No. 3, per dozen, 20 cents; per 50, 30 cents; per 100, 40 cents.

It is suggested that the leaflets of this program be used for general distribution.

FRANCES WAITE LEITER,
National Superintendent
220 West Park Ave., Mansfield, Ohio

Send orders to the National Superintendent, or to the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Ill.

Missouri In Campaign For Suffrage

SLUMP IN MANUFACTURE OF BEER—DRY BANQUET FOR MISSOURI EDITORS

Special Correspondence

The Missouri W. C. T. U. cordially greets the newly elected and re-elected National General officers and renews its pledge of loyalty to all National plans and the campaign for National Constitutional Prohibition.

The Missouri delegation to the National Convention returned with such splendid reports that we who "stayed by the stuff" had pangs of regret over the good things we had missed, but rejoiced in the great "harvest home" and the progress of our cause. We also gave thanks when we learned that Missouri won the Sunday school, UNION SIGNAL, Anti-Narcotic and Press prizes and received the loving cup for the greatest number of pages of literature distributed. It is fourth in per cent of UNION SIGNALS taken, third in Y. P. B. per cent gain, and made a net gain in state membership of 2,030.

November has been a month of Convention "Echo" meetings. In Kansas City district a reception was held in the spacious home of Mrs. A. C. McClary, with Mrs. Julia H. Little, the new state superintendent of Social Meetings, presiding. A good program of special music and readings by Miss McClary and Professor and Mrs. T. H. Ireland was interspersed with fine convention reports given by Mrs. Margaret Pugh, Mrs. S. H. Hubbell and Mrs. Charles Donoway. Their word pictures were most vivid. Professor Ireland delighted all present with his wonderful whistling solos.

Suffrage Campaign On In Earnest

The Missouri suffrage campaign is on in earnest. All local unions are busy circulating petitions and holding suffrage meetings of various kinds, distributing literature, and raising campaign funds by the foot-of-dimes plan and in various other ways. All known campaign methods will be worked and many new ones originated.

At Campbell, Dunklin county, the W. C. T. U. had a "suffrage auto" in the corn show parade, which won first prize. Yellow and white bunting and flowers were artistically used as decorations.

Among the prominent speakers in the campaign will be Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, Mrs. Lillian Mitchner and other National and state workers.

Dry Press Banquet

The Missouri Press Association climbed on the water-wagon at a banquet during its annual meeting in St. Joseph, as no intoxicants were served. Each one of the newly elected officers is the editor of a "dry" newspaper and is himself an exponent of National Constitutional Prohibition.

Decline in the Manufacture of Beer

There has been a falling off in the manufacture of beer in Missouri during the present year of 344,974 barrels, according to estimates furnished by Thomas Speed Mosby, state beer inspector. This represents 10,694,356 gallons, a loss of $67,544.13 to the state in beer inspection taxes over the collections of a corresponding period last year. Ample evidence that in Missouri dry counties are dry!

Missouri Policewomen

The Independence W. C. T. U. has secured the appointment of the first policewoman in the state under the new law passed by the last general assembly. Mrs.

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

HARD TO DROP
But Many Drop It

A young Calif. wife talks about coffee: "It was hard to drop Mocha and Java and give Postum a trial, but my nerves were so shattered that I was a nervous wreck and of course that means all kinds of ails.

"I did not want to acknowledge coffee caused the trouble for I was very fond of it. At that time a friend came to live with us, and I noticed that after he had been with us a week he would not drink his coffee any more. I asked him the reason. He replied: 'I have not had a headache since I left off drinking coffee, some months ago, till last week, when I began again here at your table. I don't see how anyone can like coffee, anyway, after drinking Postum!'

"I said nothing, but at once ordered a package of Postum. That was five months ago, and we have drank no coffee since, except on two occasions when we had company, and the result each time was that my husband could not sleep, but lay awake and tossed and talked half the night. We were convinced that coffee caused his suffering, so he returned to Postum, convinced that coffee was an enemy, instead of a friend, and he is troubled no more by insomnia.

"I have gained 8 pounds in weight, and my nerves have ceased to quiver. It seems so easy now to quit coffee that caused our aches and ails and take up Postum." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum comes in two forms:

Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

Both kinds are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers

THE JUNIOR PARTNER

ADALINE POWELL

"Why, Howard, what brings you home so early?" asked his mother, as her big boy bounded into the room, all excitement.

"We start at eight tomorrow," Howard replied breathlessly, "and I've lots to do to get ready. Word has just come that the contract will be let day after tomorrow."

"Is he— is he—?"

"Yes, he is," Howard replied grimly.

"O Howard! And are you going away with him, to be among men who—"

"Mother, you remember that you taught me when I was a little boy to come into the house with clean feet, no matter how much mud I'd been playing in? I'm a man now,"—his pride in his twenty-one years was manifest—"and I want you to trust me, no matter how much mud I have to go through in this world."

Her loving eyes answered his questioning look in full measure, and, as she patted his big brown hand, she said:

"Yes, dear, I think I needn't worry any more. It hurts me to have you see it all the time, though."

"I could never make you suffer after seeing what Mrs. Springer has to bear," Howard said earnestly. "My desk is in the corner of Mr. Springer's office overlooking the hall, you know. From where I sit I can see the sideboard in the dining-room, and the big black bottle is a familiar sight."

Then his mother ventured a question that had been often on her tongue, but which she had refrained from asking lest it should imply distrust:

"Does he ever—has he ever offered it to you?"

"Yes, several times, mother, when I first went there as his stenographer. It was always when he had been drinking heavily. He seemed to think that it was the proper thing to do. The fuller he is the more polite he gets, strange to say. When he's drunk he has the manners of a Chesterfield." Mrs. Wright laughed in spite of herself.

"But one day, after I had refused a good many times," Howard contined, "he seemed able to grasp the fact that I had done the sensible thing, for he looked at me keenly and said:

"'That's right, Howard, and I wish I'd learned to say no that very first time. But they were all so much older than I, and I felt flattered by their attention and their treating. I'd won a contract away from them, and it hardly seemed courteous to refuse, but many's the time I've wished I had!'"

Sun-up was none too early for Howard to rise in anticipation of the day's events. His mother sent him off with an encouraging pat and a wistful face, murmuring, as he kissed her:

"Let's hope he is—"

"Yes, mother, let's hope he's sober." Howard finished bluntly, as he ran down the steps.

His heart sank a little as he approached the Springer home. The big car stood before the door, and the chauffeur was waiting, but Mr. Springer was not in sight. Howard entered the house and walked into the drawing-room, but it was empty. Then he turned and looked across the hall into the dining-room. Before the sideboard stood his employer, evidently preparing to drink to the morrow's success.

Suddenly there surged over the boy a feeling of rebellion and of infinite superiority to this capable, pampered, ruined man. He strode across the hall, took the bottle firmly from the surprised Mr. Springer, replaced it, and walked Mr. Springer determinedly through the hall and down the steps to the waiting auto.

Then he turned, with his foot on the running-board, and raised his hat in the direction of the drawing-room window, behind the curtain of which he knew stood a heart-broken woman. His gesture was an unconscious imitation of Mr. Springer's most courtly bow, but it was prompted by a deeper feeling of deference and responsibility toward the woman concealed there than was ever shown by Mr. Springer himself.

Howard hoped that he could keep a tight hold on his companion through the succeeding day and night, and take him to the letting in a condition that would lend some dignity to the occasion; but that hope speedily vanished, when Mr. William Carter, a lifelong friend and partner in Mr. Springer's conviviality, appeared at the hotel headquarters.

All day Howard played a dreary game of hide-and-seek with the elusive pair. Every moment spent upon the morrow's business had to be offset by an agonizing search for these two, who, when found, were always taking one more drink to success. Never before had Springer's right-hand man felt so alone in the world.

At nine o'clock the next morning Howard stood in the hotel lobby, defeat staring him in the face. His employer had brought himself to the brink of the collapse that always followed his periods of wild indulgence. His heart had rebelled at last, and it was unsafe to leave him, even for an hour.

The bids were to be opened in thirty minutes. According to specified directions the figures of each firm must be delivered by a member of that firm or by a trusted employe. The desperate impulse had come to Howard to rush to the office, deliver his bid, and return at once. But on the very threshold his brain cleared and he realized the folly of such a proceeding.

Turning slowly, he encountered the friendly, inquiring gaze of a gray-haired man, standing near, who had been watching the very evident conflict in the boyish mind.

"In trouble, my son?"

Howard started at the music of the words.

"My employer is—ill. The bids on a very important contract are to be opened in half an hour, sir, and he is too sick to go."

"Lucky I'm a doctor, isn't it?" laughed the new acquaintance. "Maybe I can help."

"Oh, would you, sir?" Howard gasped.

"Certainly." The stranger smiled as he held out his hand.

Howard thrust a key into the outstretched palm, saying all in a breath: "Room six—third floor—his heart!" Then he fled through the door and down the street.

There was not a doubt in Howard's mind that this way of escape was one which he dared seize. The real interest and concern in the doctor's eyes were unmistakable. And so, as the boy ran, his busy thoughts kept time with his feet. Over and over in his mind he reviewed the figures he was about to submit,—figures all of his own making, for Mr. Springer's contribution to the enterprise had been reminiscent talk of other contracts won in his brilliant, stormy career.

The next few hours always remained in Howard's mind as the most confused, and at the same time the most vivid, of his entire life. At last, through all the babble of voices in the big room where the competitors waited for news; through the confusion of his own thoughts, busied with wonder whether his bid was as close as it might be, and how the friendly doctor was getting on with Mr. Springer's outraged heart;—at last through it all came to Howard noisy congratulations, vigorous handshakes, and hearty good wishes. He had won the contract!

It was not until Howard and his employer were speeding miles away from the scene of the day's victory that any expression returned to Mr. Springer's eyes. The kind doctor had helped Howard get his charge to the train, and at parting the boy had tried to put into his handclasp enough gratitude for two.

For a long time not a word was spoken between Mr. Springer and Howard; but gradually a change, almost too subtle to be discerned, occurred, and the man's personality began to dominate his ill-used body, transforming him once more into the courtly gentleman, the cultured man, the head of the firm of Springer and Company.

A feeling of dismay crept into Howard's heart; for, as the older man's remarkable individuality reasserted itself, his own youth and crudeness and lack of experience recurred to him with unusual force. His victory took on a less significant aspect; his buoyancy was gone: reaction had set in.

As the train drew into the home station, Mr. Springer turned to the boy with a question in his eyes.

"Yes," Howard said a bit wearily, "we took the contract."

Mrs. Springer stood in the wide hall of the stately house awaiting their return. As she searched her husband's face his altered appearance was sufficient answer to her unspoken question. She knew that he had passed through another crisis, and she turned to Howard impulsively with a look of gratitude and appeal.

Mr. Springer's voice forestalled any remarks.

"I should like to have you both come to the drawing-room," he said in his most Chesterfieldian tone. Bewildered, they followed him, and faced him as he closed the door solemnly.

"Our young friend—" he spoke the words with no loss, through emotion, of any of his pompous dignity—"our young friend has rendered me today a two-fold service."

Mrs. Springer's hand went out involuntarily toward Howard. It rested lightly on his arm, and he covered it as he might have done had it belonged to his mother.

"Our company, as you know, has been without a junior partner ever since—" Howard felt the hand on his arm tremble —"ever since our son's death," Mr. Springer finished firmly.

In a flash Howard seemed to divine the share that the son's death had contributed toward Mr. Springer's moral degeneration.

"And now," Mr. Springer went on, as though approaching the peroration of a formal speech, "I feel justified in offering to our young friend here that junior partnership, as a token of my respect and appreciation."

Howard opened his lips to speak, to remind the speaker of his youth and inexperience; but the hand on his arm conveyed a subtle suggestion that this was not a question of a mere business partnership. At that moment there came to him the conviction that the offer held a deep meaning for all of them,—justification of his mother's faith, response to the appeal in the sad face raised to his, moral support for this man before him, now so completely dependent upon his own young manhood.

Howard squared his shoulders and with the movement cast aside all hesitation and doubt. His part in life was to be henceforth that of the strong soul upon whom many lean; and he accepted the mission as he took Mr. Springer's hand in a warm clasp.

"IT IS COMING, UNCLE SAM"

MRS. MABEL REYNOLDS MAKEPEACE

(Air: *"Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, The Boys Are Marching"*)

UNCLE SAM:
Howdy-do, my children dear,
I remember you last year,
And your hearty right good cheers for Uncle Sam;
While I rubbed and while I scrubbed,
At the temperance washing tub;
So to-day I'm glad to see you, yes, I am.

CHILDREN (*singing chorus of song*):
Uncle Sam, we give you greeting;
We are glad that you have come;
We are pleased to have you here,
You have worked so well this year,
Cleaning up the land in our beloved home.

UNCLE SAM:
Yes, the states looked gay and fine,
All those nine upon the line,
(*Points to first nine prohibition states cut from paper and fastened on line*)
So the people kept me working night and day.
But I now no longer scrub
At the tem'prance washing tub,
See, dry cleaning is by far the better way.
(*Uncle Sam shows the following states cut from white paper and fastens them on board marked "DRY CLEANED" explaining: Virginia has joined her sister, West Virginia. Colorado, Oregon, Washington, Idaho. I did a good job for the West. Alabama, Arkansas, Arizona and South Carolina in the South are well done. Iowa in the Middle West will keep Kansas company. Then he sings*):
There's still more that must be done,
Though Car'lina has been won,
And Vermont has still to say if she'll be dry.
Other states—there're surely nine—
Planning now to get in line,
And the whisky men are asking, "Tell us why."

RUM POWER (*Recited by boy in suitable dress and carrying placards*):
Howdy-do, dear Uncle Sam,
Speak the word and here I am;
Prohibition is the cry,
Will you kindly tell us why?
Why can't people have the drink?
If they want it, don't you think
It's quite unfair?
Why should we be driven out
With this prohibition shout?
Don't you see we're losing all
By this noisy temp'rance bawl?
Why don't you care?
See the revenue you get
When the country all is wet!
See the children kept in school
By the splendid license rule

That pays the tax!
Won't you kindly tell us why
Folks have raised this hue and cry?
No one now will take our "ad,"
Everybody calls us bad
And flings the axe.

CHILDREN (*singing*):
Let *us* answer, Uncle Sam,
He is such a horrid sham,
And the people now have put on him the ban.
Ah, we children know him well,
We know why and we can tell;
Hear, O liquor-man, and answer if you can.

SOCIAL SERVICE (*Recited by girl dressed in nurse's costume and bearing placard*):
Social service tells of ills
That are pouring from the stills;
Sickness, poverty and crime
Fast increasing all the time
In our great land.

STUDENT (*Boy with books and goggles*):
Students say that future years
We shall spend in useless tears
For the children yet unborn
Who of health and strength are shorn
By drink's dread hand.

SCIENCE (*Boy, with scientific instruments, bag, etc.*):
Science says that alcohol
Is a poison and its toll
In strength and life far too dear;
That the people well may fear—
It is no food.

BUSINESS (*Boy, with ledgers; another as workman*):
Business says we can't have booze
Else the profit we shall lose;
Danger too lurks in the cup,
We say men must give it up
And so make good.

MOTHER (*Girl carrying figure dressed as baby*):
Mothers' hearts have long been stirred,
Mothers' voices now are heard;
You have ruined all too long,
Mothers will not stand the wrong,
Now they can vote.

CHILDREN (*Represented by several smaller children*):
Children study, children think,
And they see the danger brink,
Curse of body and of mind
They will take the pledge to bind
So please take note.
Now you know the reason why
Everywhere the cry is "Dry,"
While for prohibition all the good folks shout;
While they work and while they pray
For the dawning of the day
When from every corner you are driven out.
Shout, shout for prohibition
It is coming, Uncle Sam,
Do not count him as your friend
He has ruled, but that shall end,
And our land once more be free, how glad I am.

RUSSIA (*Boy carrying Russian flag*):
We join with you in the dry parade.
No more vodka shall ever be made,
For Czar and peasant are happier far
Following fast the temp'rance star.

FRANCE (*Girl bearing flag of France*):
Absinthe has gone and we've just begun
In the temp'rance vic'try to be won;
When wine goes out, then France goes free
And the men of France love liberty.

ALL (*Singing*):
"It's coming, it's coming, the morn for which we pray,
We'll take the world for prohibition, some glad day."

W. C. T. U. ACTIVITIES

One afternoon during the Billy Sunday meetings in Syracuse, N. Y., the W. C. T. U. federation of that city (eight local unions), made a special reservation in the tabernacle for its members, those of the county union and also of the adjoining counties. One thousand occupied seats while about nine hundred marched from Centenary church with Old Glory, banners, pennants and white ribbon bows in evidence. A mounted policeman said it was the finest delegation that had yet visited the tabernacle and advised his wife, who stood near, to join the W. C. T. U. When called upon, the delegation arose and sang "All Round the World" and with uplifted hands repeated, "For God and Home and Every Land." It was Mother's Day and automobiles brought the aged and helpless women to the meeting. Thirteen thousand were present. Previous to the demonstration the federation held a mass meeting for prayer and praise and Mrs. William Asher of the "Sunday" party addressed the meeting, with the result that several new members joined, old members renewed their membership, and from outsiders came the exclamation, "I never knew there were so many of them!" God is doing great things for Syracuse and vicinity and it remains for the women of the W. C. T. U. to follow up the awakening sentiment for total abstinence and prohibition.

Governor Rye of Tennessee attended a reception recently tendered Mrs. Mary P. Bang, president of the state W. C. T. U., by the county union. He gave a gracious and kindly greeting and pledged his co-operation in the noble work of the organization. "The open saloon is gone from Tennessee never to return," he declared.

"MOTHERS OF MEN," a book recently written and "dedicated to the mothers of all nations" by Mrs. Frances E. Hallowes of India, and published by Headly Brothers, 140 Bishopsgate, London, E. C. (price, one shilling), is a book that should be read by all mothers and their sons. It shows up militarism in its true light. It also shows in a convincing manner the way to world-peace and how, honorably, to prevent the awful ravages of war.

H. J. BAILEY.

Mrs. Lila Carlin Moore, National organizer and lecturer, has been doing excellent work in Idaho. In one district she organized six unions. She was obliged to cancel some of her engagements on account of illness. Her address at present is Vernon, Texas, care of Mrs. Rena M. Watts.

SCHOOL OF CIVIC EVANGELISM

A School of Civic Evangelism is to be held at the Moody Bible Institute, Chicago, December 28-31, under the auspices of the International Reform Bureau, of Washington, D. C. The Moody Bible Institute has offered its hospitality to all who come. Pastors and Christian workers generally, as well as evangelists, are welcome, and correspondence with reference to board and lodging should be addressed to the Institute, while information concerning the program may be obtained from the International Reform Bureau. The purpose of the school is that "all reform bodies may in a broad, co-operative way, plan to come in at the climax of revivals while the great host is still united and molten, and shape this moral force into social betterment."

Holiday Gifts

THE UNION SIGNAL

a paper for the home, a suitable, desirable and helpful gift coming each week in the year. You make no mistake in sending it to father, mother, sister, brother, or the friend in college.

Price, $1.00 per year.

THE YOUNG CRUSADER

will be welcomed not only by the boys and girls but by the Sunday school and public school teacher. Issued monthly.

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Dainty gift cards will be mailed to all subscribers to whom the paper is ordered as a gift, and the Christmas number will be mailed to each.

Kindly send in subscriptions at once so that the gift subscriptions may reach the subscriber before Christmas.

BOOKS

The Life of Frances E. Willard, Anna Adams Gordon. Cloth, $1.50. Morocco, $2.50.

What Frances E. Willard Said. Anna Adams Gordon. Price, 75 cents.

What Lillian M. N. Stevens Said. Price, 50 cents.

Nineteen Beautiful Years. Frances E. Willard. Price, 60 cents.

A Modern Madonna, Carolyn Stanley. Price, $1.50.

Freckles, Gene Stratton Porter. Price, 60 cents.

John Barleycorn, Jack London. Price, $1.42.

Lois Morton's Investment, Mrs. Eva Murphy. Price, $1.35.

Little Sir Galahad, Phoebe Gray. Price, $1.42.

The Man Who Forgot, James Hay, Jr. Price, $1.32.

Dear Enemy, Jean Webster. Price, $1.40.

BOOKLETS

Who's to Blame, Marietta Holley. Price, each, 5 cents; per dozen, 50 cents.

Rest Cottage, profusely illustrated. Price, each, 10 cents; per dozen, $1.00.

W. C. T. U. STATIONERY

Fine linen paper with W. C. T. U. monogram, embossed in gold. Twenty-four sheets and envelopes, boxed, 60 cents per box.

SOUVENIR SPOONS

Rest Cottage spoons
Crusade Church spoons
Sterling, price, $1.50 each.

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White enamel on silver with letters, 40 and 60 cents each
White enamel on silver without letters, 30 cents each
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A carefully selected assortment of daintily decorated and engraved Christmas cards, with envelopes, at 5 cents each, 50 cents per dozen; 10 cents each, $1.00 per dozen.

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Packages of Christmas tags and seals, 5 cents per package.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

"Florida's Going Dry," the Watchword of the Annual Convention

Special Correspondence

This was convention year for the writer. Not less than five conventions came her way, but the last, the thirty-second annual convention of the Florida W. C. T. U., was the gem of the five. This bright, breezy up-to-date meeting was held at beautiful Orlando, a place hard to find but well worth the search among the lakes, forests and orange groves of Florida. Delegates were received like old friends and treated with large-hearted hospitality. Not content with convention entertainment, at the close of the meeting guests were urged to remain to rest and visit.

Florida is fortunate indeed in having as its president Miss Minnie E. Neal, who presided over the convention with both dignity and grace, handling every situation tactfully and wisely. Wonderful to relate she performed the unusual feat of running convention affairs strictly on schedule time.

Strange, isn't it, how much alike W. C. T. U. women look! North and South there is the same earnestness and alertness, the same conscientiousness in taking notes for the home contingent, the same eagerness for new ideas and better methods of work and the same indomitable determination to completely annihilate the liquor traffic.

This was a particularly happy gathering of the clans, in a pretty church, with such a wealth of roses fresh every day as to make one forget that November isn't everywhere as balmy as May. Plenty of good work was reported done and much more in progress. There was rejoicing over the banner received from Mother National and over the hopeful outlook for future successes.

Much too busy were the earnest delegates to go sight-seeing except when the kindly members of the board of trade gave the visitors a ride through a charming region where are to be seen many small lakes, pine forests draped in soft trailing gray moss, and orange groves laden with ripening fruit.

Two magnificent addresses by Mrs. Mary Harris Armor and a diamond medal contest were evening features which brought out large and appreciative audiences. It was Florida's largest convention, numbering 160 delegates, with many visitors who came from surrounding cities to enjoy a day or an evening meeting. The largest delegation of this nature was a party of thirty from Tavares, in Lake county, thirty-five miles away, among whom was the six-foot-six sheriff of the county, who told of hearty interest in the cause.

The music of the convention was worthy of special mention. There were beautiful choruses by the Baptist and Methodist Episcopal choirs, choice solos by members of the choirs, charming numbers by the Rollins College Girls' Glee Club, excellent instrumental music by the Methodist Sunday school orchestra, a joyful song by nineteen members of the Conway Y. P. B., a fine prohibition chorus by a delegation from the Pine Castle union, several songs by the children and many delightful selections by the Orlando W. C. T. U. quartet.

The number on the program entitled the "Twentieth Century Pageant" was a mystery to all until, led by Mrs. Irene G. Adams, thirteen women in yellow, each wearing the name of a suffrage state, marched to the rostrum and told of valuable legislation enacted since it had acquired woman suffrage. Mrs. Lewis Young of Orange City was heartily applauded as she sang two suffrage songs. Mrs. Adams' earnest and sane presentation of the value of the ballot for women and the need of study by every woman of the progress in that line met with warm response from all.

The Bible readings each noon by Mrs. Mable Q. Stevens of St. Petersburg were full of spiritual uplift and power.

The following officers were elected: President, Miss Minnie E. Neal; vice-president-at-large, Mrs. Anna Whitcomb Riggin; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Ella M. Johnson; recording secretary, Mrs. Mabel Perkins-Dean; treasurer, Mrs. Nellie J. Dolg.

The whole convention, from the president's welcome to the white ribbon recruits, as she tenderly tied the white ribbon around their tiny wrists, to the grave consideration of most weighty subjects, was a revelation. The Florida W. C. T. U. is steadily growing and the work done by her shows the guiding hand of one who knows her state and who has the wisdom and trained ability to successfully work out her problems.

There are only nine counties left on Florida's black list, and a vigorous educational campaign is being carried on. Soon there will be joy among the angels over one more state set free, for "Florida's going dry!"

MISSOURI IN CAMPAIGN FOR SUFFRAGE

(Continued from Page Eleven)

K. K. Broeck, who has done social service work in Chicago and New York, was appointed by the mayor and began her duties at once. She is under the authority of the chief of police.

Twenty-six White Ribbon Recruits

At Ralls county convention, the state vice-president, Miss Roena Shaner, was the speaker and delighted her audiences. Twenty-six children were dedicated to the temperance cause. At the St. Clair county convention a beautiful silk flag was awarded to Mrs. J. R. Pickrell, milliner, for the most appropriately decorated W. C. T. U. window—all business houses had honored the organization with special decorations. The ministers' conference at which several spoke on "Creating Public Sentiment," "Organizing for Business," "Voting the Town Dry," and "Enforcing the Law," was very instructive.

At the eighth annual convention of Jasper county convened in Carthage, a beautiful suffrage pageant was greatly enjoyed. Mrs. E. G. Emmons, state lecturer, gave the annual sermon and two splendid addresses on "National Prohibition" and "The Evolution of the Feminist Movement." The Oronogo union received the prize of five dollars for having secured the greatest number of members above its apportionment. Mrs. Anna Pugh won the matron's gold medal at the contest given at Gentry county convention. Mrs. Maggie Wallace gave an interesting and helpful address. Lafayette union was designated the banner union of the county because of its fine year's work.

Knob Noster union was hostess to the Johnson county convention. Reports showed an advance in the work, two new unions and a gain in active and honorary membership. A suffrage address was given by Mrs. Wilson Morris.

Mrs. May L. Woods, National organizer, is president of Lawrence county, which held its annual convention in Verona. All reports were encouraging. Mrs. Emily Newell Blair, state lecturer of the Missouri Equal Suffrage Association, added much to the interest of the meeting. Her address on suffrage disarmed prejudice and won converts.

Mrs. Neva Thomas, state treasurer, was the speaker at Barton county convention at Liberal. A children's and matrons' contest were special features. Comfort bags for sailors were on exhibition, also literature and wall pockets. Good reports were given.

At the close of a very interesting all day temperance meeting, with a fine program and old fashioned basket dinner, Dr. E. Viola Peak organized a new local union at Oak Grove school near Springfield with twenty-three charter members.

Rev. Berthe J. Bowers assisted at the Linn county convention at Linneus. In addition to delegates the church was filled with interested visitors. Hoseville, a rural union, is the banner union in the county. Miss Virginia Maxwell won the gold medal in the contest. Worth county gained four new unions and one Y. P. B. Mrs. Laura Harnois gave counsel and instruction at the conventions and her evening address on woman suffrage was well received by a large audience.

Each year interest in prohibition has grown in Holt county. Its annual meeting this year was held at Craig.

Eldorado Springs union has opened a permanent rest and reading room with a free circulating library.

Highest Liquor Tax

The citizens of Maryville plan to hold a local option election February 3, 1916, to get rid of two saloons that pay $5,200 license a year. Maryville is the only wet spot in northwestern Missouri and a large part of southwestern Iowa. For over a decade it has had two saloons paying the highest license of any in the United States. In 1912, at the last local option election, the wets won by less than fifty votes. Since then a tremendous anti-saloon spirit has been worked up among the business men. There is a W. C. T. U. at work co-operating with churches and other organizations. While the two saloons pay into the city treasury the enormous revenue named and each supports a police officer at its own expense who promptly suppresses any rowdyism, thus making the saloons "well regulated," the people do not want them and are planning to vote them out February 3. If the prohibition fight is won the saloons will go out of business June 1. There is every prospect of victory.

READY

TOPICAL PROGRAM

FOR

1916

Arranged for general use by the local unions, containing programs for two meetings each month with blank for writing in name of hostess and place of meeting.

Price 5c Each, Per Hundred $1.00

A complete package of helps for each meeting together with one copy of the Topical Program will be mailed for

50 CENTS

Kindly ORDER EARLY that you may have the complete year of programs, as the first given is November.

National W. C. T. U. Publishing House
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

FLASHLIGHTS OF FUN

Pat's Ticket

An Irishman had not been long in this country and wished to go to New York. Not knowing how to ask for his ticket, he concluded he would wait until he heard somebody else ask for one. A young lady wishing to go to Elizabeth, N. J., stepped up and said, "Elizabeth, single."

Pat said, "That's the way ye do it."

Then, going to the ticket office, he said, "Pat Murphy, married."—*Junior Christian Endeavor World.*

Needless Torture

General Sherman once stopped at a country home where a tin basin and roller-towel sufficed for the family's ablutions. For two mornings the small boy of the household watched in silence the visitor's toilet. When on the third day the tooth-brush, nail-file, whiskbroom, etc., had been duly used, he asked: "Say, mister, air you always that much trouble to you'se'f?"—*Christian Register.*

Urgent

The Doctor—"Mrs. Brown has sent for me to go to see her boy, and I must go at once."

His Wife—"What is the matter with the boy?"

The Doctor—"I do not know, but Mrs. Brown has a book on what to do before the doctor comes, and I must hurry up before she does it."—*Christian Register.*

Winter is Play-Time for Healthy Childhood

and is "cold-time" for delicate, puny children.

If mothers everywhere would fully appreciate the strength-building, blood-making nourishment in ***Scott's Emulsion*** they would give it to children after their meals.

Its cream-like Cod Liver Oil brings healthy flesh and rosy cheeks while it warms the body by enriching the blood and fortifies the lungs.

No Alcohol in SCOTT'S. Avoid Substitutes.

14-91 SCOTT & BOWNE, BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

NOTES FROM THE ARKANSAS CONVENTION

Special Correspondence

The thirty-seventh annual convention of the Arkansas W. C. T. U. met in Forrest City. Those of us who have been in the service longest felt that we were treading on our native heath, for here it was that the W. C. T. U. baby donned her swaddling clothes. The first convention was held at Searcy but it was called by some of Forrest City's valiant women, and early in the work the Rollwage's, whose doors were again thrown open for entertainment this year, entertained the whole convention. Every home was wide open and the ministers, the clubs and the schools were lavish in their attentions.

Each convention seems the "best ever," for progress leaves its stamp each year, and "it gets better further on." The president, Mrs. Minnie U. Fuller, was at her best. There is no detail that escapes her notice, and everything that can be "linked up" with the temperance reform she has a knack of "linking," so we had at the convention representatives of the rural school work, the state aid for high schools, the work among negroes, made possible by the Jean's fund, domestic science, work for the feeble-minded, and other movements to tell us how we could co-operate with them.

Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston was the speaker, and a superb one she was. The pastor of the church in which the convention was held said he never heard a finer message from any pulpit. The pastor's wife, Mrs. J. R. G. White, was the very efficient director of music. The songs from our own battle-fields had the thrill of service and the surety of conquest in them.

The officers were re-elected.

ANNUAL ADDRESS

Of Anna Adams Gordon, President National W. C. T. U., Delivered at Seattle

is a hand book of total abstinence and prohibition progress, a book of reference for every white ribboner and every student interested in the popular subject of the day.

Price, per copy, 5 cents.

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THREE TEMPERANCE LECTURES

ILLUSTRATED BY STEREOPTICON SLIDES

A carefully prepared lecture accompanies each set of slides and these lectures may be given in church, Sunday school, public school, in a parlor, or thrown upon a screen in out-of-door work during campaigns.

LECTURE No. 1

New Light on an Old Problem
(Scientific Temperance)

This lecture is composed of 51 slides, 20 of which are colored. Price, $20.00.

a. Title.
b. Announcement.
c. National W. C. T. U. Publishing House.
1. Frances E. Willard.
2. Mary H. Hunt.
3. Edith Smith Davis.
4. The Harm in a Glass of Beer.
5. The Value of Total Abstinence to a Life.
6. Alcohol and the Nervous System.
7. Prize Winner, Dorothy Werner. American.
8. Prize Winner, Sarah Pararano. Italian.
9. Prize Winner, Ida Oranovitch. Russian.
10. Quotation, Ex-Congressman Richmond P. Hobson.
11. Blank Slide for Respective State Scientific Temperance Instruction Law.
12. Girl and Lilies. "We Drink Only Water."
13. Horses Drinking Water.
14. Three Plants (with Water, Cigaret, Alcohol).
15. Blank Slide for Respective State Cigaret Law.
16. Doors Closed to Boys Who Use Tobacco.
17. Boy in Armor.
18. Boy, "No Tobacco or Whisky for Me."
19. The Smoker's Heart Tracings.
20. Athletics. Connie Mack. Quotation.
21. Game of Baseball.
22. A Game of Football.
23. The Crew.
24. Scholarship and Tobacco.
25. Business Positions.
26. Highest Success, Burbank and Quotation.
27. Quotation, Thomas Edison.
28. The Four Dogs. Dr. Hodge.
29. Bum. Fear.
30. Tipsy. Fear.
31. Nig. No Fear.
32. Topsy. No Fear.
33. The Four Dogs After Two Years.
34. Bum.
35. Nig.
36. Progeny of the Dogs. Hodge.
37. Progeny of the Human Race. Demme.
38. Mental Ability and School Children. Holland.
39. The Brain. Horsley.
40. The Brain. Chapple.
41. Beer or Flour—Which?
42. Typesetters and Alcohol.
43. The Muscles.
44. Employers Prefer Abstainers.
45. Accidents, Assaults, Efficiency. Germany.
46. Verdict of Science. Alcohol a Foe.
47. Famous Abstainer. Lincoln.
48. Boys, Be Worthy a Place by the Flag.

LECTURE No. 2

John Barleycorn

This lecture is composed of 33 slides, 21 of which are colored. Price, $15.00.

a. Title.
b. Announcement.
c. National W. C. T. U. Publishing House.
1. Song—"It's a Short Way to Prohibition."
2. Protect Youth—Fan.
3. Save the Boy.
4. Factory.
5. Raw Material—Finished Product.
6. Which Will You Crush?
7. Alcohol and Life; Alcohol and Disease.
8. Prohibition Card—What Every Merchant Knows.
9. Of Interest to Taxpayers.
10. Prohibition Prosperity.
11. Big Business.
12. Total Abstainers.
13. Man Who Drinks.
14. Railroad Poster.
15. Factory Poster.
16. Weighed in the Balance.
17. How Americans Spend Their Money.
18. Ninety-eight Per Cent Grain.
19. Wisconsin and Kansas Barrels.
20. Prosperity Statistics.
21. Turn Off the Faucet!
22. Accusing Fingers.
23. Liquor Traffic Must Go!
24. Prohibition Proclamation.
25. Camels Are Coming.
26. Dry Movement.
27. Prohibition Map.
28. Don't Know Whether To Go on Patching.
29. Song—"John Barleycorn, Good-bye."
30. National W. C. T. U. Headquarters and Rest Cottage.

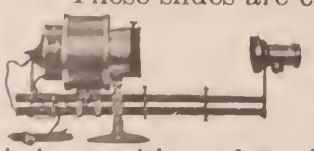
LECTURE No. 3

National W. C. T. U. Panama-Pacific Exhibit

This lecture is composed of 28 slides, 21 of which are colored. Price, $15.00.

a. Title.
b. Announcement.
c. National W. C. T. U. Publishing House.
1. Palace of Education.
2. Mary E. Brown.
3. Exhibit.
4. Exhibit—World's Corner.
5 National W. C. T. U. Headquarters and Rest Cottage.
6. For God and Home and Every Land.
7. Frances E. Willard.
8. Countess of Carlisle.
9. Anna A. Gordon.
10. Statue of Miss Willard.
11. Dividends of Liquor Traffic.
12. Alcohol and Financial Efficiency.
13. Alcohol and Mental Efficiency.
14. Polyglot Petition.
15. Magazines Refusing Liquor Advertisements.
16. Food and Drink Cabinet.
17. Remember These Things.
18. Decreased Use of Alcohol in Hospitals.
19. Don't Dope Your Baby.
20. Japanese Bell.
21. Kansas and Wisconsin Barrels.
22. Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens.
23. Prohibition Proclamation.
24. Prohibition Map.
25. Grand Prize Award.

These slides are carefully packed and shipped at our risk, carriage prepaid.



To those contemplating the purchase of a stereopticon, we recommend a new and thoroughly tested machine called the Bond-opticon. It is of simple construction, easy of adjustment and may be used with perfect safety. It has but one connection, which is inserted in socket of an electric light.

Price, complete with case, $40.00. Full description furnished upon application.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION, Evanston, Illinois

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XLI | EVANSTON, ILL., DECEMBER 16, 1915 | No. 50

Constant Christmas

Oh, never failing splendor,
    Oh, never silent song,
Still keep the green earth tender,
    Still keep the gray earth strong!
Still keep the brave earth dreaming
    Of deeds that shall be done,
While children's lives come streaming
    Like sunbeams from the sun!
Oh, angels, sweet and splendid,
    Throng in our hearts and sing
The wonders which attended
    The coming of the King!

—Phillips Brooks

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

SPEAKER OF HOUSE TAKES OATH OF OFFICE—MEMBERS ENTER WITH ENTHUSIASM UPON WORK OF YEAR—PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL MESSAGE—SUFFRAGE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT INTRODUCED—BILL INTRODUCED FOR PROHIBITION IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—LET THE PEOPLE CLAMOR FOR CLEAN "MOVIES" ONLY—MANY WORKERS AND VISITORS AT WASHINGTON NATIONAL W. C. T. U. HEADQUARTERS.

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent Legislation, Washington, D.C.

The past week has been a busy one. By the terms of the Federal Constitution, Congress convenes the first Monday in December. Senators and Representatives, however, began to arrive in the city a week ahead of time, and the two dominant parties were in daily caucus, laying plans for the coming winter's work.

There is always great interest manifested in the assembling of a new Congress, and especially is this true in the House of Representatives, which organizes from the beginning, electing a Speaker, and swearing in members both new and old.

This year was no exception to the rule, the demand for tickets being almost unprecedented for both the opening day of Congress and the day following, when the President of the United States read his annual message to the Senate and House.

Each member received but one ticket, and, if his family were here, of course his ticket was appropriated. It seems somewhat exclusive to reserve the public galleries for members' families. We believe one gallery should be left for the general public which is so deeply interested in the doings of Congress.

Speaker of House Takes Oath of Office

The first roll-call of the House by the clerk showed 427 of the total membership of 435 present. There were eight absent, and one vacancy exists, that caused by the recent death of Mr. Witherspoon of Mississippi. Hon. Champ Clark was reelected Speaker. Mr. Mann of Illinois, the Republican floor leader, was the opposing candidate. Mr. Clark was escorted to the floor of the House by a committee, and received a great ovation when he took his place at the Speaker's desk. Very complimentary expressions were used by Representative Mann in presenting the Speaker, and by the latter in accepting the position. The oath was administered to the Speaker by Representative Talbott of Maryland, the oldest member of the House. The members were then called by states alphabetically to the front of the rostrum, when, with uplifted hands, they subscribed to the following:

> I do solemnly swear that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter, so help me God.

Members Begin Work with Enthusiasm

Old timers, most of them Republicans, after an absence of two years or more, came trooping back to places in the House, eager for a part in the absorbing business of the next few months. Ex-Speaker Cannon, who was defeated for the Sixty-third Congress, is back, and sat in the front row and laughed heartily as the House got into a little difference over the rules governing that body, and hot references to "Cannonism" were hurled back and forth across the dividing line.

All records for the introduction of bills at the opening of Congress have been passed. At the end of two days, the aggregate length of the two meetings being not more than six hours, the bill clerks of Senate and House estimated that 6,000 bills and resolutions had been offered. The number represents a thousand for each hour Congress was actually in session. It was said by an expert that it would take two years of steady work on the part of Congress to consider these bills alone.

President's Annual Message

Tuesday there was another rush for admittance to the Capitol, as the President of the United States was to deliver his annual message to Congress. This occupied over one hour, the two bodies, Senate and House, meeting together in the House chamber.

The President paid particular attention to the question of "preparedness" and his reference to "foreigners within our borders who, while small in numbers have brought deep disgrace upon us, and necessitate the use of processes of law by which we may be purged of their corrupt distempers," called forth great applause.

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo sent to Congress the annual estimates for the fiscal year, 1916-1917, which are the largest ever sent in time of peace, totaling $1,285,857,808.

Suffrage Constitutional Amendment Introduced

Senator Sutherland of Utah introduced as joint resolution No. 1 the Susan B. Anthony suffrage constitutional amendment. Senator Thomas of Colorado also introduced a suffrage amendment, and, as chairman of the suffrage committee, granted the suffragists now in Washington a hearing before his committee.

A thousand women presented a petition to Congress, containing signatures of 18,000 women, and later walked down Pennsylvania avenue to the White House, where they were received by the President.

Miss Gordon Presides at Meeting of Committee of Nineteen

Friday, December 3, the Committee of Nineteen, appointed by the "get together-conference" held in Washington July 10 last, to confer with leaders in Congress concerning the wording of the resolution for National Constitutional Prohibition to be presented to the Sixty-fourth Congress, met in this city. Owing to the serious illness of the chairman, Rev. A. J. Barton, Miss Anna A. Gordon, as vice-chairman, presided at the opening session. Dr. Cannon of Virginia was elected vice-chairman and presided during the afternoon.

After a full and exhaustive discussion which continued during the day, a vote was taken, resulting in nine in favor of the wording of the amendment as voted upon in the House of Representatives December 22, 1914, and three opposed. Four members of Congress were present, the opinion of Representatives Webb of North Carolina, and Towner of Iowa being especially helpful. The bill will be introduced in Congress in a few days.

Prohibition for District of Columbia Sought

Tuesday, December 7, Senator Sheppard of Texas introduced a bill for absolute prohibition for the District of Columbia. The Senator declares he intends to press the measure, and that he expects the bill to become a law during the Sixty-fourth Congress. To secure such a victory, it will be necessary that pressure from home be brought to bear on Senators and Representatives, as upon these men coming from every state in the Union depends the success, or defeat, of all measures pertaining to the District of Columbia. The gaining of prohibition in the District of Columbia would be of incalculable value in helping on our battle for National Constitutional Prohibition. Telegrams, letters, resolutions, etc., should be sent to Senators and Representatives from every state.

The bill known as the Smith-Hughes bill, viz: for "Federal Censorship of Moving Picture Films," will be introduced at once.

Clean "Movies" Only Desired

Dr. Crafts sends to my desk the following letter:

> Permit me to quote from a letter of Carl Lammle, president of the Universal Film Company, printed as an advertisement in the nature of a prospectus of future policy, in *Moving Picture Weekly* of November 20, 1915, page B:
>
> —
>
> Several weeks ago I published a straight-from-the-shoulder talk entitled, "Which Do You Want?" asking the exhibitors of America to state whether they preferred clean, wholesome pictures, or "smutty" ones.
>
> Instead of finding that 95 per cent favored clean pictures, I discovered that at least half, and perhaps sixty per cent, want the pictures to be "risque," which is a French way of saying "smutty."
>
> Personally I am against them, but, if the demand is so overwhelmingly great, we will bow to the superior wisdom of the majority.
>
> —

Surely all thoughtful people, after reading the above, will see the need of showing Congress they are opposed to the policy above outlined, and demand clean pictures rather than "smutty" ones for their respective cities and towns.

Washington Headquarters Center of Activity

Our Washington Headquarters is like a hive of bees. Miss Gordon has been here for over a week. Mrs. Boole, Mrs. Beauchamp, Mrs. Mary Harris Armor, Mr. and Mrs. Hoge, and Mrs. Livingston are here also. More are coming this evening and tomorrow for the great mass meeting to be held at Poli's Theater Sunday afternoon.

Miss Gordon has been busy with interviews, conferences, etc., among which was a very satisfactory half-hour with Julia C. Lathrop, chief of the Children's Bureau, who is intensely interested in the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Saturday, December 11, 1915.

Colorado's Supreme Court Upholds Prohibition Law

MRS. ADRIANNA HUNGERFORD, President Colorado W. C. T. U.

December 6 was a history-making day in Colorado and the United States flag floated over a window in the state W. C. T. U. headquarters which bore the legend in bold black type,

"Denver to be Dry. Supreme Court knocks out Home Rule."

This is the happy ending of the contention made by Denver that it and other cities of two thousand or more people, were given absolute control of the liquor traffic by the home rule amendment regardless of the prohibition amendment to the state constitution. The question was taken to the supreme court, briefs were filed and oral arguments heard. The position of the city was sustained by the best lawyer the "wets" could secure. Attorney General Farrar appeared for the state. His able arguments and citations of court decisions were re-enforced by Judge John Campbell, ex-chief justice of the supreme court, and Hon. Halsted Ritter, lawyers employed by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and the only ones representing the "drys." This decision gives an added joy to the making of plans for the New Year's festivities, at which time every section of the state will celebrate Colorado's first day of prohibition.

Co-operation is very real among the women's organizations of the state. The W. C. T. U. will assist the General Federation of Women's Clubs to initiate and elect an anti-capital punishment law and the state president is a member of the committee responsible for the petitioning. She is also one of the committee formed from men's and women's organizations, to give prompt and practical aid to officials in the enforcement of the red-light abatement and injunction law enacted last winter. The assistant superintendent of Legislation, Mrs. Jessie V. Bond, is working in connection with other societies for a city ordinance prohibiting mask balls in the municipal auditorium.

The state superintendent of Thrift, Mrs. Ida H. Taylor, is making an unusual record by calling on the banks of Denver in the interest of her department. She incidentally improves the opportunity to speak of this principle in connection with the dry regimé for the state. One day she visited eleven of these institutions and secured a goodly sum toward prizes for essay contests on this subject, which are being promoted in the schools of the state.

Our organization not only had one of the largest sections and the only float in the "All Women's Parade," but represented its principles by an attractive display in a gayly decorated booth where delightful hostesses made every one welcome during the four days of the Exposition of General Industry in the auditorium.

North Carolina's "Quart Limit" Law Upheld

The Supreme court in a decision rendered December 6 fully upholds the North Carolina quart liquor law and the action of Judge Daniels in refusing to issue a mandamus compelling the express companies to receive in Richmond, Va., and deliver in Raleigh, quarts of liquor within less intervals than fifteen days and in gallons or larger quantities when marked "For Personal and Private Use."

NINETEEN PROHIBITION STATES

Maine	West Virginia
Kansas	Virginia
Oklahoma	Washington
North Dakota	Oregon
North Carolina	Colorado
Georgia	Arizona
Mississippi	Iowa
Tennessee	Arkansas
Alabama	Idaho

South Carolina

STATES THAT WILL VOTE IN 1916

Vermont	March
South Dakota	November
California	November
Nebraska	November
Montana	November
Michigan	November
Idaho	November
Alaska	November

Lansing (Mich.) Chamber of Commerce Commends Prohibition

By a unanimous vote of twelve directors of the Lansing (Mich.) Chamber of Commerce, that organization has gone on record as opposed to any measure which attempts to legalize the open saloon in Lansing. Eight directors who were absent at the time of the vote will be given an opportunity to declare their wishes before the resolution is finally passed, but it is expected that all eight will agree on the undesirability of licensing saloons. One sentence of the resolution is as follows:

"We believe the open saloon to be a menace to the moral and social welfare and a detriment to the business prosperity of our city."

Michigan Federation of Gleaners Endorses Prohibition

State-wide prohibition and equal suffrage were endorsed by the Michigan Federation of Gleaners at its recent meeting at Port Huron.

Philadelphia City Club Bars Intoxicants

The movement inaugurated by the City Club of Philadelphia some months ago to bar liquor from the clubhouse met with the unanimous approval of the organization at a recent meeting when eighty members voted in favor of an amendment prohibiting the sale or service of intoxicants on the club premises.

State Prohibition Bill for Delaware

A state-wide prohibition bill, it is announced, will be introduced early in the next session of the Delaware general assembly. A majority of all new members in both houses are pledged to support the measure.

Prohibition Law Sustained by Supreme Court of Washington

MRS. MARGARET B. PLATT, President West Washington W. C. T. U.

The decision of the supreme court of the state of Washington on the appeal made by the liquor men to test the validity of the dry law, although long delayed, has at last been announced, and, as was to be expected, the court upholds the will of the people, giving a decision in favor of the "drys" by a vote of six to two. One judge, who had been appointed to the bench since the case was argued, did not vote.

The appeal on behalf of the liquor interests was based on technicalities which of themselves seemed trivial, but which involved the validity of the constitutional amendment providing for the initiative, referendum and recall. Had the appeal been sustained immeasurable confusion throughout the state would have ensued, as other statutes are operating under the same law.

Another contention was that sufficient time for publicity before election was not given the matter and the people did not understand the question upon which they were voting.

However, the law is sustained by the highest state tribunal, and Washington will enter the dry column January 1, 1916. The majority given the law at the election, after a vigorous and enthusiastic campaign on the part of the "drys," and the use of all the usual tactics on the part of the liquor people, was almost 19,000. There was in reality no lack of publicity, the people even to the remotest hamlet being well informed on the issue, and the arguments pro and con. Now the governor of the state, Hon. Ernest Lister, the mayors of the principal cities, the sheriffs and prosecuting attorneys have publicly declared that the law will be rigidly enforced, and the city council of Seattle has enacted an ordinance providing in detail special measures for law enforcement in that city. That the liquor dealers themselves had little or no hope for the success of their appeal is evidenced by the fact that all the year they have been preparing for the inevitable, gradually readjusting their affairs to the changed conditions. Many have already entered other lines of activity. The liquor traffic is doomed. The sooner its friends recognize that fact, the better for all the people.

Southern California Teachers Desire Dry State

The twenty-third annual convention of the Teachers' Association of Southern California which met recently in San Diego, passed a resolution advocating state-wide prohibition for California in 1916.

State-Wide Prohibition Approved by Nebraska Farmers

The Nebraska Farmers' Congress went on record in favor of prohibition at a meeting in Omaha, December 8. After a heated debate, a resolution for prohibition was drawn to replace one submitted by the resolutions committee opposing prohibition. The amended resolution was adopted by a vote of 52 to 7.

THE SUFFRAGE SITUATION IN THE EAST

MRS. DEBORAH KNOX LIVINGSTON, National W. C. T. U. Franchise Superintendent

A few days ago one of my "anti" friends said to me, "You must feel keenly the overwhelming defeat of the suffrage cause at the recent election." "Defeat," I answered. "You must mean the overwhelming victory." I believe that I express the feeling of every suffragist in the east regarding the results of the election, when I say it was a great victory.

Can you think of any other question that is before the people of the United States today, unless it be the great question of the prohibition of the liquor traffic, that could poll in four states upwards of a million votes in the first great battle? When we remember that the states in question are the strongholds of the liquor power, that they contain tremendous foreign populations, that in each state the mighty political machines were against us, it is not overstating the facts to say that it was a great victory.

No Cause for Discouragement

Another woman, in this instance a friend of the cause, asked, "Do you find the women disheartened?" Disheartened? No, indeed, on the contrary the women are more determined than ever to win, and to this end are dedicating time, strength, money, in a more definite way than ever before. No apparent defeat can stop their efforts, nor mar their enthusiasm, until the women of every state in the Union are enfranchised. "Rome was not built in a day." The campaigns of the past few months have been fraught with educational power. Literally millions of people have begun to think on this great question. Here in the east a new appreciation of democracy has been created. *The* government has been changed in the speech of people to *our* government. One of the most significant results of these campaigns has been the unifying of the interests of womanhood. The women of the privileged class have come to understand the needs of the women in the industrial class and these in turn have come to see the common needs of labor and capital.

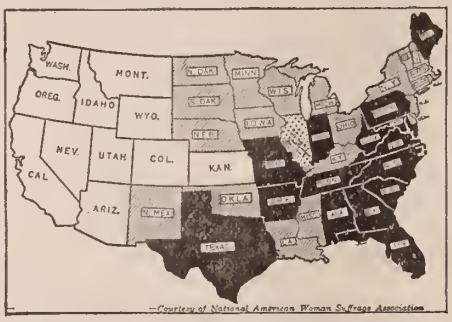
Democracy Spells Sisterhood

True democracy spells sisterhood as well as brotherhood, and the day is not far distant when women shall share with their brothers in the affairs of government as well as in the other relationships of life.

It is not the spirit of defeat, but the spirit of unquenchable desire, that characterizes the women of the east. Their banner is still flung to the breeze, and upon it is inscribed but one word—"Victory."

Already in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts new campaigns have been inaugurated, and the women of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union will not be found wanting in sharing the opportunities and bearing the responsibilities that such campaigns offer. No body of women is better equipped to battle for the ballot than is our own organization, and none has more to gain in the securing of votes for women.

To one who has studied the character of the opposition encountered in these recent campaigns the power of the organized opposition of the liquor interests is most manifest. In each of the four campaign states the liquorites came out openly and said that they would use all their influence to defeat suffrage. We naturally ask why they are so opposed, and the answer is found in the fact that in every suffrage state the women have used the ballot against the saloon and the brewery. Six of the twelve suffrage states are prohibition states, and in the other suffrage states the dry territory has been greatly increased since the women have been given the ballot.



SUFFRAGE STATUS

States and Territory Where Women Have Full Suffrage:

WYOMING	KANSAS
COLORADO	OREGON
IDAHO	ARIZONA
UTAH	NEVADA
WASHINGTON	MONTANA
CALIFORNIA	ALASKA

Presidential and Municipal Suffrage:

ILLINOIS

States Which Vote in 1916:

IOWA (June 5) SOUTH DAKOTA
WEST VIRGINIA

States Which Vote in 1917:

ARKANSAS

Our anti-suffrage friends resent our implicating them with the liquor interests, but the facts are against them. Last spring there was a bill before the Connecticut legislature asking that women be given the right to vote on liquor licensing questions. This bill was supported by the W. C. T. U. and the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association, and it was opposed by Mr. Anson T. McCook, who appeared as the spokesman of the Connecticut Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage.

Opposition of Liquor Men Makes Votes for Suffrage

In the *Philadelphia Ledger* for August 20 this editorial appeared: "Advocates of the suffrage amendment could ask for no stronger boost for their cause than that given at Reading this week, when the Pennsylvania Federation of Liquor Dealers definitely aligned itself against votes for women and resolved to give financial aid to the campaign of the anti-suffragists. It is a great gain for the fighters in any cause to have their opponents come out into the open. There are plenty of people who have no sympathy with the extremists on the anti-liquor side, but who bitterly resent the attempt of the liquor trade to dominate political affairs."

Early in the campaigns in New Jersey and Massachusetts, the liquor interests showed their opposition. The New Jersey liquor dealers' convention last spring voted to fight woman suffrage. We know that it was the liquor interests that defeated the amendments in New York, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Michigan and Ohio.

Suffrage States Grossly Misrepresented

United States Senator Robert L. Owen of Oklahoma has said: "The effect of woman suffrage in the states which have adopted it has been grossly and maliciously misrepresented by the liquor interests. For myself, I would be for woman suffrage, if for no other reason, because of the enemies it has made."

Governor George A. Carlson of Colorado said at the Anti-Saloon League convention: "Take from the politics of our state and nation the insidious influence of the liquor interests and nation-wide equal suffrage would prevail within a year's time."

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, the pure food expert, declares: "The greatest enemies of woman suffrage are the organized liquor dealers." If space permitted, much more testimony of the same character could be given to show that the greatest opposition to the granting of suffrage to women is found in the moneyed and political power of the liquor interests.

White ribbon comrades, do these facts have weight with you? Do you feel the challenge? Shall it not be the purpose of every W. C. T. U. member in the state where women do not possess the ballot to inform herself concerning this great movement, a movement upon whose page of history shine the names of Frances E. Willard, Mary A. Livermore and Lillian M. N. Stevens?

Victory is Sure

The right must ultimately win. It may be long in coming; prejudice, ignorance, even hate, may all combine to hinder, but right overcomes every hindrance, and the day will surely dawn in this republic when to every woman as to every man full justice will be given.

In a recent battle a French youth not more than nineteen was taken from the trenches so seriously wounded that only a few hours of life remained to him. The doctor and nurse performed the last ministrations of comfort to the dying boy. Suddenly his eyes opened and looking up into the face of the physician he asked, "Did I help?" The physician answered, "Yes, lad, you helped."

In the great battle for right, when love shall overcome hate, generosity shall supplant greed, and purity dispel lust, women will be found equal conquerors with the brothers. It will be a fine thing, then, in the hour of death we may look up into the face of the Great Physician and ask, "Did I help?" and with the light of His eye piercing our souls, receive this reply: "Yes, woman, you helped."

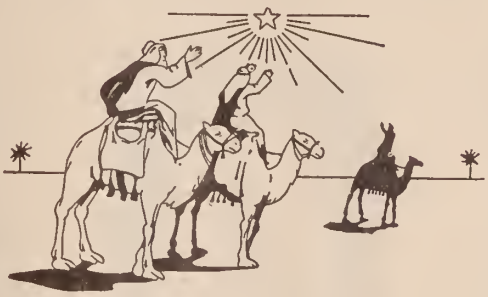
HOLLAND FAVORS WOMAN SUFFRAGE

The government of Holland has introduced a bill for the revision of its constitutional law. This measure proposes to extend the right of voting to all male citizens who have reached the age of twenty-three and are not excluded by certain disabilities, and also to women citizens of the same age.

LOVE IS KING OF THE WORLD

O, listen! Can you not hear it? The World has waited long
Since first from the midnight heavens fell ringing the angels' song;
And ages of sin and sorrow and conflict and doubt have passed,
But the night of darkness is nearly o'er and the morning dawns at last.
For wrath is great and strong is hate,
But the love of God is stronger;
And fierce is wrong and fear bides long,
But the love of God bides longer.
The arms of war shall be laid aside and the flags of war be furled,
For the mouth of the Lord hath spoken the word, and Love is the King of the World.

O, listen! Can you not hear it? The night of the World is gone
And out from the radiant heavens comes stealing God's Christmas dawn;
When brother clasps hands with brother and anger and strife are o'er,



When all mankind shall in justice dwell and learn of war no more.
For wrath is great and strong is hate,
But the love of God is stronger;
And fierce is wrong and fear bides long,
But the love of God bides longer.
The arms of war shall be laid aside and the flags of war be furled,
For the mouth of the Lord hath spoken the word, and Love is the King of the World.

O, listen! Can you not hear it? It falls from the sky afar
Like voices of angels singing 'neath Bethlehem's holy star;
Though ears are deaf with the tumult and eyes are dim with tears,
And hands are numb with doubting and hearts are sick with fears.
Though wrath is great and strong is hate,
Yet the love of God is stronger;
Though fierce is wrong and fear bides long,
Yet the love of God bides longer.
The arms of war shall be laid aside and the battle flags be furled,
For the mouth of the Lord hath spoken the word, and Love is the King of the World.

—*Mary W. Vassar in Epworth Herald*

HOW NEWFOUNDLAND JOINED THE PROHIBITION RANKS

MRS. EMMA H. HOWLAND, National W. C. T. U. Organizer and Lecturer

We are rejoicing in the recent glorious victory for prohibition in Newfoundland. Only those who understand the difficulties and opposition faced can realize fully what it means to have Newfoundland vote for prohibition. It was a hard won victory, and our brave white ribbon women of St. John's were an important and effective factor in the initiation and development of the work which brought such gratifying results.

As soon as the bill permitting a vote on the question was passed, with faith, courage and determination the W. C. T. U. women went systematically and steadily forward to win. They began with a great parade, the line of march being through the principal streets and up to Government House where Governor and Lady Davidson received the party and short addresses were made. One very striking feature of the parade was a large banner with the appeal, "For Our Sakes." This was borne by boys from the poorer section of the city, and a policeman remarked to one of the ladies, "Every one of those lads is from a drunkard's home. You could not present a better object lesson."

Great Audiences Attend W. C. T. U. Mass Meetings

The first great mass meeting of the campaign was arranged by the W. C. T. U., and its success was the best advertisement the cause could have had, as was evidenced by the fact that in the forty or more meetings held by the white ribboners in the city and outposts, great audiences were present and requests for more meetings were frequent. The people liked the campaign songs which were used at all the gatherings, "Some Glad Day" and the "White Ribbon Rally Song" being great favorites. Thousands of song leaflets were printed and it did our hearts good to see one by one, old and young, those for and those against prohibition fall in line as we sang, carried along on the tide of enthusiasm. We did not neglect the children; great rallies were arranged for them. Prizes were given for essays on prohibition and much pains was taken in training the boys and girls to sing and recite. They were a most effective and interesting feature in the great campaign. Whenever possible, as we visited the outposts the young folks were gathered in some hall or home and trained to help at the meeting to be held in the evening. The impressions made upon them, will, we believe, be of lasting benefit. Our meeting places were many and varied. Sometimes in a fine church or hall, again in a school room, vacant store or empty house, and more than once in a railroad station we sang and spoke to win votes for the cause.

Our mode of travel was by train, boat, auto, carriage and sometimes on foot as we walked up the tremendous hills on some of the rough and difficult roads. A friend remarked to me before I left home, "What are you going to do in Newfoundland for six or eight weeks? I should think you could cover it all in a week." One of the surprises to a newcomer, however, is the extent of the island, three hundred miles from east to west and about the same from north to south, with a large number of settlements, large and small, scattered along the coast and in the interior. With the difficulties of travel and the pioneer work necessary in many sections, Newfoundland presented problems at once startling and far from easy.

The cruel shadow of the war is over all the island. The majority of the young men have enlisted and many are now at the front fighting in the trenches. Mothers are, oh, so heroic, but in sorrow. Many a one is weeping for the son who will never return to the old home and now and again one sees the flag at half-mast in honor of a brave lad who has given his life for his country. The horror and cruelty of war was impressed upon us with greater force as we came very closely in touch with its victims who in agony of soul prayed for blessed peace.

Election Won Despite Absence of Soldiers and Lumbermen

The absence of so many fine men who no doubt would have voted for prohibition was a serious feature in the campaign as was likewise the loss of many votes of men who had gone into the distant lumber camps for the winter. For many years no nation claimed Newfoundland but in 1583 the English flag was raised and possession taken in the name of Queen Elizabeth. Its people now are descendants of English, Scotch and Irish. Its industries are fisheries, lumbering and mining. Large paper mills are in operation, the forests furnishing the trees for the pulp.

When the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock there were about three hundred and fifty families living on this island. Now the population is 250,000. Many Newfoundlanders find their way to the States and in every place visited some one would speak of a son or daughter or some other relative or friend in the United States, or tell of having lived in the States. This was always a pleasant experience and brought the loved homeland near.

Victorious Campaign Methods

Literature and posters were used unsparingly. Mrs. J. M. Mitchell, the very efficient corresponding secretary, informed me that she had sent away in numerous packages 40,000 leaflets and hundreds of posters, all obtained from National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Evanston, Ill. Neal Dow declared that he sowed Maine knee-deep with literature to secure prohibition and it was almost the case in Newfoundland.

One song, "Newfoundland, My Newfoundland," to the tune of "Maryland, My Maryland," never failed to arouse enthusiasm and thrill the hearts of men and women. As we sang the words,

"We'll ne'er give up the fight at hand
Till no saloon is in thy land;
For God and home we firmly stand,
Newfoundland, My Newfoundland!"

a conviction seemed to possess our hearts that victory was sure—and so we were encouraged to press on.

We are happy to be able to report seven unions where a short time ago there was only the fine one at St. John's. We are looking to this army of three hundred or more white ribbon women to extend our work and to build up ideals making possible the enforcement of the splendid law going into effect January 1, 1917. Too much cannot be said in appreciation of our loyal comrades who have worked so well to make possible the good results reported. It will ever be a joy to the writer to have had the privilege of working with the Newfoundland comrades in this memorable campaign. Newfoundland with its rugged beauty, its numerous villages as picturesque and quaint as their names (such as Heart's Desire, Heart's Delight, Heart's Content, Come by Chance, Path's End, Step Aside, and many others as unique), Newfoundland with its warm-hearted, noble sons and daughters, its hospitable homes and kindly welcome, Newfoundland with its prohibitory law and its future full of promise seems not far away to the American white ribbon sisterhood.

THE CHRISTMAS HOPE

JANE A. STEWART, Philadelphia, Pa.

"Give us, O God, strength to live through these evil times; teach us to forgive those who hate us; give us such peace as will never be broken. Forgive us, deliver us. Remember, O Father, the peace and good-will which were promised with Thy Son."

Prayers like this, spoken or inarticulate, rise from thousands of petitioners in the churches of war-blasted Europe on Christmas morning. Then is played the wonderful Bach Christmas music, which for two hundred years has inspired the souls of worshipping Christians. The Temple of London, crowded to the doors, echoes with the marvelous melodies. The Thomas-Kirche, Leipsic, where Bach was cantor; the church of his birthplace, Eisenach; and hundreds of other churches in the composer's own country and in other lands, resound with the inspiring strains of his Christmas music, softening the sharp edge of hate and resentment, and lifting into higher moods those sorrowing ones who together worship in the same hope—"the new-born, the eternally re-born Hope of the World."

In all the warring nations, on Christmas morning, the same burden is brought to the church. It is the burden of a common calamity. Laid down in the prayer and in the Christmas music are the sad harmonies of a collective sorrow.

It has been appropriately pointed out that never are the opponents drawn closer together than by the common feeling of Christmas. For "a symbol turns the simple fact they can singly know into the myriad applications they can together feel." And the Christ Child, whose coming (orthodox or unorthodox) they all celebrate, was not born once but is born always, over and over again. "He lies in every cradle—the incarnate, unblemished Hope of every land and every generation. And He is the Redeemer because every

new life, like every new day after the winter solstice, like the wheat quickening in the winter furrow, is the redemption of our Present by our Future, the deliverance by our Hope from our Despair."

The inborn unity of a common humanity springs up spontaneously under the sunshine of the world's universal celebration—Christmas. See it in the truces on the battlefields (unofficial and brief, but still truces), when opponents for short periods change into friends and greet each other with Christmas cheer. See it in the kindness exercised towards prisoners of war. The different governments happily do not regard as contraband the great quantities of packages which come from home to prisoners of war. The French government delivers Christmas gifts to the German prisoners and the German government, it is understood, performs a similar courtesy. For the most part, Christmas gifts to prisoners of war are useful things like blankets, underwear, and woolen socks. In England, the German military prisoners and civilians in the concentration camps have not only Christmas trees and gifts from home but also from wealthy Germans in England, and the German Y. M. C. A. and the English friends pay special attention to the prisoners of war.

The observance of Christmas is to the warring nations a reminder to forget—to forget war's cruelties and recriminations; and a reminder to remember only that the Christ child has been born once more.

It is good to recall at this time that enmity is not eternal; it dies and is forgotten. Hatred is accidental, changeable, sterile, contrary to the right trend of life. But peace and goodwill to men on earth are forever born anew, because born of the undying needs of our common humanity.

Nationalism involving enmity towards other nations must die, being opposed to the common good. But internationalism, the true Christ spirit, must prevail, because it unites in the same hope and trust, the kneeling nations acknowledging the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man.

A FATHER'S CHRISTMAS GIFT

My commuting companion yesterday morning was a rich man—his name good for more thousands than some of us have tens. So, when he asked if I'd care to see what he was going to give his ten-year-old boy for Christmas, and took out his gold-rimmed card-case, naturally my first guess was a check.

"My, but I'd like to be able to start my boy off with a fat savings account," I thought to myself.

So you may imagine my surprise when I read on the slip of paper these words:

> For one year from date, I promise to give my son, ——, one hour of my time every day, with two hours on Sunday. And I promise that this time shall be solely his, without interference for business or pleasure of any other sort, and that I shall regard it as a prior engagement each day.

His name was signed at the bottom.

And I wonder what that boy will think and say on Christmas morning when he reads this paper!

If he is an average boy, probably he will not know just what to make of it. As an average boy with an average father, his first thought may be to question the value of such a gift.

For we American fathers—as a rule—give our boys and girls so little of our time, and then mostly fag-ends, that none could blame them for doubting the worth of an agreement of this sort.

Yet, before many days have passed, this particular boy shall have learned that his father could have given nothing quite so fine.

For this man is the most charming of companions. His range of knowledge is wide. He has the faculty of entering into things enthusiastically—that is one reason for his success in business. And he understands human nature.

His Christmas present is so worth while that I want to pass along what he said about it.

"Would you like to know what made me think of it?" he asked.

"Well, the other day a young fellow came to me for a job. I had known his father years ago, and they were a fine family. Now this son is down and out. He looked as if he'd been drinking. And evidently, he had no funds.

"When I asked how he had come to such a pass, 'and with such a father' I added, he half broke down.

" 'My father must have been a fine man,' he said, 'but, unfortunately for me, I only knew it through others. He always was too busy to pay much attention to me. As a matter of fact, I never knew him as a companion, a friend or anything but a man who paid the bills.'

"As I sat listening to that poor chap, I suddenly realized that he was painting my picture, too. I've been 'too busy' many a time to take an interest in the things brought to me by my boy. I never have been a companion to him. We're not friends now! Think of that!

"Think of a man neglecting the most important business in which he can engage,—the proper raising of a child or children to help strengthen humanity and carry on the world's work! It all came over me like a flash, and I know I must have reddened with shame. And I gave the fellow a job and told him he'd given me the best job I'd ever had. He didn't say anything, but I think he understood.

"So, you see, I'm going to put it as a gift, though it's the highest sort of a duty. And really, I ought to make it more than an hour a day, considering the years I've been neglecting this biggest of opportunities!

"Do you know, I feel like hiring a hall and inviting as many fathers as could crowd in and begging them to join hands with me in this sort of thing. Here I've been all these years, rushing and working and worrying at a work any ordinarily intelligent and industrious man could do—and paying the least possible attention to a work no other man in the world can do but myself—being my boy's father!

"Now, I'm going to try to make up to him—and to myself—what we've lost. Already I've arranged matters at the office so as to get away an hour earlier in the afternoon. It may decrease the profits a little, but even if it should cut them in half, I'd rather leave my boy the remembrance of a father who was his comrade than a whole mint of money.

"Anyway, the more you have to do with money, the more you understand how powerless it is to take the place of things that can't be seen or held or stored away, —except in the mind or the heart!"

Neither of us said anything for a minute or so. Then he asked me if I agreed with his idea.

"Do I agree with it! Why, if every father in this land should give his children the same sort of Christmas gift—and live up to it, this would be the best Christmas that ever came along."

And nearly every father *could!*

Some do already, thank God!

—*Leigh Mitchell Hodges in Philadelphia North American.*

Merry will be that Christmas and Happy that New Year which shall mark the passing from this land of the Legalized Liquor Traffic.

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Evanston, Illinois, December 16, 1915

GOAL FOR 1916—SIXTY THOUSAND NEW MEMBERS

National W. C. T. U. Convention, Indianapolis, Indiana, December 8-13.

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS

THE UNION SIGNAL wishes all its subscribers and readers a very happy Christmas. May they one and all be blest not only in the bounties which they shall receive but in the Christmas cheer, goodwill and happiness which they shall give to others. Although our hearts are burdened as we think of the sufferings of our comrades across the ocean—sufferings which we are powerless to alleviate—we thank God for the manifestation of His wonderful power this past year in using human agencies "to turn upside down the way of the evil doers," and enabling the citizens of five commonwealths to outlaw from their borders the liquor traffic. We praise His holy name for the two recent victories in Colorado and Washington—the decisions of the supreme courts of these states sustaining the prohibition laws for which the people of these respective states voted by large majorities.

THE RIGHT GIFT

Remember
This December,
That love weighs more than gold!
Help us spread the news to young and old;
Friendship bought and sold
Leaves the giver cold.
The right gift
Is the bright gift,
The kind thought and cheer;
Send your loving heart,
That's the greatest part,
So will Christmas crown all the year!
—*Josephine Daskam Bacon.*

NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION DAY ENTHUSIASTICALLY OBSERVED AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

National Constitutional Prohibition Day was enthusiastically observed in Washington, D. C., at a mass meeting held Sunday afternoon in Poli's Theater. An audience of 2,500 filled the auditorium and hundreds were turned away unable to secure seats. Fourteen state W. C. T. U. organizations were represented and twenty-four members of the National Executive Committee were present. In the audience were many members of Congress and prominent citizens of Washington. The presiding officer, Miss Anna A. Gordon, was introduced by Hon. Thomas Sterling, United States Senator from South Dakota. Mrs. Mary Harris Armor's address on "The Triumphant Progress Toward Constitutional Prohibition" was received with the enthusiasm which always greets her presentation of the subject. A unique feature of the program was a forceful address by Dr. Mary Stone, president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of China, also head physician Danforth Memorial Hospital, Kiukiang, China. Lillian M. N. Stevens' Proclamation for National Constitutional Prohibition was read by Miss Mary Frances Willard Anderson, general secretary of the Young People's Branch of the National W. C. T. U. The children and young people furnished spectacular touches to the program, the Loyal Temperance Legion, under the direction of Mrs. Edna Proctor, District L. T. L. secretary, giving a Young Campaigners for Prohibition demonstration, and the members of the District Y. P. B., under the direction of Mrs. Theresa A. Williams, District Y. P. B. secretary, representing the nineteen prohibition states. Mrs. Ella A. Boole, National vice-president-at-large, and Mrs. Sara H. Hoge, National assistant recording secretary, responded to introductions, as did the members of the National W. C. T. U. Executive Committee. Inspiring music was furnished by the Trinity Epworth Choir of sixty voices, and a beautiful message in song was given by Mr. William E. Braithwaite.

This meeting was one of many that were held at the same hour in every state from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the common theme being National Constitutional Prohibition. The sentiment created and the enthusiasm generated at these gatherings cannot fail to give a wonderful impetus to the movement for "a Prohibition Nation in 1920."

COMMUNITY CHRISTMAS MOVEMENT

America lacking in idealism? America a land that cares supremely for the almighty dollar? The impeachment may be denied in a hundred ways, but the remarkable growth of the community Christmas idea is sufficient proof of its falsity. In three short years the community Christmas movement, termed by some one, "the most delightful innovation of the century," has sprung into popularity. Last year hundreds of cities, towns and villages took up the idea and worked it out to suit the needs of their own localities. At a certain Indiana town, a good-natured policeman impersonated Santa Claus, distributing gifts to the children, especially those who had no assurance of receiving presents from their own relatives. In Toledo, Ohio, the municipal Christmas tree was formally deeded to the children and nearly two thousand youngsters knelt in the snow and prayed that the spirit of Christmas might live forever. Marshalltown, Iowa, had three hundred trees ablaze with Christmas candles, and festooned the streets with evergreens and electric lights. In Boston, Milwaukee, Baltimore and Cleveland the Christmas carol custom was revived, and tuneful groups armed with lanterns went around from house to house singing, "Glory to God in the highest, peace on earth."

The community Christmas custom is in itself a beautiful one, giving pleasure to thousands, but the deeper significance of the movement has in it a promise for the future. The true community Christmas spirit will not cease its ministrations with Christmas week. Having experienced the joy of service for others, if rightly directed, it will seek to find expression in a definite campaign to rid the city, the state and the nation of every community evil that spreads pitfalls in the way of youth, that poisons the civic atmosphere and that flourishes at the expense of the home and the family life.

MINNEAPOLIS INCIDENT AN ARGUMENT FOR STATE AND NATIONAL PROHIBITION

The corrupt and fraudulent methods used by the liquor interests to prevent honest elections are matters of common knowledge. The case of the city of Minneapolis is the latest incident of the kind brought to the attention of the public. The statement very recently issued by the chairman of the executive committee of the Citizens League, which conducted the county option campaign for Hennepin county, shows that an army of men voted from vacant lots, from empty houses, in the names of men who are not living, and under fictitious names and addresses, and that blocks of voters were carried from one voting place to another in auto-loads. Naturally the committee draws the conclusion that if an honest election could have been held Minneapolis would have been placed in the dry column. "It is the old, old story," a former mayor of Minneapolis is reported to have said when the facts were made known to him. "We never did and never will have an honest election and a fair count so long as the liquor traffic is in existence." These same tactics must be met in almost every election where liquor is an issue, and too often lead to a defeat of righteous measures. Because of these things the method of capturing the United States town by town, county by county, and even state by state, is and always will be slow and difficult. Some one has well said that the reason the drink question is found to be at the foundation of all social and political reform is because the saloon has organized and in large part created a purchaseable vote whose proportions have alarmed even American optimism. All of which proves that the very best and perhaps the only way to meet such corrupt methods is to concentrate our efforts on the securing of an amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for the total extinction of the legalized, commercialized liquor traffic, and by so doing destroy the corrupt machinery which to so large an extent is able to control and manipulate elections.

MANCHURIA PROHIBITION TERRITORY

Russia's banishment of liquor has driven vodka from the trains and stations of the Trans-Siberian railway and as a consequence a large part of Manchuria becomes prohibition territory. An Associated Press correspondent reports the situation as follows: "Being the chief artery of business, the Russian railway is the center of most activities in Central and Northern Manchuria. In many of the smaller places the railway station cafe and bar are the only social center. Before the war vodka was sold at all stations and in the dining cars. Now the patrons of the railway refreshment stands must confine their drinking to non-alcoholic beverages.

"At present the railway is used primarily as a route for war supplies and troops, and the successful enforcement of the no-liquor regulation is of such vital importance that Russian officials are very alert. Vodka is smuggled occasionally into railway property notwithstanding all precautions, but railway employes, passengers and troops in transit across Manchuria have little opportunity to obtain it. The military is so completely in charge of the railway property that liquor smugglers soon come to grief.

"Absolute sobriety on the part of railway employes is vital in this time when every moment's delay is serious to the Russian army. The despatching of munition and troop trains on a single-tracked line requires the greatest care. Sending these trains from Vladivostok to Moscow is much more difficult than it would be to send them from European Russia to Vladivostok.

"As troops are in training at many points along the Trans-Siberian line and thousands of new recruits are constantly moving westward from Vladivostok, Harbin and other points in the east, the no-liquor provision is very essential to proper morals. Frequently it requires thirty days for a troop train to move the length of the Trans-Siberian line. Trains are delayed for hours at sidings, waiting for the passage of rush shipments of ammunition. Time hangs heavily on the hands of recruits packed into freight cars. Hungry soldiers besiege the refreshment places in the Manchurian stations, and if liquor were available trouble would doubtless follow."

DECISION ON WEBB-KENYON LAW EXPECTED SOON

A decision on the constitutionality of the Webb-Kenyon law by the United States Supreme Court is expected soon. It is said that a test case will come before this court about February 21, being an appeal of the case of the Clark Distillery Company against the Western Maryland Railroad Company and the Adams Express Company for refusal to accept shipments of whisky to West Virginia.

NO MORE CIGARET ADVERTISEMENTS

Henceforth no cigaret advertisements, with the exception of those for which contracts are already signed, will appear in the columns of the magazines published by the Curtis Publishing Company. This was for many years the policy of these magazines, but through over-persuasion a few such advertisements were accepted. The management is now convinced that this lapse of former high principles was a mistake, and hence cigarets will again be excluded.

BRITISH COLUMBIA WILL VOTE ON PROHIBITION

Premier McBride of British Columbia has recently notified the people's prohibition movement that a plebiscite regarding prohibition will be submitted to the electorate at the next provincial election, and that as well as embracing the direct question for and against total prohibition, it will contain other questions relative to the issue. This vote will not be for a definite measure which will become a law, but is merely an expression of public opinion for the guidance of the government. The premier also said he favored restricting the hours during which liquor might be sold for the period of the war.

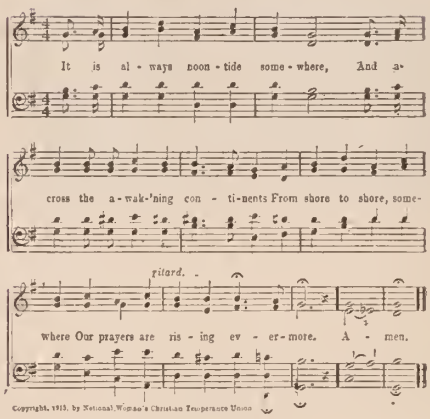
LIQUOR MEN SUBDUED AT CONVENTION OF AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

Before the convention of the American Federation of Labor, recently held in San Francisco, there was a demand by the liquor interests or organizations identified with them in some way, that the American Federation of Labor line up with the liquor men in their fight against prohibition. Mr. Charles Stelzle, writing in the last issue of *The Continent*, says that the atmosphere of the convention was so decidedly unfriendly to such action that the liquor men, to use Mr. Stelzle's words, "were easily persuaded to drop the entire question." "Throughout the convention," continues Mr. Stelzle, "the liquor men were strangely quiet, refraining from taking part in any of the discussions, for fear of arousing the enmity of anybody whose opinions might be controverted. They did try to keep out of the convention the fraternal delegate from the Federal Council of Churches, but the credentials committee would not accede to their request, and they did not dare bring the question to the floor of the convention. A mass meeting for the purpose of discussing the relation of labor to the saloon was held on the first Sunday afternoon of the convention, and was attended by about 1,000 persons. With the use of government statistics and logic which appealed to the workers, facts were presented which battered down the arguments of the liquor men that the abolition of the saloon would create a labor panic. The position of the liquor men in the convention that labor must stand for the things which accompany the liquor traffic was refuted. The statement that the labor men in England had not only organized a labor officials' temperance fellowship with which the best leaders were identified, but that the bartenders, brewery workers and other workers in the liquor industry were not considered worth organizing by the British Trades Congress, had a marked effect on the audience."

WINES OMITTED FROM OREGON STATE BANQUET

A leading liquor journal in commenting on the Oregon state banquet at the Panama-Pacific Exposition spoke of the intoxicating beverages that were included in the menu. When the matter was brought to the attention of Governor Withycombe by the president of the Oregon W. C. T. U. he replied that "there were no wines or other spirituous liquors used on the table the night of the banquet." "This was perhaps the first state banquet given during the Exposition where wine was excluded," added the governor.

Time of Prayer—Noontide



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THE CHRISTMAS SPIRIT

Are you willing to believe that love is the strongest thing in the world—stronger than hate, stronger than evil, stronger than death—and that the Blessed Life which began in Bethlehem nineteen hundred years ago is the image and likeness of the Eternal Love? Then you can keep Christmas, and if you keep it for a day, why not always? But you can never keep it alone.—Henry van Dyke.

MRS. FRY BEREAVED

Rev. James D. Fry, husband of Mrs. Susanna M. D. Fry, passed on to the larger life in the world beyond on December 9. For some time Mr. and Mrs. Fry, who was for so many years National corresponding secretary and managing editor of THE UNION SIGNAL, have made their home in Alhambra, California, and the funeral service was held there. During Mr. Fry's long years of successful pastoral work as a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the states of Ohio, Minnesota and Illinois, and as a college professor, he was a devoted and enthusiastic champion of the temperance cause, and an honorary member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, to which his gifted wife has given so much of her life. In this time of her bereavement the tender sympathy of the white ribbon sisterhood goes out to Mrs. Fry.

SEEK FOR SUNLIGHT

It is easy, in our troubled moods, to ask for good cheer as a man asks healing for a painful wound. But that is a poor view of opportunity. We are to seek for sunlight that we ourselves may shine. Christlikeness is not in character, if it be not also in companionship with men. For this is Christlike more than all—to bring to others the knowledge of the Fatherhood of God by the witness of good cheer in common, vexed and tempted human life on earth.—*Isaac Ogden Rankin.*

PERSONAL MENTION

Mrs. Margaret B. Platt, president of the West Washington W. C. T. U., arrived in Evanston last week. She may be addressed at 1634 Chicago Ave., Evanston, Ill.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

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HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

RED LETTER DAYS

DECEMBER 23—*Crusade Day.*

SUPERINTENDENTS

SOCIAL MEETINGS AND RED LETTER DAYS

MRS. MARY DAVIS TOMLINSON

What is the goal set for 1916? 60,000 new members. It will mean effort on your part, dear helpers in the local unions, if this desire of Mother National is realized.

For several years the fact has been recognized that the states most greatly honored on Jubilee Night were those whose unions had increased their membership through the department of Social Meetings and Red Letter Days. Although several reports came too late to be included in the National Report for the year, the department made a splendid record.

That the Social department may have a large share in the ingathering of new workers,—it would be well to start a membership contest at one of your parlor meetings to continue at least three months, and close with a social, when the losing side should entertain the winning side with music, charades or games, taken from the leaflet entitled "Temperance Served in Social Shapes," or "Evening Pastimes."

Refreshments should be a feature of the occasion.

Crusade Day and Peace Day are to be observed in December. January 3, the birthday of "The Great Mother," Madam Willard, will soon be here. Let us remember the day some time during the month. The program that was prepared last year, and which is particularly adapted for use in mother's meetings, might be utilized at any time by the local unions. The life sketch of Madam Willard, which gives many of her views in regard to the training of young children, should be in the home of every white ribboner. Price, only 10 cents. Send for it, read it and loan it to some friend who has not identified herself with our organization. I shall have ready, I trust, by the first of February, the revised life sketch of Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, which may be used at the March meetings. Do not forget to gain subscribers for THE UNION SIGNAL. Remember March 20, the birthday of our prohibition leader, General Neal Dow. Particularly at this time when we are working for National Constitutional Prohibition, should we observe the day by reading the Proclamation of Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens; by prohibition speeches and by scattering knee-deep the prohibition literature to be obtained at the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Illinois.

On April 14, Y. P. B. Day, we shall wish to honor the birthday of our first leader of young people's work, Mrs. Frances J. Barnes. Her interest in the young men and women is as great as when she was actively engaged in the work. Send for her life sketch. Price, 10 cents.

May the year 1916, through your wise, tactful endeavors, bring to the National W. C. T. U. Convention at Indianapolis, Indiana, a greater membership of devoted workers. In this way we shall be enabled to enjoy a greater Jubilee Night.

212 E. Seventh Street, Plainfield, N. J.

CO-OPERATION TEMPERANCE AND MISSIONS ACCORDING TO LAW

The notable and noted parliamentarian of the W. C. T. U., in a lesson on "Suspension of the Rules," "Consideration," "Reconsideration," and the "Previous Question," takes up our missionary and temperance work in "Drill No. 3"—a drill to both enliven and instruct. A member rises to say:

Madam President—Miss N. I move that the hour be given to the consideration of missionary work.

President—It is moved and seconded that the hour be given to the consideration of missionary work.

Madam President — Mrs. W. Why should the W. C. T. U. specially consider missionary work? I am totally opposed to the motion. I believe in adhering to our own lines of work. This is not a missionary society; it is a W. C. T. U.—

Madam President, Madam President.

President—One at a time, ladies. The Chair recognizes Miss O.

Miss O.—Just a question, Madam President. Is not missionary work one of our own lines? How can we co-operate with missionary societies if we know nothing of their work; in other words, if we know nothing of missionary plans and purposes and facts and figures?

President—The Chair is sorry that we do not all understand that we have a department specially labeled "Co-operation with Missionary Societies," and another known as "World's Missionary Fund."

Mrs. W.—Well, I must say that all this is news to me, but all the same I now object to the consideration of the question.

President—The member is out of order. She was not recognized, and, besides, it is too late to "object to the consideration of the question." That motion must be made before there is a word of debate.

Madam President—Miss N. If it is in order I should like to give the—

Madam President—I rise to a point of order.

President—State your point of order.

Two ladies addressed the Chair before Miss N. Why was Miss N. the one recognized?

President—Because the motion before us was made by Miss N., and she has not yet spoken to the question. Miss N. has the floor.

Miss N. As I began to say, if I may be allowed, I should like to give one or two statistical facts, just to prove how much is involved in these departments and that we shall not be likely to co-operate unless we understand just how much it means. (She reads from a clipping). The number of adult baptisms (during 1912) in the American and Canadian missions was 46,000 and in the combined societies of the world 115,710. The number of foreign missionaries in the entire Christian world is 24,092 with 135,954 native helpers. Is it not worth while to reach the vast numbers to whom they minister with distinctively temperance teaching? Is it not also worth while to have a "World's Fund" for this purpose?

Madam President—Mrs. W. As a rule white ribboners belong to the missionary societies of their respective churches and so contribute to the general fund. Why then set up a special fund?

Madam President—Mrs. H. I am much interested in these departments and as Miss N. seems to be so well up, can she give us the amount contributed last year? (Miss N. refers to her notes.) By the American and Canadian societies, $18,535,000 and in the whole world $38,563,000, but not any of this for distinctively temperance teaching.

Madam President—I am just as much interested in the departments under discussion as any one present, but this is a parliamentary lesson; I therefore move "the previous question."

President—Shall the main question be now put? All in favor say aye; all opposed no.

Mrs. K.—Madam President, I tried to get the floor before you took the negative; you gave no opportunity for remarks.

President—You cannot remark on the motion for the previous question, and if carried you cannot further remark on the original motion. Will some one tell us the effect of the previous question?

Mrs. H.—It forces an immediate vote.

President—Correct. Once more—all in favor rise; all opposed stand. The ayes have it.

Madam President—Mrs. M. Why did the Chair call for a rising vote?

President—Because it requires a two-thirds vote to carry the motion and the Chair was anxious to save time. All in favor of the original motion which is that the hour be given to the discussion of missionary work—

Madam President—Mrs. Q. May I just say—

President—You cannot say anything. You yourselves have said there should be no more talk. All in favor of the motion say aye; opposed no. The motion is lost.

The rest of the drill is more parliamentary than missionary, but we feel honored and helped by being counted in as one of Mrs. Benjamin's object lessons.

DR. LOUISE C. PURINGTON

REMINISCENCES OF CRUSADE DAYS

It is fitting that in the month made sacred by the heroic "pioneering" of the foremothers of the temperance movement our thoughts should turn back to that fascinating chapter in our history—the Woman's Crusade. Frances E. Willard was wont to refer to Hillsboro, Ohio, as "the cradle of the Crusade" and to Washington Court-house as "the crown of the Crusade." The story of the meeting of the little company of Christian women in Hillsboro December 23, 1873, under the leadership of "Mother Thompson" and their visit to the saloons of the town to pray and plead with the liquor dealers, is familiar to our readers. One recalls how Dr. Dio Lewis of Boston was the instrument in the hands of God in starting the movement, and his story of the origin of it: "There was trouble at our house when I was a small boy," said Dr. Lewis. "My father had forgotten everything but drink. There were five of us small people. Our mother with her own hands provided for us all. She earned and cooked our food, cut and made our clothes; in brief, was father, mother, general provider, cook, housekeeper and nurse. In addition to all this, she was the victim of abuse and violence. Often she would cry out in the presence of her children, and sometimes when she could bear it no longer, she would drag her weary limbs into the garret. We knew what she went there for and listened. Sometimes we could hear her say, 'O God, help me, help me, help me. O Lord, how long, how long.' Then she would keep very still for a while. When she came down to us again her cheeks were wet, but her face shone like an angel's. She taught us to pray. We grew up with a very large estimate of the power of prayer. . . . . There were five drinking places in our little manufacturing town, and numbers of the men who worked in the mills wasted the means of their families' support in tippling. At length a number of the young boys were made drunk one evening at these places, and then the women rose in their despair and cried unto God for help. It entered into the minds of some of them to suggest prayer and personal intercession with the dram-sellers and in their desperation, this method was adopted. A band of ladies, the praying mothers of the place, stood up, and with clasped hands, forming a circle which just reached around the little church, pledged each other before God never to give up their labors and prayers until the last drinking place in the town was closed. They sang, prayed and pleaded with each dram-seller and in a very short time these dealers had yielded and were pledged to sell no more. All this took place in the early thirties."

Because of the sad experience in his own family, Dr. Dio Lewis in his lectures urged upon the women the potency of their prayers in the saloons. Reaching Fredonia, N. Y., in December, 1873, he made his appeal and one hundred of the women responded. After they had given up their saloon-visiting, they turned their attention to relieving the destitution of the drinkers' families. Later Dr. Lewis spoke at Jamestown, N. Y., and the women were moved in a similar manner by his appeal. Especially noteworthy was the result of his lecture in Washington Court-house a few days later. "With the enthusiasm and push entirely characteristic of the people of Washington C. H.," writes Mrs. M. G. Carpenter in her "Origin of the Woman's Temperance Crusade," "the whole community was aroused to make a success of this plan. The ministers were at the helm, guiding and enthusing; the business men were in full accord; the women felt that they had the moral and financial support of the best element and never faltered or wavered; dram-sellers were awed and subdued; constant reports of what was taking place were sent to the Cincinnati dailies, which circulated in three states; delegates were sent out to inaugurate the plan in other towns; the ministers were in demand to instruct other communities. By this means neighboring towns, and soon whole states, were enthused. Christian women were encouraged to follow the example of Dr. Lewis' mother, and this influence over minds that had been providentially prepared, this irresistible breath of the Spirit, which swept like a tornado from town to town—constituted the great Woman's Temperance Crusade."

PROGRAM FOR DECEMBER 23
CRUSADE DAY

Music—Crusade Hymn, "Give to the Winds thy Fears"

Scripture Reading — Crusade Psalm, Psalm 146

Reading—Reminiscences of Crusade Days (UNION SIGNAL, Dec. 16)

Music—"Some Glad Day." (See "Temperance Songster")

Paper—"Crusading in Legislative Halls." Brief review of legislative victories of the past year, showing status of prohibition at the present time. (See "Prohibition's Onward March.")

Reading—Lillian M. N. Stevens' Proclamation for National Constitutional Prohibition

Short Address—"Crusading in the United States Congress." Brief history of the resolution proposing an amendment for National Constitutional Prohibition, as introduced by ex-Congressman Hobson and Senator Sheppard, the hearing last winter in the House of Representatives, and the efforts now being made to secure action by Congress

Aaronic Benediction

THE POWER OF THE WHITE RIBBON

MARGARET J. BILZ, National W. C. T. U. Organizer

Oh, the power of the white ribbon. May it ever remain to smooth the path of the organizer and make easier her going. In my own particular case it has proved a friend in very truth in many instances, the following one coming freshly to mind:

I was on my way to Sunday appointments in M—, when the car in which I was traveling to reach my destination, an interurban, became disabled, causing me to reach the junction where I was to take the train for M— an hour and a half late. I found that the only train I could take that day or the next was a fast one which made no stops, although upon inquiry I learned that it was possible permission to stop at M— might be granted if the superintendent were appealed to by wire. Without a moment's hesitation I made a dash for the depot six blocks away to send a message. Down railroad tracks and through alleys I sprinted only to find the train already in. "No time to telegraph," I mentally commented. I searched frantically for the conductor of the train and finally located him in the locomotive, where he was in conversation with the engineer. "Oh," I pleaded, "will you not stop your train at M—? I have a message for the people there Sunday morning. It is a very small place and everybody will come from in and out of town and your train is the only one I can take, and here I am, through no fault of my own, belated."

Seeing no response written on his face, with tenacity of purpose I added, "I represent the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Here is my white ribbon." Quickly the conductor looked at the engineer: "Shall we do it, Frank?" he asked. "She's a W. C. T. U.-er." The engineer nodded his head with a kindly look toward me and I soon found myself speeding away on the fast express.

As the conductor came for my fare he explained: "You see, we never stop, but I have a wife and two daughters,—I had a mother,—and I can sympathize with one who wants to get to a place for such work. That's the way I look at it!"

Thinking the train would barely slow down when M— was reached I made preparations to get off in a hurry, but arrived at my destination, to my surprise the conductor from one car and the brakeman from another, each with lanterns, came to my assistance and the "flyer" stood still while the conductor escorted me in the darkness to the station, roused the sleeping agent, introduced me, and requested that I be well cared for. The next morning I was presented to my audience as the white ribboner who made a train stop when men of note and renown had failed. My host and hostess informed me that only two weeks before, returning from a winter in Florida, they had pleaded in vain for this accommodation.

THE VERY TIME

When Powerful Food Is Most Needed

The need of delicate yet nutritious food is never felt so keenly as when a convalescent gets a set back on account of weak stomach. Then is when Grape-Nuts shows its power, for it is a most scientific and easily digested food.

"About a year ago," writes a Kansas woman, "my little six-year-old niece left the invigorating and buoyant air of Kansas, where all her life she had enjoyed fairly good health, to live in Ohio. She naturally had a change of diet and of course a change of water, and somehow she contracted typhoid fever.

"After a long siege her case seemed hopeless, doctors gave her up, and she was nothing but skin and bones, couldn't eat anything and for weeks did not know even her father or mother. Her parents, in trying to get something delicate and nourishing that she could eat, finally hit upon Grape-Nuts food and it turned out to be just the thing.

"She seemed to relish it, was soon conscious of her surroundings and began to gain strength so rapidly that in a short time she was as well, playful and robust as if she had never been ill.

"We all feel that Grape-Nuts was the predominating factor in saving the sweet little girl's life."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

AN UNSOPHISTICATED MADONNA

MRS. SUSANNA M. D. FRY, Alhambra, Calif.

In Two Parts—Part I

A Tale of the Christmas Time

"Don't have any back talk with men. Men are all drunkards and liars. Hurry right home." Having given these instructions to her daughter for the hundredth time, Mrs. Stark would stand on her porch and watch until the little girl returned from her errand down the village street.

Gussie Stark was quite unlike her mother. She had a sensitive mouth and eyes full of wonder and was as shy as a partridge. Her yellow hair was always brushed firmly back from her broad forehead and tied with a bit of carpet rag.

Mrs. Stark was the town weaver. She was accused of being strictly honest to the extent of giving plus inches to the yard. But the milk of human kindness seemed to have turned to gall in her bosom, save what she reserved for her daughter. She had had experiences, but no one knew what they were. Perhaps some one had sinned.

When Mrs. Stark had worn herself out banging the loom, she gave up her business, sold her little property and bought a tiny house-boat, into which she moved her belongings. In a few years, broken with the vexations of life, she had passed away, leaving Gussie alone; not, however, without many precepts as to her future conduct, and the use of a small amount of money which she put into her hands at the last moment. The chief injunction, however, was: "Have nothing to do with men. They are all drunkards and liars."

Joe Turley was the only man from whom Mrs. Stark had ever accepted a favor. He often lengthened or shortened the ropes which held the little craft to the shore at bow and stern, as the river rose or fell. When he was not rafting, Joe was a roustabout on the wharf-boat, near which the house-boat was moored. But, often as he had served Mrs. Stark, he had never set foot on her little craft.

After Mrs. Stark's death, Joe went on in much the same way, with an occasional word to Gussie as to how she was getting along. It came about finally that when Gussie seated herself in her splint-bottom chair out on deck to catch the evening breeze floating up the river, Joe would curl up on a chip on the beach, hug his knees and talk *at* Gussie, for the girl had never learned the art of conversation.

At such times, while the river bank loomed up black behind him and only a few lights twinkled across the river, Joe prophesied dire calamities if Gussie continued to live alone. Then scared and trembling, Gussie would escape into her hot cabin, put up the chain at the door, snap the padlock and leave Joe alone on his chip.

Things went from bad to worse with Gussie. The Ladies' Aid of the village church had buried Mrs. Stark, and a committee came occasionally to see if Gussie were in need, and Mr. Jones, a well-to-do coal dealer, supplied the little cabin with the means of warmth.

"Good morning, Gussie. How's everything?" said the energetic chairman of the Aid's relief committee one morning. "You're still hanging to this old boat, I see."

"It's all I have, Miss Smith, and I get along very well," replied Gussie.

"Well, I tell you, Gussie, this thing can't go on forever. It ain't the thing for a young girl like you to be a-living all alone—especially down on the river. There's men hanging round that wharf-boat all the time and on the rafts that come along, and some time you'll be drug off and sold into the traffic for girls. It ain't any uncommon thing nowadays for a woman to be snatched right up and took from her own dooryard and nobody never hear of her again—'specially if she's young and good looking."

Gussie's eyes grew large, and dropping into a chair, she replied in an awe-stricken voice, "Mother always told me that I mustn't trust them and she said never to let any man come on this boat, and I haven't."

"Well, I hear Joe Turley is hanging round. He may be very well meaning, but nobody knows nothing about him. He is likely a drunken scamp."

"Yes'm."

"Now, I tell you, Gussie, we've been thinking that you'd better go to the poor-house, anyhow. You'd have plenty to eat, and be safe."

The horror in Gussie's face stilled Miss Smith's tongue. "Why, Miss Smith," she said, "mother always said she'd go to her grave before she'd stay out there among idiots and raving maniacs, and she abominated lazy folks who go to the poor-house rather than work and earn a decent living. I couldn't go there."

"Yes, you could," rejoined Miss Smith, with unintentional brutality. "That's all a notion of your'n. Your mother never let you learn anything to earn a living by. She kept you like a doll in a box. What she ever brung you down here for I don't know. Seemed like she hated folks and you don't know no more about 'em than if you'd never been born. I tell you, Gussie, it takes a strong, able-bodied, knowing woman to live alone. Now if you had an arm like Joe Turley's and an iron jaw like your mother's, nobody'd likely come around bothering you."

Gussie was stunned to hear her mother spoken of as if she were severe—and then the poor-house!

"No, Miss Smith, I won't go to the poor-house, I'll work myself to death before I'll go."

"'Work yourself to death!' Humph!" snorted Miss Smith. "You don't know what work is. But we'll say no more about it just now, but you better be getting used to the idee." Then in a somewhat softened tone: "I know you ought to be in a home, Gussie, but land's sake, they've all got daughters and most of 'em sons, and women without money getting into a charitable home—it ain't to be done."

The next evening Joe came early before Gussie had escaped into her hot cabin. "Now, Gussie," he began, "they're talking of taking you to the poor-house. It's a cussed shame. The hearts of them people would rattle in a pea-pod. Take you to the poor-house! Not much while Joe's a-living! You'd look purty in a poor-house—a girl like you, and used to living in a band-box all your own."

"Miss Smith says they will take me there before the winter sets in," sobbed Gussie.

"Now, Gussie, they won't. You're going to marry me."

At that the door slammed suddenly and Gussie was gone. "Yes, you air," Joe continued, for he knew her window was open and she dare not shut it while he was there. "Yes, you air. Bless your heart, I've loved you ever since you was knee-high to a duck, but you'd never let me git near enough to tell you so. Now, Gussie, see here, don't be scart of me. I'm a great big gawk, but I wouldn't hurt a hair on your head,—no I wouldn't. See here now, I'm all alone and so are you. We kin have a little home up on the bank, where there are trees and grass and a yard, and you can have chickens and flowers. I earn plenty of money! You won't be going to the poor-house. Torment them folks, anyhow! You need somebody to love you and I'm that feller. Now just say you like me a little bit. Put your hand out of the winder, if you won't say it, and I'll know. Well, keep a-thinking that I'd be as good to you as your mother. Keep a-thinking that I'm all alone, too, and awful hungry for a leetle live critter to love me and that you're that leetle one; and some day when you kin think that Joe Turley is jist the big-hearted loving feller that you want jist like he wants you, why jist pin your handkerchief outside where I can see it."

Joe said all of this brokenly and with many pauses, as though it were difficult work. Gussie could hear him swallow laboriously, and instead of being afraid, she tucked herself in bed, and closing her eyes in security dreamed—of Joe.

Joe had to do a good deal of talking about the cottage and how he and Gussie could make a home, and how he could teach her many things and especially of what she was to him, before she began to trust him enough to let him set foot on the boat; and then he never entered the cabin until the night of their marriage.

After that Gussie entered upon a life of wonders. Joe could wash and iron, cook and mend.

"Oh," he said, "I had a mother who wasn't very strong and I helped her in the house. I was her boy. She used to talk to me about the kind of a girl I ought to marry and how I should treat her. I know I'm pretty rough. I've been a logman, a raftsman and a roustabout, but I knew you were just the girl for me. Why, it was just like you'd bin shut up and kept for me. But I had awful hard work gitting you, didn't I? I could have kissed the side of this old boat when I saw that little handkerchief fluttering out there. I bet you hung it out and took it in a dozen times before you let me see it, didn't you, you old sweetheart?" And so Joe rattled on.

Suddenly one day in midsummer, Joe appeared accompanied by a stranger. The man offered to give Joe a big sum of money if he would be the boss of a gang of men to handle logs on the Big Kanawa. Men were scarce, Joe was a fine manager, he urged, and it would be good money in Joe's pocket. Joe "hated like sin to go," he said, but when he returned, they could have the cottage right away. The prospect was alluring. Gussie clung to him, but Joe was a masterful man, and soon had all arrangements made for her comfort during his absence. He went away after a passionate parting, Gussie calling after him, "O Joe, how soon is 'soon' when you're coming back?" Then she sank down sobbing, and wondering if he ever would come back, and if her mother were not right after all.

The weeks stretched into months and Joe did not return. One night there was a cry on the house-boat which filled every avenue to the mother's heart. The Ladies' Aid had to come again. Something warm and snuggling lay upon Gussie's bosom and pushed with its soft feet, and Gussie prayed that Joe would come soon for the sake of the baby. Her eyes were dimmed with looking, and her ears throbbed with listening for a step on the sand. One day she drew her mother's little stand to

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

THE ROW OF LITTLE STOCKINGS

A CHRISTMAS STORY

SUSAN M. GRIFFITH, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Christmas Eve, and five dingy little stockings hanging from a much smoked, dingy mantel, each one supported and kept in place by a carpet tack.

There were holes in the stockings—great, cavernous holes in both heel and toe, past mending with needle and thread, so they were tied about with string to prevent the otherwise inevitable escape of the hoped-for gifts from Santa Claus.

Annie May, the owner of the longest and biggest stocking, had hung them there. The other four children were George Washington, two years younger than Annie May, now past eleven, Carrie Bell, Minnie Louise, and Harry, the two-year-old boy baby.

Within a curtained recess of the poor apartment, tucked in one miserable bed, lay the five little owners of the five dingy stockings. Arranged in a methodical row, Annie May the center and guardian of the group, they were too excited to go to sleep, for the elder sister had been feeding their minds upon the memories of her long-ago childhood (oh, how long ago it seemed to the little woman) when home meant a whole house instead of one bare room, and when she hung up her pretty stocking (with not a hole in it) and Santa never forgot to fill it to overflowing. How the children opened their eyes and exclaimed, and, yes, fairly squealed with delight as she told of the beautiful dolls, pretty toys, lovely picture books, and sweets. And when they all demanded that their stockings be hung up, Annie May tremblingly obeyed, though she feared there would be nothing in them on Christmas morning.

"You see," she said to the wide-eyed children, "ma says he doesn't always pay attention to poor folks like us. She says sometimes he's awful good to the poor and then again he don't seem to be. But there ain't no harm in hanging up our stockings as I see. Mebbe he'll have a lot of things left over and will bring us something. But you needn't go to setting your minds on it too big, 'cause if you do, like as not you'll be dreadfully disappointed. And now the stockings are all hung up clost to the chimbley, you kids get off to sleep just as quick as ever you can."

It was very easy for Annie May to talk sleep, but altogether another affair to make those lively little youngsters get drowsy. Why, there was not a wink of sleep in one of them, not even the baby; and first one and then another kept tumbling out of bed to see if, haply, they might catch an enchanting glimpse of the dear old saint of fairy lore coming down the chimney feet first, his pack of presents on his back.

"I should think," said Carrie Bell, the wise, "that he'd get all over black and soot coming down the chimbley; and I should *think* he might get stuck fast. If he got stuck fast, Annie May, p'raps he'd give us a lot of things for helping him out."

Annie May gave a scornful sniff. "Such a girl as you be, Carrie Bell!" she said. "Santa Claus is an angel-man, and angel-men can go anywhere and through everything, and never in the world get stuck or dirty. Now, Georgie Wash, you just get back into bed and *stay* there!" This to the small boy who had started upon another exploring expedition. "They say Santa Claus don't never come if you go to peeking and nosing round, and trying to ketch him a-coming down the chimbley. He don't never get around till about midnight, anyway, and it's only about nine now. I heard the town clock strike just a little bit ago. My, it's mighty cold. I reckon mama will be froze stiff when she gets in."

The mother worked at washing dishes in a down-town restaurant, and, during the holidays, got home pretty late, owing to having to put in extra time. As for the father, he seldom employed his energies in any kind of labor except to get drunk on his wife's money. That was why the room was so very bare and cold,

"'Twas the Night Before Christmas"

and why the five little stockings tacked to the mantel were so ragged, limp, and destined to be empty. The mother tried to hold back a portion of her wages, and to hide them away in the most unheard of places. But the father, eager for drink, always found it, or bullied it out of her, so that she found it desperately hard to get food, and fuel, and the poorest clothing for herself and children.

The mother was entitled to extra pay during the rush in the holiday trade, and the wretched father of these five helpless little children stumbled up the rickety stairs, gloating over the prospect of a "splendid" Christmas drunk. The children were at last sleeping soundly and dreaming of stockings filled with all sorts of beautiful things. The miserable fire had died down to a few coals, as the father shuffled in and drew up close to the grate to warm his numbed hands and half-frozen feet.

As he leaned forward to get every bit of warmth possible from the dying fire, the five dangling little stockings struck him in the face and twined about his neck. His diseased mind made him think they were snakes, and he cried out in alarm, and struck at them fiercely in abject terror, gazing at them as if he had lost his senses, as they swung to and fro under his touch. What were they, anyway?

Merry Christmas!

The dim light made every object vague and shadowy, and he fell into a fit of trembling as, summoning all his resolution, he put forth his hand and felt them. *Stockings!* Why were they hanging there, fast to the mantel? Five stockings, five children's stockings, some of them so small, oh, *so* small! The joyous chime of the Christmas bells glorifying the air burst musically upon his dull, besotted ear. Oh, yes, it was Christmas Eve, and the kids had hung up their stockings hoping that the good Santa Claus would not pass them by. At first, the wretched father laughed, as at a good joke; then, another fit of trembling seizing him, he caught hold of the mantel to steady himself, and again the five little stockings wound themselves about him. They swept over his bloated face, they tickled his hair, they clung to him, and, limp, and empty, and wretched as they were, told to him an eloquent story of innocent, trusting, loving childhood, and oh! what a voice they had.

Partially sobered, the father listened to the bells, the miserable tears racing down his face. He remembered the first time he and his wife — they were so happy then —had filled a Christmas stocking for Annie May, their oldest child. What fun they had had over it, and how happy they had been. How they had rummaged the stores for the prettiest doll which with delight the father had watched the mother daintily dress, and how interested she had been to watch him fashion the little cradle. Soon after, the demon drink had seized him, and the pretty home and happy Christmas became only a dream. Now, home was but a wretched desolate room, and the wife and mother, a faded, worn, and broken woman, labored for the daily bread, and he—*he* was the cause of it all! As the waves of remorse surged over his awakened soul, he burst into anguished sobs and slunk down the stairs and out into the night.

A group of Salvation Army workers were holding a meeting on the street. They had been trying to save the father for a long time, and, now, as he came stumbling and trembling into their midst, they put their arms about him, and brought him to the Mercy-seat. The story of his shame burst from him in sobs and tears, and when he told of the five little stockings, other tears began to fall. Money to fill the little stockings was pressed upon him, and he went home, not with shuffling, shambling tread this time, but with a quick, hopeful step. He was going to redeem the soul God had saved; he was going to have work, honest work —it had been promised to him; he was going to amount to something.

He found his wife had come home and gone to bed; but in each little stocking there was a tiny gift from the mother hand. He stuffed his gifts in beside them, and then, picking up in his trembling hand the temperance pledge he had just signed, he pinned it to his wife's shabby dress. After a little he kissed the ragged toes of the five little stockings, and crept away to a night of happy rest. The father had once more become a man.

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Packages of Christmas tags and seals, 5 cents per package.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

AMONG OUR WORKERS

Miss Annie A. Robbins, National W. C. T. U. organizer and lecturer, sailed from New Orleans on November 20 for Porto Rico, where she will be engaged in W. C. T. U. work for several months. After a somewhat stormy voyage she arrived in San Juan, November 27, and was most fortunate in making the acquaintance at the dock of a white ribboner in whose home she secured a room. After only four days in which to become familiar with her new surroundings and the people with whom she is to work she writes that she has already made an address in one of the churches with the aid of an interpreter; a number of the churches promise her cordial co-operation, and arrangements have been made for several meetings. Miss Robbins is planning definite work with the children through the schools, and will aim first to organize a union composed of American women. She will make her headquarters in Santurce, a twenty-minute ride from San Juan. San Pedro and other towns are not far distant.

Mrs. Fannie A. Drummond, associate Y. P. B. secretary for Ohio and a state organizer and lecturer, recently organized at Barnesville a Y. P. B. with 184 members. The president, Mr. Arthur Mercer, is a capable young man who is studying for the ministry. The general secretary, Mrs. George Erf, is the wife of the high school principal. This promising Branch adopted twelve departments of work and started a membership contest.

Hillsborough county (N. H.) W. C. T. U., Miss Florence E. Cram, president, met recently in annual institute in the Methodist church of East Manchester, the church, by the way, in which Mrs. Ellen R. Richardson, president of the New Hampshire W. C. T. U., who was a speaker at this meeting, was sixteen years ago made the leader of the white ribbon forces of the state. Among the good things reported by the five local unions of the county was the enrollment by the East Manchester union of twenty-seven new members since September and the plan to raise that number to one hundred by June. Dr. Ellen Wallace, the instigator and agitator of the annual Health Day, was present and urged its observance the third Friday in January.

Mrs. Sophia Harvey, for twenty-one years the president of the Old Orchard (Me.) W. C. T. U., on the occasion of her recent withdrawal from office was presented with a loving cup, beautiful in design and engraved, "Sophia Harvey, from the Old Orchard W. C. T. U. in recognition of twenty-one years' faithful service." The Old Orchard union is the banner union of York county, and was organized by Mr. and Mrs. Harvey, who for nine years conducted a flourishing L. T. L. Mrs. Harvey is seventy-eight years of age.

HAVE YOU HEARD THE GREAT PROHIBITION SONG—"*COUNT ON ME!*" 90,000 SOLD
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Miss Christine I. Tinling, National lecturer, in a recent fortnight's tour of Rhode Island, proved a source of inspiration to the state workers. She addressed teachers' meetings, day and Sunday schools, general gatherings and five institutes. Boys and girls were taught in a most fascinating way by her stories and charts; teachers were aroused anew to the importance of scientific temperance instruction and members of the W. C. T. U. were helped to a keener interest in this department. Most fortunate will be any state which can secure the services of this efficient and consecrated worker, is the prediction of Rhode Island in regard to Miss Tinling's valuable services.

Miss Clara Friton, of Dows, Iowa, a teacher of expression, last year held thirteen silver medal contests for children of her expression classes. This year she has held five gold and three silver medal contests which have been [illegible]d in other towns. Miss Friton is no[illegible] medal Contest superintendent for the [illegible]entieth district and has every unio[illegible] pledged to hold at least one gold medal [illegible]test this year.

"Mothers of Men," a book recently written and "dedicated to the mothers of all nations" by Mrs. Frances E. Hallowes of India, and published by Headly Brothers, 140 Bishopsgate, London, E. C. (price, one shilling), is a book that should be read by all mothers and their sons. It shows up militarism in its true light. It also shows in a convincing manner the way to world-peace and how, honorably, to prevent the awful ravages of war.

H. J. Bailey.

MRS. ARMOR IN MONTANA

Mrs. Mary Harris Armor, financial secretary of the National W. C. T. U., in recent engagements in Montana has once more proved her power as a winner of prohibition votes. She gave two magnificent addresses at Butte, one at the auditorium where she held the interest of her audience for two hours and won the admiration of many who were opposed to her views on prohibition. At an earlier prohibition rally of which she was the leader, Mrs. Armor told of the success of prohibition in her home state of Georgia. "Do you think I would work for prohibition in Montana today if it had injured Georgia in the eight years that state has been dry?" Mrs. Armor asked her hearers. "Does Georgia talk about increased taxes and decreased property values? We put prohibition into effect and if we had not liked it we would have poured the state back into the jug." The four factors necessary to put the liquor traffic out of Montana she declared, are determination, education, organization and consecration on the part of the temperance forces.

"DRINK AND BE SOBER"

The facts stated in Vance Thompson's "Drink and Be Sober" have probably all been stated before, but his manner of presentation gives to the volume a charm that will insure its being widely read and quoted. The book impresses the reader as being the work of a student who desires—and has succeeded—in looking conscientiously and thoroughly into both sides of the question. The book is overwhelming in the evidence it presents of the evils and dangers of moderate drinking. From many years' observation and study of conditions in the wine-drinking nations of southern Europe, he reaches the conclusion that the only safe course is total abstinence, and the picture he draws of "the crippled and distorted generations, with their beggars and idiots bearing one and all the stigmata of alcoholic penalties" is a convincing answer to the "harmlessness of wine and beer" sophistry. However, with one of the conclusions of the book we cannot agree, namely, that state or government control of the liquor traffic is desirable as one of the stages on the road to total extermination of the traffic, or that such a method of disposing of the traffic in drink offers the fairest hope and the greatest certainty of success.

AS A BREWERY AGENT SAW IT

At one of the meetings on the way to the Seattle Convention Mrs. Deborah K. Livingston caught the attention of the audience by the somewhat startling announcement that the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the American Brewers' Association are agreed on one point and that is that the liquor traffic is doomed by the success of woman suffrage! She related a conversation she had not long ago on a railroad train, with an agent of a large Cincinnati brewery, in which she asked him what he considered the greatest factor in the country for the e[illegible]rmin[illegible] of the liquor traffic, and after he had freely admitted that by 1920 or 1925 at the latest, the doom of the liquor traffic would come—that it was making its last stand—his reply was: "Frankly, I think there are two things that are hurrying National Prohibition: the great new efficiency basis in the industrial world—men of capital and men of the laboring class have come to see that John Barleycorn does not pay in dollars and cents; and secondly, the enfranchisement of the women of the United States. If the big corporations do not put us out of business before long, the woman's ballot will dead sure."

EX-GOVERNOR HUGHES PROMOTED

Ex-Governor L. C. Hughes of Arizona, the pioneer prohibition and equal suffrage advocate of the state, has passed to his reward. Governor Hughes was an important factor in the state-wide prohibition and suffrage campaigns, helping the leaders and workers with wise counsel. He retained his fine mental faculties to the last and has been heard to remark that since he lived to see the fruition of his efforts on behalf of prohibition and woman suffrage he was content now to stand aside. Mrs. Hughes was one of the first presidents of the W. C. T. U. when Arizona was a territory, and Governor Hughes was an honorary member of the Tucson W. C. T. U.

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

Mrs. Mary Norwood Ostrander, Dos Palas, Calif., well known as an organizer and lecturer. Mrs. Ostrander was also for eight years the state superintendent of Social Meetings and Red Letter Days, and for two years president of Merced county W. C. T. U.

Mrs. Georgiana K. Prince, Buffalo, N. Y., sister of Mrs. L. F. Pease, president of the Cold Springs union of Buffalo. Mrs. Prince will be remembered by attendants at the National Convention at Portland, Oregon.

Mrs. Sara E. Ayers, San Jose, Calif., the able state superintendent of Parliamentary Usage. Mrs. Ayers filled many positions of usefulness, having served six years as president of the bi-county union of Santa Clara and San Mateo, and five years as superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction.

Mrs. Sarah B. Peterson, president of the Woodstown (N. J.) W. C. T. U., for years a devoted worker for humanity's uplift. She was elected to office at an age when less brave spirits would have shrunk from the responsibility which she conscientiously carried as long as strength permitted. Daughters and grand-daughters are faithfully following in the pathway she trod.

Mr. Clark W. Parish, husband of Mrs. Julia R. Parish, former corresponding secretary of the Michigan W. C. T. U.

Mrs. H. J. Barnard, Transit, N. Y., a faithful member of the local union and one who will be greatly missed.

RUSSIA'S PROHIBITION LEADER

Michael Dimitrovish Tschelishev of Russia, prohibition leader of the Imperial Duma, has recently passed to the better land. A man of tremendous moral courage he all his life, from the time of his boyhood as an obscure peasant down through the later years when wealth and honor and position were accorded him, used his voice and influence against what he considered the greatest enemy of his country. To him, perhaps more than to any other man, is due the credit for the Czar's prohibition decrée. He continually urged such a measure, supplying incontrovertible evidence of the truth of his assertions that vodka was undermining the character and integrity of his fellow countrymen. In his going Russia has lost a great statesman and a great reformer.

"SUNSHINE POWDERS." A dainty Xmas gift for an invalid or one in sorrow. Bright jewels of thought, lovely for birthdays, sunshine work, hospitals. They were prepared by a shut-in, wife of a home missionary. "Simply beautiful; cheery, comforting!" "Worth their weight in gold!" Try a box! 25 cents. Rev. H. M. Goodell, Pasadena, Cal.

HAPPENINGS IN GEORGIA

As a bearer of "glad tidings of good things," writes Mrs. Burghard of Georgia, Mrs. Lillian M. Mitchner, president of the Kansas W. C. T. U., in a three weeks' itinerary has told in twenty Georgia cities and towns the wonderful story of what prohibition has done for Kansas. At the close of every address the resolution for National Constitutional Prohibition was unanimously adopted by a rising vote. Besides the formal addresses Mrs. Mitchner gave inspiring talks to about 2,500 college students in the Female College at La Grange, Andrew College at Cuthbert, Emory College at Oxford, Georgia Normal and Industrial College and the Georgia Military Academy in Milledgeville, Wesleyan Female College in Macon and other institutions of learning. Practically every female college in the state and many coeducational institutions have a Y. P. B. or study temperance systematically through a temperance committee, largely the result of the efforts of Georgia's efficient Y. P. B. college secretary, Mrs. Lella A. Dillard.

Mrs. Mitchner was enthusiastically received everywhere. Receptions were tendered her at Albany and Dawson, and a return engagement is desired. The writers of the weekly college letters published in the secular press state that they all fell in love with her and are determined to help in the great prohibition movement. Mrs. Mitchner was much interested in seeing in the library of Wesleyan College the first college diploma ever awarded a woman. This institution was the first college in the world to confer degrees upon women. Indeed ten years before Tennyson wrote "The Princess" this institution was conferring such degrees.

Some of the finest temperance meetings ever held in the state were the church, Sunday school and mass meetings held in conjunction with the W. C. T. U. on World's Temperance Sunday.

At the request of the three local unions and the county W. C. T. U. of Savannah, Ga., the Savannah Federation of Women's Clubs, at its recent annual meeting, voted for the appointment of a standing temperance investigation committee, to investigate and report the connection between the use of alcohol and the various lines of work engaged in by the federation, as for instance the relation between alcohol and tuberculosis, child welfare, civics and public health.

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Five subscriptions to the weekly Union Signal, either new or renewals, *sent at one time*, entitle the sender to one free subscription to the weekly Union Signal, or two subscriptions to the monthly Campaign Edition, or two subscriptions to *The Young Crusader*.

Five Campaign Edition subscriptions sent at one time entitle the sender to one subscription to the Campaign Edition.

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Five subscriptions to the weekly Union Signal, either new or renewals, sent at one time, entitle the sender to select literature to the amount of $1.00 from the catalogue of the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, the selection to be made in one order, at catalogue prices.

Life of Miss Willard

Ten weekly subscriptions to The Union Signal, either new or renewals, sent at one time will entitle the sender to one copy of "The Life of Frances E. Willard," by Anna A. Gordon.

All premiums must be asked for when subscriptions are sent in.

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No premium is more popular than the handsome Gold Watch which is given for 350 YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS TO *The Young Crusader*. It is to be understood, however, that *no other premium* will be allowed on these subscriptions. The watch is open face, Elgin movement, in first quality twenty-year gold-filled case. For 400 yearly subscriptions we will send the watch in hunting case. By crediting subscriptions from your state to one person you can easily secure one or several watches. Try it. Credit must be requested in the same letter in which subscriptions are sent. Credits already given to one person cannot be transferred to another. Nor can credits falling short of a leading premium in one fiscal year be completed in the next.

Subscriptions for this premium need not all be sent at one time; provided, however, that every installment sent in is accompanied by the statement that the subscriptions are to apply on the premium.

Five Subscriptions

Entitle you to a free subscription to *The Young Crusader* to any address designated, or to a copy of the beautifully illustrated book, "The Story of Frances E Willard," by Gertrude Stevens Leavitt, written especially for young people. *These subscriptions must all be sent at one time and the premium asked for in the same letter.*

Scamp Club

Any boy or girl sending in two new names to *The Young Crusader*, at one time, will be entitled to a membership in the "Scamp Club" and receive the "Scamp" pin.

All premiums must be asked for when subscriptions are sent in.

NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION MEETINGS

December 2 was observed by the unions of Lexington, Ky., as a day of prayer for both national and state prohibition. The all day service in the Central Christian church was addressed by Drs. I. J. Spencer, J. M. Spencer and Mark Collins. Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, president of the Kentucky W. C. T. U., spoke at the afternoon meeting on the prohibition bill which will be presented to the legislature this winter, and conducted the noontide prayer. There was cordial co-operation from other women's organizations and speakers representing the Equal Rights Association and the Woman's Club were on the program.

Miss Anna A. Gordon, president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, was the principal speaker at the all day service in Washington, D. C., held at the First Congregational church. Mrs. Emma Sanford Shelton, president of the District of Columbia W. C. T. U., presided, and Dr. D. H. Kress, representing the Friends and Adventist churches, was one of the speakers. "We are a great nation," said Dr. Kress, "but we can truly become greater by having national prohibition."

Ft. Meade (Fla.) W. C. T. U. held an all day prayer service for National Constitutional Prohibition on December 5 at a union meeting of the churches which was preceded by a parade of the Loyal Temperance Legion on Saturday afternoon. The meeting Sunday evening, which was very well attended, gave a unanimous vote for National Constitutional Prohibition. Mrs. Jennie J. Morley of Philadelphia who is spending the winter in Florida, gave generously of her time in planning and carrying out this all day service.

The annual W. C. T. U. group conference of the counties of Cayuga, Cortland, Tioga and Tompkins, N. Y., was held in the Methodist church in Freeville, on Friday, December 3. This meeting was characterized by the same spirit of enthusiasm and consecration that has always been shown. Special attention was given to the work of the Y. P. B. and the L. T. L. and earnest and eloquent pleas were made by the leaders in these Branches that the mother organization should take a greater interest in the work for the children and young people. One of the most interesting features of the afternoon session was an address by Rev. Scoville, pastor of the Congregational church of Cortland, on the subject, "The Oriental Woman." As Mr. Scoville was for three years a teacher in Roberts College, Constantinople, his remarks were based on personal observation. The Cortland trio were present during the entire session and by their artistic and inspiring music added greatly to the success of the meeting.

The West Henrietta (N. Y.) W. C. T. U. observed December 2 with a meeting in the interests of National Constitutional Prohibition. The union also raised $12, its share in the "Mile of Dimes," which is to be used to secure prohibition. To Mrs. B. S. Winslow, president of the union, is due the credit for the success of the undertaking.

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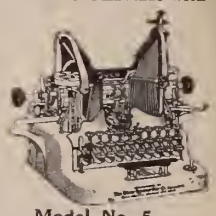

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AN UNSOPHISTICATED MADONNA

(Continued from Page Twelve)

the bedside, and taking paper from the drawer, she wrote:

"Dear Joe: The baby has come. She's a girl. She's pink all over, but they say she'll fade. She cries all the time for you. Do come. I would have died if it hadn't been for her. I can't live much longer anyhow if you don't come right away.

"Your loving
"Gussie."

She addressed the envelope to "Mr. Joe Turley, Big Kanawa, Va.," and of course it never was received.

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The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XLI | EVANSTON, ILL, DECEMBER 23, 1915 | No. 51

-- *Courtesy Philadelphia North American*

VICTIMS OF "PERSONAL LIBERTY"

HOMELESS—" 'CAUSE PAPA DRANK BEER"

This was four-year-old Billy Kiele's simple, matter-of-fact explanation of why he and his six-year-old sister Marie are under the care of the city at the Philadelphia General Hospital without any place to call a home. Billy and Marie posed for this picture on the express condition that it be forwarded to Santa Claus. (See page 8.)

CAMPAIGN EDITION

SPECIAL ARTICLES

Our Washington Letter—National Constitutional Prohibition—How the $2,000,000,000 Wasted for Drink Could Be Expended for Christmas Cheer—Is Prohibition a Rude Interference With Personal Liberty?—Russia's Emancipation From Vodka—Goodbye to the Perambulating Saloon—Washington's Thirty Years of War With the Liquor Traffic—In the Heart of California's Wine Land.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY FROM NATIONAL W. C. T. U. MASS MEETING IN WASHINGTON —MRS. MARY HARRIS ARMOR PRINCIPAL SPEAKER—NATIONAL TEMPERANCE COUNCIL MEETS—AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PHYSICIANS FOR THE STUDY OF ALCOHOL AND OTHER NARCOTICS IN SESSION—REPORT FROM UNITED STATES TREASURY SHOWS DECREASE IN REVENUE FROM LIQUOR AND TOBACCO—PROHIBITION MEASURES INTRODUCED—CONGRESS ADJOURNS FOR HOLIDAYS

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent Legislation, Washington, D.C.

Our Washington Headquarters has been a scene of unusual activity during this week. A number of state presidents have been here, namely, Mesdames Ella A. Boole, Sara H. Hoge, Ella M. George, Frances E. Beauchamp, Florence D. Richard, Lenna Lowe Yost, Mary R. Haslup, Emma Sanford Shelton, and Dr. Mary Stone of China, besides Mrs. Mary Harris Armor, just returned from Montana, Mrs. V. E. Mohler of West Virginia, Mrs. Dora S. Chase, who represented the president of New Hampshire, Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, Mrs. Martha M. Allen, Miss Ellen Stone, the two Mary Andersons of Massachusetts, Mrs. Viola D. Romans of Ohio, Mrs. Jean B. Wiley of Pennsylvania, Miss Jennie E. Smith, Mrs. W. F. Crafts, Mrs. Suessa B. Blaine, Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher, Mrs. Caroline McDowell, Miss Margaret J. Bilz, Mrs. M. W. Newton, Mrs. Lawson, and others. Miss Gordon was of course the center of the circle, and as busy as a railroad president, for those mentioned and many besides were desirous of having a few moments of her time to bring some particular matter to her attention.

National W. C. T. U. Mass Meeting Widely Advertised

As three National General Officers were in the city, officers' meetings were held when possible. Every avenue for publicity was used to advertise the National W. C. T. U. Sunday mass meeting, held in Poli's theater December 12. A personal invitation to be present was sent to every United States Senator and Representative, every clergyman and Sunday school superintendent in the city, and to heads of organizations, besides the distribution of 30,000 programs.

The women of the District of Columbia, Mrs. Shelton leading, worked zealously to carry to a magnificent success the plans formulated by the General Officers. Articles concerning our work and workers appeared from time to time in the leading Washington dailies. The result of this effort for publicity was most gratifying.

The theater where the meeting was held has the largest seating capacity of any in the city, and every one of the 2,400 seats was filled, hundreds besides standing the entire three hours and other hundreds being turned away. Many Senators and Representatives were present. This large attendance was more especially gratifying as there was a suffrage meeting held in a near-by theater at the same hour.

The Scriptures were read most effectively by Mrs. Shelton, and your superintendent of Legislation offered prayer. Miss Gordon presided with her usual dignity and earnestness, and was introduced by Senator Sterling of South Dakota, who, in a stirring address, emphasized his faith in prohibition for state and nation.

There was a demonstration by the L. T. L. of the District under the supervision of Mrs. Edna Proctor, District of Columbia secretary, and by nineteen Y. P. B. girls, representing the prohibition states under the guidance of Mrs. Theresa A. Williams, District of Columbia Y. P. B. secretary.

Previous to the entrance of the L. T. L., two buglers from the Marine Barracks, both total abstainers, stood either side of a large American flag and as the children appeared, sounded reveille, and at the close sounded taps.

Mrs. Armor Principal Speaker

Mrs. Mary Harris Armor was the principal speaker, and in her own forceful and eloquent manner called forth continuous applause as she urged the question of National Constitutional Prohibition. Dr. Mary Stone, president of China W. C. T. U., was irresistible as she gave a brief résumé of what prohibition would do for her country. The appearance of the two Mary Andersons, one from Massachusetts and the other from Russia, who, dressed in her native costume and waving the Russian flag, told of the wonderful results prohibition had wrought in her land, brought forth hearty applause.

A resolution for National Constitutional Prohibition was read by Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher and was immediately adopted by the assembled throng. One-minute speeches by state presidents and temperance leaders followed.

Congressman C. H. Randall, the new member from Los Angeles, who is a pronounced prohibitionist, had a seat with his wife on the platform.

The music was especially fine. Trinity Epworth choir of sixty voices, under the direction of Mr. Levi B. Fouts, gave Handel's "Hallelujah" chorus, and Beethoven's "Praise the Lord," and a solo by Mr. W. E. Braithawaite of Washington was greatly appreciated.

Thus ended one of the best meetings the National W. C. T. U. ever held in Washington.

National Temperance Council Meets

On Saturday, December 11, the National Temperance Council held its annual meeting at the Raleigh Hotel in Washington. The executive committee met at 9:30 a. m., Mr. Daniel Poling in the chair. At 10:30 the regular meeting convened, Mr. E. H. Cherrington presiding. Forty-five members of the council were present. These represented the leading temperance organizations of the country. The spirit of brotherly kindness which prevailed during the discussions was an indication of victory, as all were united in working for National Constitutional Prohibition. The officers were all re-elected.

Monday, December 13, a meeting of the W. C. T. U. General Officers and members of the executive committee, with the officers of the District of Columbia W. C. T. U., was held in our Washington Headquarters, thirty being present. Much of interest was discussed.

A number of our women remained over to attend the National Suffrage Association convention which is in session at the present time. Prominent suffragists, led by Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, and the anti-suffragists, led by Mrs. A. M. Dodge, are today appearing before the House Judiciary committee. Tuesday President Wilson received the members of the convention at the White House. It was said that he shook hands with a thousand women.

Physicians Meet and Discuss Temperance

Another temperance meeting representing prominent physicians of the country, known as the American Society for the Study of Alcohol and other Narcotics, is now in session in this city. Valuable and exhaustive papers have been read and discussed, showing the wonderful advance in temperance sentiment on the part of the medical profession during recent years. That the question of temperance is becoming more and more prominent as a theme for study and discussion among professional men and women, as well as among laymen, is more evident every year.

The bill introduced by Senator Sheppard December 7, 1915, viz.: "To prevent the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors in the District of Columbia," is known as Senate bill 1082, and was referred to the Senate District committee. The bill is drastic and would, by November 1, 1916, close every liquor saloon, prohibit the manufacture, sale, holding in storage, offering for sale, trafficking, exchange for goods or merchandise, to solicit or receive orders, or give away any intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia, etc., with severe penalties.

The sub-committee appointed by the National Temperance Commission to prepare a brief on the proposed amendment for National Constitutional Prohibition completed its labors December 15, and the brief is now in circulation and should be in the hands of every thoughtful citizen. Its object is to throw light on the purpose and aim of the proposed amendment.

Decrease in Revenue from Liquor and Tobacco

A report from the United States Treasury shows that revenue from distilled spirits, fermented liquors, and tobacco decreased $25,000,000 in the last year.

Senator Sheppard of Texas and Senator Thompson of Kansas have both introduced bills in the Senate for National Constitutional Prohibition. Senator Jones of Washington and Senator Thompson of Kansas have introduced bills for prohibition in the District of Columbia. So also have Representatives Candler of Mississippi and Smith of Idaho.

Senator Owen of Oklahoma has introduced a bill in the Senate to search and seize all intoxicating liquors in the eastern district of the state of Oklahoma, and making the possession of such liquors prima facie evidence of an unlawful introduction.

Congress adjourns this afternoon December 17, for the holiday season.

December 17, 1915

NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION

Proposed Amendment

SECTION 1. *The sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale and importation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof and exportation thereof are hereby prohibited.*

SECTION 2. *The Congress or the States shall have power, independently or concurrently, to enforce this article by all needful legislation.*

By Whom Endorsed

On July 10, pursuant to a call by the Anti-Saloon League of America, the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Temperance Commission of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, and the International Order of Good Templars, representatives of all the leading temperance organizations of the United States met in Washington for conference, and after a full and free discussion, endorsed the above amendment with practical unanimity.

The Conference appointed a commission of nineteen, representing the leading national temperance organizations of the United States, to consult with members of the Sixty-fourth Congress and decide upon the exact phraseology to be used.

On December 3, 1915, said commission met in the City of Washington and after a thorough discussion approved as the best available the above wording of the amendment, in which form it was voted upon in the House of Representatives on December 22, 1914.

The Scope of a Constitutional Amendment

A national constitutional amendment does not properly include details of legislation. It declares a governmental policy. The legislative department of government enacts laws, fixing penalties, defining terms, and settling details. For example, the definition of intoxicating liquor differs now in dry states. To define it is a legislative function. Many similar details needed in solving the liquor problem, and much that can be provided by direct legislation without constitutional amendment should be left for legislative action by Congress or the states, either independently or concurrently.

Purpose and Aim of Proposed Amendment

The main purpose to be accomplished by this amendment is to free the Federal Government from the responsibility for and partnership in the beverage liquor traffic. The prohibition of the sale and manufacture for sale of liquor for beverage purposes accomplishes this end.

The manufacture, distribution, or use of intoxicating liquor for mechanical, pharmaceutical, scientific, medicinal, sacramental or any other purpose except as a beverage is not prohibited by this amendment.

Effectiveness of Proposed Amendment

The proposed amendment will be effective. It establishes prohibition as the policy of the National Government. When this amendment is adopted, no state can license the beverage liquor traffic. No legal objection can be raised to the adoption of the proposed amendment, for the United States Supreme Court has twelve times held, "There is no inherent right to sell intoxicating liquor." With the legalized, commercialized, organized beverage traffic abolished, the INCIDENTS of its distribution will be easily eliminated by legislation. Legislation will be necessary in order to make the amendment effective, no matter how drastic the amendment might be. Consequently, the details of legislation on which there may be division of opinion should be left to a legislative body which can settle them by majority vote instead of a two-thirds vote of Congress required to pass the resolution or a three-fourths vote of the states required to ratify the amendment.

Any state may add to the prohibitions provided in the proposed amendment, but no state can authorize what the Constitution of the United States prohibits.

The states now have plenary power to prohibit all phases of the traffic, and all power which they do not specifically delegate to the National Government is reserved to the states. (Tenth Amendment, U. S. Constitution.)

NINETEEN PROHIBITION STATES

Maine	West Virginia
Kansas	Virginia
Oklahoma	Washington
North Dakota	Oregon
North Carolina	Colorado
Georgia	Arizona
Mississippi	Iowa
Tennessee	Arkansas
Alabama	Idaho
South Carolina	

STATES THAT WILL VOTE IN 1916

Vermont	March
South Dakota	November
California	November
Nebraska	November
Montana	November
Michigan	November
Idaho	November
Alaska	November

Enforcement of Proposed Amendment

Power is given to the legislative department of government by constitutional provision and judicial construction to provide for the enforcement of laws or constitutional amendments. When power is given to the Federal Government and the state government concurrently over a subject-matter they have the same authority within their jurisdictions to pass laws to make their statutes enforceable, and to provide for all needful legislation having a reasonable relation to the end to be accomplished.

Justice Hughes of the Supreme Court in rendering the decision of the Purity Extract Company *vs.* Lynch, 226 U. S., said:

> "It is also well established that when a state exercising its recognized authority undertakes to suppress what it is free to regard as a public evil, it may adopt such measures, having reasonable relation to that end, as it may deem necessary in order to make its action effective."

This principle was laid down in the case of Hoke *vs.* State, 227 U. S., 309, where the court said:

> "Our dual form of government has its perplexities, state and nation have different spheres of jurisdiction as we have said. But it must be kept in mind that we are one people and the powers reserved to the states and those conferred on the nation are adapted to be exercised, whether independently or concurrently, to promote the general welfare materially or morally."

Such decisions might be multiplied. It follows, therefore, that when prohibition is adopted, either Congress or the states may define what is intoxicating liquor and what is a sale. In those definitions they may prohibit any device for evading the law, *e. g.*, alcoholic drinks such as near beer, fake tonics, etc., and clubs or so-called combinations of individuals to operate a brewery or other manufactory for furnishing intoxicating liquor.

Power of Congress to Aid Enforcement of Proposed Amendment

Congress may prohibit any incidental phase of the traffic by a tax. It destroyed the phosphorus match industry by a prohibitive tax and has exercised this authority in other instances. If, notwithstanding this amendment, any part of the traffic continues it could be destroyed in this way. The United States would then be using its taxing power not to encourage the traffic but to carry out the prohibition policy and law enforcement.

There is no danger of general home distillation unless the laws which now prevent such manufacture of liquor are repealed. There is no basis of fact for assuming that this will be done. Not only would existing laws continue but necessary additional laws would be enacted in response to growing public sentiment.

Judicial Aid in Enforcement of Proposed Amendment

If the prohibition policy is established for the United States, there is also good reason to believe that the United States Supreme Court would take the same position with reference to liquor as they have already taken with reference to lotteries. In the case of Stone vs. Miss., 101 U. S., the court held that

> "No legislature can bargain away the public health or the public morals. The people themselves cannot do it, much less their public servants."

The opponents of prohibition in explaining away this case have always argued that while the Supreme Court could take that stand with reference to lotteries, they could never do so with reference to intoxicating liquors, because so many of the states license it and recognize it as a legal business. It has already been hinted that when the Government shall have taken the same stand against the liquor traffic that they have against lotteries, then the courts would place them on the same footing.

How Proposed Amendment Will Help Wet States

1. The saloon and beverage traffic, which daily tempts the youth, debauches the weak and makes poor those of moderate income, will be eliminated.

2. The states will be more likely to pass law-enforcement legislation and other advanced legislation when the legalized, nationally-recognized, beverage traffic is prohibited. The patriotic appeal to uphold the nation's prohibition policy will be much stronger than the appeal to a state to prohibit the traffic. It does not follow that a state which will not now prohibit the traffic will refuse to enact adequate legislation to enforce the national policy.

3. The wet states will be the greatest beneficiaries, because they cannot now free themselves from the liquor traffic without the aid of the nation. If the proposed amendment is not as far-reach-

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HISTORY IN THE MAKING

Prohibition Saves One Alabama County $19,000

How Alabama is going to be reimbursed for the loss of money from saloon licenses is most satisfactorily answered in the report recently given out by Deputy Sheriff E. B. Knight of Jefferson county, as reported in the *Birmingham Ledger*. "Five months under prohibition law have now elapsed and the results are beginning to be very apparent. The decrease in crime in Jefferson county is clearly indicated by the jail records, which show a total number of state prisoners now in jail of 160, against 336 December 1, 1914, one year ago today, and this in the face of the fact that no 'straw bonds' are being taken, and that every care is taken to ascertain the absolute sufficiency of every bond approved."

This decrease of 176 prisoners, the *Montgomery* (Ala.) *Journal* estimates, will save the state $52.80 each day, as the state pays thirty cents a day for feeding its prisoners in the Jefferson county jail. Multiplying this amount by thirty gives $1,584 as the amount saved each month; and multiplying it again by twelve, the number of months in the year, we find that $19,008 will be saved the county annually.

If a similar situation exists in a few other counties, the total saving will easily offset the license fees lost by prohibition.

Governor-Elect of Massachusetts An Opponent of the Liquor Traffic

Among the new governors who are willing to be classed in the ranks of the opponents of the liquor traffic is Hon. Samuel W. McCall, governor-elect of Massachusetts, who has given the following statement of his views on the subject:

"I devoutly wish I knew a cure for the disease of drunkenness which is as ancient a plague as afflicts mankind. The great factor in securing temperance is the creation of a public sentiment in its favor. No effort should be spared in educating the people to its benefits. Alcohol destroys human energy. Our laws should increase in the direction of restraint to the very limit to which they will be supported by public opinion."

Decrease of 42,000,000 Gallons in Manufacture of Distilled Liquors

Effective answer to the charge made by the liquor interests that "Prohibition does not prohibit," is furnished by the report of Commissioner Osborn of the Internal Revenue Department for the fiscal year ending June 1, 1915. According to this report the manufacture of both distilled and fermented liquors has very materially decreased. The production of distilled liquors, exclusive of fruit brandies, was 42,477,492.8 gallons less than for the preceding year. The figures for 1914 were 174,611,645 gallons, and for 1915, 132,134,152.2. There has been a decrease of 6,358,744 in the number of barrels of beer manufactured, the number of barrels for 1914 being 66,105,445 and for 1915, 59,746,701.

The only liquors showing an increased production are fruit brandies, with 8,521,951 taxable gallons this year, as against 7,307,897.2 gallons in 1914, an increase of 1,214,053.8 gallons.

For the first three months of this fiscal year, for which figures have also been made public, there is also a satisfactory decrease in the output of distilled and fermented liquors as compared with the corresponding three months of the previous year. Of fermented liquors the output for the first three months of the new fiscal year was 17,458,565 barrels, as compared with 19,181,605 for the same months last year. Of distilled liquors there were withdrawn during the first three months of the current fiscal year 27,903,829 gallons, and for last year 38,456,420 gallons.

North Carolina Town Needs No Court

Edenton, N. C., was scheduled for a week of court the early part of December. The day for the opening of court arrived, and with it the solicitor and the judge. There was lacking only a criminal docket, for in this prohibition town there was not a single criminal case to be tried. As there was nothing for the grand jury to do, the jurors were discharged, and the time of the court was given to the consideration of minor civil cases.

Kansas Banks Show Increased Deposits

Prohibition Kansas had more money in its state and national banks in September of this year than ever before, according to a statement under date of December 2 from the state bank commissioner. The report showed aggregate deposits of $224,110,576.20. The year's increase in deposits is given at thirteen per cent, the deposits September 12, 1914, being $25,696,474.67 less than those of this year.

New Kentucky Governor Announces Himself a Total Abstainer

Governor A. O. Stanley of Kentucky, a former Congressman, and the candidate supported by the liquor interests of the state, has made recent announcement that while he is governor not a drop of intoxicating liquor will be admitted to the governor's mansion, nor served at any dinner, and that he himself will be a total abstainer.

Beer Manufacture Prohibited

According to Mexican consular reports, Governor Berlanga of the State of Jalisco, Mexico, has issued a decree forbidding the sale of beer or fermented beverages containing over four per cent of alcohol. The manufacture of alcohol from corn, potatoes, sweet potatoes or agave plants is also said to be prohibited.

Florida Saloons Closed

Ocala and Marion county, Florida, at a December election, voted out the liquor traffic. The remaining wet cities of Florida all border on the ocean and gulf, and the entire interior of the state is dry. The Davis Law, passed at the last session of the legislature, has resulted in closing more than 200 saloons in the state, leaving only about 75 wholesale, mail order and retail liquor houses.

NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION

(Continued from Page Three)

ing as the laws of the most advanced prohibition states, these wet states will more readily reach that standard when the saloon and beverage traffic throughout the nation are destroyed.

How Proposed Amendment will Help Dry States

1. The prohibition states will no longer be handicapped in law enforcement by outside brewers, distillers, and dealers who constantly attempt to nullify the law and sell liquor in dry territory by use of the mails and other agencies of interstate commerce.

2. The states will still have power to go just as far as they desire in prohibiting any phase of the liquor traffic, and will have the aid which comes from a national prohibition policy.

3. A prohibition policy established, the whole government will be lifted to a higher level; courts, legislative bodies, and executive officers will be encouraged to use even their discretionary powers for the public good.

Team Work Under Proposed Amendment

National prohibition will result in team work between the states and the nation in fighting a great evil. It places a double power back of the law when the states and Federal Government are linked together with a similar purpose to carry out a given policy. Our greatest difficulty today is that the National Government has one policy and the prohibition states have another. With a prohibition standard in the nation and the states, both state and Federal officers would furnish what Mr. Justice Johnson called, in his concurring opinion in the Gibbon vs. Ogden case (9 Wheat., 1): "A frank and candid co-operation for the general good."

Proposed Amendment—A Challenge

This amendment is a challenge to every patriot.

It has been endorsed by more than eight million petitioners and by all the leading temperance organizations of the nation.

It is adapted to the needs of the hour.

It is both effective and enforceable.

The wording of the amendment is fought bitterly by the combined liquor interests, because they realize the proposed amendment attacks their business at its most vulnerable point.

It provides that the nation's standard shall not be lower than that of prohibition of the beverage liquor traffic, but does not stand in the way of more stringent legislation which may be adopted by any state.

In the presence of such a responsibility and opportunity let all friends of prohibition devote their best energies for the submission and the ratification of the proposed amendment—the logical next step in the destruction of the nation's greatest enemy.

WAYNE B. WHEELER, ANNA A. GORDON, EDWIN C. DINWIDDIE, ELLA A. BOOLE, MARGARET DYE ELLIS, JAMES CANNON, JR., *Sub-committee of National Prohibition Amendment Commission.*

WHAT WILL BECOME OF THE BARTENDERS?

"There are about 100,000 bartenders in the United States. What will become of them when the saloon is abolished? What is it that makes a successful bartender? It is his ability as a salesman, and a man who is a good bartender will make a good clerk or salesman in practically any other kind of business. Furthermore, it requires many more people to sell $200,000,000 worth of bread and clothing, for example, than it does to sell liquor of the same value. And it is more than likely that at least as many salaried employes, such as traveling salesmen, bookkeepers and stenographers, will be employed. —Charles Stelzle.

HOW THE $2,000,000,000 WASTED FOR DRINK COULD BE EXPENDED FOR CHRISTMAS CHEER

If the nickels, dimes, quarters and half dollars which flow in a steady stream into the tills of the saloonkeepers, brewers and distillers could be converted into Christmas comfort and cheer for the friendless and forlorn, how many thousands of human beings would be made happy at the blessed Christmas time and the whole year.

According to an estimate made by ex-Congressman Hobson, each year the liquor dealers of the country receive from the people over $2,000,000,000. This is a direct head tax of about $20 for every man, woman and child, and for each family an average of approximately $100. A rough calculation indicates that the amount of money squandered each year for drink would:

Pay the wages of 100,000 unemployed men at a salary of $1,000 per year, in legitimate and worthy lines of business	$100,000,000
Establish 1,000 lodging houses at a cost of $50,000 each, and 1,000 hospitals at a cost of $100,000 each	150,000,000
Enable 100,000 worthy old people to receive pensions at the rate of $500 a year	50,000,000
Keep in high school for four years 100,000 boys and girls, at an expense of $1,000	100,000,000
Provide a four-year college course for 100,000 students, at an expense of $4,000	400,000,000
Give to needy families certificates for 200,000 tons of coal, at $9.00 a ton	1,800,000
Provide milk certificates to supply 100,000 needy city babies with certified milk for one year, at the rate of $50 per year per child	5,000,000
Pay the tuition in a Y. M. C. A. or other night school for 25,000 newsboys, and establish 100 night schools for other deserving boys and girls, the expense of establishing and maintaining these night schools to be not more than $50,000 each	6,250,000
Provide for the maintenance for one year of 1,000 nurseries and kindergartens for city babies whose mothers are obliged to work during the day, these institutions to cost in the neighborhood of $25,000 each	25,000,000
Make possible the establishment of 500 schools in foreign communities for the teaching of model housekeeping and the proper care of babies to girls and mothers, at an expense of $25,000 each	12,500,000
Make possible, in the 220 large cities of the United States, the establishment and endowment, at approximately $200,000 each, of five convalescent homes, so that patients coming from the city and county hospitals might have a comfortable place in which to recuperate	220,000,000
Pay for the establishment of five homes for incurables in 220 large cities in the United States, at the rate of $200,000	220,000,000
Cover the expense of municipal Christmas trees in 2,500 cities of the United States having a population of over 3,000, with gifts to 12,000,000 children above the age of fourteen in these communities of warm clothing, cap, mittens, skates or a doll for each	150,000,000
Make possible the giving of a Christmas dinner for 25,000 newsboys in the large cities of the United States, a substantial Christmas remembrance to accompany each dinner	625,000
Provide for a royal Christmas celebration for the patients in every county and state hospital in the United States, and for the inmates of every jail and penitentiary	158,825,000

After making these investments, there would be left approximately $400,000,000 to finance the Christlike enterprises carried on the year around by the city and home missionary societies of America.

—Courtesy Chicago Tribune

The Kind of Community Christmas Tree That is Found in Cities Which Have Abolished Saloons

Is Prohibition a Rude Interference With Personal Liberty?

IS IT TRUE THAT THE DESIRE FOR MILD ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES IS A NATURAL ONE?

D. H. KRESS, M. D.

The New York *Evening Journal* some time ago contained an article by Doctor Parkhurst on "Temperance," which has since been referred to for the purpose of justifying the sale of wines and beers, by those who have a commercial interest in the manufacture and sale of these products.

The doctor says: "The appetite for drink somewhat more highly flavored than any which is yielded by the brook, or cistern *is a natural one—natural in the sense of not needing to be acquired, but existing as a part of our physical constitution*, and like the other bodily tendencies inclining toward some means of satisfaction."

"Once realizing that the craving is legitimate," he claims, "it is a rude interference with personal liberty for the law to tell me what I shall or shall not drink, and how much."

In commenting upon this, the editor says, "Dr. Parkhurst is right. You cannot change men's appetites or do away with them—men will drink if they want to. Therefore," he says, "make it easy for them to drink stimulants that do little harm or none. Make it difficult or impossible for them to get the highly alcoholic poisonous drinks."

But why, we may ask, make it *impossible* to get the highly alcoholic poisonous drinks? If some men possess an appetite for the highly alcoholic drinks, have they not as much right to satisfy this craving as have others who have an appetite for the milder alcoholic drinks? Would not one be a rude interference with personal liberty as truly as the other? The one who drinks two glasses of beer gets as much alcohol as the one who takes one good-sized glass of whisky. The two glasses of beer would, no doubt, be more injurious than the glass of whisky—why prohibit one and not the other? The editor says, "Drunkenness in the United States diminished immediately with the establishment of breweries and with the sale of beer."

I do not doubt the sincerity of these assertions, but they are misleading. The decrease in actual drunkenness must be ascribed to the efforts put forth by temperance advocates to suppress or prohibit the sale of alcoholic beverages, and not to the advent of beer.

In England, where the theory advocated by Dr. Parkhurst has been fully worked out, drunkenness has become so common among women that in the city of London, more women than men are said to be arrested in the streets for being drunk and disorderly. In France, where the use of wine has been encouraged, more alcohol is consumed per capita than in any other country in the world.

The claim is made that beer is liquid bread. This is also erroneous and misleading. Beer is not a nutrient. It is never taken because of its nutrient properties. It is used because it intoxicates. According to Doctor Liebig, eight quarts of beer taken daily for twelve months would give the consumer the amount of nutriment found in a five-pound loaf of bread.

The beer drinker, though apparently healthy, is in reality not so. He is considered a poor risk by all life insurance companies. He is also considered an undesirable case for surgery. In the city of Munich, Germany, where beer drinking is common, degeneracy is equally common. Doctor Bollinger says it is difficult to find an adult resident of that city who has a normal heart or normal kidneys. Not only physical but moral degeneracy is equally marked in all beer drinking countries. The prevalent use of beer has developed a grossness and coarseness of body and mind among the young men of Germany that is becoming proverbial. Professors in the leading universities are painfully conscious of the deplorable effect of beer upon student life, which is shown by the coarse jests, beer jokes, and beer literature.

—By Permission of New York Journal

Beer drinking leads to the use of the stronger alcoholic drinks, instead of leading away from their use. The boy that begins with beer at eighteen or twenty is almost certain to prefer whisky or rum by the time he attains the age of forty or fifty. It is recognized by science that stimulants, no matter what they may be, pave the way for stronger stimulants.

Doctor Parkhurst's claim that the craving for drink "somewhat more highly flavored than any which is yielded by the brook or cistern *is a natural one*," is not correct. It is significant that no other creature aside from man craves alcohol.

Why does man crave strong drink? The only reason why alcohol in any form is ever taken by man is because of its anæsthetic powers. It produces a state of partial unconsciousness. The poor man forgets his poverty. The man exposed to cold, feels the cold less. Alcohol makes him unconscious of his real condition and danger. The man who is hungry feels as well satisfied by taking a drink as though he had been fed. Alcohol does not make the weak man stronger; it merely renders him unconscious of his weakness. As soon as the effect of the one dose wears off, the unwelcome symptoms return with a deeper shade. This calls for another and still another dose. In order to experience a continuous state of relief from these disagreeable symptoms, a *continuous* state of mild intoxication is necessary. Many have discovered this, and are therefore in a state of partial unconsciousness all the time from the continuous use of alcohol in some form.

The unpleasant and disagreeable sensations of the stomach resulting from the use of pepper, mustard and other irritants may also be relieved by a dose of alcohol. Alcohol will not remove the irritation; in fact, it intensifies it, being itself an irritant, but *for a time* it paralyses the nerve terminals in the stomach, saying peace when there is no peace. To the one who is careless in his habits of eating, alcohol may be considered a necessity in order to experience comfort. The relief obtained from the use of the stomach bitters and tonics so highly recommended is due to the presence in them of alcohol. Some of these contain as large a percentage of alcohol as is found in whisky.

The man who has injured a fellow being and experiences remorse of conscience, instead of resorting for relief to drink, should pursue the only wise course that can be pursued, that is to confess his faults to the one injured and make the wrong right. If he has sinned against God and violated his conscience, he will find relief by confessing his sin to God. The gospel *does* that which wine and beer claim to do. The gospel leaves a man free from condemnation, and, at the same time, clothed and in his right mind; while alcohol removes not the condemnation, but merely the feeling of condemnation by deadening the brain for the time being.

No man can afford to depend on alcohol, no matter what his condition may be, for it makes promises which it never fulfills. A man can never afford to place himself in a state of partial unconsciousness. He needs to be in full possession of all his faculties, and needs the power and acuteness of all his nerves of special sense.

He cannot afford to pull down the danger signal erected by nature when transgressing the laws of his being, and then make himself believe that he shall have peace.

Men cannot afford to take *wine* or strong drink either in large or medicinal doses, for the effect of it in all doses, large or small, tends to make them conscienceless. It tends to place man on a level with the brute creation, which differ from man in that they possess no conscience. Brutes can injure each other and not suffer from loss of sleep because of remorse of conscience, neither is their digestion interfered with because of worry. They sleep and digest their food just as well after doing an injury to another as before. With man it is

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RUSSIA'S EMANCIPATION FROM VODKA

UNION SIGNAL IN RUSSIAN HOUSEHOLD WORKS A TRANSFORMATION

Ernest Gordon, the author of "The Anti-Alcohol Movement in Europe," has recently visited Russia for the purpose of investigating conditions under the prohibition edict. Writing of his experiences in *The Record of Christian Work* he says:

"For the past fourteen days I have walked the streets of Petrograd and interviewed doctors, professors, priests, and plain people. It has been a novel experience. For the first time in the modern European world a city of nearly two millions is to be found without drinkshop or drunkard. There has been in the Tsar's prohibition rescript something of the immediateness and finality of the fiats of Genesis I. Let there be abstinence! Let there be order! Let the prisons empty! Let the savings banks fill up! Let the hospitals, once crowded with alcohol-poisoned, now give room to the needy sick! Let street fights cease! Let homes be reconstructed! A whole epic of social creation was wrapped up in the admirable ukase.

"We were sitting in the parish house of the Church of the Regeneration listening to Father Mirtov as he recounted all these wonderful results of Russian prohibition. Down below, hundreds of wives of Russian soldiers were receiving the allowances which the government gave them while their husbands were away in the army. The soldier wives of England are reported in the English press as too often hanging about the gin palaces in slatternly alcoholic idleness, but these women were sober and self-respecting. Father Mirtov, orator and leader of the abstinence movement in the Russian Church, is a man of impressive personality, of high figure, leonine mane, intelligent, winning face,—full of the fire and warmth of the Russian idealist. He has organized 2,000 temperance societies all over Russia. In every section of every ward of Petrograd he has his faithful representatives drilled to watch over the temperance situation in their neighborhood. I asked him if the Russian clergy would protest against the return of drinkshops. In reply he reached for a thick publication of the Holy Synod and read on and on from a statement of Archbishop Vladimir, the metropolitan of Petrograd.

'Not only 'ought vodka never to be allowed re-entrance into Russia, but beer as well, and not only beer but wine.'

Union Signal Works Transformation

"I was invited the other evening to a conference of the leading anti-alcoholists of Petrograd to confer as to what steps could be taken to bring to bear upon the world at large the influence of this astonishing Russian experiment. Next to me sat a lady in Salvation Army costume who had come in late, apparently from some other meeting. Her English was so impeccable in accent and expression that I thought her from England, but learned that she had been there only on brief visits. Knowing the not uncommon state of Salvationist finance I had some little plan in the back of my head of turning translation work in her direction but was later warned by a friend that I might blunder if I made such proposals in Russia. Sure enough! In calling upon her the next day I found, when the bonnet was removed, a face of distinctly gentlewomanly type, belonging to a person with landed property to the south of Moscow. She was greatly interested in Christian and temperance work and this is how it came about. Her brother, an officer in the Russo-Japanese war, had been taken prisoner and interned in Japan. A lady on the staff of the American Board visiting among the Russian prisoners found among the *moujiks* this gentleman speaking English and arranged to pass his letters *via* America to his Russian sister. Friendships were developed. The Russian lady received from her American correspondent copies of THE UNION SIGNAL. Wine had hitherto seemed as indispensable a part of the dinner service as plates, but it now disappeared and the Alexander Nevsky Temperance Union, the great temperance organization of the Russian Church received a valuable helper into its ranks. She began organizing branches among the peasants in her neighborhood, doing what one woman could to stay the terrible tide of vodka drunkenness. As all Russians, she is now rejoicing in the recession of the alcoholic deluge, the appearance of dry land again in Holy Russia."

GOODBYE TO THE PERAMBULATING SALOON

The Denver and Rio Grande railroad has announced that it will celebrate the New Year by putting into effect a rule against serving in its dining cars any alcoholic liquors. Its chief reason for this action is the fact that on January 1, Colorado becomes prohibition territory, but the rule will apply to its entire system, including Utah and New Mexico, which are not prohibition states. Several other important railroad lines have also declared their intention of adopting a similar policy in the near future. Among them are the Michigan Central, Missouri Pacific and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul. The reasons given by the men representing some of these roads are:

There is difficulty in keeping track of the wet and dry counties through which trains are running, and conforming to the local laws.

New York Herald

The increase in prohibition sentiment has made the sale of intoxicants an economic loss.

The sale of intoxicating liquors on trains is not consistent with the rules and orders of the road prohibiting employes from indulging.

The *Indianapolis News* in commenting on this action says, "Liquor was served in the dining cars for the convenicnce of the public and for the profit of the railroads. Now that they find public sentiment changing and becoming generally averse to the liquor business the railroads likewise discover that by dispensing liquor on board trains they are actually weakening discipline. Many of the greatest transportation systems of the country long ago declared in favor of temperance among their workmen, if not, indeed, in favor of absolute prohibition. Promotion and favors are conferred on those who do not drink, and a premium is thus placed on 'efficient abstinence.'"

The National Association of Railway Commissioners which met in San Francisco last October recommended that all the states enact laws prohibiting the drinking of liquors on railway trains.

IS PROHIBITION A RUDE INTERFERENCE WITH PERSONAL LIBERTY?

(Continued from Page Six)

different. Being in possession of a conscience, he cannot do wrong without violating it and suffering as a result. This has a depressing influence upon the entire body and its functions. Alcohol removes the effect and leaves the cause unremoved, while the gospel removes the cause and also the effect; hence the admonition, "Be not drunk with wine wherein is excess, but be filled with the spirit." One is the devil's substitute for the other.

The craving for drink cannot be said to be either natural or legitimate, and it is not a rude interference with personal liberty to prohibit the sale of drink when it removes the moral restraint from men and women, and places them on a level with the brute.

It is the so-called moderate use of strong drink, and the free use of the milder alcoholic drinks, that is chiefly responsible for the immorality, crime, etc., that exist. The man who drinks until he becomes helpless is an object of pity, but he is harmless. But the man whose nobler instincts and moral sense have been blunted by small doses of alcohol, but who is able to walk our streets and mingle in society as a sober man—he is the one who is to be feared. It is to the use of the milder alcoholic beverages that most of the immoral acts and crimes of impulse are traceable.

The beer drinker is of all drinkers the most undesirable to have in any community. To prohibit the sale of beer is not a rude interference with personal liberty, but a means of protecting the virtue and well-being of our people.

The Union Signal

Official Organ of the
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Published Weekly by the National Woman's Christain Temperance Union
Evanston, Illinois

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF, MISS ANNA A. GORDON
MANAGING EDITOR, MISS JULIA F. DEANE
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Evanston, Illinois, December 23, 1915

GOAL FOR 1916—SIXTY THOUSAND NEW MEMBERS

National W. C. T. U. Convention, Indianapolis, Indiana, December 8-13.

The Report of the National Convention, held in Seattle, also the Annual Leaflet for 1916, are ready thus early in the year, and copies of each have been mailed to members of the Executive Committee.

The price of the Report is 15 cents, and that of the Annual Leaflet, 75 cents per hundred. Every worker needs a copy of each for her desk.

WORTHY OF CAREFUL PERUSAL

The brief on National Constitutional Prohibition on pages 3 and 4 of this issue was prepared by a sub-committee of the National Constitutional Prohibition Amendment Commission, who have given in it the results of their study of the question from every point of view. It should have the careful and thoughtful perusal of every citizen. All white ribboners ought to have copies not only for their own information and for use in answering objections, but also to place in the hands of the ministers of their community. Additional copies, for postage only, may be obtained at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters.

VICTIMS OF "PERSONAL LIBERTY"

Because the father of the two winsome children whose picture appears on the cover page of this issue saw fit to exercise his "personal liberty" by spending all his wages for drink, six-year-old Marie and little Billy, aged four, were found by a policeman on the streets of Philadelphia the other night crying with cold and hunger. The little ones were sitting by the side of their father, who lay in a drunken stupor, and were pleading with him to get up. The father was carried to the police station, and the officers gladly contributed money with which to purchase supper for the children.

The story, as told by the *Philadelphia North American*, discloses a domestic tragedy not unlike thousands which every week are brought to the notice of the police in great cities. The father of the children had been an expert engineer, earning two hundred dollars a month. His appetite for liquor caused him to lose one position after another. Last spring the mother died, and the two little ones were left in his care. Ordinarily a kind and thoughtful father, he could not resist the saloon's allurements, and then came the sad night when he forgot wholly his responsibility as a parent, and the children were left worse than homeless on the city streets.

When they were settled comfortably in the cozy, warm rooms of the almshouse, little Marie said, "We want to stay here. Aren't you going to let us?" "Oh, we were awfully hungry," she explained to the sympathetic nurse, and little Billy cordially nodded assent. He could not talk—not just then, anyway. A fat piece of "jelly bread" was taking his entire attention. But a little later he inquired, "Does Santa Claus come here?" and as he kicked his legs in the air he announced, "Oh, if he comes here I want to stay, too."

The good people of Philadelphia will see that the Christmas saint does not forget Marie and Billy, and no doubt a home will be provided for them. But what about the thousands of "Maries" and "Billies" the nation over who will have no Christmas because the wages of the father have been left at the corner saloon?

CAN YOU CLASSIFY YOUR CONGRESSMEN?

At the hearing last winter in Congress on the resolution proposing a prohibition amendment to the national constitution, a member of the House of Representatives described the different mental attitudes of his colleagues on the question after this fashion:

"The average tory mind has just four mental attitudes toward all public questions. Whenever anything new is proposed, especially if it be in the interest of the people, the tory mind at once adopts toward it its first mental attitude. It says, 'Why, this thing never was done before. Therefore, it is wrong, immoral and unconstitutional. Our fathers never did anything like this, and that is sure proof that it is wrong.' Then after the people have begun to think the thing over a little and have come to the conclusion that it is not quite so wrong after all, the tory mind adopts towards it its second mental attitude, and it says, 'Why, this may be all right as a theory, but it is not practical. It will not work. This is a practical world, and you cannot make this thing work.' And then after the people have thought it over a while longer and concluded that not only is it right, but that it probably will work, the tory mind adopts toward it its third mental attitude, and it says, 'Why, this thing may be all right as a theory, and it may be practical some time, but not now. This is the wrong time to try it. It will unsettle business conditions if you try it now. It is not an issue in this campaign anyway. This is the wrong time to bring it up.' And then after the people have thoroughly made up their minds that it is right and that it is practical, and that they want it, the tory mind adopts its fourth and final mental attitude, and says, 'Why, we were for this thing from the very beginning.'"

If the gentleman's analysis of the state of mind of his fellow members was accurate—and the applause and laughter which his remarks elicited would indicate that it was—it is high time the people began to shower the members of Congress with testimony calculated to accelerate a change of mental attitude.

In answer to the argument that National Prohibition never has been tried, therefore cannot be effective, one word only is necessary—Russia. As to its being impractical, frequent reports from the Russian empire and prohibition territory in the United States furnish abundant proof of the fallacy of that statement.

Replying to the assertion that the psychological time for it to go into effect in this country has not yet arrived, a sufficiently insistent demand from a sufficiently large number of voting citizens will convince the members of Congress to the contrary.

"THEY THAT BE FOR US"

There is nothing in the history of the past month to encourage the anti-prohibitionist to hope for a recession of the prohibition wave.

The supreme courts of two states—Colorado and Washington—have rendered decisions sustaining the prohibition law as voted for by the people at the election in the fall of 1914.

The farmers of the states of Michigan and Nebraska declared in favor of statewide prohibition, notwithstanding the repeated warnings of the liquorites that by so doing they are advocating a movement destructive to their interests.

The educators of South Dakota and Southern California have put themselves on record unreservedly for the elimination of the liquor traffic from their respective commonwealths.

From far-off Newfoundland in the north has come the news of the complete routing of John Barleycorn by the vote of the people, and from troubled Mexico on the south are received reports that prohibitive measures are in many districts being rigidly enforced.

Finally that overworked argument of the liquorites, "Prohibition does not prohibit," has received a blow from the Internal Revenue Department, which reports a great reduction in taxes on both distilled and malted liquors for the year ending June, 1915, and for the first three months of the new fiscal year.

PROSPECTS OF A DRY STATE DO NOT DISCOURAGE REAL ESTATE INVESTORS IN SEATTLE

Since the Washington Supreme court handed down its decision upholding the dry law several large real estate deals, aggregating many thousands of dollars, have taken place in Seattle. Plans are also being perfected for the construction of a natatorium on Second Avenue with a frontage of 180 feet and a depth of 108 feet. The manager of the real estate department of one of the largest firms in Seattle says: "Investors have entirely disregarded the wet and dry issue. It has not influenced them and it has not turned aside buying. This is gratifying."

Just why any one should ever suppose that because the people of any city stop buying booze they will perforce stop buying land, or paying rent or patronizing the meat market, bake shop, grocery or clothing store is hard to understand. Watch their evolution of thought!

KANSAS THE TARGET OF THE LIQUOR INTERESTS

That the Kansas delegates in the national conventions as well as the Kansas delegates in Congress will be the target of the liquor interests, the *Kansas City* (Mo.) *Journal* thinks certain. That paper says that already the liquor dealers are gathering information about Kansas to be used in these conventions and in Congress. "They have employed adepts who can make figures show most anything and the aforesaid adepts now are beginning to grind out literature to prove that prohibition has bankrupted Kansas and wrecked her people morally. One of the amusing declarations is that prohibition has increased insanity. It is the first time the claim has been made that liquor soothes a frenzied brain. Against these arguments the Kansas representatives will point to the huge bank deposits, the scarcity of paupers, empty poor houses, the best schools in the land, 500,000 children who never saw an open saloon and to the prosperous condition of the people as a whole.

"We will simply defy the disciples of despair, want and misery to show us a wet state in the Union where the people are more prosperous, more enlightened and more happy," says U. S. Senator Charles Curtis.

NEW YORK'S BIG GAINS

New York state appears to have made the greatest proportionate gain in the temperance movement during the year of any state in the country. This gain is threefold in character: in no-license territory and increased temperance representation both in the state legislature and in the National Congress. Under the Raines law, which was designed primarily as a revenue measure, the citizens of the state are given small opportunity to vote on the question of prohibition. Only citizens of townships are permitted such a vote, the citizens of municipalities being wholly disfranchised in this regard. Nevertheless there has been during the past year a net gain of 78 totally dry towns. Of state assemblymen there are this year forty-four members pledged to the passage of the optional prohibition referendum bill, while last year only thirty were so pledged. Of the five Congressional vacancies to be filled in the entire country three were in New York, and for all three, men committed to the support of National Constitutional Prohibition were elected, whereas the retiring Congressmen were opposed to such legislation.

MRS. MUNNS BEREAVED

Mrs. Mary Cairns Pattison, wife of John Pattison of Spokane, Wash., daughter of Rev. James and Sarah Spence Cairns of Seattle, and sister of Margaret Cairns Munns, treasurer of the National W. C. T. U., passed out of this life December 18 at her home in Spokane. It will be remembered that Mrs. Elizabeth C. Trimble, eldest sister of Mrs. Munns, passed away immediately preceding the Seattle Convention. The hearts of all white ribboners will go out in loving sympathy to these friends doubly bereaved in so short a time. Mrs. Pattison was a member of the Spokane W. C. T. U. and greatly beloved by a large circle of friends.

PROHIBITION RUINING WHEELING?

The havoc that is being wrought by prohibition in West Virginia cities is a matter for serious consideration by every citizen of the republic who is contemplating voting for such a policy in his own community. As an illustration, take the record of the city of Wheeling. According to the *Youngstown* (O.) *Telegram*, $750,000 is the value of the buildings under construction at the end of the first year of prohibition, the greatest year in building in the city's history.

The Reymann Brewing Plant was converted into a packing plant, employing 225 men where the brewery employed 75.

White Front Cafe rented for $250 a month. Now as a confectionery it rents for $300.

The Senate saloon was torn down and on its site a bank is being built, made possible by the added prosperity under prohibition.

Within a distance of two blocks buildings, some of them three story structures, formerly occupied by liquor firms, now house a ladies' and men's furnishings firm, a wall paper store, a drug store, a butcher shop, a shoe store, a confectionery, a billiard room and an automobile agency.

There are more restaurants and hotels in the city than ever before.

The business of one shoe merchant increased thirty-five per cent during the year.

Number of meals served in the workhouse the last eleven wet months were 41,832.

Number of meals served in the workhouse the first eleven dry months were 10,018.

Saving to the city at ten cents per meal, $2,382.

Number of workhouse employes last wet year, fifteen.

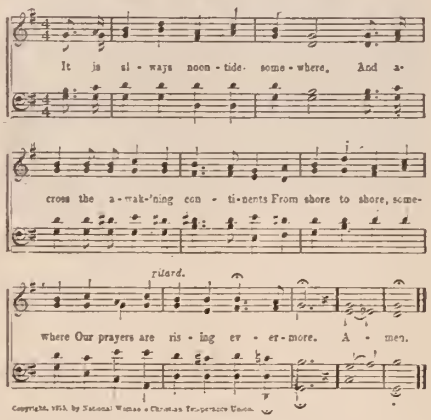
Number of workhouse employes the first dry month, two. This alone cut workhouse expenses $780 a month.

MISPLACED SYMPATHY

Too many people are influenced against taking an outspoken stand on the liquor question by sympathy for the army of men who would be thrown out of work by the enactment of a prohibition law. John F. Cunneen, the well known national labor leader, in a recent address, showed the folly of such reasoning and pleaded that no good citizen should be swerved from his plain duty by the plea of sympathy. He said:

"Democrats and Republicans go to the polls and vote to put men out of business by defeating them for office, and if successful in the election of their favorite ticket they will be elated at putting men out of office, or preventing them from obtaining office. But when it comes to putting a few men out of the saloon business, in order that many more persons may be given work, and in order that jails, penitentiaries, poorhouses and insane asylums may be almost emptied, then the cry 'sympathy' goes up. I want to see the Democrats go to the polls with the same kind of sympathy for the saloon they have for a Republican running for office. I want to see the Republicans go to the polls with the same kind of sympathy for the saloon that they have for a Democrat running for office, and when Democrats and Republicans and other party men go to the polls with that kind of sympathy, or rather, lack of sympathy for the saloon, then the saloon will go and prosperity will come, and homes will be made happy."

Time of Prayer—Noontide



THE TWO DOORS

By S. P. CHARLDAN

O, the doors were high and the doors
  were wide,
  And they swung on their hinges old,
On the self-same street, and side by side,
  And this is the tale each told:

"Over my threshold old and young,
* Out of the week day road,*
Come in an eager Sunday throng,
* To rest themselves with God."*

"And I am the gate to the underworld,"
  Cried the brother door, as it swung
To pass the form of a broken man,
  And a maudlin curse it flung.

"And through my portal," said the door
* Of the Church, as wide it stood,*
"Flow glory songs forevermore,
* And the strains of brotherhood."*

"I am the door to the Castle of Rum,
  Where a billion drunkards lie
At the foot of the throne of alcohol,
  Where souls of the damned pass by."

"And mine is the door that leads to bliss,
* And the joy of the saints above;*
No other door has swung like this
* To the home of endless love."*

"O, I swing wide for a ghastly tide
  Of mingled blood and shame,
And the toll they pay who pass this way,
  Ah, who shall ever name!"

"And mine is the door that opens in
* To the joys that never fade,*
Where sinful souls no longer sin,
* And no price of shame is paid."*

"O, I have swung since the world was
  young,
  O, I am an ancient door;
The wise and strong I hasten along,
  And they come back nevermore."

"Come! O, ye groping sons of men!
* Come! Enter in through me!*
For I am the door of now and then,
* The door of Eternity!"*

So the two doors swing on the city street,
  And these are the tales they tell,
And one is the door to Paradise,
  And one is the gate to Hell!

Editor's Note—The above poem was written by Daniel A. Poling and Dr. Charles M. Sheldon one day last winter while on the train during the campaign of the "Flying Squadron." It is well adapted for use as a recitation.

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HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

RED LETTER DAYS

DECEMBER 23—*Crusade Day.*

SUPERINTENDENTS

RESCUE WORK

MRS. LURENDA BEVERLY SMITH, Superintendent

To every worker a loving greeting! May the sweet Christmas-tide bring peace and the New Year be full of blessing, spiritual and temporal. By request I repeat the aim of the department. It is as follows:

To enlist the efforts of Christian people in studying the causes of immorality, in rescuing the fallen of both sexes, in arousing and warning parents, guardians and girls against the many traps set for unwary feet which lead to a slavery worse than death; to secure legislation in states that will make traffic in women impossible; and to establish rescue homes where erring women can receive shelter, Christian care, religious instruction and be taught a self-supporting occupation.

The work accomplished in the department really can be classed with missionary endeavor and it is as important today as it was in former years that earnest effort along the lines of "prevention" shall be made. It is just as true today as yesterday that everywhere women need to be aroused to the dangers menacing their children. Today as yesterday we need to stand and demand a single standard of purity. The investigating vice commission in various cities has revealed conditions that have made us blush with shame and regret that as individuals, churches and reform associations we have been so indifferent.

This department includes both work for the betterment of the masses, by means of education, and evangelization of the fallen of both sexes.

Great advance is being made along legislative lines. President Wilson has given encouragement and the weight of his influence to the social constructive legislation enacted by the Federal government, and nearly every state has strengthened its laws to protect girlhood. And thus the good work progresses, slowly, to be sure, but steadily. I hope in my next official communication to be able to give some interesting facts concerning the Japanese work along the Pacific Coast.

Do not forget to circulate literature. It can be secured at the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Ill., or of the National superintendent. Remember that the department has three lecturers, all specialists. They are Rev. Eugenia F. St. John, London Heights, Kansas City, Kan.; Mrs. Lora S. LaMance, 506 N. Byers Ave., Joplin, Mo., and Mrs. Helen L. Bullock, 305 E. Church St., Elmira, N. Y. All these workers are women of experience and fine speakers.

Let us make this our most faithful year of service to humanity. In this way may we best serve our Lord.

427 Mulberry St., Ottawa, Kan.

AMONG OUR WORKERS

At the Montana State Teachers' Association, held at Great Falls, November 22-24, the W. C. T. U. was represented on the program by Mrs. L. O. Middleton, National lecturer for the department of Scientific Temperance Instruction and associate superintendent of School Savings and Thrift. Mrs. Middleton's message to the teachers covered both of these educational departments and was cordially received by the teachers. School savings banks have been in operation in Great Falls since September, 1914, and the children have deposited over $10,000. While in Great Falls Mrs. Middleton addressed the 600 high school students, in a body, and was one of the speakers at the union Thanksgiving service. While in Montana she visited the towns of Cascade, Conrad, Valier and Helena, addressing schools and public audiences and interviewing bankers and members of school boards with regard to the thrift teaching and scientific temperance instruction.

The fall institute of Kent county, Delaware, of which Mrs. Ella D. Cordray is president, was held in Smyrna and brought together many white ribboners including officials of the state organization. Mrs. Kate E. Smithers, the beloved honorary state president, who has recovered from a long illness, was in attendance with all her old-time vigor and alertness manifest. She received a great ovation from the white ribboners. In her usual charming manner she made the address of welcome to her home town. Mrs. Mary B. Donnell of Newark, president of New Castle county, and Miss Lillian Cade, president of Sussex county, were both present and filled prominent places on the program. In the afternoon addresses were given by workers in the various departments. One of the features of the afternoon was the children's hour when the public school attended in a body. They were addressed by Rev. Russell Paynter of Princeton University, who was also the speaker of the evening.

A Sunday afternoon mass meeting in Calumet, Mich., in the interests of state and National Prohibition, which was preceded by a Sunday morning address and followed by three other addresses Sunday and Monday, brought prohibition enthusiasm to a white heat, and as a consequence something is likely to happen to the saloons in Houghton county. Mrs. E. L. Calkins, president of the Michigan W. C. T. U., was the speaker at all five meetings. The afternoon mass meeting, in particular, taxed the capacity of the theater, and many were turned away. Prohibition sentiment in Michigan is gaining momentum and will reach the goal with banners waving.

The mass meeting for National Constitutional Prohibition of the Oskaloosa (Ia.) W. C. T. U., was held in the Christian church on the afternoon of December 12, Mrs. C. E. Barnard, the local president, presiding. Three short addresses, selections by a ladies' quartette from Penn College, a prayer service, demonstration of the nineteen prohibition states, and the almost unanimous vote in favor of the prohibition amendment, made up the program. The Young People's Branch was most helpful in its co-operation.

The local W. C. T. U. of Portersville, Pa., a union which was organized about eighteen months ago and now has a membership of thirty-five, held an enthusiastic mass meeting on December 12 in the interest of National Constitutional Prohibition with an approximate vote of three hundred in favor of the resolution.

The Steubenville (O.) union held a rousing mass meeting with a practically unanimous vote in favor of the constitutional prohibition amendment. Through the activities of the liquor forces, Steubenville, a prohibition town, is in a campaign to keep the saloon out of its territory. The vote will be taken on January 4.

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

MRS. ANNA M. BECHTEL, a royal-hearted, loyal white-ribboner of Delta, Colorado, who, with her minister husband, accomplished a wonderful work among the Russian-Germans, winning many of them for total abstinence and prohibition.

MR. JOHN W. CUMMINGS, treasurer and business manager of the old National Temperance Society, and for many years prominent in Good Templar circles.

MRS. ELLEN HOLETON, Newfield, N. J., for more than twenty-six years the faithful treasurer of the local union.

Washington's Thirty Years' War With The Liquor Traffic

HOW ONE STATE OUTLAWED JOHN BARLEYCORN

MRS. MARGARET B. PLATT, President West Washington W. C. T. U.

To those familiar with the facts it seems needless to say, yet by the people at large it is generally unknown or unnoted, that the campaign for prohibition began in Washington over thirty years ago with the educational work of the W. C. T. U. and has been carried on by that organization with the persistency of the tides, and the one relentless purpose, by the help of God, to abolish the liquor traffic, root and branch.

Failing in repeated efforts to secure from the legislature advanced measures leading toward prohibition, the people representing reform elements united in securing the initiative and referendum law, and immediately began the movement for a state campaign. The law was drafted by attorneys representing the united temperance forces of the state, the necessary petitions were prepared and sent out by the Anti-Saloon League and W. C. T. U., and in due course returned, bearing the signatures of over 112,000 voters, and the fight was on in dead earnest.

Under a well-ordered system, intended to reach every voter with the prohibition propaganda, the W. C. T. U. at once put workers in the field under instructions not only to hold meetings and organize unions and raise money, but to visit the people in their homes, to distribute literature from house to house, to converse personally with voters upon every phase of the law and answer every objection, to place posters along the highways, to penetrate into the remotest country districts, hold neighborhood meetings in the school houses, list voters as registered or unregistered, "wet" or "dry," see that dry voters unregistered were properly registered, and by every honorable means win votes for our cause. Seattle, the metropolis of the state, wickedly, and, to the minds of some, irredeemably wet, was recognized as the danger zone, and here both sides centered activity. The Seattle Federation of Unions for weeks employed a force of women to canvass the homes and meet women voters face to face. The value of the work thus done can never be estimated. Of all the varied endeavors, the magnificent work done by women and men who sacrificed time, business, money, comfort, in some cases almost life itself, there is not space here to speak, nor can the story ever be adequately told. The liquor forces did their utmost, and seemed confident of success, but God willed otherwise

The prohibition law as proposed, known as "Initiative Bill No. 3," was adopted by the voters of the state at the election November 3, 1914, by a majority of 18,632. The total vote cast was 360,048. King county, containing the city of Seattle and the largest voting population, depended upon by the wets to overcome the outside dry majority, gave only 15,589 wet majority. The strenuous work done had so reduced the wet lead that the rest of the state pulled Seattle out of the quagmire and saved her from her own foolishness. Years hence, some of those who fought hardest against their own salvation will recognize the good turn done them by the prohibition "fanatics." Of the thirty-nine counties in the state, thirty-three gave a dry majority.

Suit to test the validity of the bill was filed by the liquor dealers twenty-seven days after election and arguments were heard in June. Judge Wright, of the Thurston county superior court, before whom the case was tried, sustained the law and appeal was at once made to the state supreme court, where arguments were heard October 25, 1915. On December 10, the supreme court handed down a decision, 18,000 words in length, one of the longest ever rendered in the state, unanimously upholding the decision of Judge Wright, thus validating the prohibition law in all its details. On January 1, 1916, one of the strongest prohibition laws enacted by any state will go into effect in the state of Washington. The executive officers of the state and most of its cities, are on record that the law *can, must* and *will be enforced!* There will be violations and an effort made to break it down by the usual wet tactics. But the law will stand, the people will stand by those who perform their official duty in its enforcement, and the peace, prosperity and happiness of the state will be no whit jeopardized by the removal of saloons and breweries. Prohibition of the liquor traffic has never ruined any state and never will! The *Post-Intelligencer* of Seattle closes a recent editorial regarding the situation with the following pertinent paragraph: "Meanwhile, cheer up! Washington is not going to the bow-wows, any more than Oregon and other sister states in the same boat, but is going right ahead, prosperously and happily."

Sweeping Victory for Law Enforcement In Georgia

MRS. AUGUST BURGHARD, Macon, Ga.

"Let the righteous be glad; let them rejoice before God, yea, let them exceedingly rejoice." because after "effectual fervent prayers" and labors not a few, the cause of righteousness triumphed gloriously when, at the recent extraordinary legislative session, the Georgia prohibition law was re-enforced by the enactment of laws abolishing locker clubs and near-beer saloons; regulating liquor shipments and prohibiting all forms of liquor advertisements.

Four pens, which were desired as souvenirs of the momentous occasion. were used by Governor Nat E. Harris when he signed the bills in the presence of a group of Atlanta white ribboners and prohibition leaders, at the Capitol in Atlanta, November 17.

Provisions of the New Laws

Locker clubs are debarred by the new laws. All clubs whatsoever, where members may gather and drink, are outlawed. They are declared nuisances and it is a misdemeanor to rent property for such purposes.

The laws close every beer saloon and prohibit either state or county or city granting any license or collecting any tax on any brewed or distilled liquors. They also prohibit the sale or manufacture of any drink containing more than one-half of one per cent of alcohol. Near beer is specifically prohibited. Sheriffs are required to publish once a month the names of all persons in their counties who have procured internal revenue licenses, and failure to do so shall constitute a misdemeanor. Solicitors general are required to prosecute all persons who have improperly taken out such licenses, and failure to do so subjects the delinquent to a heavy penalty. No property rights shall exist in any prohibited liquor, or vessels for the unlawful use of liquors. thus subjecting all liquors improperly held to confiscation.

Regarding Shipments of Intoxicating Beverages

The laws prevent express companies, railroads or private concerns from delivering liquors at any place of business, restaurants, hotel or clubs, and make it unlawful for any person to order in one month more than either one-half gallon spirituous or (emphasis on the *or*) one gallon vinous *or* six gallons malt liquor. This is the minimum limit so far fixed by the Supreme court. Transportation companies which deliver more than this quantity to any one person in a month are also guilty.

The express companies and other deliveries are compelled to take a sworn statement from consignee that it is for his own personal use, that he is not a drunkard and that he has not received an allowance within thirty days. Carriers are prohibited from delivering liquor to a drunkard. An itemized statement must be filed by carriers within three days of delivery in the office of the county ordinary for public inspection, heavy punishment being provided for deception, dodging or subterfuge. It is rumored that express companies may refuse to handle any liquor shipments in the state, they will be so hedged about and liable to prosecution. The keeping of any prohibited beverages in any place not exclusively a dwelling is *prima facie* evidence of an intention to violate the law.

All Liquor Advertising Excluded

The advertising of prohibited beverages, whether in newspapers, magazines, by circular or on billboards is prohibited. The new law punishes sheriffs, solicitors and other officials for failure to enforce these laws.

Strong Law Enforcement Sentiment

These laws which were passed by an overwhelming majority of both house and senate will become effective May 1, 1916. The prohibition law enforcement sentiment in Georgia, because of the recent agitation, education and legislation, is mostly stronger than it has ever been. Practically the entire press of the state (liquor advertisements are carried now only by a few city dailies) advocates giving the law a faithful try-out with stringent enforcement. Many of the state papers editorially give much credit to the W. C. T. U. for these enactments, which were, in truth, the united, earnest, systematic efforts of all the Georgia prohibition forces, through the grace of God. To Him be the glory.

USE THE

Prohibition Pencil

With its slogan

The Liquor Traffic Must Go

and have your friends use it also.

A Special Price of

$1.50

is made on original packages, containing seventy-two pencils. In less quantities

35 cents per dozen

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUB. HOUSE
EVANSTON, ILL.

AN UNSOPHISTICATED MADONNA

A TALE OF THE CHRISTMAS TIME—In Two Parts—Part II

MRS. SUSANNA M. D. FRY, Alhambra, Calif.

The snow had begun to come in flurries, and occasional cakes of ice ground their way along in the river. One cold morning Miss Smith appeared at the house-boat with the usual contribution of food.

"You're getting around now, Gussie," she remarked in an indifferent tone. "We've made arrangements for a good home for you at the poor-house. Some of the women that haven't no babies ought to be glad to take the child. But law sakes, we might as well try to git them to take both of you. They have more excuses than the man who was invited to the wedding feast."

"Why, Joe'll be back soon now," interposed Gussie. "I've sent him a letter, and—"

"No, Joe isn't coming back. I told you not to have anything to do with him. He's likely got another wife and he's off livin' with her or is on a drunken spree. We won't take you, though, till you're a little stronger, but you see we can't come trapsing down here every few days this winter. You gather up a few trinkets you'd like to take with you and be ready to go at a minute's warning."

That night Gussie's anguish was intolerable. It rent her soul almost to the point of shattering the frail body. "Joe gone never to return. Joe gone with another wife. All men are liars. All men are drunkards." These were the words which repeated themselves again and again in her brain.

A new resolve stilled her heart for a moment. "There was the river!" she thought. She heard it gurgling along the sides of the boat. She loved it. It was soft and slow now and would take her and her baby on its bosom and bear them away to the land of her mother—to her mother who would not scorn her nor her child. She wrapped the infant in its shawl and holding it frantically to her heart, went resolutely out upon the little deck. But the river was black. She heard the moaning of a storm in the distance. A trembling seized her and she cried aloud, "Oh, not tonight."

Christmas Day dawned dull and dreary. Men turned up their coat collars and scanned the sky. Gussie awoke more dead than alive. She did not even know it was Christmas. She dreaded to hear a foot-fall, and when one did come, rushing and stamping, she stared at the door and held her hands tight over her beating heart.

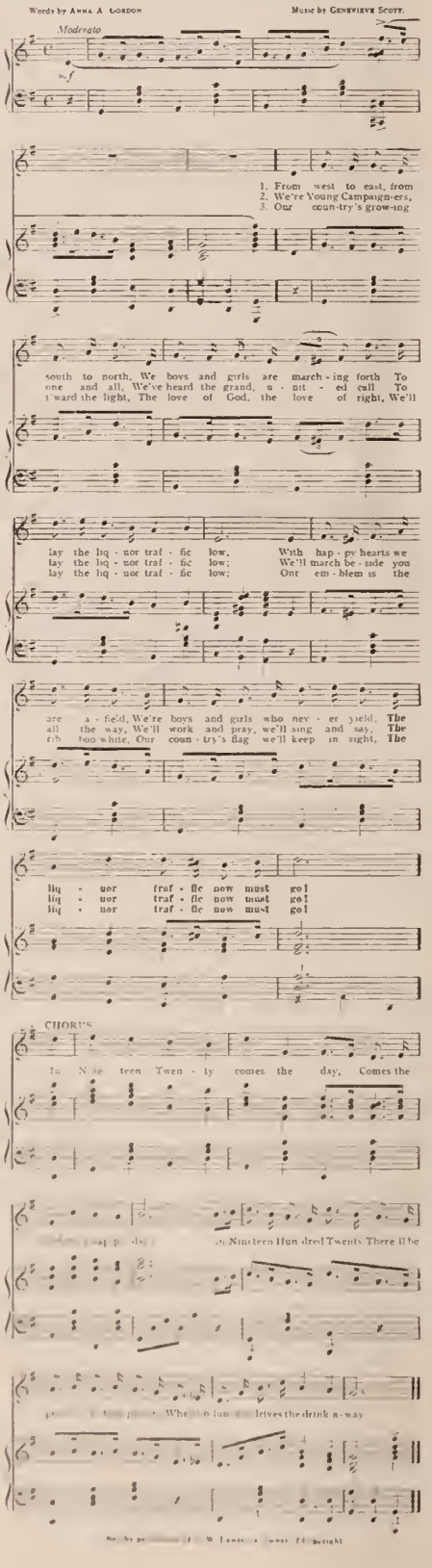
"Hello, Gussie, my little wife!" Joe almost crushed her in his arms and smothered her with kisses. "Did you think I was dead? I was pretty near—glory, what's that on the bed? A baby? You don't say so. If I'd knowed that, they couldn't a-held me. I'd a-come on one leg in spite of 'em." Joe picked up the wee human being gingerly, as though it might drop to pieces at a touch. The little one opened its blue eyes and stared.

"By gum, Gussie, it knows its dad. Did you ever see the beat of that! It's pink, ain't it? I always did like pink. It shall have a pink sunbonnet, so it shall, bless its little heart!"—and he kissed it softly.

Joe explained that a big log jumped the skid and took him in the leg and broke it short off, so he couldn't get away. "But," he said, with some pride, "I bossed the gang all the same from my shanty, and there wa'n't one of 'em that wouldn't do anything in the world for me. But it was awful a-laying there with one leg dead when I knowed I'd ought to be at home. But he paid me big, and here's the chink.' Joe slapped down a bag of money. "But, Gussie dear, why didn't you answer my letters? I nearly went wild when I didn't hear from you. You didn't get any letters? Gee whillikins! I'll wallop that ornery man in the post-office here within an inch of his life. He was too lazy to send them letters to you when he knowed you couldn't come for 'em. But see here, Gussie, I hain't no time to talk any more. I've got some business uptown. You jist git on your glad rags and dress sis up fine and when I git back we'll go out riding like it was our wedding day. That post-master? I won't bother with him today. No, I won't be gone over two hours, and then—oh, glory!"

Joe rushed away as though he were bursting to tell something.

THE CHILDREN'S HAPPY DAY



"Why should we go riding such a day as this?" thought Gussie. "Baby has never had a breath of outdoor air; the snow may kill her." Then a new fear possessed her. Was Joe going to take her to the poor-house, or did he come just to see the baby and would never return?

But promptly at the end of two hours there was a grinding of wheels in the snow and sand, and Joe appeared.

"Now, Gussie, time's short! I'll jist wrap you in this comfort and roll the baby in this one." Suiting the deed to the word, the baby was transformed into what might have been mistaken for a roll of rugs. "We'll leave the kid on the bed till I git you in."

"O Joe," wailed Gussie, "don't take me to the poor-house!"

"The poor-house! You'll be tickled to death when you see what we're going to—" and Joe chuckled. "It's getting dark and I can't tell you everything now," and Joe took Gussie in his arms and started for the wagon which was waiting at the gang-plank.

"O Joe, don't leave the baby," screamed Gussie in an agony of fear.

"She won't miss us till I git back, you bet, and she can't roll off, she's wadded up too tight."

Seated in the wagon, Gussie watched Joe lay the baby down gingerly on the deck, while he snapped the padlock on the door of the house-boat. Then he put the baby into Gussie's arms, climbed in, and drew the comfort well over mother and child and held them both in his strong arms.

"I'll git the rest of them things tomorrow," he said to Gussie; and to the driver, "Go on. Get there as quick as you kin."

"Is it far out in the country, Joe?" wailed a weak voice from the depths of the comfort.

"No, we'll be right there in a minute. I told Mr. Jones to have it blazing hot. He's the man that used to send you coal. This is his horse and wagon. He said Mrs. Jones would go over herself and git some others to help and they'd be ready for us by the time we got there, and they will, you bet!"

A little later Joe stood up in the wagon and fairly shouted at Gussie, "Here she is! Ain't she a dandy? Look at her, Gussie, with her trees, and grass, and fence, and a gate, and all covered with snow, and them lights a-shining through the windows. It's your house, Gussie; it is, for a fact."

Gussie let the comfort fly to the wind and cried, "Is it really true, Joe? O Joe!"

"Here we are," yelled Joe in a foghorn voice. Two women rushed out, each struggling to be the first to seize the baby. Gussie tumbled headlong into Joe's arms.

Mrs. Jones opened the door, and helped to place the mother in a big chair before the roaring fire which lighted the room.

"Now get good and warm, Mrs. Turley," she said, meanwhile taking off the wrappings of mother and child, "and we'll have some supper. It's all ready now in the kitchen." Mrs. Jones' kindly voice reassured Gussie and made her feel somewhat at ease.

Joe stamped the snow off his boots and knelt down and chafed his wife's fragile hands and held her feet to the fire, talking every minute, for Joe possessed the conversational ability of the entire Turley family.

"Why, wifie, you didn't think I was a setting around like a bump on a log all that time before I went away, did you? No, ma'am, I had most of this surprise fixed up for you before I went away and I finished fine this afternoon. This is

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

IN THE HEART OF CALIFORNIA'S WINE LAND

LORA S. LaMANCE, National Organizer

"The hardest territory we have in the state," said a leading officer of the California Dry Campaign Federation, "is Sonoma and Napa counties. There the wine grape is king."

If those two counties are the stronghold of the wine interests, then California's battle is won before it is begun. There is a far stronger sentiment for prohibition than our workers had dared to hope. Over one-third of the vineyards already have prune or nut trees planted through them, that bearing orchards may be developed by the time the state may become dry. A Sonoma county bank that caters to the wine interests prints at the bottom of each of its mortgages: "Plant prune trees among your vines." Again and again the wine grape growers and the winery men have turned out in force to hear the writer. While many of the wine people will fight until the last ditch, others are weighing the matter carefully, and, if convinced that prohibition is inevitable, are going to get out of the business just as quickly as possible, and make no trouble about it.

The proposed amendments on which California will vote have materially helped conservative wine men to take this view. Last year's measures were rather harsh and summary; those of 1916 are conciliatory, considerate, and give the small vineyardist the most liberal terms that a state has ever offered. "You have convinced me," said a wine man at Petaluma, "that prohibition is sure to come. We wine men never before had so liberal an offer made to us. If we lose this we never will have so good a chance again. I have two vineyards, but I shall both work and vote for the prohibition measures."

One amendment gives fourteen months for public drinking places to close. The other amendment gives until January 1, 1920, for the manufacture of liquors to cease. There are about 16,000 wine grape growers in the state, two-thirds of them Italians. Their viewpoint on the wine question is the European one. The state of California has fostered the wine industry in every way, sending out experts to treat wine grape diseases, and advising people how to lay out vineyards, and what varieties to plant. These foreign growers have their little all in vineyards. They have families to support and it takes time for fruit trees to grow and time to learn the ins and outs of the poultry business, that will chiefly take the place of the vineyards. It is really the humane and judicious thing to do, to give these sons of Italy sufficient time to make the transfer, that they may be saved from want.

The speaker was instructed to go into the winery towns and deal with the whole wine business without gloves; also without bitterness. "Show that prohibition is bound to come. Prove that the wine business is on its last legs. Show that the small vineyardist can use his ground for such and such purposes, and utterly discard the wine grape after he has a start in other things. Show that the large vineyard holders and large wineries can make out of their Zinfendel grapes (a much grown wine grape) unfermented grape juice that is the equal of Welch's or other brands of grape juice; that the more insipid flavors, or the extra sweet juices, can either be blended with more sprightly grapes, or made into grape syrup, the foundation of soda fountain drinks. Show that these men, who can afford to put in machinery and to advertise their product, will lose nothing." This was done and the message listened to with approval. Opportunity for any questions one might choose to ask was given and the speaker had with her documents to prove her assertions, and also the blended grape juices themselves.

At Occidental, a dozen wine men and their families attended. One of them became pretty warm and had considerable to say. Nevertheless, he admitted publicly that the speaker told the truth and was fair. The other wine men said: "It looks like we are going to lose. But the drys are certainly meeting us half way."

Sometimes there is bitterness. At Sebastopol a union service was held. One of the pastors said to the speaker: "You have three pastors on the platform. Each fought the same battle in the last campaign. All three had their churches burned within a few weeks of each other." At several points timid churches refused to let us speak for fear of being burned out. At Guerneville the presiding elder told his people: "Take out insurance on your church, and do your duty like men."

Rutherford was afraid to open its church, but did. A mob of young hoodlums howled and whistled outside, and threw things against the church. The speaker serenely talked on as though this were a pleasant accompaniment. She had her reward when an Italian arose and asked for help for his people. "We want to know," he said. "My people cannot read English. We hear only one side. We want to know about this prohibition."

At Oakville the wets outnumbered the drys. All was peaceful until the close of the meeting when a winery man lost his temper and shouted that the speaker was a crank, an old crank "that wouldn't eat and wouldn't drink. Wine makes men strong." Every outburst of that kind helps the prohibition cause. It proves that the other side has no argument. The next day an Italian in this same town came and asked questions. He, too, "wanted to know." The probable outcome is that a gifted Italian, now in San Francisco, will be drafted into service and sent into the vineyards to influence his own countrymen.

At St. Helena there is a yearly four days' festival called the vintage festival. People go to it from far and near, and the public schools plan pageants and drill their pupils to take part in it. Miss Anna Chase, a lecturer appointed by Mrs. Edith Smith Davis to present scientific temperance truths, was in St. Helena in 1914 in the interests of state-wide prohibition. The high school refused to let her speak and she was unable to secure a public hall for the purpose. Accompanied by the county president she attempted to speak from a platform on the street. A mob pelted her with tomatoes, howled and screeched, tooted horns and ran automobiles and motorcycles up and down. Miss Chase was not able to make herself heard but for forty minutes stood on the platform conversing with friends beside her and smiling at the crowd which continued to make a deafening noise. A story went the rounds that a lot of boys had been primed with liquor to annoy the speaker in the ways mentioned. The writer was treated courteously while speaking in St. Helena but was all but ordered out of his office by the high school principal. A courageous union is holding the fort at St. Helena and sentiment in favor of prohibition is growing.

Four splendid meetings were held in the important centers of Petaluma, Sebastopol, Healdsburg and Napa City. In each of these towns the ministers lined up solidly on the dry side, and their congregations were with them. It was a triumph for us. Other good meetings were held in less important towns. There is a united optimistic feeling that gives confidence.

California intends to win!

AN UNSOPHISTICATED MADONNA

(Continued from Page Twelve)

your house *sure*. I bought it of Mr. Jones and it's most furnished, too."

Gussie leaned her weary head on Joe's shoulder, saying, "O Joe, it's like heaven."

One of the women insisted on jigging the baby up and down the room, while the others ate supper, a meal which rivalled all the wedding feasts of which Gussie had ever heard. Poor child, she was too unutterably happy to eat much, but Joe's appetite was powerful. It had been a long time since he had had turkey "with all the fixings" and he had just had a long fast.

The meal ended, Mrs. Jones opened the door into the bedroom and invited all to come in. A great white bed piled high with feathers stood in one corner, and a curtain was stretched across another corner. Leaning against Gussie's rocking chair, Joe remarked that he'd like to know what was "back of that thing over there." Just then the curtain dropped and the little mother, for the first time in her life, beheld with astonishment a real Christmas tree.

"This is in honor of the baby," remarked Mrs. Jones as she settled the tapers more firmly in their sockets, and adjusted the tinsel and glittering balls. "We knew she would need some toys, so here's a rubber rattle, a doll and a few other things which we could get together quickly." Joe seized the baby and held her up for an unobstructed view of the tree. "She sees it," he shouted. "She sees it! Did you ever see the like of that? She knows two things now, her dad and a Christmas tree, bless her little heart, and she breathes just like folks. Queer, ain't it?" and he turned wondering eyes on the mite in his arms.

"These knitted socks," continued Mrs. Jones, "belonged to Emily, our little girl, who only stayed a few weeks with us, and these little dresses were hers, too. Mr. Jones wanted me to bring them. The other things in the package you can look at in the morning. You will find something for each of you in them." Then handing a large envelope to Joe she said, "Here is the deed to your wife's house Mr. Turley, and Mr. Jones asked me to tell you that he threw off fifty dollars from the price, as a present to the little newcomer, and it is now in the bank to her credit. He said he had gotten that much enjoyment in knowing that you were home and in thinking how happy you and your family would be in the cottage. He believes, too, that Mrs. Turley has seen that it is as disastrous to happiness to teach a girl that all men are unworthy as to teach them that there is no evil in the world; and that the child's sober and industrious father will reveal to her the priceless good there may be in a human heart."

"I don't think I can stand anything more," groaned Joe, as he covered his face and knelt by the side of Gussie.

"We are going home now," continued Mrs. Jones, "but I will be in early in the morning to see what Mrs. Turley needs. I hope the excitement will not be too much for her, though I guess happiness rarely kills. Good-night to you both."

The last words the women heard as they stepped out into the snow were, "O Joe, I'm so happy!"

Holiday Gifts

THE UNION SIGNAL

a paper for the home, a suitable, desirable and helpful gift coming each week in the year. You make no mistake in sending it to father, mother, sister, brother, or the friend in college.

Price, $1.00 per year.

THE YOUNG CRUSADER

will be welcomed not only by the boys and girls but by the Sunday school and public school teacher. Issued monthly.

Price, 25 cents per year.

Dainty gift cards will be mailed to all subscribers to whom the paper is ordered as a gift, and the Christmas number will be mailed to each.

Kindly send in subscriptions at once so that the gift subscriptions may reach the subscriber before Christmas.

BOOKS

The Life of Frances E. Willard, Anna Adams Gordon. Cloth, $1.50. Morocco, $2.50.

What Frances E. Willard Said. Anna Adams Gordon. Price, 75 cents.

What Lillian M. N. Stevens Said. Price, 50 cents.

Nineteen Beautiful Years. Frances E. Willard. Price, 60 cents.

A Modern Madonna, Carolyn Stanley. Price, $1.50.

Freckles, Gene Stratton Porter. Price, 60 cents.

John Barleycorn, Jack London. Price, $1.42.

Lois Morton's Investment, Mrs. Eva Murphy. Price, $1.35.

Little Sir Galahad, Phoebe Gray. Price, $1.42.

The Man Who Forgot, James Hay, Jr. Price, $1.32.

Dear Enemy, Jean Webster. Price, $1.40.

BOOKLETS

Who's to Blame, Marietta Holley. Price, each, 5 cents; per dozen, 50 cents.

Rest Cottage, profusely illustrated. Price, each, 10 cents; per dozen, $1.00.

W. C. T. U. STATIONERY

Fine linen paper with W. C. T. U. monogram, embossed in gold. Twenty-four sheets and envelopes, boxed, 60 cents per box.

SOUVENIR SPOONS

Rest Cottage spoons
Crusade Church spoons
Sterling, price, $1.50 each.

W. C. T. U. PINS

White enamel on silver with letters, 40 and 60 cents each
White enamel on silver without letters, 30 cents each
White enamel on gilt without letters, 25 cents each

CHRISTMAS CARDS

A carefully selected assortment of daintily decorated and engraved Christmas cards, with envelopes, at 5 cents each, 50 cents per dozen; 10 cents each, $1.00 per dozen.

Cards without envelopes, 15c and 25c per dozen.

Packages of Christmas tags and seals, 5 cents per package.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

THE MOTHER OF COMPETENCE

Sleek and well-fed and prosperous was he;
One day I met him in the way
And asked his name, and pleased he seemed to be.
He answered "Competence!"
"Your mother's?" then I asked, "if but I may."
"'Tis Abstinence!"
—*Macon* (Ga.) *Telegraph*

WANTED Several honest, industrious people to distribute religious literature $60 a month sure. NICHOLLS CO., Dept 12 A, NAPERVILLE, ILL

German Temperance Literature

The following German pamphlets are issued to help enlist as many as possible of the German-Americans in the fight against the drink habit and the liquor traffic. They appeal to them in their native tongue and on lines which will most easily influence them. Speed the cause of national prohibition by distributing these pamphlets widely.

1. "THE BIBLE AND TOTAL ABSTINENCE." 32 pages, 2d edition, ten thousand now issued. Price 5c each, 25c a doz., $1.50 a hundred, postpaid.

2. "THE GERMANS AND THE DRINK QUESTION." 8 pages, forty thousand now issued. Price 2c each, 10c a dozen, 50c a hundred, postpaid, $4.00 a thousand by express.

3. "CHRISTIANITY AND PROHIBITION." 8 pages, twenty thousand now issued. Same price as No. 2.

4. "THE AIMS AND RESULTS OF PROHIBITION." 12 pages, 3d edition, thirty-five thousand now issued. Price 2c each, 10c a doz., 65c a hundred, postpaid, $5.00 a thousand by express.

Of this last a new revised edition has just left the press. It also embodies the latest statistics and statements concerning prohibition in Kansas by the Governors, Stubbs, Hodges and Capper and by the legislature of the state. Send orders to

J. G. EVERT, BOX B, HILLSBORO, KANS.

BOSTON'S FIGHT FOR NO LICENSE

- Special Correspondence

On Tuesday, December 14, New England was stirred as never before on the liquor license question. There was voting in many of the large cities, churches came to the rescue and many pastors showed an active interest in the issue. Lynn returned to the dry column, a cause for rejoicing. It was one of twelve cities to vote against the saloon. Although Boston's majority for license was large, nevertheless the drys won a notable victory in that the per cent of majority was greatly cut. According to the press the wets cast 45,835 votes and the drys 31,881, a majority for the wets of 13,954. Last year the wets cast 29,855 votes and the drys 19,498, a majority of 10,357.

Boston led in interest because of prominent features in the local situation—the school committee, the license mayor and the political bosses. For over ten years arrests for drunkenness have increased six and one-half times as fast as the population.

A sign of great promise is the action of the Allied Building Trades Council, representing at least 18,000 members, in voting to support no-license. The dryer districts, Dorchester especially, championed by Rev. Jason Noble Pierce, pastor of the Second Congregational church and aided almost universally by churches and people, rendered mighty aid.

The Saturday before election there was a no-license parade of men, women and children. Boy Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, floats, automobiles and bicycles, headed by a large fife and drum corps, contributed to the general enthusiasm and interest.

Women can vote only on the school question, but white ribbon women, in particular, often carry their banners to voting precincts and certainly in the Dorchester district did valiant service.

—THE—
LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS BOOK MARK

Printed on white satin ribbon with clear picture and Bible text. An appropriate remembrance for a W. C. T. U. friend

Price, 15 cents each; per dozen, $1.00

National W. C. T. U. Publishing House
Evanston, Illinois

WHAT'S THE USE

"Haven't found your dog yet?" asked Smith of his neighbor, Jones.

"No," answered Jones ruefully.

"Well, have you advertised?" asked Smith.

"What's the use?" said Jones; "the dog can't read."—*The Advance.*

"MOTHER TO THE RESCUE"

MRS. E. B. GITTINGS, Boulder, Colorado

When the boys filed into Gerald Bennett's room after having almost broken down the door with knocks and deafened his ears with class yells, to each of which was added the usual complimentary clause, "What's the matter with Bennett? He's all right," the astonished boy scarcely knew what to do or say first. He stood looking from one to another in dazed fashion and finally found voice to say, "Why hello, boys! Glad to see you. Catch on to some seats and make yourselves comfortable"; then he flurried about sweeping sweaters, tennis rackets, caps, etc., from chairs, and when chairs and bed and trunk had been appropriated by the unexpected guests, pushing back books and papers to make room on the table. Not until they had fallen upon him with rhythmical blows, counted as they fell, did he realize that his birthday was the occasion of the boisterous surprise. When he had gained his breath after the last "sixteen and one to grow on" he managed to say, "Why boys, I call this white of you to remember a fellow this way. My folks have always made such a lot of my birthdays that I was just a bit down in the mouth because I couldn't go home for it. Gee! what's all this?"

The boys were spilling the contents of boxes, paper bags and pockets over the table, floor, and bed—peanuts, apples, pop-corn, "wienies," candy—a miscellaneous assortment of stuff sufficient to supply nightmares to the crowd.

"And this isn't the whole show either," announced Gus Randal as he burst into the room, scooped books and other paraphernalia from the table and chucked them into the closet to make room for an ice-cream freezer, "Bob'll be here in a minute with the dishes and the beer."

The beer! Gerald turned first red and then white and a shiver went down his spine. A sudden pall of blackness seemed to blot out all the bright light of comradeship that had so unexpectedly flashed upon him. He had been rather lonely the first few months of school. Naturally shy, he had not made friends easily, and some way he had come to feel that he should never be popular with the boys and that dread disease homesickness was beginning its inroads. Then this wonderful surprise! The boys did like him. They had found out and remembered his birthday in this generous fashion—*but beer!* His thoughts flew back to the little pledge card bearing his boyish signature which his mother kept in her Bible. What should he do? What should he say? How say it? Oh, it was too cruel! The boys would surely be offended if he protested, they would leave him to himself, lonelier than ever. "A self-righteous crank" they would call him—or worse still a weak "goody-goody," "a coward afraid of a harmless glass of beer." Of course he knew that he was right and they were wrong, but it was useless to try to convince that gang of irresponsible boys. All these thoughts flashed with lightning swiftness through his mind in the few minutes that seemed like ages before Bob Marshall kicked open the door and set down a basket of dishes and a big pail in which long-necked bottles nestled in a bed of crushed ice.

They were setting the table now and were so busy that no one noticed the agony of doubt and dismay that held their host silent and inactive. Suddenly his decision was made. It would be nonsense for him to try to convert the whole crowd all at once to his way of thinking and if he refused to have the beer opened in his room they would think him a priggish cad. He would make no fuss but let them go on and then, in an off-hand casual way, quietly turn down his own glass. They might laugh at his abstinence but they would not be hurt or angry. They would still be his friends. In vain did his conscience whisper, "Coward! Coward." In vain did the words of his mother's white ribbon pledge, "or allow my premises to be used—," re-echo in his mind. "Circumstances alter cases" responded the sophist tempter. After all, these boys were the only ones who had remembered his birthday. Not a word had come from home, not even from his mother and he had been all day just a little grieved about it.

Everything was ready; they were calling for him to take his place as host. He flung scruples aside and braced himself for the ordeal.

Another knock at the door, and he opened to an express messenger who set a big box inside, remarking as he handed him the book to sign, "Mistake in delivery somehow. Ought to have been here this morning. Marked 'urgent and perishable' so we thought best to deliver it even if it was past hours."

"From home!" cried Gerald delightedly as he tore off the wrappers from the stout box. "I thought it strange mother had forgotten me." And he lifted into view a big white cake. Wrapped in tissue by its side were the sixteen tall bright candles and a note which read:

"With every candle goes a loving memory of the year for which it stands. May the next year bring as joyous thoughts of my true loyal boy as have those years just passed. If you can ask in some of your friends to share the cake with you—mother will be glad."

"What do you think of that, boys?" cried Gerald reading the last sentence aloud, "You see you were not uninvited after all."

Uprose the ever ready shout: "What's the matter with mother? She's all right! Who's all right? Mother! Mother! She's all right, all right!"

There came a sudden stiffening of Gerald's back-bone. Instantly he knew what to say. As soon as the cheer had died away his voice responded with a ring in it that commanded attention.

"I say fellows, mother wears the white ribbon. I signed the pledge when I was only a kid. She always keeps it in her Bible. Do you think I ought to put beer on the same table with her birthday cake?"

A chorus of voices answered,

"No!" "Sure not!" "No!" "Chuck it boys, chuck it!" "Fool stunt to get it anyway." "Ditch it, I say."

And while Gerald put the candles in place, ready hands seized the obnoxious beer pail and set it in the corridor, closing the door upon it with a bang.

"Mother to the rescue as usual," thought Gerald happily as he plunged the knife into the heart of the luscious cake.

READY

TOPICAL PROGRAM

FOR

1916

Arranged for general use by the local unions, containing programs for two meetings each month with blank for writing in name of hostess and place of meeting.

Price 5c Each, Per Hundred $1.00

A complete package of helps for each meeting together with one copy of the Topical Program will be mailed for

50 CENTS

Kindly ORDER EARLY that you may have the complete year of programs, as the first given is November.

National W. C. T. U. Publishing House
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

WANTED SOBER MEN

The demand for sober men is claiming a place in the baseball world; and the older generation can remember when professional baseball players were nearly all "rounders" and sports.

Hugh S. Fullerton, the Chicago sporting editor, in a contribution to *Farm and Fireside*, has shown why the non-drinking player now is desired in preference to even one who drinks very little. His figures, based on eleven years of observation, show that the temperate players are those who lead in pitching, hitting, fielding and base-running. Conspicuous examples are Ty Cobb, Christy Mathewson and Eddie Collins. In the last five years, in the big leagues, the leaders have all been men noted for their sobriety.

Mr. Fullerton kept tab of the records and batting averages of thirty-two moderate drinkers and twenty-four players who did not drink. After eleven years only two of the original thirty-two drinking players are on the diamond while eight of the twenty-four non-drinkers are still playing. Furthermore only five of the drinkers are prosperous as opposed to fourteen of the non-drinkers. Six of the beer contingent are down and out, eight are dead and one is missing—but only three of the non-drinkers are either dead or ruined. The non-drinkers have won more games and pitched more games, stolen more bases and kept up a better batting average, although at the beginning of the eleven years the drinkers surpassed them.

These facts and figures are impressive, and they should be thoughtfully considered by every young man who desires to succeed in his life's chosen field of labor. —*The Macon* (Ga.) *News.*

MOTHER GOOSE RED CROSS RHYMES

Little Boy Blue, come blow your horn,
Just think, pretty soon will come Christmas Morn;
You should write to Santa 'stead of going to sleep,
Tell him you're tired of your cows and your sheep;
That you need some new toys, and that you feel
Each one should bear a Red Cross Seal.

Little Bo Peep has lost her sheep,
She really couldn't find them;
She had to sell Red Cross Seals—
After Christmas she'll go and find them.

Sing a song of Sixpence,
Christmas spirit in the air;
Four and twenty letters
All sealed with greatest care,
By some one wise the work was done—
A Red Cross Seal on every one.

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT

THE UNION SIGNAL	$1.00 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly)	25c a year
THE YOUNG CRUSADER	25c a year
Sample Copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request	
Single Copies, 2c each	Per 100, $1.75
SUBSCRIPTIONS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES	
THE UNION SIGNAL	$1.52 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly)	37c a year
THE YOUNG CRUSADER	37c a year

Address Evanston, Ill.

OUR GOAL:
TEN THOUSAND NEW SUBSCRIBERS IN 1916

PREMIUMS FOR 1916, UNION SIGNAL

Cash Premiums

Any person having credit for 250 weekly subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL (on which no other premiums have been taken) between September 25, 1915, and the closing of the books for 1916, will receive a cash premium of $25. If you will unite to credit subscriptions to your state superintendent, you can secure this premium and thus honor your state and advance your own work. *Credit must be requested on the subscription letter, and in no case are such credits transferable.*

Small Clubs

Five subscriptions to the weekly UNION SIGNAL, either new or renewals, *sent at one time*, entitle the sender to one free subscription to the weekly UNION SIGNAL, or two subscriptions to the monthly Campaign Edition, or two subscriptions to *The Young Crusader*.

Five Campaign Edition subscriptions sent at one time entitle the sender to one subscription to the Campaign Edition.

Literature Offer

Five subscriptions to the weekly UNION SIGNAL, either new or renewals, sent at one time, entitle the sender to select literature to the amount of $1.00 from the catalogue of the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, the selection to be made in one order, at catalogue prices.

Life of Miss Willard

Ten weekly subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL, either new or renewals, sent at one time will entitle the sender to one copy of "The Life of Frances E. Willard," by Anna A. Gordon.

All premiums must be asked for when subscriptions are sent in.

YOUNG CRUSADER

Gold Watch

No premium is more popular than the handsome Gold Watch which is given for 350 YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS TO *The Young Crusader*. It is to be understood, however, that *no other premium* will be allowed on these subscriptions. The watch is open face, Elgin movement, in first quality twenty-year gold-filled case. For 400 yearly subscriptions we will send the watch in hunting case. By crediting subscriptions from your state to one person you can easily secure one or several watches. Try it. Credit must be requested in the same letter in which subscriptions are sent. Credits already given to one person cannot be transferred to another. Nor can credits falling short of a leading premium in one fiscal year be completed in the next.

Subscriptions for this premium need not all be sent at one time; provided, however, that every installment sent in is accompanied by the statement that the subscriptions are to apply on the premium.

Five Subscriptions

Entitle you to a free subscription to *The Young Crusader* to any address designated, or to a copy of the beautifully illustrated book, "The Story of Frances E Willard," by Gertrude Stevens Leavitt, written especially for young people. *These subscriptions must all be sent at one time and the premium asked for in the same letter.*

Scamp Club

Any boy or girl sending in two new names to *The Young Crusader*, at one time, will be entitled to a membership in the "Scamp Club" and receive the "Scamp" pin.

All premiums must be asked for when subscriptions are sent in.

NEWSPAPERS ON THE WATER WAGON

The Gazette and Bulletin, a Republican daily newspaper of Williamsport, Pa., has announced in its columns that it has rejected a $500 liquor advertisement and that the future policy of the newspaper will be to accept no advertising of this nature.

The Detroit News has recently joined the ranks of the large number of newspapers which decline all liquor advertising.

The Zanesville (Ohio) *Times Recorder*, the leading morning newspaper of southeastern Ohio, has announced that it will accept no more liquor advertisements and at the expiration of all existing contracts will discontinue all advertising of this character. As the *Times-Recorder* has for years been a pro-liquor journal its change of attitude is significant.

WHY HE OPPOSES THE SALOON

The following reasons are given by Rev. M. O. Sumstead of Minneapolis for his opposition to the liquor traffic:

"The saloon is a nonproducer and must be supported by those who work.

"Tear down the saloon and in its place will rise a producing industry.

"Where the saloon goes down the home goes up.

"The liquor traffic empties the breadbaskets of the poor. Turn all the grain of our state into booze and you could not feed with it one single child.

"Drink and poverty go hand in hand. The saloon demands the first chance at the pay check.

"As many men lose their jobs every year because of the saloon as would be thrown out of employment once and for all by the closing of the saloon. And those thrown out of employment by the closing of the saloons are only temporarily inconvenienced, while victims of the traffic are permanently incapacitated for work.

"It is easier to take the saloon away from the drinking man than to take the drinking man away from the saloon.

"To license an evil is to go into partnership with the evil for the revenue."

NO PLACE FOR HOME-SEEKERS!

A well known resident of Sacramento, California, the other day met on a train two men and their wives who had come from Kansas seeking farms in California, says the *Sacramento Union*. He asked them why they did not investigate the country around Sacramento, as it offered many opportunities for the home-seeker. They replied that they had spent three days in this city and had been much impressed with what they saw. "But," said one of them, "Sacramento has entirely too many saloons for us, and the farmers' roads are lined with road-houses, so we decided to go elsewhere to locate."

A Food FOR Children

A Tonic FOR Grown-ups

For three generations *Scott's Emulsion* has been recognized as the sensible treatment for any cold because its rich, blood-making nourishment, strengthens both throat and lungs while it fortifies the body against the rigors of winter.

Scott's Emulsion after meals means *fewer* colds, *richer* blood, *stronger* lungs, *better* health.

IT IS FREE FROM ALCOHOL

14-94 SCOTT & BOWNE, BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

PUBLISHERS' TALK

Prohibition Pencils The special price on the Prohibition pencils (72 for $1.50) will make it possible for local unions to interest their friends in the use of this pencil and to introduce it among school children. This price is possible only when ordering in the original package, thus saving extra counting and wrapping; otherwise the price of 35 cents per dozen must prevail.

Would that every student in our country read each day and many times each day, as he uses his pencil, THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC MUST GO, the slogan appearing upon the pencil, until the thought is crystallized into a deed and that deed becomes the expression of his thought at the ballot box.

Posters Have you been using the posters freely, placing them in your Sunday school rooms and public halls, using them for talks in local W. C. T. U., Y. P. B. and L. T. L. meetings, or before your Sunday school class or missionary society? A friend from Sparta, Michigan, who uses the posters freely, has a good plan and writes as follows concerning it:

Poster Parade

"I have fourteen large posters which I bought at National Headquarters which I fixed in frames made from lath, tacking the poster at top and bottom. I made them more durable by pasting paper on the back. Children carry them to the platform and hold them while I read and comment to the audience. I used them at my own Sunday school on Temperance Sunday and at a Sunday school convention the same afternoon, held five miles away. Three automobiles carried the children who greatly enjoyed the outing. Next Sunday night we are to use them again at a union temperance rally.

"They are great helpers, delivering the message through ear and eye. The actual cost is less than one dollar. I hope others may try the same plan."

Keep Informed

BY SUBSCRIBING FOR THE

LEAFLET BUDGET

which brings to your desk each month a sample of leaflets, posters, pledge cards, etc., published during the current month.

Subscription

One Dollar Per Year

NATIONAL W.C.T.U. PUBLISHING HOUSE

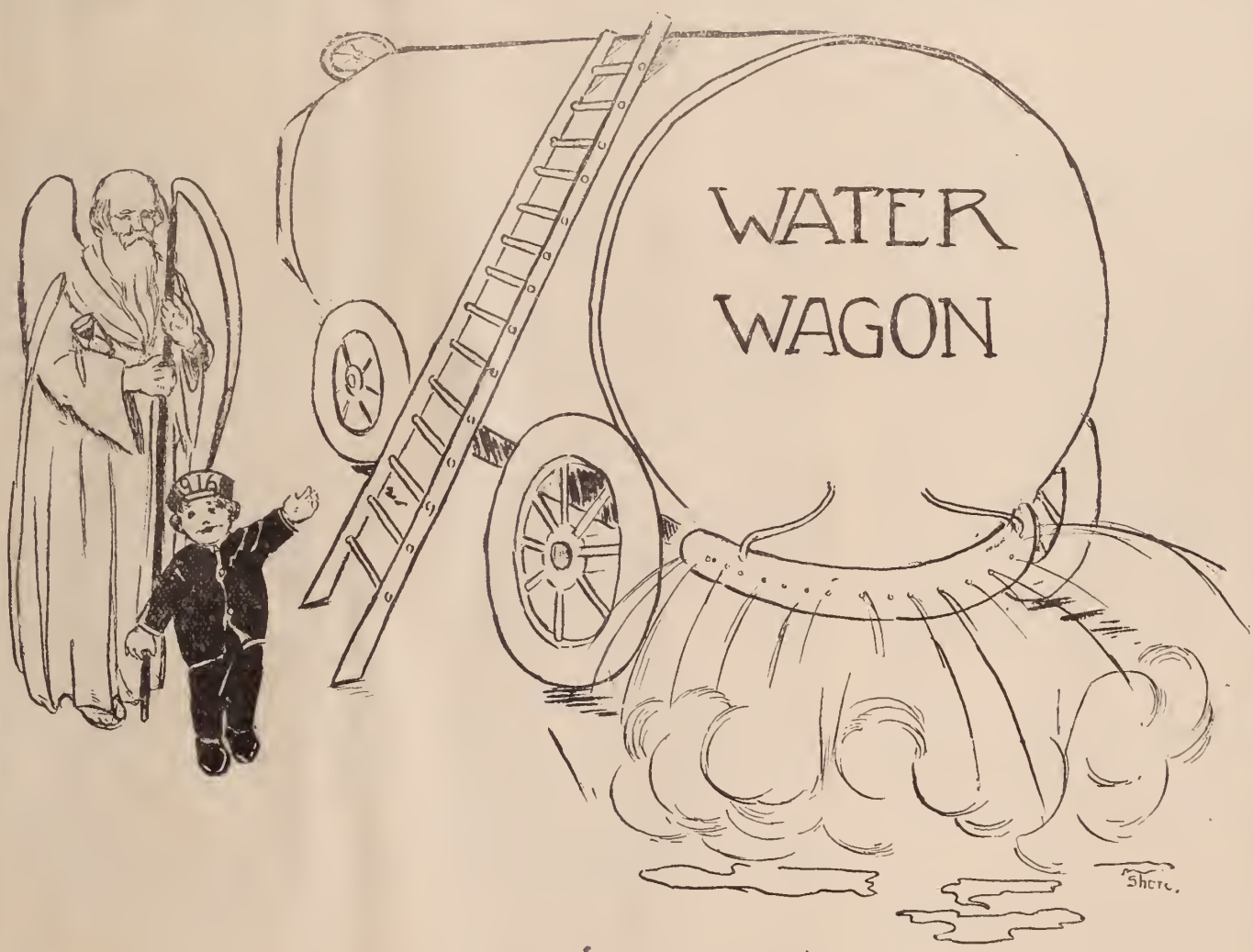
Evanston, Illinois

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XLI | EVANSTON, ILL., DECEMBER 30, 1915 | No. 52

HAPPY NEW YEAR!



COME ON, GOOD FRIENDS, ONE AND ALL, AND LEND YOUR AID TO PUT YOUR STATE AND YOUR NATION ON THE WATER WAGON!

SPECIAL ARTICLES

Colorado Fuel and Iron Company Says John Barleycorn Must Go—Colorado's Prohibition Law to Benefit Indians—Bank Deposits in Arizona Take Big Jump—Our Washington Letter—National Suffrage Convention in Washington—Results Revealed at Annual Meeting of the Society for the Study of Alcohol

A SONG FOR THE NEW YEAR

KATHARINE LENT STEVENSON

A song for the year that is dawning,
A song for the brave and the strong;
A song for the hope of the morning,
The triumph of right over wrong.
A song for the true and the fearless,
A song for the free and the bold;
A song that will comfort the cheerless,
A song that can never grow old.

Lo, this is the song of the New Year:—
"God's purpose is ripening fast;
Lift up your sad eyes; be of good cheer;
The night of our gloom's well-nigh past.

The breath of the swift-dawning morrow,
E'en now is abroad in the earth;
Joy, glad joy, will conquer all sorrow;
Love, true love, must come to its birth.

"Men will yet learn to live here as brothers;
They will bury the hate of the past;
Each heart will yet care for all others,
Each think of his own need as last.
The King of our glorious redemption
Shall yet be exalted to reign;
In the lives of a true, righteous nation
Shall the Christ be incarnate again."

Oh, song of the glad day that's dawning.
Help us thy keynote to sound true;
E'en here, in the dim twilight gloaming,
May we sing with the noontide in view.
Each New Year is speeding thy glory;
Each new day is hastening thy birth;
Oh, song of the spheres' wondrous story,
Ring out thy glad strains here on earth!

SEVEN STATES TO CELEBRATE THE OUTLAWING OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC, JANUARY FIRST

COLORADO, WASHINGTON, OREGON, IDAHO, IOWA, ARKANSAS AND SOUTH CAROLINA TO JOIN IN THE CHORUS "JOHN BARLEYCORN, GOODBYE"

Oregon is likely to have a live statewide prohibition celebration on New Year's Eve. Two plans are on foot, one to hold great watch night prayer meetings with the slogan, "Every Christian On His Knees" December 31 when the state goes dry; the other to hold meetings along the line of community betterment, making them a recognition of the great Oregon red letter day in the celebration of which all good citizens will unite. Saloon-keepers who have left the business and gone into other lines of activity will be invited to meet with the prohibitionists. A general program for these meetings, lasting from eight to ten in the evening, has been outlined and will include a prohibition march of the wet and dry states and a demonstration of the prohibition cleansing process by the "Gold Dust Twins" and "Old Dutch Cleanser Girl." Refreshments and a social hour will be enjoyed at eleven-thirty and a service of song and praise and thanksgiving will usher in the midnight hour. At The Dalles there is to be a large banquet with Mayor Anderson in charge. The entire town is invited to attend and make merry over the good times coming. Some towns have arranged to conduct a medal contest as a part of their program. The Oregon W. C. T. U. is talking of keeping "open house" New Year's Day at its headquarters in Portland.

That the law will be enforced in Portland, at least, the thorough preparations being made by Sheriff Hurlburt make evident. According to the press he started several months ago to "gird his loins" and prepare his deputies for the 1916 fray. He himself has made a thorough study of the law and on an evening not long ago called together his deputy sheriffs, announcing that Attorney Walter H. Evans would address them and tell them just what they might expect and what they would have to do, thus preparing the officers for every possible contingency.

The most immediate problem raised by the law taking effect will be the disposal of liquor in the state on January 1. The act prohibits the "hoarding" of liquor in anticipation of the arid condition after January 1; and within ten days after that date, all intoxicants must be shipped out of the state with the exception of twelve quarts of beer or one-half gallon of other alcoholic beverages, which each individual is allowed to retain, and the stocks of pharmacists. Wine cellars which have been stocked with expensive vintages will be no exception to the general rule.

With what elation will Oregon ring out the old, old years of suffering under King Alcohol's rule and welcome the glad, new year of prohibition.

"John Barleycorn, Goodbye," will ring out from mountain and from plain in Colorado on January first. In country communities, small towns and large, the drys will have "open house" and various kinds of jubilations. The celebrating begins in some places on New Year's Eve and the Boy Scouts will herald the dawning of a better day by the ringing of bells.

The state W. C. T. U. will have charge of a great reception in Denver from three to nine in the Woman's Club building. The guests of honor are to be the officials and their wives, of the state, district and municipality, who will be responsible for the enforcement of prohibition. Nineteen girls in white, representing the prohibition states, will be the body-guard for the receiving line. The program will be intermittent, with a speech or two and a stirring song of victory every hour.

Governor Carlson has already begun to make addresses in a campaign "to create a public conscience which will demand a strict compliance with the prohibition law." "Citizens do not hesitate to cooperate with the authorities if larceny or even the most minor of misdemeanors comes to their notice," remarked the governor. "They should follow the same course in the enforcement of the prohibition law, which will be more important, as second offenses become felonies."

Executives of Idaho, local and state, are busily engaged in the education of the citizens concerning the provisions of the new prohibition law which becomes effective with the coming in of the new year. Under the new law no saloon man, liquor dealer or private citizen may have a drop of liquor on his business premises or in his home or elsewhere in the state. Wine for sacramental purposes is the only intoxicating liquor which a person may legally have in his possession, and pure alcohol may be possessed only under a restricted permit. Violations of the prohibition laws are punishable by fine and imprisonment. A second offense constitutes a felony.

I saw the Spirit of Love
And He spake: "It is only sorrow
And sin and folly that dies;
Whatever was good in the Old Year
In the soul of the New Year lies.
As you stand on the grave of error,
Look up, for the stars are true!
Let go of the things departed—
Reach out for the things that are new."
—E. W. W.

It is planned to hold jubilee meetings all over the state of Arkansas beginning January 1, or as near that date as practicable. As it falls on Saturday this year, it would be entirely proper to hold a mass meeting the next day. Processions including children in all the regimentals of the Young Campaigners for Prohibition, cap, pennant and button, or wearing L. T. L. sashes and carrying flags, in floats or otherwise, will form part of the jubilee. The best speakers will bring the subject of prohibition before the public and prohibition songs will be sung everywhere. The women and children will be drilled for the occasion and the choirs of the churches will assist. At the next state convention a committee of judges will award a prize to the one writing the best account of a jubilee meeting. The object is two-fold: to thank God for the opportunity which prohibition gives for growth along all lines and to praise His name that the state has shaken off the shackles of the legalized rum traffic; and to serve notice on the would-be violator of the new prohibition law that public sentiment will not tolerate any fraudulent scheme on his part. The unions of the state are indeed a power for law enforcement. At a given signal, all over the state they can call together the best people of the community and thus publicly express their adherence to the cause of prohibition and their interest in keeping and enforcing the law.

The temperance forces of Des Moines and Iowa are planning for a farewell to their arch enemy, John Barleycorn, on New Year's eve, in the way of watch-night services and a parade of a spectacular nature showing the nineteen prohibition states. While the occasion will be one of rejoicing over the victory gained in repealing the "mulct" law, emphasis will be laid on the fact that a constitutional amendment is the only thing that will insure the safety of state-wide prohibition in Iowa.

That the seventeen breweries in Iowa, capitalized at over $4,000,000, will after January 1, 1916, go into profitable and legitimate lines of business is the belief of the *Ft. Madison Gem City Daily.* According to that paper the two Sioux City breweries will be converted into manufacturing establishments; one at Des Moines will be used for manufacturing telephone accessories; one at Cedar Rapids will be used as a yeast factory; and three at Dubuque and two at Iowa City will probably be converted into creameries.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent Legislation, Washington, D. C.

Congress adjourned December 17, for the Christmas holidays, after the Senate had adopted the joint resolution, which passed the House the day before, extending the emergency revenue law one year, or until December 31, 1916. The Senate adopted the resolution after a lively partisan debate, by a vote of 45 to 29, Democrats supporting it solidly, and Republicans unanimously opposing it. President Wilson signed the measure that same night, thus making it a law.

Both houses will reconvene at noon, Tuesday, January 4, when the administration legislative program, including the plans for national defense, will be undertaken in earnest.

There was an understanding on the day of adjournment that the debate in the Senate would close by five o'clock, but one speech provoked another, and the resolution did not get back to the House until after six o'clock. That body waited impatiently, listening to speeches on miscellaneous subjects. Speaker Clark immediately signed the resolution and it was promptly messaged back to the Senate, where it was signed by Vice-President Marshall and sent off to the White House.

Before adjournment Senator Newlands of Nevada introduced a joint resolution creating a joint congressional commission to investigate the question of the need of remedial railroad legislation. This action was no doubt largely brought about by the traffic congestion existing on all trunk line railroads leading into New York, there being at the present time over 50,000 loaded freight cars sidetracked in freight yards of the many railroads, awaiting an opportunity for shipment on vessels not obtainable. Owing to the situation, many of the leading railroads of the country have been compelled to declare stringent embargoes on virtually all freights for export, coastwise or domestic deliveries, except perishable freight, or food products.

Bill for International Peace-Keeping Tribunal Introduced

A bill has been introduced by Senator Shafroth of Colorado to encourage the establishment of an international peace-keeping tribunal, and pending such establishment, to insure the military preparedness of the United States. In presenting the bill he said, "I will state in reference to the bill I have just introduced that it is one which might properly be considered by the Committee on Foreign Relations, or by the Committee on Military Affairs. It relates to the appropriation that may be made for preparedness with the limitation that the expenditure, covering a period of eight years, shall cease whenever an agreement of some kind shall be made with the nations as to the ceasing of war."

A favorable report on the administration bill to extend the measure of self-government in the Philippines was voted late December 16 by the Senate Philippine committee at the conclusion of two days' hearings. The committee made several changes in the bill in line with War Department recommendations. The preamble declares the purpose of the United States is to grant independence "when it will be to the permanent interest of the people of the Philippine Islands." The provision against polygamy was changed so as to prohibit the contracting hereafter of polygamous or plural marriages. An effort to pass the bill through both houses probably will be made soon after the holidays.

Speakers at the recent meeting held in Washington of the American Society for the Study of Alcohol and Other Narcotics, directed attention to the fact that there is no place in the United States where drug addictions are treated. Dr. Earnest S. Bishop of New York City pointed out at the meeting, that the dope fiend was being driven into the underworld by the public at large, and by the

(Continued on Page Eight)

Colorado Fuel and Iron Company Says John Barleycorn Must Go

The men who draw big salaries at the head of the John D. Rockefeller Jr. companies have got to climb on to the water wagon in Colorado January 1, says the *Chicago Tribune*. The *Bulletin*, just issued by the Colorado Fuel and Iron company, with the approval of Mr. Rockefeller, carries the startling order. Not only the men at the bottom of the shaft digging coal, but the men who sit in the elaborately furnished offices in Denver, are included. Here are some nuggets from the *Bulletin:*

"The man who spends his money for booze is not on the road to success, whether he be a coal digger, a steel plant worker, or an officer of the company. The men who break records for getting out coal, and those who draw the highest wages, are not the ones who spend the most time in the saloons.

"Exercising your arm lifting glasses does not give you the kind of strength that puts a punch into your work with the pick."

"Cut It Out," He Urges

John D.'s *Bulletin* appeals to all employes of the company to climb on the wagon and "cut it out altogether." He also serves notice that the one offense for which they will be discharged without notice will be drunkenness and bootlegging.

Further says the *Bulletin:*

"After the new law goes into effect some one may start a blind tiger near your camp or plant, or a bootlegger may try to smuggle in bad whisky. These men are not only violating the law but they are trying to continue the liquor traffic in its most harmful form. They deserve nothing except to be denounced to the proper authorities.

Recreation Rooms Planned

"Do not think that the closing of the saloon will deprive you of a place of amusement, or drive you to leave your camp and seek some illegal dive. As soon after January 1 as it can be arranged, there will be buildings or recreation rooms at most of the camps. Employes are urged to make use of them to the fullest extent.

"What's the use of sticking to a useless and harmful habit?"

Colorado's Prohibition Law To Benefit Indians

In the opinion of Chief Special Officer Henry A. Larsen of the United States Indian service, the Southern Utes, the only Indians left in Colorado, will be materially benefited by state-wide prohibition. In an interview with Mr. Larsen, reported in the *Denver* (Colo.) *Times*, he says:

"There has been considerable bootlegging among the Southern Ute Indians in Colorado, despite the activity of the Ute agent, Mr. West, in trying to prevent it.

"Most of the bootlegging among the Indians has been done by Mexicans, who are hard to reach. State-wide prohibition is going to make things much easier. At least it has done so in other states, and there is no reason to suppose that Colorado's case will differ materially from the others.

"Arizona presents a remarkable example of what prohibition can do for the Indians, when the laws are rightly enforced. Of course Arizona is what might be called an extreme case, for the reason that its Indian population is excessive, there being 27,000 full-bloods there. But from every reservation in the state comes assurance that one year of prohibition has helped the Indian tribes amazingly.

"The superintendent of the Fort Yuma school, in California, which is just across the river from Yuma, Ariz., reports that the change in the Indians is nothing short of wonderful since Arizona's prohibition law went into effect the first of the year.

"During the year not one Yuma Indian has been known to take an intoxicating drink, whereas there have been as high as ten drunken Indians to deal with in a single day before prohibition became operative."

"But after all, the big influence that is working for the benefit of the Indian is purely moral in nature," continued Mr. Larsen. "Right now there is a most active pledge-signing campaign in operation on all the Indian reservations. It is entirely voluntary, but it is surprising to see how the adult Indians as well as the school children are responding."

Bank Deposits in Arizona Take Big Jump

"That the prosperity which began early in 1915 and resulted in increased bank deposits of nearly three millions of dollars up to June 30, is sweeping all previous records in rapidity of movement, appears from the state auditor's last call from state and national banks in Arizona," says George H. Smalley, as reported in the *Tucson Citizen*.

"The total deposits of state and national banks increased $9,707,872.61 from October 31, 1914, to November 10, 1915. The increase in deposits has been more during the third quarter than it was during the first two quarters of the year, and the advance which has gained such momentum bids fair to return a record for the year that will stand out prominently as an index to the unusual prosperity that has set in throughout Arizona during the year that is now drawing to an end.

"In Tucson the increased bank deposits for the period mentioned above reaches $1,530,740.33 or over half the total increase for the entire state during the first six months. This record certainly means that the movement of prosperity is substantial, and is but an index to the period of constantly improving conditions which are before us."

PANAMA-PACIFIC W. C. T. U. EXHIBIT TO MAKE NATION-WIDE TOUR

Such keen interest was manifested by the public in the World's and National W. C. T. U. exhibit at the Panama-Pacific Exposition that arrangements have been made for showing it in a number of the larger cities throughout the country. The plan is part of a comprehensive traveling exhibit which will carry to the people the valuable exhibits of various churches and of social service organizations. It will start on its nation-wide tour in January, accompanied by a corps of trained workers, and will show first in Seattle.

Gratifying recognition has been accorded the W. C. T. U. exhibit by the foremost educators. It is included in a survey made for a souvenir book presented to members of the National Education Association and the International Congress of Education at the joint meeting held in Oakland in August—which book is to be used as a textbook in the schools of the United States.

Harvard University has requested that part of the W. C. T. U. exposition collection be placed in its social museum. Mr. John Bovington, assistant curator of the museum, was sent to San Francisco during the summer to investigate the exhibits on social economy and education. Writing to the National W. C. T. U. he congratulates the organization upon the dignity and value of its exhibit, says that it would be a "decided contribution to the work of the museum," and asks in the name of Harvard's department of Social Ethics that part of the collection be placed with that institution as a "substantial addition to the work of social education." The material Mr. Bovington has particularly in mind are the panel pictures showing (1) Prohibition States, (2) Prohibition and Prosperity, (3) Big Business and the Drink Evil, (4) Alcohol and Physical Efficiency, (5) Alcohol and Mental Efficiency, (6) Decreasing Use of Alcohol in Hospitals, (7) Smoker's Heart. In response to this request the National W. C. T. U. is planning to send a reproduction of these special features to the Harvard museum.

TOM MARSHALL'S BEST TEMPERANCE SPEECH

Former Lieutenant Governor R. P. Kennedy, of Ohio, who is an orator of some ability himself, writing a series of articles in the *Index-Republican*, on "Great Orators I Have Heard," tells of a temperance address made by Tom Marshall of Kentucky, at New Haven, when Governor Kennedy was a student at Yale, which he unhesitatingly says was the greatest oratorical effort it has ever been his privilege to hear.

Marshall's weakness was drink. It was a notable audience that faced him at New Haven — professors, clergymen, public men, students, etc. It was evident as the orator advanced uncertainly to the front of the platform, that he was under the influence of liquor. Before he had said a half dozen sentences, leaning too heavily upon the frail desk in front of him, it toppled over and desk and orator went down in a crash from the platform to the floor below. Pandemonium reigned. Women screamed and men rushed forward, believing that Mr. Marshall had been killed. But he was not seriously injured. Assisted to the platform he sat for a few moments on the little sofa there, and then waving aside the chairman, who was trying to replace the desk, he advanced unsupported to the front of the platform again, saying, "You may think it strange that I come here to lecture on temperance, but if the devil himself should come to lecture on sin, who should know the subject better?"

Colorado white ribboners under the leadership of the state president, Mrs. Adrianna Hungerford, will celebrate their emancipation from King Alcohol on New Year's Day.

And then he launched into a description of the evils of drink, that in less than five minutes had caused the vast audience to forget all about the startling and unfortunate opening of the meeting, which would have embarrassed an ordinary speaker so that it would have been impossible for him to proceed.

That great audience, sitting entranced under his wonderful eloquence, was spellbound as he poured forth his burning words of denunciation upon the crime of the century. He closed with an appeal which was as lofty as the stars and as burning as the sun, and sat down amid the tumultuous applause of that great assembly. Every soul in that great audience felt that they had heard the greatest orator the nation had then produced, and though I have since heard many of its greatest talkers and thinkers, not a single one measures up to the sublime standard of Tom Marshall, of Kentucky.—*Dayton* (O.) *News*.

A new boat belonging to the Lawrence Canning company of Rockland, Me., was recently christened the "W. C. T. U." The ceremony was brief but impressive. An address was made by Mrs. Edward M. Lawrence, National W. C. T. U. lecturer, who spoke of the great work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, referring to it as the largest and most influential body of women in the world. She paid eloquent tributes to Frances E. Willard, Lillian M. N. Stevens, Anna A. Gordon and other prominent leaders of the past and present. The "W. C. T. U." is a dainty-looking craft painted pure white with the exception of a black front panel which bears the letters "W. C. T. U." decorated with a bow of white ribbon.

FOREIGN MISSIONS' GREAT HANDICAP

That Europeans and Americans are virtually drenching the British West African colonies with liquor is the accusation made by the Laymen's Convention in Boston recently, as the basis of a petition to President Wilson and the United States Congress to stop the traffic in New England rum to West Africa.

In an enlightening article on the destruction being wrought by alcoholic liquors sent from Christian lands, *The Christian Advocate* gives the following appalling facts:

"Midwives in Nigeria wash newborn babes in gin to give them the superior power of the white man, which they attribute to his favorite beverage. At weddings and all celebrations of a social or domestic character the natives indulge in alcoholic orgies, which sometimes last for weeks. Bottles of gin pass as current coin, and until recently—perhaps to this day—the British colonial government has accepted gin in default of silver, in the payment of court fines. As late as last year parents might pawn their children to gin-millers as security for their liquor bills.

"A Gold Coast missionary who went to the custom house for a case of Bibles was told that he would have to wait until sixteen thousand cases of rum and gin had been unloaded from the ship. Drunken youths have been seen reeling through the streets of Accra singing, 'Onward, Christian Soldiers.' The work of the English mission is nullified by Dutch and English gin and American rum.

"The government returns reveal that the United States of America has the dirty distinction of shipping the largest quantity of rum to West Africa. We ship twice as much as Germany and more than all other Christian nations combined. Holland sends most of the gin, which is the favorite intoxicant. The United Kingdom exports but a small proportion of these essences of misery."

The Advocate calls attention to the fact that nearly one-half of the African continent, from twenty degrees north latitude to twenty-two degrees south, is now under decree of prohibition, so far as the sale or gift of liquor to natives is concerned. "This is the result of the energetic efforts of the British Committee for the Prevention of the Demoralization of the Native Races by the Liquor Traffic and of similar federated agencies in Belgium, France, Germany, Spain, Holland, Italy and Switzerland. Encouraging progress has been achieved. Distillation has been prohibited in the British West African colonies, prohibition ports have been opened and large areas of the hinterland declared dry territory. A silver coinage has been substituted for gin bottles. France has stopped the traffic in absinthe. Belgium has prohibited the liquor traffic in the Belgian Congo. Germany has penalized imported liquors with heavy duties, and has forbidden the traffic in a large part of her possessions."

DES MOINES WELL PREPARED FOR CHRISTMAS

Has a dry Christmas any advantage over a wet one? A writer in the *Des Moines* (Iowa) *Capital* believes that it has, and estimates that because the saloons have been compelled to go out of business the city of Des Moines had about $80,000 more than usual to spend this year in assisting Santa Claus to bring Christmas cheer to the little folks and the big folks

NATIONAL SUFFRAGE CONVENTION IN WASHINGTON

JANE A. STEWART, Philadelphia, Pa.

"The Eastern Sun Comes Slow—How Slowly,—
But Westward, See, The Land is Bright."

These significant words were emblazoned on a scroll held aloft by a graceful feminine figure of heroic size painted on a rich blue drapery hanging across one end of the great National Suffrage Convention assembly room in the New Willard Hotel at Washington, D. C., December 14-19, 1915.

Never, probably, has a convention of suffragists had a more richly beautiful setting. The big ball room was handsome in itself—and the significance of the added convention decorations was as impressive as their beauty. There were rainbow effects, "promises of victory," and evergreens as "symbols of eternity."

The radiant yellow draperies for "light" contrasted finely with the deep blue of "darkness." The stage decorations were especially lovely. They portrayed "the mists of tradition parted, revealing the rainbow colors of promise beyond, illumined by the light of faith;" and above were the seven lamps to represent "the seven golden candlesticks of fulfillment," set in the evergreens of permanence.

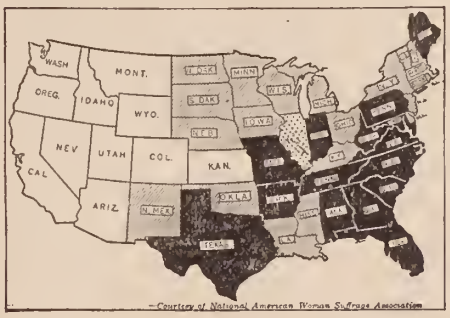
Across the balcony ran the encouraging legend, in rich yellow letters on white, "**One million votes for equal suffrage were cast November 2 by Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and New York.**" Banners of all kinds graced the walls. One big yellow banner announced, "For forty-five years the National American Woman Suffrage Association Has Worked for the Susan B. Anthony Amendment;" and nearby hung the white silk Susan B. Anthony banner with its green laurel wreath tied with purple and the great pioneer suffragist's last words of stimulus, "Failure is Impossible."

The 1915 convention was not only the most beautifully set, but also, as Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, pioneer daughter of Lucy Stone, declared at the closing session, one of the most successful in organized suffrage history. It was great in numbers, in enthusiasm, and in activities reviewed and planned, marking with its new general officers, the opening of a new era of progress for the suffrage reform. Large delegations were present, not only from nearby states, New York and Pennsylvania, but also from the South, the Northwest and the Pacific slope. The business sessions were chiefly an interchange of methods among seasoned and prospective campaigners and the general meetings were full of hope and inspiration for renewed efforts in the great cause.

Foremost in interest was the report of legislative work given by the effective leaders, Mrs. Medill McCormick of Chicago, chairman of the Congressional Committee of the National Association, and Mrs. Antoinette Funk. The latter, who has charge of the association's work of converting Congressmen to suffrage, said:

"There is a House committee on the disposal of waste paper, but none for the consideration of woman suffrage. Matters pertaining to suffrage, therefore, go to the Judiciary committee, appropriately known as 'the graveyard of the House.' There is just one thing a Representative cares about, that is his own district. It is essential, therefore, to work with him on the basis of what his own district (and especially the feminine portion of it) wants."

"The full effects of our 'big drive' for the Federal amendment will not be actually known," reported Mrs. Medill McCormick, "until the amendment itself comes to vote again in Congress. The 'drive' itself will not be over until then, and not then unless the amendment is passed. Not a single Senator or Representative has returned to Washington this session without the knowledge that behind him is an organized demand for his favorable vote upon the Susan B. Anthony amendment providing for the national enfranchisement of women upon the same terms as men."



—Courtesy of National American Woman Suffrage Association

SUFFRAGE STATUS

States and Territory Where Women Have Full Suffrage:

WYOMING	KANSAS
COLORADO	OREGON
IDAHO	ARIZONA
UTAH	NEVADA
WASHINGTON	MONTANA
CALIFORNIA	ALASKA

Presidential and Municipal Suffrage:
ILLINOIS

States Which Vote in 1916:
IOWA (June 5) SOUTH DAKOTA
WEST VIRGINIA

States Which Vote in 1917:
ARKANSAS

Congressional district meetings and farewell parties or luncheons to departing Congressmen have been valuable features of the work, and a great gain for suffrage both in Senate and House is claimed by Mrs. McCormick.

The convention, after considerable debate, decided to concentrate during 1915 on the Susan B. Anthony amendment, at least for the time being. Many states vary in opinion as to this, but deferred debate, leaving it for the National Suffrage Convention or "supreme court" to decide. Some declare that legislators will not as readily ratify the Susan B. Anthony amendment (which directly gives women the vote) as the Shafroth amendment, which merely lets the people vote on the question; and that Congress will not pass the Susan B. Anthony amendment "which takes from the state control over its electorate," as soon as the Shafroth amendment, "which merely fixes the manner of determining who shall constitute the electorate."

Apropos of this Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, national president, pointedly said, on the other hand, that the Shafroth resolution is merely an instrument by which to gain the passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment; and that it is a minor thing on the national program. Success for the Susan B. Anthony amendment, it was stated, is based on the suffrage sentiment in the states which must ratify the action of their Senators and Representatives. Consequently the need for the appeal to the individual voters is the same in the case of either the Susan B. Anthony or the Shafroth amendment. To pass a National Constitutional amendment requires both a two-thirds majority in Congress and the ratification of thirty-six state legislatures.

The momentum already gained for the Susan B. Anthony Federal amendment (by the addition of suffrage states and the building up of Congressional district work) has brought the national suffrage movement to a new stage and to a firm position of national strength which, it is earnestly believed, Congress will soon recognize.

There are now more popular votes behind woman suffrage in twenty-one states alone (no less than six and one-half million) than were cast for President Wilson in forty-eight states in 1912.

The much-desired complete co-operation of the Congressional Union (which is conducting an active organization campaign and which held its annual convention and a big Susan B. Anthony pageant just before the national meeting) was not effected, owing to the determined "anti-party" policy of the Union. A joint committee from both organizations, it is hoped, will work out a plan by which each will, at least, not work counter to the other.

The reports of the four 1915 campaign states were full of suggestions, the constructive, quietly effective methods of Pennsylvania winning warm praise. The southern states are making good progress. Arkansas is to be a campaign state in 1917, and Alabama, Georgia, Oklahoma and the Carolinas are specially active. In many states the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the suffrage groups are in active co-operation.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt who was elected to succeed Dr. Shaw as national president, is an Iowan by birth and takes a special interest in the Iowa campaign of 1916 by providing an organizer as well as taking part herself.

Michigan came to the front for a 1918 campaign, holding back in favor of the 1916 prohibition campaign. The active, ever-useful College Equal Suffrage league reported chapters in twenty co-educational and women's colleges as well as leagues in various cities.

There was a cordial reception by President Wilson at the White House, and crowded hearings before the Senate committee and the National Republican Convention committee, with a broadside of eloquent speeches.

An unusual demonstration for the usually quiet and serious suffrage assembly was the well-earned ovation given to Dr. Anna Howard Shaw upon her retirement from the presidency—a shower of roses accompanied by band music and singing by the convention, which in a unanimous vote of thanks attested its appreciation of her self-effacing service. A rising vote of appreciation was also given President Wilson for his helpful action and utterances.

That suffragists do not favor armament (which only incites to war) was shown by the fact that the resolution to commit the convention to the doctrine of military and naval preparedness (eloquently defended by Mrs. Stanley McCormick) was promptly tabled by a vote of 151 to 62. Among the resolutions which passed was one denouncing as slander the current statement that suffragists are not in favor of maintaining the integrity of the home and the sanctity of marriage.

With a big Sabbath afternoon suffrage mass meeting, the forty-seventh convention closed. The National American Woman Suffrage Association entered upon a new year with resources trebled, membership greatly increased, faith glowing, and at the helm the capable and astute suffrage leader, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt of world suffrage fame, and with a single-minded endeavor to place in the hands of women the ballot, one of the greatest leverages in work for God, for the nation and for prohibition.

EXPLAINING THE WORLD-WIDE PROHIBITION PHENOMENA

(Excerpts from Address by Rev. A. C. Archibald of Lowell, Mass., Dec. 5)

There is no social movement in our day more amazing than the world-wide rebellion against rum domination. Who would have dreamed that autocratic Russia would so soon become a prohibition nation? Whisky-ridden England has locked up her saloons except for five hours a day with the result that in the first week of shortened hours drunkenness was reduced thirty-five per cent. France, and even Germany, have taken steps to check the liquor traffic. Canada has outlawed the saloon from a number of her provinces. Newfoundland voted dry at an election last month. In our own country eighty per cent of the territory is dry and sixty-five per cent of the people are living in districts where the saloon is no longer tolerated.

What is the basis of this world-wide phenomena? Such world movements were never built on sand foundations. The prime factor is that a few simple facts have slowly seeped into the consciousness of mankind.

First, all reputable medical and scientific authorities have declared alcohol to be a powerful narcotic poison which cannot be taken into the human system with safety even in moderate quantities. There are at least twenty-eight diseases, many of them fatal, which result from even a moderate use of alcohol.

Second, the use of alcohol is responsible for the great majority of the crime, insanity and pauperism which curse the country. Our courts have declared this repeatedly.

Third, the appetite for alcohol is transmitted from one generation to another, and modern science declares that the moderate drinker curses his child with alcoholic tendencies just as fatally as does the hopeless drunkard.

Fourth, mankind has come to realize that expenditures for alcoholic liquor are a waste of the financial resources of our nation; that under our license system our states promote a business which strikes at the very foundation of government and perverts the very purpose for which governments exist.

Fifth, the licensed saloon is in open alliance with the gambling house, the white slave traffic and with every other vicious thing in the community. It is the immoral clearing house in our cities for everything vile.

Sixth, our courts have declared that the three foundations of the state are education, morality and religion. It is a notorious fact that the open saloon robs thousands of our young people of an opportunity for an education. It is a notorious fact that the saloon is the fort of immorality. Any man who does not know that the saloon is the implacable foe of the Christian religion is either dead or in the insane asylum. The licensed saloon, therefore, because it weakens all three of these props to our national government, constitutes one of the greatest dangers to our national life and prosperity.

THE LITTLE OLD WOMAN IN GRAY

FOR MOTHERS' DAY

We turned around suddenly and saw her sitting quietly in the dark corner of the office. We were a little startled to find her there, for we had not seen her come in. She was a little old woman in gray, rather indistinct in the dim light and almost a part of the afternoon shadows.

"Pardon me, madam," we stammered, "you came in so quietly that we didn't notice you. Is there anything you wish?"

"I was wondering," she began in a faint, wavering voice, "if you wouldn't put something in the paper about me. They are so busy, you know, that they haven't much time to remember. I just want to have them reminded."

"What is your name and address, please?" we asked, reaching for a pen.

The little old woman smiled softly.

"I have many names," she said, "and I live everywhere, from the two-room shanty on Telegraph hill up to the mansions on Pacific avenue. I am only that little mother that they have forgotten somehow. I have waited— oh, nobody knows how long—for a letter or a visit or just a little kindness. But they are always so busy. I thought if you'd just put something in the paper—" Her voice trailed off into wistful silence.

"They are very unkind," we said indignantly.

"No, no, no, not unkind," the little old lady defended with eagerness,—"only forgetful. If they only understood how long I've been waiting and how tired I get sometimes—" The words became indistinct.

"We would like to help you, madam," we answered. "But we're afraid it wouldn't do on our page. We don't advertise personalities. Why not try the classified ad. department?"

"They would never read it there," sighed the little old lady.

"They wouldn't be likely to read it on our page either. Busy people only pick out what most interests them, and they wouldn't care to read about you."

"Perhaps you could put it among the fashion notes," she suggested eagerly. "They'd be sure to read it then."

"It would make them angry," we replied.

"I know," sighed the little old lady, glancing at her flattened pocketbook. "Anyway, I suppose they are so busy with their homes and with the babies that they wouldn't have time to see me even if they did read it. But if they would only write a letter! I don't ask for a very long one."

The voice became sadly wistful. Somehow the little cuddled figure became less and less distinct. We thoughtfully fingered the keys of the typewriter in the long silence which followed. When we turned around again we saw only the wavering gray shadows and the outline of an empty chair in the corner of the dingy office.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

THE TRUE CURE

When a cure comes for an organic disease, it is not a cure of the old diseased tissue. The cure comes through the growth of the young tissue, which does not contract the disease. The protection of the young growing tissue against the contagion of the organic disease is nature's method of cure. The Nation is a great living organism and a large part of its tissue—looking upon individuals as cells that make up the tissue—is diseased in various stages through the organic disease of the liquor traffic. The true cure is to prevent the youth growing up with the drink habit, to stop the recruiting of the old drinkers as they drop out, rather than expect to change the habits of these men. The National Constitutional Prohibition amendment is drawn to comply with that law of nature. The liquor interests maintain their business by debauching the youth; so the liquor interests must be destroyed.—*Ex-Congressman Richmond P. Hobson.*

RESULTS REVEALED AT ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF ALCOHOL

MRS. MARTHA M. ALLEN, Superintendent Medical Temperance for the World's and National W. C. T. U., Forest Hills, Long Island, N. Y.

A very interesting meeting of the American Society for the Study of Alcohol and Other Narcotics was held in the New Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C., on December 15-16.

Dr. Lewis D. Mason of Brooklyn presided at the opening session and gave reminiscences of the days when medical men thought alcoholic liquors absolutely essential to recovery from disease. He spoke of the very erroneous practice, once prevalent, of giving large quantities of alcoholic liquors to pneumonia patients, and said in apology for that practice that physicians then did not know anything about the real nature and effects of alcohol. He said, "We deoxygenated the blood of our pneumonia patients when what they most needed was oxygen."

20,000 Cases of Inebriates Studied

Dr. T. D. Crothers, secretary of the society for many years, said that Germany had received more credit for scientific knowledge upon alcohol than was her due; that papers read and published in America years ago, were re-published in Germany as having been written by men in that country. Dr. Crothers told of about 20,000 cases of inebriates which had been carefully studied by himself and others as to the causes of their alcoholic addiction. About fifty per cent of these cases were from the indigent classes; some were feeble-minded. About sixty per cent of these inebriates had moderate drinking parents; some had degenerate ancestors, some an alcoholic history of several generations. He mentioned among the causes leading to alcoholism liquor used by nursing mothers, the use of tea and coffee in childhood; injuries to the head, deficient nutrition, fatigue, etc. Many of the 20,000 inebriates were the children of nursing mothers who drank beer and wine. Tea and coffee, he said, have a bad effect upon the nerves in childhood. Alcohol given as medicine played a considerable part in leading to inebriety, about 20 per cent in these cases. Sixty per cent of the cases studied by Dr. Crothers himself were of superior education and the social use of liquor led to alcoholic craving with many of them. Some began to drink while on trips abroad. Some were from homes of wealth yet had low ideals of right and wrong; they had no desire for anything in life but self-indulgence. Lack of moral sense is much oftener a cause of drink addiction than is commonly supposed.

Students Need Instruction Concerning Dangers of Drugs and Alcohol

A paper by Dr. Waugh, editor of *Clinical Medicine*, on "The Influence of Spirits and Narcotics on Student Life," told of the suicide of a medical student of the University of Pennsylvania. The coroner of Philadelphia said at the inquest that many of the medical students of that university used drugs including alcohol in order to brace them up to get through their studies. The greatest danger was with youths who work their way through college. Eighteen per cent of the students of a medical school with which Dr. Waugh was once connected admitted using drugs, or beer, or spirits. Professors of therapeutics often make opium and alcohol seem so attractive as sleep-producers that weary, over-worked students are tempted to try them on themselves. Few medical schools teach a knowledge of hygiene and foods. Dr. Waugh said, "Beer in moderation is the most dangerous of all drinks."

"Alcoholic Intoxication in the Parent a Cause of Epilepsy in the Child," was the topic of a valuable paper by Dr. Matthew Woods of Philadelphia, a well-known authority on epileptic troubles. He told of parents who were total abstainers, except on such occasions as their own wedding, who had an epileptic child as a result of the one time of indulgence. "More epileptic children are born of drinking parents than of epileptic parents."

Dr. Oscar M. Leiser, of the New York City Department of Health, told of the anti-alcohol work being done by the department. He said: "No great stride in public health has ever been made without violent opposition on the part of the people, and often by the medical profession. * * * This is the psychological moment for bringing to the public the facts and trying to gain general acceptance of the truth about alcohol." Talks are being given by public education lecturers in schools, clubs, churches, settlements, etc. Posters are being prepared, also new books for use in schools. It was interesting to hear Dr. Leiser say that the best method to fight alcohol is education in the schools. He said that in the great subway construction now going on in New York, one firm of contractors employs only total abstainers. Another firm makes no such ruling. Each firm employs about 10,000 men. Over seventy per cent of the accidents which have taken place in this work have occurred in the case of contractors who allow their employes to drink. He said that the alcoholic insane come largely from those social groups that use liquor freely. He quoted from insurance reports giving as one item that men using even as little as two glasses of beer a day have a mortality rate of eighteen per cent in excess of the standard. Men who use over two glasses of beer a day should not have insurance at regular rates as they are dangerous risks. The department realizes that there is close relationship between patent medicines and alcohol. A board of health ordinance to take effect January 1, 1916, forbids the sale or the gift, of any patent medicine the ingredients of which are not made known to the health department. "We tell people," he said, "that persons addicted to Peruna, or Vinol, or Lydia Pinkham's Compound are consciously or unconsciously drunkards."

> **PUBLIC HEALTH AND ALCOHOLIC DEGENERACY**
>
> *T. Alexander MacNicholl, M. D.*
>
> *The great burden of drink is not borne by the drinker, but by the drinker's children. The germ cell that is to be evolved into another being is the most highly organized of all the cells of the body. In its protoplasm lie the material and pattern of the perfected organism. Should such poison as alcohol lessen the nutrition of the cell or impair the quality of the protoplasmic material and deface the pattern, these shortcomings would be manifested in the subsequent stages of development. A defective germ cell cannot evolve a normal body. This is the reason that we find a large percentage of functional and organic diseases among the children of drinking parents.*

Dr. Quackenbos, formerly professor of psychology in Columbia University, told of his cures of inebriate men and women by suggestion. He says this is the only way to restore moral strength to the drinker. In over 1,200 cases treated by him only twenty per cent failed to respond. Society women who become drunkards or drug users are almost beyond hope of cure. The drink habit is growing among women. Not a few young women are brought to his office intoxicated. The great natural force that is wasting in America today is woman. Alcohol is the greatest single independent cause of insanity. It is the greatest existing menace to American life. The medical profession does not approve of alcohol either as a beverage or a medicine. (He should have said the *best* of the medical profession, for unfortunately many physicians drink personally and still advise patients to use liquor.) Beer and ale in this country all contain sulphurous acid. Tobacco depresses nerves and in time this depression calls for alcohol to relieve it. The Harrison anti-drug law has left untouched the two most harmful drugs, alcohol and tobacco. Those who use alcohol and tobacco are committing suicide on the installment plan. A cigaret user is as bad an insurance risk as an alcoholic.

Dr. Alfred Gordon, formerly professor of mental and nervous diseases in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, gave results of his personal investigations of the effects of parental alcoholism upon offspring. He showed a picture of a baby monstrosity, born without a brain, the child of an alcoholic father. The children born to this father before he took to drink were normal. The doctor investigated this case thoroughly and could find no cause for the birth of the monstrosity but the father's drunkenness. He said that education against alcohol should include visits to feeble-minded asylums that people might see what alcohol can do.

A study of the effects of recent legislation upon the use of narcotic drugs was presented by Hon. M. I. Wilberts, director of the hygienic laboratory of the United States public health service, Washington, D. C. Mr. Wilberts stated that the importation of cocaine and of morphine had not been lessened by the Harrison law, indeed the importation of morphine had largely increased. He gave the estimate of 200,000 opium addicts in the United States, and approximately 80,000 cocaine addicts. These are those who take large amounts. The Harrison law allows the sale of small amounts of morphine. The apparent results of this law so far are not very satisfactory. He said it is practically impossible to enforce a state anti-narcotic law; strong Federal law is needed. In speaking of small doses of different drugs Mr. Wilberts said: "Any active drug will in time have a deteriorating action."

Miss Cora F. Stoddard of Boston gave "Some Recent Facts on the Alcoholic Question by Foreign Authors." Space forbids a résumé of this excellent paper. The severe storm hindered some of the distinguished men upon the program from being present. Their papers will probably be published in the *Journal of Inebriety*.

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Evanston, Illinois, December 30, 1915

GOAL FOR 1916—SIXTY THOUSAND NEW MEMBERS

National W. C. T. U. Convention, Indianapolis, Indiana, December 8-13.

HAPPY NEW YEAR!

Happy New Year! The words are often spoken carelessly and thoughtlessly, with little realization that for thousands it will not be a happy year. Happy New Year! How can one utter the greeting unless in the heart are the desire and the purpose to make the year a happy one, not alone for the little family circle to which the wisher belongs, or for the select group of loved friends, but also for the community, the state, the nation and the whole world.

If the Christian men and women of America would interpret their "Happy New Year" in terms of enthusiastic, aggressive activity for the eradication of that happiness-destroyer—the liquor traffic—the movement for National Constitutional Prohibition would receive an impetus that would carry it in short order through Congress and the state legislatures.

By all means let us give voice to a "Happy New Year" in speech and song, but let it carry with it a determination to more devotedly consecrate ourselves to bringing nearer the happy years when that maker of misery, John Barleycorn, shall be an outlaw throughout this land.

How about those New Year resolutions? Do not fail to include in them a determination to win at least one new member for your local union, and to secure one or more new subscriptions to the official paper.

An excellent way to observe the New Year week is to hold a mother's meeting on January 3—(the birthday of "Saint Courageous," the mother of Frances Willard) For program, see page 10.

AMERICA A LAND OF PROMISE OR OF DISAPPOINTMENT

Students of social conditions in America are looking forward with concern to the possibility of a large influx of aliens to our shores at the close of the war. The increasing number of foreigners coming to America each year complicates our social problems and has its bearing upon the temperance reform. Many of the new Americans come from countries where the drinking of alcoholic liquors is a custom handed down from time immemorial, and having had no opportunities for instruction on the subject, they become easy victims of the liquor interests. Finding social attractions in the saloons, frequently denied them elsewhere, and being welcomed by the keepers of the drink shops, who are often of their own nationalities, they become regular habitues of these places. This is the picture most often presented, but there is another, of which we must be mindful. Many of these people turn toward America with high hopes that they are coming to a land where they can raise their families free from the temptations to which they were subjected in the old country. In the campaign for prohibition in Alberta, Canada, last fall, the anti-liquor forces received strong support from the Ruthenians of that section, and the feeling they had toward the anti-saloon movement is indicated by an appeal from the leaders published in *The Canadian*, edited by the Ruthenians. As reported in *The Record of Christian Work*, the appeal read like this:

"We have come to this country and received it as our fatherland and here we wish our children to live. Shall we allow taxes and burdens to be laid upon us by this alcohol as in the old country? No! a thousand times No! We have learned our lesson in the old country and we shall not go in the same way here. For if we do, then we shall have nowhere to flee to, but shall have this burden to draw until death. If you wish to live in joy and plenty with your children, cast out this enemy from your home and from the whole of Alberta! Now is your chance!"

Thousands of immigrants come to us longing to make their permanent home in a community uncontaminated by the liquor evil. How are we to meet them? Shall the men and women from vodkaless Russia find in America an asylum less safe than that from which they have come? Shall the much vaunted "promised land" which the worthy and liberty-loving strangers are entering prove rather to be a "land of disappointment" because it offers to them and to their children no more and possibly less protection from the tyrant, King Alcohol, than did the land from which they are fleeing?

The immigration problem is a hard and complicated one, and when the war ends, its difficulties and complexities may be increased, but we believe if there could be eliminated from it the diabolical temptations which are the direct result of the legalized liquor traffic, its solution would be made comparatively easy.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

(Continued from Page Three)

physician, except for possible temporary relief. These opinions as expressed at the meeting are held quite generally among the medical profession as a whole, and yet the nation's sole effort at remedy has been in the nature of legislation. Police court judges in most of the large cities have obtained evidence of the wide-spread use of drugs since Congress enacted the Harrison law restricting the sale. The difficulties that attend the sale of drugs under the Harrison law have served to bring many of the users out into the open. When the law first went into effect drug users swarmed through the red light districts of the large cities, and most of the hospitals were called upon to furnish them some sort of relief. Remedies applied then, however, were merely temporary, and no attempt has been made either to invoke educational methods for preventing the contracting of the habit, or to bring about permanent cures. Scientific laboratories for the study of the hookworm and other diseases are maintained by the government, but very little is being done toward obtaining permanent results in stamping out the drug habit.

In the same connection, let me mention another recent gathering in Washington, known as "The Mission to Lepers." This meeting was attended by many men and women, most of whom were physicians, who have been making leprosy an especial study for years, and urged upon Congress the great and immediate need of a national leprosarium, where these unfortunate victims could receive care and attention, and perhaps be cured, or be benefited by an amelioration of their terrible malady, instead of being subjected to all sorts of trials, and often indignities in order to segregate them. There are one or more lepers in eighteen states of the Union, making a total of about two hundred in this country, many of whom have been wofully mistreated. The history of these unfortunate persons, as stated by physicians at this gathering, was one to sicken the heart. A bill for the establishment of a national leprosarium passed the House during the last Congress but failed to reach the Senate. A similar bill will be introduced during this session of Congress.

A drastic bill with heavy penalties has been introduced in the House, by Representative Randall, the Prohibition member from Los Angeles, to prohibit the use of the United States mails in promoting and advertising the liquor traffic. The bill was referred to the House Committee on Judiciary, and Mr. Randall expects to push the measure to victory early in the session. Mr. Randall and his wife were recent callers at Washington headquarters, when he expressed his surprise and delight at finding so many men in Congress who believe in the prohibition of the liquor traffic.

We regret that the amendment for National Constitutional Prohibition was not introduced in the House before Congress adjourned for the holidays, but it seemed an impossibility owing to the unavoidable hindrances and delays always occurring at the opening of a new Congress, but the way was cleared for an early introduction, when work with the new Congress will be undertaken with renewed vigor. Please see that the "brief" relative to National Constitutional Prohibition is given wide publicity, that the people may fully understand the question as presented to Congress.

December 24, 1915

IS IT RIGHT?

MRS. MARGARET B. PLATT

The financial needs of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union were never greater than at the present time. The organization never occupied a larger place in public esteem than it now occupies, nor has it ever been so universally recognized as the great educational factor, which by forty years of persistent activity has lifted public sentiment to its present attitude of impatience with the liquor traffic and rebellion against further toleration of its iniquities. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union leaders outline great campaigns and, with unsurpassed loyalty, women of the rank and file rally to the standard, and the Christian world admires the wisdom, the loyalty and the devotion shown, and when victory comes, gives freely of approbation and applause, but in too many cases fails to give that most necessary equipment without which other equipment is unobtainable—the money for the war chest. An empty war chest wins no battles. There must be equipment and equipment must be paid for. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union has demonstrated its ability to do marvelous works with little money, but it has been at the sacrifice of brain and brawn which, had adequate means been furnished, might have had greater and more prolonged usefulness, and might have saved the workers unnecessary toil and deprivation.

Why should the Woman's Christian Temperance Union be expected to make "bricks without straw?" When a white ribbon speaker is given the privilege of delivering the "home protection" message from some pulpit, should it ever be with the stipulation that "no collection can be asked for?" No one is compelled to give; why not allow the people the opportunity to contribute if conscience so dictates? Why should it be considered necessary to protect an able-bodied congregation from the appeal of the speaker for means with which a thoroughly organized but financially embarrassed army of Christian women, may wisely aid in protecting not only every home represented in that congregation but every home in the whole broad land? Why?

Why, when a great mass meeting is held under the auspices of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, with inspiring music, perfectly appointed program, eloquent speeches, unbounded enthusiasm and tumultuous applause, must the collection oftimes fall below the actual expense of the meeting or leave such a pitifully meager margin in the hands of the committee as to cause heart failure at the bare thought of attempting to finance further endeavors? Why?

Is it because the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is a "woman's organization" and the thought voiced by the colored brother whose wife asked him for ten cents to buy candy after he had just spent twenty-five cents for tobacco that "women don't know how to spend money nohow; they's jus' lak chillun," still dominates the minds of most of those who hold the purse strings? Is it?

Other organizations no more worthy, no more capable, with a far less brilliant record of achievement, lacking the cohesiveness of organization and the marvelous *esprit de corps* peculiar to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union readily secure large sums of money for the asking. Why should not we?

It is not because the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is in any sense unworthy; far from it! It is not because there is any lack in detail or perfection of organization, or that its work is in any particular barren of results. Its generalship has been unrivaled, the fighting qualities and deathless devotion of its rank and file unsurpassed. Mankind marvels at its magnificent history, uncovers in admiration before the combined statesmanship and womanliness of its peerless leaders, acknowledges the righteousness of our cause, but withholds financial support, allowing those whom it lauds and of whom it may oft be said "the world is not worthy," to go on as best they may with the heart-breaking task of lifting a nation level with the high ideal of protecting its own homes and children from a flood of drunkenness and vice.

And so, go on they must, minus the cheer and impetus that would so greatly aid, did they but know that the war chest contained sufficient funds to finance the campaign without worry and without eternal "skimping," for which by force of circumstances women have become proverbial.

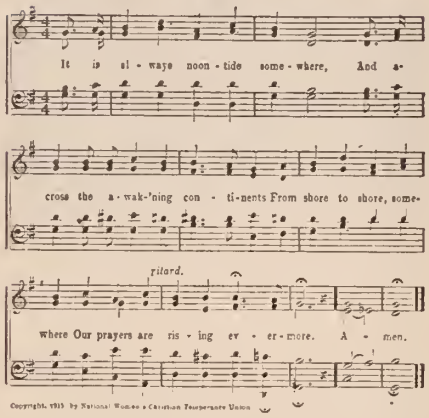
Is it right, fair, just? Should not the Woman's Christian Temperance Union receive from that portion of the public which professes to believe in its principles and approve its labors, a measure of support in some degree commensurate with the great service which it renders the world? Should not only its members but its admirers, and those who care for high altruistic endeavor under whatever standard, place the Woman's Christian Temperance Union well toward the top on the list of their permanent beneficiaries? Why not? Is it not fully deserving?

Some choose to give largely for educational purposes. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is an educational organization, its propaganda nation-wide, world-wide, embracing the fundamentals of civilization. Some open their hands widely for charitable societies. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union seeks to dispense with the need of so much so-called charity, by removing some of the prime causes of poverty. Some confine their benefactions to church lines, the promotion of denominational activities. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is a great evangelistic body, its labors and ideals in every sense Christian, combining within its reaches home and foreign missionary work, aiding the "Ladies Aid," its workers often the mainstay of the prayer meeting and the sure dependence of the Sabbath school superintendent?

Why then may not those who give liberally to various other Christian and benevolent institutions, tap the spring a little deeper for the benefit of so broadly useful an organization which gives to society such diversified benefits, or else so proportion their liberality that some little stream may find its way into Woman's Christian Temperance Union fields, relieve the drought, and cause a more abundant harvest of social good in an educated public sentiment demanding total abstinence, purity, an equal standard of morals, a national righteousness that will refuse to poison by wholesale the heathen at home or abroad, and that will give the home and the child proper recognition and the protection due them as the chief asset of national life.

Why should not the Woman's Christian Temperance Union be liberally supported by all who care in the least for high ideals? Is there any reason? And is there any reason why those who hold large possessions, or those of smaller means, in making final disposition of the same, should not remember the Woman's Christian Temperance Union by blessing it with some portion of their wealth? Even though in many cases the sum might seem small, in the aggregate it would mean much of help to our needy treasury. Is there any reason why you should not provide that after you are gone some of your means should help on the work for God and Home and Native Land?

Time of Prayer—Noontide



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NEW YEAR'S PRAYER

"O Father, we do pray,
That ere another New Year's day
Swift-footed shall draw nigh,
This wicked, wanton strife shall cease,
That we may see the dawn of peace
Illumine the Eastern sky."

"A Fighter called Home" is the way the *Sunday School Times* characterizes the home-going of Mrs. Zillah Foster Stevens, the Temperance secretary of the International Sunday School Association, who entered into heavenly activities on December 3, 1915. "It is better to do one thing well than many things indifferently," reads the appreciation of her work. "A rifle bullet well aimed is more effective than the scattering charge of a shot-gun. Mrs. Stevens has for years poured rifle bullets with deadly effectiveness into the camp of the liquor traffic. Surely she was welcomed on the other side for the enemies she made here."

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

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HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

RED LETTER DAYS

JANUARY 3—*Mother's Day (Birthday of Madam Willard)*

PROGRAM FOR MOTHER'S DAY—JANUARY 3

Call meeting to order; have a timekeeper and insist upon keeping strictly to time.

Floral decorations of white carnations.

Hymn

Scripture reading: Proverbs 31:10-31

Prayer

Special music

Addresses, five minutes each, by pastors or honorary members on the following topics, "What Mother Means to the Home," "What Mother Means to the Sons," "What Mother Means to the Daughters"

(If a witty, short, pungent, lively speech can be given in three minutes by a lady, "Why not Father Also?" add this.)

Special music

Talks (not papers) three minutes each, on "Mothers of the Bible," as follows:

Sarah, the steadfast, who when she demanded supreme authority in her home became the first advocate of woman's rights: Gen. 16:5-6-9, Gen. 20:9-12, Gal. 4-30.

Rebecca, the far-seeing. She believed in heredity and in home influence. Gen. 26:34-35, Gen. 27:46, Gen. 28:1-2.

Hannah, the evangelist, her mouth full of song, prayer and praise. I Sam. 1:12-18, I Sam. 2:1-10.

Elizabeth, the prophetic mother of John the Baptist. Luke 1:42-43.

Lois and Eunice, the grandmother and mother who believed in child-training. Acts 16:1, II Tim. 1:5.

The Madonna Mother—the Virgin Mary. Luke 1:26-30, 46-55, Luke 2:19.

Talks, three minutes each, "Great Mothers of a Later Day":

Susanna, Mother of John and Charles Wesley.

Mary, Mother of Washington

Catharine Booth, Mother of the Salvation Army

Madam Willard, Mother of "Saint Frances"

One-minute Tributes "To the Best of Mothers—Our Own."

Song, "Blest Be the Tie that Binds"

Benediction

VIRGINIA VITALITIES

Special Correspondence

Virginia Red Letter Day was quite generally observed by the local unions. At Nathalie nineteen pretty girls in white gowns and bright pennant sashes, each bearing the name of a dry state, enlivened the program by singing prohibition songs. Eight members were secured on that occasion and a new legion was organized. Horntown, White Plains and Alexandria report successful meetings, well attended.

Newport News held a splendid teachers' reception not long ago. The chief speaker was Mrs. Amy C. Weech, National organizer. Many of the teachers expressed interest in the cause and promised to forward our plans as far as they are able to do so.

Gate City union visited the convicts' camp. Rev. Crowder addressed the men most sympathetically, after which a band of children sang songs and distributed flowers. A treat of fruit and cake was given the convicts, who, in Virginia, are put at work on the highways in "gangs," breaking rock and making macadam. Always under guard, they live in tents and hastily constructed huts, the little settlement being called a camp. The same W. C. T. U. held a mass meeting on World's Temperance Sunday, entertaining and enthusing a large crowd and securing many pledges. Two prominent school men were on the program.

Alexandria union held a meeting in the almshouse, and Petersburg at an evening social in the auditorium of the Y. M. C. A. entertained several hundred people. Music, speeches and recitations made up the program and here again the nineteen dry states were represented by young girls who this time served refreshments to the guests.

Henrico county union held its annual "tag day" in Richmond City. On this day the city belongs to the W. C. T. U. and every man, woman and child on the streets who will permit it, is tagged with a white ribbon not so very different from that worn by members. Thirty stations were maintained over the city and over $250 was realized by the union and much literature was distributed.

Henrico county union provided a rest room at the state fair from which literature was distributed. No contributions were solicited although the enterprise cost the union $130.

Roanoke union has been busy since the state convention making both money and converts to the cause. It has held a cake sale, a rummage sale, a public prayer service for National Constitutional Prohibition, a mass meeting, with able speakers, in the interests of the great movement for Peace, has visited another union to encourage it, made a call upon the orphanage with flowers and candy and held a mothers' meeting and an evangelistic meeting.

AMONG OUR WORKERS

Mrs. L. O. Middleton, National lecturer for the department of Scientific Temperance Instruction and associate superintendent of School Savings and Thrift, closed a month's engagement in North Dakota, November 18, having gone there from the National Convention. The work for the month included twenty-four public addresses, four receptions, two Sunday school addresses, one state and one county teachers' meeting, at which a display of W. C. T. U. charts and books was made and much free literature furnished by the state W. C. T. U. During the month new members were gained and weak unions encouraged and strengthened. Following her work in the summer schools of North Dakota in July, Mrs. Middleton was invited by the chairman of the State Teachers' Association to return in November for an address on temperance hygiene before one of the departments of the State Association, which met at Grand Forks, November 3-5. On the morning of November 5, Mrs. Middleton addressed the model high school of the State University, at Grand Forks; in the afternoon she addressed the primary department of the State Teachers' Association and in the evening gave a public address at the city hall. At noon she was guest of honor at a luncheon given by Miss Katherine Whiteley, chairman of the primary department and principal of one of the largest schools in Grand Forks, at which the newly elected president of the association, Miss Beatrice Johnstone, four county superintendents and other distinguished women educators were guests. Miss Johnstone is a member of the W. C. T. U. High praise was given to North Dakota's prohibitory law and high tribute paid to the state W. C. T. U. for its excellent work, by Professor Taylor, the state superintendent of public instruction, in his talk before the State Teachers' Association.

An enviable medal contest record is that of a county superintendent of Florida, who held forty contests last year and twenty more the last six months of the previous year, making a total of sixty contests for eighteen months.

As inquiries are frequently received at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters concerning the Chicago Woman's Shelter, we desire to inform all interested, that this institution is in no way connected with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. When it was found necessary for the Shelter to incorporate the Cook county (Ill.) W. C. T. U., which had formerly been interested in it, voted unanimously to discontinue it as an affiliated department of its work.

ONE WOMAN'S EXPERIENCE ON A JURY

ENTERTAINS JURORS WITH TEMPERANCE READINGS

MRS. EVA C. WHEELER, National Organizer and Lecturer

It was with a bit of timidity and not-at-homeness that I first entered the court room as juror. Women jurors had always been as much a burlesque as "female masonry." When the clerk, in reading the roll of jurors called out through the great room the name of "Mrs. Eva C. Wheeler" instead of "John Smith" or "John Jones," every one sat up and took notice, for never before in the history of the state of California had a woman's name been called. Just two lone women responded to that roll-call. Many wished to see what a woman who would act as juror looked like, for women are not compelled to serve in this county unless they send in their names.

After I had become somewhat at home in the jury box I realized that this service is not so difficult to perform as might be supposed, for only two things can be considered, the testimony and the instructions of the court. We associate everywhere with our brothers, fathers, husbands, sons and the experience of meeting men in the court or jury room is not very different. No man in the jury room ever forgot that there was a lady present. When a verdict could not be reached for hours, when discussion became too heated, or the judge had retired, and we must wait, I was always invited to read. For the first time in a jury room, I believe, selections from the Medal Contest reciters were heard, for I gladly responded to the invitation with such selections as, "The Fence and the Ambulance," "The Old Woman's Complaint," "Saved," and others. Often when a man was "drawn" he would say, "If I am chosen I hope you will be too, so you can read for us."

I have spent six weeks in the court house as juror. Five times I marched with eleven other jurors and two bailiffs to a cafeteria and ate with them. I sat on nine cases, seven times acting as foreman (signing the verdict for the whole jury) in the superior criminal court of this state. I was never insulted nor did I lose my love for my home, husband, child, church or society. I did not become mannish and I am not afraid to work with men in any field where God or my brothers or sisters need me. No impure story was heard in the jury room and there was no smoking, for those who wished to smoke retired to the lobby while I tatted, and some of those who did not smoke said they wished they had learned to tat! Many a man who has served on the jury at intervals for a number of years remarked on the improved conditions, the absence of tobacco smoke and of rough talk. "I believe in woman jurors," said these men. No man, except the lawyers or defendant, seemed to resent my presence. If compelled to remain over night or when I became too tired to think clearly a private room was at my disposal and there I found a comfortable cot and needed toilet articles.

I came through my jury experience determining for myself and wishing for others that we might early learn the lesson so forcibly impressed upon every juror, that every man is considered innocent until proven guilty. One thing I determined when acting as juror—always to vote, "Not Guilty" on the informal ballot, as it gives the defendant a fairer chance, provokes helpful discussion and brings out suggestive questions.

There are some things I cannot yet understand about the machine of justice: Why should the examining lawyer ask a woman's age and *never* a man's? Why should a woman be asked what her husband's business is, never what her own is. Why should one woman be excused from sitting as a juror on a certain case because the defendant objects to woman jurors, and another woman be taken on the same case with the same defendant and the same lawyer? Of course, it is not expected that a mere woman would understand such things, but there are some things she can learn: where the laws are weak and where they are strong. By the way, when a woman wishes to be allowed to act on liquor cases, girl delinquent cases, etc., she would better not wear her white ribbon! The defendant will be frightened at the sight of it.

Prize-winning Float of the Florence County (S. C.) W. C. T. U. in a Floral Parade at the Pee Dee Fair in Florence

In strong contrast to the beautiful white float which won the prize at the fair was the black-draped auto entered by the Florence county W. C. T. U. in the parade Sept. 1, which bore the legend, "Mr. Voter, Please Put Me In the White Column." Both the floats were decorated by Mrs. E. E. Howell, president of the Florence county W. C. T. U

UNDER MRS. GIBSON'S MANAGEMENT

DAWLEY PALMER

"You really enjoyed yesterday's affair, my dear?" asked Mr. Watt at the breakfast table, after listening to his wife's recital of Mrs. Gibson's afternoon tea.

"Immensely. Mrs. Gibson was charming, her gown most becoming, her children delightfully well-mannered, and the refreshments and table decorations dainty and novel. I was so glad I went, though I should never have gone if you hadn't urged me."

"That was for business reasons," replied her husband.

"Business?"

"Yes; Charles Gibson has been my best salesman for years. He is paid a salary which ought to be quite sufficient to keep a family like his, but for some unknown reason he has become dreadfully lax of late, overdraws his account, and doesn't seem to make sales. I wanted you to accept Mrs. Gibson's invitation to see how they live."

"Well, Mrs. Gibson impressed me as a practised hand at entertaining. If she does this sort of thing often, it must cost," was Mrs. Watt's comment.

"That's where the money goes, I'll wager," concluded her husband.

Mr. Watt's first task, after reaching his office that morning, was to examine Charles Gibson's reports, and they were far from satisfactory.

"Tell Gibson to come in," he said to the boy who answered his ring.

"He is not down yet," the boy replied.

Nine-thirty and not at work? What could it mean? When Gibson appeared an hour later, it was with the same excuse of extra duties at home, and so earnestly was it offered that it was readily accepted.

"I understand," briefly said his employer, but his mental comment was one of commiseration for the man before him. Such women as Mrs. Gibson were hard drivers.

"Charlie, I'm going to send you into fresh territory," Mr. Watt said. "I have a little trip planned for you. Arrange to go tomorrow morning, and see if you can't put some ginger into your work. Begin your days earlier, and nail a lot of business for us."

Several days later, a trim, auburn-haired woman, stylishly clad in dark blue, waited in Mr. Watt's office. She was glad to find the room empty, for it gave her an opportunity to gain her composure. The task before her was not a pleasant one. As Mr. Watt entered his office the lady rose to meet him.

"Mr. Watt?"

"Yes, Madam."

"I am Mrs. Gibson."

"Very glad to meet you, Mrs. Gibson. Please be seated."

Mr. Watt was, indeed, glad to meet her, for he saw that now was his chance to do something for Charlie Gibson. This woman's extravagance was the barrier to her husband's success, and a few words of earnest counsel might set things right.

"You have come to speak about Charlie?" Mr. Watt ventured.

"Yes, Mr. Watt. That is—I—will you pardon my frankness?" Her gray eyes met his unflinchingly.

"By all means."

"I *had* to come to you this morning to ask for money. It is very hard for me to do this, but I simply *have* to. I thought there might be something to my husband's credit."

Watt's frown was ill-concealed, and the woman flushed deeply.

"You have no money, you say?" His tone was not encouraging.

"Not a cent. Charlie went away without providing for his family in any way. It is difficult to get along on nothing, Mr. Watt, with three children like ours."

"Mrs. Gibson, it is my turn to be frank with you. For years your husband has been the best salesman in our house. We have learned to look for big things from him. He has been well paid and treated right, but I regret to say that for months the volume of his business has been falling off greatly. He drew a week's pay in advance before he left us on this trip."

Mrs. Gibson's face whitened. Her errand was growing harder than she anticipated it could be.

"My dear lady," Mr. Watt continued, "wives can be of the greatest assistance to their husbands if they know a little of conditions—the value of hard-earned money, for instance."

"You mean— what, Mr. Watt?" She had risen and taken a step forward.

"Well, good management helps a salary like Charlie's to take care of a wife and three children in a modest suburban home."

"I scarcely understand. You mean—that we live—*extravagantly?*"

"Why, practically that, since you put it that way."

Mrs. Gibson's head rose higher. "Mr. Watt, if you allude to that little afternoon tea, to which I asked your wife, I may as well confess to you that it was with the idea that she might carry back to *you* a glimpse of Charlie's home, of his children, and our manner of living—which is modest enough when one considers that I am cook, laundress, nurse, and mother, all in one. You would not understand if I were to tell you how I contrived and worked for weeks to entertain that small handful of friends. I cooked everything, I made the table decorations, and I adorned the rooms with home-grown flowers. I made the gown I wore and the children's dresses, sitting up late to do it. And all this was done to make a little effort at a modest social standing. Mr. Watt, I thought Charlie was doing well. He has been leaving home so early and returning so late that he has not been able to give me any help. I had even hoped you might advance his salary when you noted his good work."

"Impossible!" exclaimed the astonished Mr. Watt.

"But thirty dollars a week isn't a great sum," Mrs. Gibson objected.

"Thirty dollars! Why, we have been giving Charlie Gibson sixty dollars weekly for the past year!"

The woman sank heavily into her chair. Her husband's falsehood, his decrease in business, a squandered salary, of which she had known nothing, her lack of funds,—the weight of all this was like a millstone about her neck. With ashen face and tight-drawn lips she rose to go.

"I wish—to thank you—Mr. Watt," she quavered, "for the time you have given me. These things are a surprise to me, but it is best for me to know them. May I ask you for Charlie's address?"

"You do not even hear from him? Mrs. Gibson, I must beg your pardon. I will frankly own that I thought you were responsible for your husband's failures. I was mistaken. It is clear that *he* is squandering the money. I will do all in my power to put him right." Turning to his desk he wrote out a cashier's order and handed it to her. "I will recall your husband and send him home," he added. "He is too fine a man to go on in this way. You can do more for him than anybody else can."

Gibson was promptly recalled. As he entered his employer's private office, shabby, dejected, and abject in appearance, he was greeted with the announcement, "Gibson, your services are no longer required."

"You're not firing me, Mr. Watt, are you?" asked Gibson, visibly agitated.

"That's just what I'm doing," was the reply. "We need business-getters, and you seem to prefer other things to work. Charlie Gibson, you're drinking yourself to death. You can't deny it, and as long as you continue on the path you've chosen, you'll be a failure and will drag your splendid little family with you to ruin. I have no more time to give you. Good day."

Gibson left the office thoroughly disheartened. The fact that his own weakness for drink was entirely to blame for his discharge, in no way lessened his depression.

"Pretty rough handling I gave him," thought Mr. Watt often during the days that followed. "But Mrs. Gibson will be able to do something with him, and he will be back soon, ready for work."

Two weeks later, a very humble man quietly entered Mr. Watt's office and stood by the door.

"Mr. Watt, you'll let me go to work, won't you? I promise to do the right thing, and to give you good, honest service," he begged.

"There is a vacancy for just such a man as that to fill," replied his employer, smilingly, extending his hand. "The position is worth thirty dollars a week, to be increased—when the employe makes good."

"That is more than satisfactory," Charlie agreed heartily. "Kate can manage on that amount. Mr. Watt, I've had a grand awakening at home these two weeks. What a wife I have! I don't deserve her. She has the management of a dozen women. I tell you, that cursed liquor habit almost killed my strength, ambition, and even honesty, to say nothing about the family I was dragging down. But, thanks to Kate, *drink isn't going to get me!*"

"A bargain, then, at thirty dollars a week—if you absolutely let drink alone! Last chance, Charlie," said Watt sternly.

"Never fear; I'll need no other."

"I was sure that he would take you again, Charlie," said the little woman who met him at the door that night. "How splendid you are looking, dear! It's my own boy back; I know it is."

"Yes, thanks to you—and to you only—" was the reply, emphasized with an old-time tender kiss.

AMERICA TO HER CHILDREN

DENIS A. McCARTHY in *Youth's Companion*

Children of mine, how devoted I see you are!
Children of mine, what a blessing to me you are!
Sending your love to the innermost heart of me,
Thrilling and filling each fibre and part of me!

Fresh are your faces, and clear are the eyes of you,
Great are your dreams although small is the size of you.
Eager your thoughts—may they never bring shame to you!
Blest is the land that to-day can lay claim to you!

Children of mine, will you always be true to me?
Always remember the service that's due to me?
Treason may tempt. Will you turn from the lure of it?
How can I ask, since my heart is full sure of it?

Children, your fathers have suffered in gyves for me;
Yea, they have given their lands and their lives for me.
YOU are not called such devotion to give for me;
This be YOUR part: That you love me, and live for me!

DELLA'S NEW YEAR PRESENT

CECILE L. HOUGHTON, Elkhorn, Wis.

"Happy New Year! Happy New Year, Della!"

A sickly smile and a feeble response was the only reply as the child brushed quickly past her gay friends and pushed open the heavy door of the drug-store.

"Good morning, little girl, and a Happy New Year!" greeted the druggist, with a pleasant smile. "Mother not so well again?" he questioned, reaching for the tightly folded prescription.

"Oh, my mama was just dreadful nervous all last night. I never had my clothes off at all, giving her medicine. Just slept between times on the foot of her bed."

"Why, you poor child! Was it so bad as that? And where was—your—father?" In sudden indignation the druggist found it hard to be respectful. John Bolton's dissipations were getting to be the talk of the town.

"Father had business—away. I think he is not well, either, this morning," Della answered with dignity.

"H'm—probably not—headache most likely. Well, good morning, little girl, and here—it isn't much, but take this box of chocolates and try to enjoy yourself some way."

With the dainty gift clasped tightly in her cold little fingers, life began at last to brighten for the over-burdened child. It brightened again when on opening the kitchen door she was met by the odor of coffee and her surprised gaze fell on her father bending over the stove. He was making toast. Surely the worst of everything was over now. Daddy was going to be her good, affectionate father again. Mother would get better now, too. She always did. "Happy New Year, daddy!" This time Della could say it with a smile.

"O—why—sure enough—Happy New Year! Is this really New Year's Day? Ought to have some sort of celebration, I suppose," said the man.

"Everybody is celebrating but us, I guess," answered Della, regretfully. "I met May and Dora going to their grandpa's in the country. Smith's are all over to their Aunt Jane's, and Jimmy says they are going to have company and turkey 'cause they didn't have it on Thanksgiving."

"And how would it be for us to have roast chicken and some cakes from the bakery? Guess we could manage it some way for once. How'd that be, Della?"

"Splendid, oh, splendid! Can we really, daddy? I'd help. O daddy—and here are some chocolates that the drug-store man gave me. We could have them with our *New Year's dinner.*" She said the last words slowly and impressively, her eyes growing bigger and brighter all the time. She must run to her mother with the good news at once.

"Mother, O mother, daddy's in the kitchen getting us some breakfast, and he is going to get us a real New Year's dinner, chicken and everything. You're going to get better now, aren't you? You do feel better already, don't you?"

HAPPY NEW YEAR!

"Yes, child, I am happier. I shall be stronger soon." She half sighed and half smiled. It could not last long—this happiness. It never did. But for Dell's sake, why not try to be glad for one day. "Now run away, and let me rest."

Drowsily Mrs. Bolton heard the preparations for dinner going on in the other room, heard her husband in a low voice giving suggestions and asking questions, heard Della's chatter and laughter. Then she slept and dreamed of the happy, happy days when Della was a baby and John was almost always good to them. When she awoke there stood John with his old-time smile. "You have slept so long, dinner is all ready, mother," he said. "Do you think, if I help, you can get into this and come out?" He was holding up her red dress, the dark red one he liked to see her wear. She could not refuse.

It was a happy feast! Della and daddy told stories and mother joined in their laughter and Della and daddy ate like hungry bears. By-and-by, mother asked, "Do you remember, John, where you ate dinner twelve years ago?" John remembered. It was out at Della's mother's mother's house, when all the uncles and aunts were at home.

There seemed to be so much to tell about that New Year's day, how it snowed and what horse daddy drove, why he came at all to the party, how the youngest uncle teased him and played tricks and oh, lots of things. It must have been a very particular New Year's, it so interested daddy and mother when they remembered it. Della was interested, too, but not more than in her own little party and the chocolates. She had never owned a whole box before. Then father did a strange thing. He saw that mother was getting tired, and so he picked her right up in his big, strong arms and carried her off as easily as if she had been little like Della. He made her comfortable on the couch with covers and pillows and then he got out his guitar from its dusty box and played and sang.

While daddy sang, Della slipped away to her play-room to sit in her little rocker and nurse her long-neglected dolly. After a while daddy stopped playing and went over to sit by mother. Della heard them talking.

"O John—if New Year's Day could last forever!"

There was a pause. Then he said, "May, I don't like to hurt you at this time, but talking about that party twelve years ago, do you remember what we drank? Do you remember that it was the *first time* for me? Do you remember laughing at me when I hesitated, and calling me a silly temperance crank? Do you remember?"

"It had always been the custom at our house," was Mrs. Bolton's defense. "My father knew when to stop."

"Perhaps your father did, but your husband doesn't. I know now that the only thing for him to have done was never to have begun. Oh, well, things are as they are. You know how it has been and how it will be again in a few days."

Mrs. Bolton groaned aloud. "Oh, if I could undo that thoughtless act! If I could do something now to help! O, John—they say He will—would God help us start all over again? For Della's sake—she is such a good child—can't we try to make a happier home?"

John replied in low but earnest tones, "Somehow, I believe He will. God helping us, for Della's sake, we'll try."

WHO IS HE?

A jolly little stranger
Is in the town today;
He came last night at stroke o' twelve,
So I hear them say;
And every one is smiling
As merry as you please;
Pleasant words are flying, too,
Like leaflets in a breeze.
People, calling here and there,
Walk and drive about;
Young folks, old folks, boys and girls,
All are mustered out.
No one thinks to give a frown;
Skies and eyes are bright;
E'en the prim old gate-posts,
Having donned their caps of white,
Wear the jaunty, pointed things,
With an air of glee,
You would laugh as well as I
If you chanced to see!
Every face is full of fun,
Every heart is gay;
All small quarrels are forgot—
Forgotten let them stay;
Rub the old score out, my dear,
Begin anew today.

—*Selected*

W. C. T. U. ACTIVITIES

Five hundred guests assembled at the birthday musical given by the finance committee of the Allegheny county (Pa.) W. C. T. U. in the dining room of the Joseph Horne Co., in Pittsburgh. Mrs. R. B. Robinson, president of the county union, gave the address of welcome. Following a musical program and an address on "Present Day Battles" by Dr. James S. McGaw, of Los Angeles, Calif., general field secretary of the National Reform Association, luncheon was served. Both financially and socially the musical was a success, and a number of new members were received. Mrs. James McGaw, chairman of the Finance committee, presided, assisted by Mrs. H. B. Littell, Mrs. J. F. MacKee, Mrs. John P. Gettman and Miss Grace Trevaskis. The invitations issued for the birthday musical were in verse as follows:

"Does your birthday come in June, in August or November?
Perhaps it is in April, or in the bleak December.
No matter in what month, or how many they have been,
Just put a coin for every one, this little bag within,
And bring it when you come to the birthday party, where
We will celebrate the birthdays of all who may be there.
In friendly social intercourse we'll spend a pleasant time,
And you'll find the entertainment far better than this rhyme."

Lenawee county (Mich.) W. C. T. U. held its thirty-eighth annual meeting with the largest attendance on record, 54 voting delegates. Reports showed a membership of 651, twenty-three departments of work, $1,486.13 raised during the year and three L. T. L.'s organized. The county voted to supply removal cards to all local unions for use when members move, also to install a county literature supply station. Mrs. Mary Rogers, state superintendent of Work among Colored People, gave a most logical and convincing suffrage address, "An Appeal to Reason." The county voted to have a county organizer. The husband of the president, Mrs. Sarah Barber, passed away during the convention. Mrs. Matie E. Kirby was elected president for the new year.

An occasion of unusual interest and success was the Sunday afternoon mass meeting of the Van Wert county (O.) W. C. T. U. (Mrs. Della Fisher, president) held at the Presbyterian church of Van Wert with Rev. Watkins as the principal speaker. A men's chorus of thirty voices rendered excellent music. A telegram was sent to Congress from this meeting, and a second one to the Prohibition congressman, Hon. C. H. Randall of California.

The mass meeting of the Ashland (Kan.) W. C. T. U. on December 12 proved to be the most successful affair ever given under the auspices of the local union. Two of the pastors of Ashland delivered addresses, and members of the union and laymen, including the county attorney and high school principal, participated. The resolution for National Constitutional Prohibition was enthusiastically adopted by the more than three hundred people in attendance.

At a recent Sunday evening meeting of the Fond du Lac (Wis.) W. C. T. U. Mrs. Josie Sizer addressed a large and interested audience. Her arguments, many of them new, caused much favorable comment. A collection of $43 was received for state work and twelve new members were secured.

Judge Nash R. Broyles of the Georgia court of appeals delivered the principal address at the National Constitutional Prohibition meeting in Macon on December 12. Men were largely in the majority in the audience of seven hundred, showing the interest of voters in this subject. Judge Broyles described the process, and the time and effort required to secure an amendment to the Constitution of the United States. During sixteen years he was recorder of the city of Atlanta, said Judge Broyles, he came into daily, almost hourly, contact with the evils resulting from the use and abuse of liquor. Since these evils are nation-wide, said the speaker, the remedy should be nation-wide. Introducing Judge Broyles and presiding over the gathering was Hon. Du Pont Guerry, one of the state's leading lawyers. Others taking part with brief addresses were Rev. E. C. Dargan, Rev. J. T. Wildman, Rev. Martin A. Wood, Mr. H. C. Hodges, president of Mercer University and Georgia Intercollegiate Prohibition Association, and Rev. W. E. Arnold.

Mrs. Mary McArthur Tuttle, daughter of "Mother Thompson," writes that the Crusade Anniversary meeting of the Hillsboro (O.) union was held recently in the Crusade Memorial room, where white ribboners and friends met to do honor to the brave pioneer temperance workers. Mr. Rae Vaughn and Mr. Holcomb, president and vice-president of the Y. P. B. of Ohio, who were present, addressed the meeting. Interesting papers were read by Mrs. Marie T. Rives, also a daughter of "Mother Thompson," Mrs. Shields and Rev. Mr. Slutz. Pictures for the cabinet were also presented.

The Young People's Branch of Onondaga county, N. Y., on Saturday evening, December 4, attended a "Billy Sunday" meeting at the tabernacle in Syracuse. Two hundred strong, they marched in behind the banner, "The Liquor Traffic Must Go." Later, on request, they gave the yell, "Beer is bad, Whisky worse. We drink water, 'Safety First.'" When the invitation was given many of the young people went forward and took a definite stand for Christian service.

The second diamond medal contest of the Arkansas W. C. T. U. was held this year at the state convention with Shelton Bland of Monticello as the winner. Mrs. J. N. Robertson, the enthusiastic superintendent, is making a fine record. The diamond medal winner this year and the winner in the previous diamond medal contest are both residents of Mrs. Robertson's town.

The Georgia W. C. T. U. endeavored to operate the school savings department before the state enacted a prohibition law, but there were insufficient savings banks to warrant it; after eight years of prohibition there are savings banks galore, writes the Georgia correspondent.

In a recent report of Hillsborough county (N. H.) convention a gain of twenty-seven new members made since September should have been credited to the Manchester union instead of East Manchester.

Although the Grangeville (Idaho) union is less than three months old, it is very much alive and is looking hopefully toward the future. Recently the cantata, "A Saloonless Nation," was successfully given, one hundred children from six to sixteen years of age taking part. The departments of work selected for the year are Evangelistic, Mothers' Meetings and Medal Contest. The Evangelistic superintendent plans to hold a union public meeting at least once a quarter, and early in the New Year contest classes will be formed. The union has a membership of nineteen regular and four honorary members.

Three of the churches of Rhinelander, Wis., at the request of the W. C. T. U. held National Constitutional Prohibition meetings at which the prohibition amendment resolution received unanimous support and collections were taken for the Lillian Stevens Campaign fund. Two of the Scandinavian churches are planning for such meetings in the near future.

The six Protestant churches of Glens Falls, N. Y., united in a mass meeting the evening of December 12 under the joint leadership of the two local unions of the city, with the county president presiding. Three pastors each gave a ten-minute address.

MEDAL CONTEST INCIDENT

In a little village of less than one hundred inhabitants two contests were to be held the same evening, one for the silver medal and one for the gold. The state superintendent had been invited and was met at the train and taken to the home of the local superintendent, who, although she was the mother of six children, still found time to plan contests. Upon arriving at the hall where the contests were to be held a woman entered carrying a boy of eleven years who had been helpless from paralysis since he was three years old. The mother of this boy had trained the children who were to take part, the excellence of her training being fully demonstrated a few weeks later when a member of her class, a little girl of eight years, captured a whole chautauqua assembly with her delightful rendering of "One Standard for Both Sexes," by Samantha Allen. These classes were both composed of very young children. The splendid music which was a part of the program was also given by the children.

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NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL O-HIBITION MEETINGS

The National Constitutional Hibition rally of the Alliance (Neb.). C. T. U. was a doubly enthusiastic osion owing to the state-wide prohibiticampaign which is well under way the state. Addresses were deliver on "Bible Proofs for Prohibition," lRev. Lewis McIntyre, "The Effect Stawide Prohibition Would Have on theublic Schools," by Superintendent W. Pate of the city schools, "Christian Citiship of the United States as Comparwith Other Countries," by Rev. Dr. J. Barns, "The Attitude of the Travelingublic Toward State-wide Prohibition," Mr. J. W. Thomas, "National and Stwide Prohibition from an Economictandpoint," by Rev. H. J. Young anc address by Rev. R. W. Hodson on connection between the liquor traffic the work for the helpless and frienss in the state. The day of prayer, Imber 2, was also enthusiastically obsed by the Alliance union. In additioo addresses a responsive quiz was cucted by Mrs. Reed.

The Western Avenue W. C. U. of Minneapolis, Minn., held a rous mass meeting in the interests of Natil Prohibition, Sunday evening, Decer 12, at the Calvary M. E. church, choir and pastor assisting. Mrs. Bessi. Scovell, former state president, e the main address of the evening, which the note of personal responsib was eloquently sounded. The child sang, the prohibition resolution was urmously passed, and three new W. C. T members were gained.

The audience which assembler the National Constitutional Prohibi rally of the Jefferson (Tex.) W. C. T. was much too large for the church re the meeting was held, and many weurned away. On the evening of Wor Temperance Sunday, a union meetiof the Sunday schools of Jefferson was l with nearly four hundred present. that time a vote was taken for Natl Constitutional Prohibition, with thdience unanimous in its favor.

The W. C. T. U. of Sharon, Wield its regular quarterly meeting in Methodist church, December 12, wilev. E. C. Potter presiding in place of president, Mrs. Florence Warren, o was prevented by illness from perfong this duty. Following the prayer Rev. W. C. Heidenrich, Rev. J. D. Sizer Milwaukee spoke from the text, "Godde man upright." He specially urged necessity of electing representativto Congress who are committed to Naal Constitutional Prohibition.

An afternoon meeting for yer for National Constitutional Prohion was held by the Springfield (Ill. ion December 2 at the home of Mrancy E. Shekelton.

Nineteen boys from Duncan's Naval Reserves, impersonated the prohibition states at the temperance mass meeting of the Glen Ellyn (Ill.) W. C. T. U., and Rev. Oldt addressed the boys urging the new idea of "putting in" to reforms our best service, instead of the fallacious idea of seeking merely to "take out" for our own benefit. The enthusiasm generated by the meeting expressed itself in the unanimous adoption of two resolutions, one urging the village board and district attorney to act aggressively on charges filed against a local liquor selling club, and the other endorsing National Constitutional Prohibition.

Although storm and prevailing grippe seriously interfered with the mass meeting at Poynette, Wis., the resolution received a goodly vote. Mrs. M. E. B. Thompson, the president of the Poynette union, read Mrs. Stevens' Proclamation. In telling of the illustrious life of this promoted leader, her heroic faith and dauntless courage, Mrs. Thompson inspired to lofty ideals the many young people present. "Prohibition Progress as a Business Man Sees It," by Mr. C. J. Luther; "Consecration and Enthusiasm as Essentials in a Campaign," by Mr. J. F. Love, and helpful words by Rev. C. L. Richards and Rev. D. H. Fleet were other numbers of the program.

At the December 12 mass meeting of the Ashville (N. Y.) W. C. T. U., Prof. Lowe, principal of the school, and an honorary member of the W. C. T. U., had charge of the program. Addresses by Rev. Wagner and Earle Gage, the reading of prize essays on the cigaret habit, and the demonstration of the nineteen prohibition states by children were interesting numbers.

READY

TOPICAL PROGRAM

FOR

1916

Arranged for general use by the local unions, containing programs for two meetings each month with blank for writing in name of hostess and place of meeting.

Price 5c Each, Per Hundred $1.00

A complete package of helps for each meeting together with one copy of the Topical Program will be mailed for

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Kindly ORDER EARLY that you may have the complete year of programs, as the first given is November.

National W. C. T. U. Publishing House
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

Speeches by business men were an effective part of the program of the mass meeting held by the Loyal (Wis.) W. C. T. U. the evening of December 12. Special music by an orchestra and male quartet, and the demonstration of the nineteen prohibition states added greatly to the interest.

Mr. E. L. Bevington is the new chairman of the Transcontinental Passenger Association, an organization of sixty railroads. He says: "I used to drink a glass of beer, but now I am a dry. I never saw any good come from it. The young man who wants to get anywhere must keep away from drink."

Portland, (Me.) Telegram

The Beginning and the End

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TEN THOUSAND NEW SUBSCRIBERS IN 1916

A NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTION

Our goal, "ten-thousand new subscribers in 1916," will be easily reached if every reader of THE UNION SIGNAL will include in her New Year's resolutions the following:

"I will secure at least one NEW subscriber to THE UNION SIGNAL."

Do not wait until late in the year to carry out this good resolution, but secure the new subscriber early, so that a friend who has not been a reader of THE UNION SIGNAL may no longer be deprived of the privilege of having a paper filled with reliable and accurate material concerning one of the leading questions of the day.

Any one interested in the temperance question needs THE UNION SIGNAL for the latest news and reports. Any one who is not interested needs it to become acquainted with the facts not hitherto known, for with this knowledge he must of necessity become interested. Thus, it is a paper for everyone.

BIRTHDAY GIFT FROM SON

"My mamma is a white ribbon woman, and I want to give her THE UNION SIGNAL for a birthday present. I told Miss Roberts, the president of the Ridgedale union, what I wanted to do, and she said that was a very nice thing for a little boy to do for his mamma."

VALUABLE FOR THE BUSY WOMAN

"I think the SIGNAL is just the paper a busy W. C. T. U. woman needs. After having taken it three years I could not do without it. The Convention numbers and the weekly letter from Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis are worth the price of the paper." HAMILTON, MISSOURI

A LONG-TIME SUBSCRIBER

"I have taken THE UNION SIGNAL for about thirty years without a break. I miss it, and must have it again. I am in my eighty-second year and have just secured four new subscribers at our local union meeting." MRS. E. C. OLMSTEAD, Spring Arbor, Mich.

A PAPER FOR STUDENTS

"THE UNION SIGNAL assisted the students who competed for the alcohol essay, one of whom won the local and also the county prize. I am informed that this young man's essay is being used in the Texas campaign (his native state) and that he will also be asked to read it before the Mississippi state convention. My SIGNALS are placed in the reading room for the use of the students and have been used at our Sunday afternoon meetings of the Y. W. C. A. and also by the young men. God speed its message everywhere."
MARY E. BECKETT, West Point, Miss.

AUSTRALIA FINDS IT USEFUL

I must add my tribute to the excellence and helpfulness of your paper and wish it could be more largely circulated in Western Australia.
FROM AN AUSTRALIAN FRIEND

EFFECT OF PROHIBITION IN THE MINES

The good effects of prohibition in West Virginia are noted in a communication from the White Oak Coal Company of Macdonald, noting the output of its mines on payday and the Monday immediately following—before and since the state went dry.

The communication from the White Oak Coal Company on the subject is as follows:

"White Oak Coal Company,
"Macdonald, West Virginia,
"October 22, 1915.

"We have made a comparison for three months prior to June 30, 1914, and for three months subsequent thereto, combining the production of these days for all mines and the result is shown in the tabulation below:

Two Saturday Pay Days and Mondays following Saloons		Two Saturday Pay Days and Mondays following No-Saloons	
April	10,960.50 tons	July	24,852.65 tons
May	7,902.20 tons	August	16,199.55 tons
June	16,752.70 tons	Sept	26,761.45 tons
	35,615.40 tons		67,813.65 tons
			35,615.40 tons
INCREASE			32,198.25 tons

"It will be noted that the increase is 32,198 tons in favor of 'No Saloons' in the period mentioned. It is safe to assume that the same rate of increase would be carried out on the corresponding four days each month throughout the entire year, and if that be the case, the result would show an increased production per annum, due to the absence of liquor in the field of 128,793 tons.

"The production of our mines has increased considerably since that time. I believe that there are more men in the field than there have been for a number of years, all of which would go to combat the theory that it is impossible to secure and keep miners unless they can be regularly supplied with booze.

"Yours truly,
"W. B. Reed, Chief Accountant."
—*The Wheeling* (W. Va.) *Telegraph*

PROTECT SOCIETY BY ABOLISHING LIQUOR

In a nearby state, just now, there are three men serving terms for murder and a fourth for another terrible crime, who are asking for a parole or pardon and in each instance their friends are setting up as an excuse for their crime the fact that they were under the influence of liquor when the deed was committed. We have no reason to doubt or dispute this. It is happening everywhere at too frequent intervals. But how is the pardoning officer to know that this same party will not again allow himself to get into the clutches of intemperance and again commit some foul deed and be a menace to society. It is apparent that there is but one way to safeguard society against the terrors of alcoholism and that is to abolish it forever from our state and nation. Some designate the proposition of taking liquor away from the public as an invasion of their rights or a taking away of their personal liberty, but in the case of these four men, according to their loved ones and friends, their entire liberty—their lives were sacrificed to the demon rum.—*Ashtabula* (Ohio) *Beacon.*

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175 Rockaway Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y.

PROHIBITION IN KANSAS

Does it succeed or does it fail? Swear the witnesses and hear what they say: 2,000 Christian ministers, 7,000 school teachers, 700 editors and newspaper men, 166 bankers, the president of the retail dealers' association, the president of the state bankers' association, the president of the state medical association, the president of the commercial clubs, every member of the general assembly—house and senate—the supreme court of the state, four successive Governors—Hoch (Republican), Stubbs (Republican), Hodges (Democrat), Capper (Republican); the Progressive Party in its platform, the Republican Party in its platform, the Democratic Party in its platform, 457,000 voters, with ballots in their hands, all say that "prohibition succeeds."

The rabid liar of the Liquor Dealers' Association says: "Prohibition is a failure—an egregious blunder."—*National Engineer.*

FLASHLIGHTS OF FUN

The High Cost of Living

"I wonder what has become of the old-fashioned dime novel?" remarked the old fogy.

"It has gone up to a dollar and a half," replied the grouch.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

For the Anti-Narcotic Dept.

An engineer says that the usual life of a locomotive is thirty years. Perhaps it would be longer if it didn't smoke so much.—*Boston Transcript.*

A Cruel Blow

"I see you have your arm in a sling," said the inquisitive passenger. "Broken, isn't it?"

"Yes," responded the other passenger.

"Meeting with an accident?"

"No; broke it while trying to pat myself on the back."

"Great Scott! What for?"

"For minding my own business."—*Ram's Horn.*

A Bad Penny

Among the offenders brought up before a city magistrate was a shabby-looking man who was charged with having no visible means of support.

"What is your occupation?" asked the magistrate sternly.

"Ain't got none, sir," was the calm reply. "At present I'm doing nothing; just circulatin' around, so to speak."

The magistrate turned to his clerk.

"Please make a note," he said, "that this gentleman has been retired from circulation for fourteen days."—*The Epworth Herald.*

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